NCDENR
North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Division of Air Quality

Michael F. Easley, Governor

William G. Ross, Jr., Secretary
B. Keith Overcash, P.E., Director

December 19, 2007

James Palmer, Regional Administrator
USEPA Region 4
Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-8960

Dear Mr. Palmer:

In accordance with the Early Action Compact (EAC) protocols, this letter is to fulfill the final EAC milestone. This letter certifies that the 2005 through 2007 ozone ambient monitoring data have been quality assured for those North Carolina areas whose designation status was deferred as part of the EAC process. Additionally, this letter certifies that all of North Carolina's EAC areas are meeting the 1997 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard.

In the demonstration submitted in December 2004 to support the EAC modeled attainment and maintenance of the 8-hour ozone standard, the following State control measures were modeled:

- The 1999 Clean Air Bill, which expanded the North Carolina's vehicle inspection and maintenance program from nine to 48 counties;
- The NOx SIP Call rule, which reduced summertime nitrogen oxide emissions from power plants and large industrial boilers;
- The North Carolina open burning rule, which bans open burning on air quality action days; and
- The first phase of the North Carolina Clean Smokestacks Act, which capped coal-fired utility emissions of both nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide. This includes implementing the controls at Marshall unit 4 before the 2007 ozone season, one year earlier than originally committed to.

All of these measures have been fully implemented in North Carolina. In addition to the modeled control measures, the local EAC areas committed to programs that will reduce emissions and which were directionally correct. These areas have worked hard in bringing air quality issues to the forefront. The implementation of these programs will be discussed in the EAC areas' respective annual reports, due by December 31, 2007.

The North Carolina Division of Air Quality believes that it has met all of the requirements of the EAC process and respectfully requests that you commence the federal process to designate the North Carolina EAC areas as attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard.

1641 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1641
2728 Capital Blvd., Raleigh, North Carolina 27604
Phone: 919-715-6232 / FAX 919-715-7175 / Internet: www.ncair.org

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One NorthCarolina Naturally

If you should have any questions or require additional information, please contact Laura Boothe of my staff at (919) 733-1488.

Sincerely,

B. Keith Overcash, P.E.

BKO:lab

cc: Laura Boothe, NCDAQ
Dick Schutt, USEPA
Jane Spann, USEPA
Nacosta Ward, USEPA

NCDENR
North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Division of Air Quality

Michael F. Easley, Governor

William G. Ross, Jr., Secretary
B. Keith Overcash, P.E., Director

December 21, 2007

Beverly Banister
Director of Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division
US Environmental Protection Agency
Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street S. W.
Atlanta GA 30303-8960

Subject: Region IV Air Planning Agreement FY 2007 Ambient Monitoring Section Item 22 Annual SLAMS Certification Monitoring Report for North Carolina for 2007 Ozone data for Early Action Compact monitors

Dear Ms. Banister:

This letter is to certify that the ozone data from eleven monitors from four Early Action Compact areas (parameter code 44201) for the North Carolina Division of Air Quality (0776-NC DAQ) have been completely submitted to AQS and that the ambient data are accurate to the best of my knowledge, taking into consideration the quality assurance findings.

The Early Action Compact areas (see attached map) and the corresponding ozone monitors are:

AQS #	County	Early Action Compact Area
37-003-0004	Alexander	Unifour
37-027-0003	Caldwell	Unifour
37-051-0008	Cumberland	Fayetteville
37-051-1003	Cumberland	Fayetteville
37-059-0002	Davie	Triad
37-081-0013	Guilford	Triad
37-157-0099	Rockingham	Triad
37-033-0001	Caswell	Triad
37-087-0004	Haywood	Mountain
37-087-0035	Haywood	Mountain
37-087-0036	Haywood	Mountain

Ambient Monitoring Section
1641 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1641
2728 Capital Blvd., Raleigh, North Carolina 27604
Phone: 919-715-0665 / FAX 919-733-1812 / Internet: www.ncair.org

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Annual Summaries

We are submitting to OAQPS an AQS Quick Look Report (AMP450) and the Quality Indicator Summary Data Extraction standard report (AMP 255) containing precision and accuracy information. The Buncombe and Forsyth county monitors will be certified under a separate cover.

These reports have been transmitted electronically to David Lutz in the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, as instructed, so that database certification flag can be properly set.

