

CALLS FOR STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SIP) REVISIONS

TECHNICAL SUPPORT DOCUMENT

VOLUME I

March 9, 1984

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* Where applicable, this document supplies the following information for each State in each Region making a SIP call under Section 110(a)(2)(H).

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet the Requirements of The Clean Air Act

List of Areas With SIP Calls and Areas Without SIP Calls

Abstract of Tier II Areas

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Preface

This document reports information used by EPA Regional Offices in determining the need for States to revise their State Implementation Plans (SIP's) under Section 110(a)(2)(H). Information is supplied for ozone, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and sulfur dioxide. Volume I of this document identifies both areas with SIP calls and areas without SIP calls. It contains a description of the factual basis for the calls and copies of letters notifying the Governors of the need for revisions. Volume I also includes Regional Office responses to individual comments on the February 3, 1983 FEDERAL REGISTER.

Volume II contains copies of the technical material (SAROAD Data Compliance Order Agreements, etc.) used by the Regional Offices to determine the need for a SIP call.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711
JAN 27 1984

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Post 1982 Attainment Program - Key Milestones and Activities

FROM: Darryl D. Tyler, Director *Darryl D. Tyler*
Control Programs Development Division (MD-15)

TO: Air and Waste Management Division Director
Regions II-IV, VI-VIII, X
Air Management Division Director
Regions I, V, IX

A number of important deadlines dealing with the post 1982 attainment program are quickly approaching. The purpose of this memorandum is to delineate how to process actions for nonattainment areas without attainment date extensions and to transmit a sample letter which should assist you in the preparation of your material. I hope this will provide formal national consistency and a more efficient use of all our resources. This memorandum will also mention some of the more pressing deadlines ahead and CPDD's role in working with you on these.

Calls for SIP Revision

The most efficient way to handle the notices which call for State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions under Section 110(a)(2)(H) (which includes both areas that did not attain and areas which have no approved Part D SIP) is by formal letters from the Regional Administrators. These letters should be addressed to the Governors and notify them of the need for the revision(s). A sample form for the letter is attached.

This Regional action will be followed quickly by a national Federal Register notice which summarizes all the SIP calls. The national notice will be completed by CPDD and OGC and will feature a background section as well as a simple listing of deficiencies by State, area, and NAAQS. The material for the Federal Register notice which must be prepared by the Regional Office is limited to a specific description of the boundaries, the pollutant, and a brief description of the factual basis for the call. A sample format developed by Region VII is attached. This information (in this or a similar format) should be provided to us for all Tier II areas identified on February 3, 1983.

Calls should be directed only towards Tier II areas that were identified in the February 3, 1983, Federal Register notice. If a Region has completed its analysis of 1983 data to a point that it has clearly identified additional areas which require a SIP revision, the Region has the option to issue a 110(a)(2)(H) notice to these areas as well. However, you should be aware that the Agency intends to issue guidance soon on SIP revisions based on a review of all air quality data collected through the end of 1983. Hence, we recommend that action on newly identified areas be deferred until that guidance is prepared. Where a Region adds additional areas at this time, these additions should be reviewed with my office prior to issuance of the SIP call to assure national uniformity.

The Agency intends to use the February 3, 1983, Technical Support Document as the basic foundation for the technical support for this notice. If the reason for calling for a revision is the same as in that document, your office need not resubmit it. Where the basis has changed, we will need new or supplemental material to explain the changes. In addition, a document containing the Regional Office response to individual comments on the February 3, 1983, notice should be prepared.

The material for the Federal Register notice (including any additional technical support material) should be sent to Tom Helms by February 7, 1984. The letters to the States should be sent on February 17, 1984, and a copy sent to Tom Helms. The national notice will be printed in the Federal Register in March. Concerns have been expressed that the Federal Register notice not lag behind the mailing of the letters by more than a few weeks so it is very important that your material be submitted to us by the deadlines. We will not hold the notice for Regions which cannot meet these dates. Rather, if for any reason the deadlines are missed, Regions will be responsible for preparing a supplemental Federal Register notice announcing their SIP calls.

Conditional Approval Actions

The Federal Register notices revoking the nongermane conditions and setting the new dates for less seriously deficient conditions should be handled as they have been in the past. You should prepare your individual notices and put them through the normal SIP review process. These notices should be at Headquarters by February 17, 1984. We would like a memorandum (by electronic mail) from you by February 3, 1984, which summarizes the actions you intend to take on these conditions.