If you need more information concerning this submittal, or have other questions, please contact me at 919/733-1487 or Dr. Wayne Cornelius at 919/715-3460.

Sincerely,

Hoke P. Kimball

Hoke P. Kimball
Chief

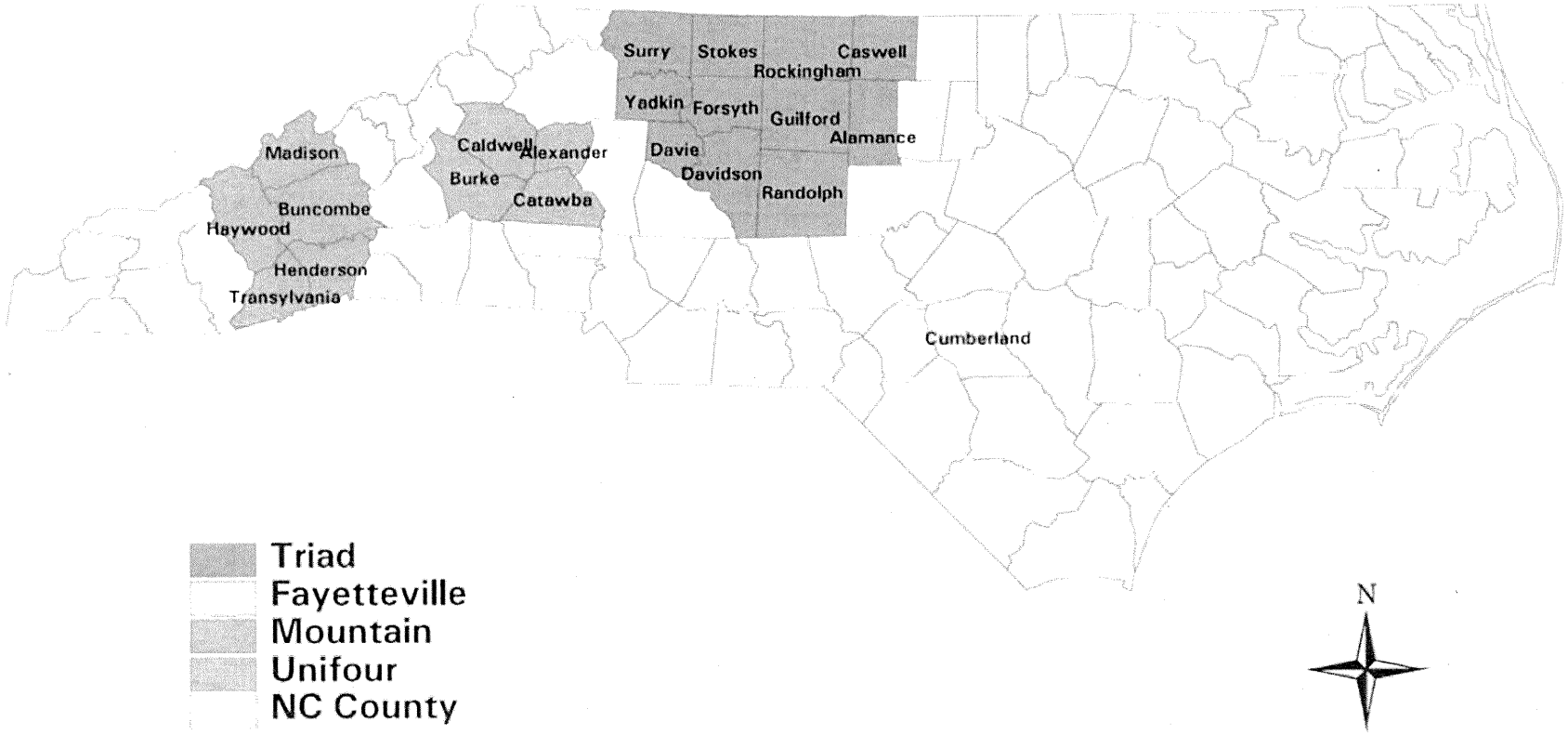
HPK:hpk

Attachments: Early Action Compact map and AMP 450 and AMP 255 reports
CC w/o AMP reports: Artra Cooper [EPA Reg. IV Atlanta]
Doug Neeley [EPA Reg. IV - Atlanta]
Dannie France [EPA Reg. IV- Athens]
Keith Overcash\Brock Nicholson [NC DAQ]
Laura Boothe [NC DAQ]
George Bridgers [NC DAQ]
Margaret Love [NC DAQ]
Michael Landis [NC DAQ]
Steven Vozzo [NC DAQ]
Joette Steger [NC DAQ]
Charles Davis [NC DAQ]
Wayne Cornelius [NCDAQ]
David Lutz, [EPA OAQPS] David Lutz, MQAG (C339-02), USEPA, RTP, NC 27711

AMP450 & AMP 255 Reports emailed to :
Lutz.David@epamail.epa.gov.
Cooper.Artra@epamail.epa.gov

EPA 2007 SLAMS certification request for EAC ozone 12_31_07.doc

North Carolina's Early Action Compact (EAC) Areas



TRIAD EARLY ACTION COMPACT

Alamance County and Municipalities

Caswell County and Municipalities

Davidson County and Municipalities

Davie County and Municipalities

Forsyth County and Municipalities

Guilford County and Municipalities

Randolph County and Municipalities

Rockingham County and Municipalities

Stokes County and Municipalities

Surry County and Municipalities

Yadkin County and Municipalities

December 28, 2007

Ms. Kay T. Prince, Chief
Air Planning Branch
US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4
61 Forsyth Street, S.W.
Atlanta, GA 30303-8960

Dear Ms. Prince:

In accordance with Early Action Compact protocols, this letter certifies that all local controls agreed to in the Triad portion of the State Implementation Plan have been implemented. Biannual reports have demonstrated progress as well as specific achievements with regard to control measures.

Despite the fact that Early Action Compacts will no longer have official EPA status, the Triad EAC Stakeholders Group will continue to function. Participants have found this to be an important forum for sharing information as well as motivating local action.

The attached final report from the Triad Early Action Compact elaborates on developments between July1 and December 31, 2007 to reduce emissions and improve air quality.

Please let me know if you or your staff have questions.

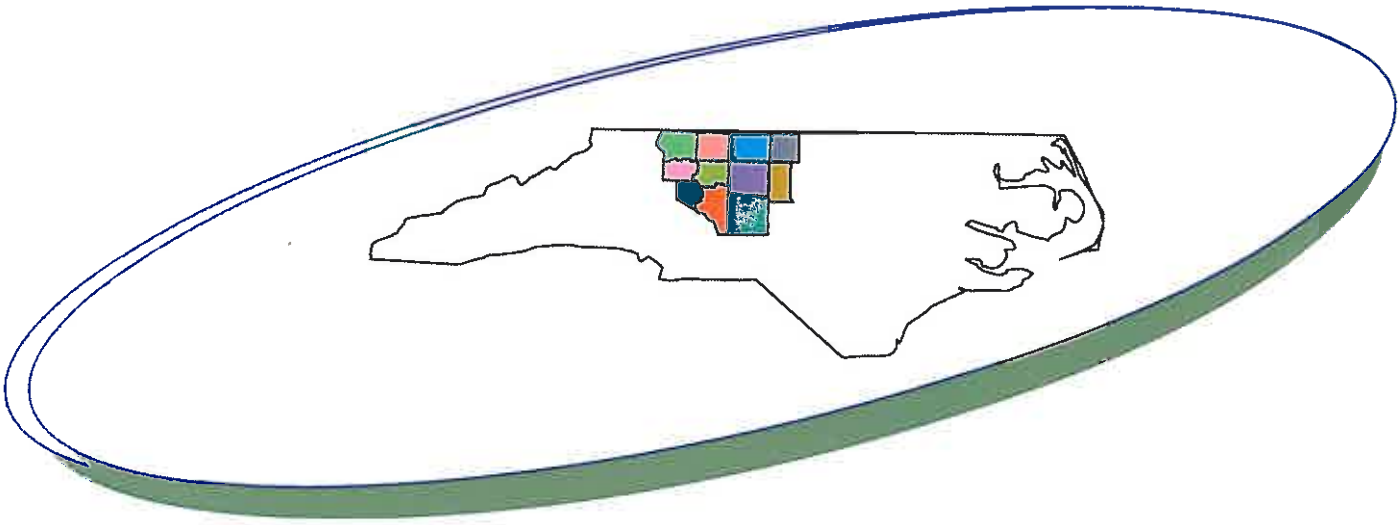
Sincerely,

Virginia G. Booker

Virginia G. Booker
Assistant Director
Piedmont Triad Council of Governments

cc: Mr. Richard Schutt, Chief Regulator Development Section, USEPA
Ms. Sheila Holman, Chief, Planning Section, NCDAQ
Ms. Laura Boothe, Acting Planning Section Chief