I think that the attached language developed by OGC and CPDD will help us to approach these Federal Register notices in an efficient manner. Please do not hesitate to have your staff contact Tom Helms or John Calcagni if there is anything else that is needed. Thank you for your excellent cooperation in this important program.

Attachments

cc Air Branch Chief, Regions I-X



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711

Beal

February 23, 1984

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Calls for State Implementation Plan (SIP) Revisions

FROM: Darryl D. Tyler, Director *Darryl*
Control Programs Development Division (MD-15)

TO: Joseph A. Cannon, Assistant Administrator
For Air and Radiation (ANR-443)

Letters from the Regional Administrators to the Governors will be sent tomorrow calling for 27 SIP revisions. Calls are being made in six Regions for 15 States. Four Regional Offices had no calls. Two-thirds of the calls (18) are for ozone. There will be six calls for carbon monoxide, two for sulfur dioxide, and one for nitrogen dioxide. As you know, we are deferring action on particulates for the moment. All of the decisions on the calls were coordinated quite closely with the Regional Offices.

On February 3, 1983, the Agency listed 148 areas not anticipated to meet the requirements of Part D of the Clean Air Act (Tier II list). For the moment we are deferring action on particulates which account for 72 areas that were on the Tier II list. Of the remaining 76 areas for the other four pollutants (SO₂, CO, O₃, and NO_x) 17 were on Tier II solely because of unmet conditions. Conditions are being handled separately from the calls for revisions by the individual Regions and should be addressed by May. Calls for revisions are being made tomorrow for 27 of the remaining 59 areas. We have determined that calls are not appropriate for the remaining 32 areas at this time. Our bases for this are generally more recent data or the receipt of subsequent State submittals. In addition, the Agency will review air quality data for all areas this summer and additional calls for revisions could come at that time.

I am attaching a chart which lists all of the calls by State and Region and gives a brief description of the reason for the call. I am also attaching a copy of the example letter to the Governors which was sent to the Regional Offices for their use. The Regional Offices tailored this letter for their specific needs.

The Regional Offices, the Headquarters Press Offices, and the Congressional Affairs Offices have all been informed of these letters. We do not plan to issue press releases but do want to inform these offices so they can be responsive to inquiries.

Please call me if you need additional information on the calls.

Attachments

cc: Chief, Air Branch, Regions I-X
B. Bankoff
S. Meiberg
B. Pedersen
S. Meyers
S. Schulhof
J. O'Connor
T. Kaneen
D. Frantz
C. Rice

Calls For SIP Revision--February 24, 1984

<u>Region</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Reason for Call</u>
III	PA	Warren Co.	SO ₂	Failure to submit
		Scranton/Wilkes Barre	O ₃	Violations of standard in Scranton 81-82
IV	AL	Jefferson Co.	O ₃	Monitored violations 81-83
	FL	Dade Co.	O ₃	Monitored violations 81-82
		Broward Co.	O ₃	Monitored violations 81-82
		Palm Beach Co.	O ₃	Monitored violations 81-82
	GA	Atlanta metropolitan area	O ₃	Monitored violations 81-82
V	IN	Marion Co.	CO	Monitored violations 81-83
		Wayne Co.	SO ₂	Failure to submit
		St. Joseph Co.	O ₃	Failure to submit RACT
		Elkhart Co.	O ₃	Failure to submit RACT
	MN	Ramsey Co.	CO	Monitored violations 81-83
	OH	Portage Co.	O ₃	Monitored violations 81-83
		Summit Co.	O ₃	Monitored violations 81-83
VI	LA	Baton Rouge	O ₃	Monitored violations 83
	OK	Tulsa Co.	O ₃	Monitored violations 83
	TX	Dallas Co.	O ₃	Monitored violations 83
		Tarrant Co.	O ₃	Monitored violations 83
		El Paso Co.	O ₃	Monitored violations 83
		El Paso Co.	CO	Monitored violations 81-82
VII	KS	Wichita	CO	Monitored violations 81-82
	NB	Lincoln	CO	Monitored violations 82-83; failure to submit
		Omaha	CO	Monitored violations 82; failure to submit