Suite 201 ◈ 2216 West Meadowview Road ◈ Greensboro North Carolina ◈ 27407-3480
Phone 336/294-4950 ◈ Fax 336/632-0457



Triad Early Action Compact Progress Report December 31, 2007

*An initiative of 11 **counties and** 20 municipalities **in the Piedmont** Triad Region of North Carolina and The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural **Resources, Division** of Air Quality with guidance from USEPA Region 4.*

December 31, 2007

Suite 201 ◈ 2216 West Meadowview Road ◈ Greensboro, North Carolina ◈ 27407-3480
Phone 336/294-4950 ◈ Fax 336/632-0457

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(CERTIFICARTION LETTERS FROM NC DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY SUBMITTED SEPARATELY)

Part A Triad EAC - December 2007 Progress Summary Table								
	A. Control Measure	B. Summary Description of Measure	C. Program/Measure Status	D. Specific Implementation Date	E. VOC Reduction	F. NOx Reduction	G. Resources (FTE's, $$)	H. Additional Information
1.	Open burning ban - ozone action days	Bans open burning on code orange and red days in ozone season in counties for which NC Div. of Air Quality forecasts next day ozone levels.	Mandatory statewide	June 2004	2.1 TPD	1.5 TPD		See NCDAQ certification letter to James Palmer 12/19/07
2.	Reduce NOx emissions at Belews Creek Power Plant, Stokes County and Marshall Power Plant, Catawba County.	In June 2002, the N.C. General Assembly enacted the Clean Smokestacks Act, requiring coal-fired power plants to reduce annual NOx emissions by 78% by 2009 (from a 1998 baseline). These power plants must also reduce annual sulfur dioxide emissions by 49% by 2009 and by 74% in 2013.	As of December 2005, Belews Creek NOx emissions are 30 tons per summer day (5234 tons per year), compared to 330 tons per summer day in 2000 (32,500 tons per year). NOx emissions at the Marshall Plant have been reduced to 16.98 tons per day and will be reduced an additional 4.95 tons per day before the start of the 2007 ozone season. Both plants are also ahead of schedule in meeting sulfur dioxide reductions.	NOx reduction project at Belews Creek (selective catalytic reduction) completed in 2004. NOx controls at Marshall #4 were completed before 2007 ozone season, 1 year ahead of schedule.		300 TPD Belews Creek - 80% reduction		See NCDAQ certification letter to James Palmer 12/19/07

Part A Triad EAC - December 2007 Progress Summary Table								
	A. Control Measure	B. Summary Description of Measure	C. Program/Measure Status	D. Specific Implementation Date	E. VOC Reduction	F. NOx Reduction	G. Resources (FTE's, $$)	H. Additional Information
3.	Expand vehicle I&M	NC will expand vehicle I & M from 9 counties to 48 counties between July 1, 2002 and January 1, 2006.	Implemented	July 2002; July 2003; January 2004; July 2004; July 2005	1.7 TPD	4.0 TPD		See NCDAQ certification letter to James Palmer 12/19/07
4.	Purchase newer, less polluting vehicles and reduce fleet emissions	Reduce aggregate fleet emissions in Triad EAC local governments as quickly as possible considering budget constraints. A substantial part of this strategy includes purchase of alternative fuel and lower emission vehicles that are cleaner burning than the ones they replace. The Triad EAC tracks information on public fleet vehicle purchases and replacements.	• Progress continues. Winston-Salem is in its 2nd year implementing a comprehensive Vehicle Fuel Management and Vehicle Acquisition Program. • Greensboro adopted a policy requiring purchase of the smallest, most fuel efficient vehicle practical for the job. • Guilford County has begun greening its fleet with 4 new hybrid vehicles. (See June 2007 Progress Report for more specifics.) • See previous progress reports re: new school buses throughout the region as well as new vehicles purchased for local governments.	Began October 2004. Ongoing	1.1 TPY	0.9 TPY		Further information on local and regional strategies #4-#29 can be obtained from the Piedmont Triad Council of Governments www.ptcog.org

Part A Triad EAC - December 2007 Progress Summary Table								
	A. Control Measure	B. Summary Description of Measure	C. Program/Measure Status	D. Specific Implementation Date	E. VOC Reduction	F. NOx Reduction	G. Resources (FTE's, $$)	H. Additional Information
5.	Increase use of biodiesel in the region.	Increase use of biodiesel in the region - At the time the SIP was submitted, the City of Greensboro had begun to use biodiesel in all its diesel vehicles, using 1.5 million gallons of B20 a year. The goal is to spread use of biodiesel to other jurisdictions in the region.	• 2 Greensboro universities continue to use biodiesel in all diesel vehicles. • Elon University in Alamance County has 6 biodiesel buses and a refueling station. • Forsyth County uses biodiesel for 25 county vehicles. • Greensboro uses 1.5 million gallons of B-20 annually in its 700 diesel vehicles. • The North Carolina Zoo's new biofuel processor is on-line, producing B100 which is then diluted to B20 for use in the Zoo's trams, buses and other equipment. • 2 biodiesel producers have opened in the region -- Oak Biodiesel in Greensboro and Burlington Biodiesel Co-Op. It is affiliated with the state's largest biodiesel distributor with 450 members.	Implementation began in Spring 2003 and is ongoing.			Committed	

Part A Triad EAC - December 2007 Progress Summary Table								
	A. Control Measure	B. Summary Description of Measure	C. Program/Measure Status	D. Specific Implementation Date	E. VOC Reduction	F. NOx Reduction	G. Resources (FTE's, $$)	H. Additional Information
6.	Tax to support PART regional work program	Continue support for PART (Piedmont Authority for Regional Transportation) - PART obtains federal and state grants to fund specific projects. Income from transportation services contributes to operating costs. A rental car tax authorized by all counties that are members of PART will provide the financial basis for strong regional support.	As of December 2007, 6 counties – Guilford, Forsyth, Davidson, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin have adopted a rental car tax. One county, Randolph, has adopted a vehicle registration tax. These are permanent local sources of on-going support for PART.	2003 and on-going			2.5 million in 2003	
7.	Add 20 Park and Ride lots	Build a network of regional park and ride lots. PART was awarded a Federal Transit Administration grant that could fund up to 20 Park and Ride lots.	As of December 31, 2007 13 park and ride lots are operating in the region. Construction of 1 lot is about to be bid. 5 lots are in the design phase, and locations for 4 more are under site evaluation.	2004-2007	1.8 TPY	3.2 TPY	Funds on hand	

Part A Triad EAC - December 2007 Progress Summary Table								
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8.	Add 5 vans/yr to ridesharing	Expand PART Ride Sharing and Vanpooling of the Piedmont (RSVP). RSVP provides vanpool and ride-match services to employers and employees. In December 2004, there were 27 vans.	As of December 2007, PART's RSVP program has 35 vans in operation. It has vans for riders to and from the ten counties it serves: Guilford, Forsyth, Alamance, Davidson, Randolph, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin and Davie. Currently, it also has vanpools traveling outside the region to Chapel Hill in the Research Triangle region.	Jan. 2004 and on-going	0.7 TPY	0.7 TPY		
9.	Increase ridership on regional bus service	Increase ridership on PART Express, the regional bus service. The bus service travels from downtown transit centers in Winston-Salem, Greensboro and High Point to the PART regional transfer facility. .	Ridership on PART Express has increased every month since its beginning in 2002, for a significant reduction in miles traveled on the region's road network. In calendar year 2006 ridership increased 18.6% over 2005. There were 247,810 tickets purchased. In 2007 ridership has increased every month. The service now reaches parts of 10 counties in the region.	On-going	8.9 TPY	7.3 TPY	Committed	

Part A Triad EAC - December 2007 Progress Summary Table								
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10.	Expand carpooling - PART	Expand carpooling through PART website sign-ups, promotions and advertisements. PART participates with other regional organizations in the statewide commuter information network that connects riders with transportation options. PART facilitates the service through its website, but it does not actually link drivers and passengers.	Strongest participation is with car/vanpools between Greensboro and Research Triangle area.	Jan. 2004and on-going	23.2 TPY	19 TPY		
11.	RJ Reynolds-Tobaccoville-eliminate use of coal fired boilers during ozone season	Eliminate use of the 4 coal fired boilers during ozone season at the RJR plant in Tobaccoville.	Implemented before beginning of 2004 ozone season	2004		5.4 TPD		

Part A Triad EAC - December 2007 Progress Summary Table								
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12.	Energizer-reduce vehicle fleet; 90% of forklifts-battery	Energizer Battery Company - Reduce vehicle fleet by 57%. Power 90% of fork lifts with batteries. Use smaller natural gas fired boiler during ozone season. Test diesel powered fire pumps and natural gas powered emergency generators during cooler morning hours only.	Implementation complete by summer 2004.	June 2004				
13.	Duke-reduce mobile reading-56 trucks	Duke Energy - Initiate a mobile meter reading program and eliminate daily use of 56 pick-up trucks.	Implementation complete in 2003.	2003		1300 lb/ozone season		
14.	Duke-idling reduction guidelines	Duke Energy - Initiate company-wide idling reduction guidelines for all fleet vehicles.	Implementation complete in summer of 2004.	Summer 2004				

Part A Triad EAC - December 2007 Progress Summary Table								
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15.	Diesel retrofits-50-100 school buses	School systems within the EAC will retrofit or replace at least 165 school buses with lower emissions equipment.	This goal has been exceeded, led by Guilford County's retrofit of 123 older buses, and progress continues. Guilford County will take delivery of 40 new lower emissions buses this summer, in addition to the 48 delivered last year. Other counties in the region will also replace older buses with lower emission vehicles.	2004 and continuing	17 TPY	23 TPY	100,000 awarded	
16.	No idling-all school buses	New statewide idling policy adopted by State Board of Education in November 2005.	Implemented in all Triad EAC counties.	2005				

Part A Triad EAC - December 2007 Progress Summary Table								
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17.	Energy efficient public buildings	Implement energy efficiency in operation and design of facilities, purchase and use of equipment	• Guilford County Schools system has opened 2 new green schools and will open another one next year. • Guilford County has signed up for the Energy Star Program and Portfolio Manager and is changing lights and ballasts throughout County buildings. • Rockingham County is building 3 new county buildings, all LEED certified -- a courthouse, emergency operations center, and sheriff's office. • The Greensboro Coliseum is more than half way through its major overhaul of heating, cooling, plumbing and lighting systems that will save an estimated $4.1 million in energy costs over 12 years and pay for the capital costs of the improvements. • The U.S. Mayors	2003 and ongoing				

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			Climate Protection Agreement has been adopted by Winston-Salem and Greensboro. • For numerous initiatives in the Greensboro urban area go to www.greensboro-nc.gov and type in Protecting Our Environment Green Initiatives. • The number of energy efficient LEED certified buildings in the private sector is becoming too numerous to keep up with.					
19.	ITS	Use intelligent transportation systems such as detection loops and other systems to monitor traffic and help reduce non-recurring congestions and associated emissions	3 largest cites in EAC, Greensboro, Winston-Salem and High Point use local and CMAQ funds for on-going development of ITS . Greensboro has a new state-of-the-art ITS center.	On-going				

Part A Triad EAC - December 2007 Progress Summary Table								
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20.	Encourage non-motorized transportation with sidewalks, greenways and bicycle routes	The Triad EAC goal is to construct an additional 98 miles of public sidewalks, 14.25 miles of public linear greenways suitable for pedestrian and bicycle transportation, and establish or improve 190 miles of signed bicycle routes by December 31, 2007.	This goal will be exceeded and progress continues. • 3 MPOs in the region allocate local funds and receive CMAQ funds annually for greenway and sidewalk construction. • The Rural Transportation Planning Authority (RPO) is also conducting pedestrian and greenway initiatives. The Piedmont Triad Council of Governments has hired a planner to work specifically with local governments on greenways, bicycle and pedestrian planning. • See www. PedPower. org, the Piedmont Triad Council of Government's website for more information on regional pedestrian and bicycle resources.	On-going	279 TPY	229 TPY		

Part A Triad EAC - December 2007 Progress Summary Table								
	A. Control Measure	B. Summary Description of Measure	C. Program/Measure Status	D. Specific Implementation Date	E. VOC Reduction	F. NOx Reduction	G. Resources (FTE's, $$)	H. Additional Information
21.	Smart growth policies	Adopt planned growth measures including pedestrian friendly communities and transportation strategies that promote connectivity and less reliance on automobiles.	Attachment B in the Triad EAC's SIP submission detailed examples of smart growth provisions in zoning and development ordinances throughout the region. Since then, local governments continue to adopt ordinances to implement smart growth measures.	On-going			Committed	
22.	Truck stop electrification	Provide electrification equipment at truck stops	The region's first truck stop electrification site opened in Mebane in July 2004. There are 58 berths which have an average annual occupancy rate of 35%. The following reductions occurred at the Mebane site for the July 1-December 28, 2007 period: 77,900 gallons of fuel and 825.9 metric tons of emissions (principally CO_2, also CO, NOx, PM and VOC. In August 2006 a second truck stop electrification site opened outside Greensboro in Guilford County. The following	July 2004 and August 2006 - ongoing	1.8 TPY	35 TPY	Committed	

Part A Triad EAC - December 2007 Progress Summary Table								
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			reductions occurred at the Greensboro site for the July 1-December 28, 2007period: 77, 559 gallons of fuel and 822.03 metric tons of emissions (principally CO_2, also CO, NOx, PM and VOC.) At the Mebane site emissions and fuel use reductions increased by 53.5% over the last 6 months. At the Greensboro site reductions grew by 40.3% over the same period. .					
23.	Emission reduction clearinghouse	The Triad EAC will develop and maintain a regional emissions reduction clearinghouse. This strategy is linked to compiling and disseminating information necessary for decision makers to reduce fleet emissions.	The clearinghouse function is in place. Feedback and reports from local governments are the source for information for semi annual EPA reports	August 2006 and on-going				

Part A Triad EAC - December 2007 Progress Summary Table								
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24.	Hospital transportation shuttle	PART Connections Express is the shuttle system that connects hospitals in the Triad to 2 university/teaching hospitals and the veterans' hospital in the Triangle region.	PART Connections Express began in April 2004. There were approximately 450 riders per month by the end of 2004. Monthly average ridership increased to 556 in 2005. Late in 2005 PART reduced the fare to the general public (e.g. non Medicaid riders). Since then ridership has more than doubled and continues to increase as partnerships with other human services transportation services are formed.	April 2004				
25.	Enhance mass transit facilities	Enhance municipal mass transit facilities, bus stops and accessibility as a means of increasing ridership.	All 3 municipal transit systems in the EAC area add to their existing bus stops by request of riders or employers. Funds are budgeted annually for this purpose. Greensboro and Winston-Salem have web based scheduling. Greensboro has a newly renovated historic depot as its multi-modal transportation center, and High Point has renovated its downtown transportation	Ongoing				

Part A Triad EAC - December 2007 Progress Summary Table								
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			terminal for moving tens of thousands of market goers on shuttles and buses during the semi- annual International Home Furnishings Market.					
26.	Mass transit incentives	Provide mass transit incentives and passes as means of increasing ridership.	The 3 municipal bus systems as well as PART provide incentives and frequent system upgrades to increase ridership. • High Point, Greensboro and PART have experienced ridership increases between 17% and 22% in the last year. • Greensboro Transit has transported approximately 3 million riders this year. • Greensboro has recently adopted significant system upgrades. • HEAT (Higher Education Area Transit) operated by Greensboro Transit connects Guilford County's 7 college and	Dec. 2005 and on-going				

Part A Triad EAC - December 2007 Progress Summary Table								
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			university campuses. With the help of grants and university su0port, students ride free at all 7 schools. In its first year HEAT provided 100,000 trips on HEAT buses and 200,000 more on Greensboro Transit buses; plus about 100,000 non-student riders paid full fare to use HEAT vehicles.					
27.	Commuter/intercity rail	Proceed with plans for commuter transit or intercity rail –In the fall of 2004 PART contracted for Phase II of a Major Investment Study to determine feasibility of a regional mass transit system. Primary options are bus rapid transit and commuter rail.	PART Board received the Major Investment Study in the spring of 2006. It provides extensive analysis of the rail option versus the bus option for a regional mass transit system. The bus option does best in measures related to cost and also projects highest ridership in high-traffic corridors. The rail option performs better on access, convenience and environmental factors. The PART Board is studying the report and will narrow the policy choices in order for	Fall 2004 and continuing				

Part A Triad EAC - December 2007 Progress Summary Table								
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			the study to move forward into the next phase of analysis.					
28	Feasibility of HOV/HOT lanes - I-40	Determine feasibility of developing HOV / HOT lanes along I-40. This includes feasibility of a value pricing lane along the major I-40 east-west corridor in the region.	The study is complete and has been submitted to the PART Board and NC DOT. Implementation is many years away.	Summer 2005				
29	Support Air Awareness Program	Support Triad Air Awareness Program -Provide education, outreach and public information on air quality in the region and ways to improve air quality.	In March 2006 the Triad Air Awareness Program became a partnership between the Forsyth County Environmental Affairs Department, an original partner, and PART. PART will provide annual financial support in the place of funding that ran out from the NC Division of Air Quality. See www.triadair.org for programs and updates.	Ongoing - with new participation from PART				

Part A Triad EAC - December 2007 Progress Summary Table								
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30	Emissions Reductions at Syngenta Crop Protection	1) Delivery vehicles are not allowed to idle in shipping and receiving area during deliveries or pick-ups. 2) Instituted temperature adjustments to reduce operations of boilers since 2001. Temperatures raised in building as after-hours in summer and lowered after-hours during winter. 3) Improved efficiency of boiler operations and removed a boiler in 2001. 4) Boilers go through annual tunings as part of preventive maintenance to increase operational efficiency.	Fully implemented	2001, 2003				

Part A Triad EAC - December 2007 Progress Summary Table								
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31	Determine Potential and Value of Open Burning and Lawnmower Buy-Back Policies	Forsyth County Environmental Affairs Department to study and report to EAC on Feasibility of county-by-county open burning policies and lawnmower buy-back policies by December 31, 2005	Open-burning ban on ozone action days was implemented statewide. See #1 above. Lawnmower buy-backs not implemented. Forsyth County Environmental Affairs Department (FEAD) made the following findings: (1) Grants or local appropriations are needed to fund buy-backs. (2) There is no revenue source readily available in this region. (3) Based on emissions factors developed by FEAD, greatest impact is on VOCs. Subsequent modeling by NC Div. of Air Quality verified that NOx, not VOCs, is the significant ozone precursor in this region and state. EAC dropped this strategy from consideration due to lack of cost benefit, which is not the case in western US where VOCs are a major problem.	June 2004	2.1 TPD	1.5 TPD		

Part A Triad EAC - December 2007 Progress Summary Table								
	A. Control Measure	B. Summary Description of Measure	C. Program/Measure Status	D. Specific Implementation Date	E. VOC Reduction	F. NOx Reduction	G. Resources (FTE's, $$)	H. Additional Information
32	Partner with Triangle area in two-region Clean Cities program	Develop and maintain a cooperative relationship with the Triangle area Clean Cities program. Areas of cooperation to include information sharing, education of local officials, advocacy and other emissions reduction strategies.	NC Solar Center is the lead agency through which Triad EAC and Triangle Clean Cities conduct cooperative activities. Examples of joint efforts include: advocacy with local officials for NC legislative passage of emissions reduction/fuel diversity legislation; and work on statewide database of major public/private sector fleets. Database will be used to gauge use of alternative fuels and emissions reductions efforts. In 2008 the Triad EAC and the NC Solar Center will co-sponsor quarterly meetings for local government mangers, public and private fleet managers and fuel technology providers. The purpose of the meetings will be to identify new opportunities to reduce emissions and conserve energy in the region.	April 1, 2004				

PART B. Activities of Triad EAC Stakeholders Group

The Triad EAC Stakeholders Group meets quarterly and will continue to do so, functioning as a resource to the Triad region and its local governments. In the July – December 2007 period, the group's primary work focused on:

(1) Monitoring progress on SIP strategies;
(2) Receiving regular analysis by the Forsyth County Environmental Affairs Department and the Regional Office of the N.C. Division of Air Quality on ozone monitor readings in the region;
(3) Being briefed on recommendations to a legislative study commission from the North Carolina Climate Action Plan Advisory Group. EAC chair Dan Besse serves on this group;
(4) Reviewing proposed new ozone standards;
(5) Reviewing status of PM2.5 readings in Davidson and Guilford counties (2 EAC counties in nonattainment for PM2.5)
(6) Participating as an Environmental Focus group for the Guilford County Strategic Alliance.