<u>Region</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Reason for Call</u>
IX	AZ	Maricopa Co.	O ₃	Monitored violations 82
	CA	Kern Co.	O ₃	Monitored violations 82
		South Coast	NO _x	Monitored violations 81-82
	NV	Clark Co.	O ₃	Monitored violations 82-83

Region I

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Metropolitan Berlin, Coos County	TSP	x		
Nashua, Hillsborough County	CO	x		x
New Hampshire portion Merrimack Valley Southern New Hampshire AQCR (including Sullivan County, Merrimack County, Belknap County, Cheshire County, Hillsborough County, Strafford County, and Rockingham County)	O ₃		x	

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Without SIP Calls

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

AREA	POLLUTANT	Call for SIP	No Call For SIP	
Metropolitan Berlin, Coos County	TSP		X	
Nashua, Hillsborough County	CO		X	
New Hampshire portion Merrimack Valley Southern New Hampshire AQCR (including Sullivan County, Merrimack County, Belknap County, Cheshire County, Hillsborough County, Strafford County, and Rockingham County)	O ₃		X	

Nashua, New Hampshire

Boundaries: City of Nashua, Hillsborough County,
NH portion of AOCR 121

Pollutant: CO

Brief Description of Factual Basis for Call:

A newly designated non-attainment area. Nashua was designated nonattainment on April 11, 1980. A SIP revision was submitted on November 3, 1981. A proposed approval notice was prepared by the Regional Office and sent to EPA Washington for concurrence but the submittal was returned to the State on March 8, 1983 as inconsistent with EPA policy. The area needs to submit one SIP (per legal opinion attached) with a sophisticated CO modeling analysis.

Nashua, NH

RO Response to Individual Comments:

Our response to Mr. Esch's comment follows:

One commenter requested that the sanctions should not be imposed over the entire AQCR.

According to the final Post-82 Attainment Policy (48 FR 50691) newly designated non-attainment areas now have the time-intervals established in Part D of the Act to attain the NAAQS. The Policy also allows an additional five years to attain the ozone and carbon monoxide standards if a justifiable request is submitted with the SIP.

The SIP Nashua submitted in 1981 included a request for an additional five years to attain the CO NAAQS. Given the Part D timetable, the extension to 1990 should be approvable. Mr. Esch's concern about the breadth of the imposition of the sanctions (AQCR-wide) was based on a concern that the extension would not be granted. Since we expect that adequate support for an extension will be included with the submittal, his concern is no longer pertinent.

Another commentator asked for a reduction in the size of the non-attainment area. If this is requested by the State of New Hampshire with the appropriate documentation, EPA will evaluate the request on its merits.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION I

J. F. KENNEDY FEDERAL BUILDING, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02203

February 24, 1984

Honorable John H. Sununu
Governor of New Hampshire
State House
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Dear Governor Sununu:

On November 2, 1983 EPA published the final policy concerning areas which failed to attain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards by the end of 1982. This letter describes the actions which you must take to satisfy the requirements of the Clean Air Act as described in the policy. The two areas presently subject to the policy are Nashua, for carbon monoxide, and Berlin, for particulate matter.

The policy establishes a schedule to address "newly-designated" non-attainment areas such as Nashua. Within sixty days you must submit a schedule for adoption of an attainment plan for Nashua. The schedule must result in final submittal of the plan to me no later than one year from today. If the plan demonstrates that you cannot attain the CO standard by 1985, your submittal may request an extension for up to an additional five years. The plan must contain quantifiable measures with interim milestones and it must demonstrate attainment as expeditiously as practicable.

My staff is available to assist you in development of the schedule and the plan. Until a final plan is approved, the construction ban in Nashua relating to construction or modification of major stationary sources of carbon monoxide will remain in effect.

In addition, as you know, Berlin has not yet attained the primary total suspended particulate standards. The draft attainment plan submitted to us in January is acceptable and we look forward to its submission soon. I expect that we will complete rulemaking on the plan by the end of August at the latest.

We will make additional findings of SIP inadequacy and calls for revisions if we receive air quality monitoring data in the future indicating that other areas of the State covered by fully or conditionally approved Part D plans continue to experience NAAQS violations. At present, we are aware of no such areas.

Please contact me or have your staff contact Harley Laing at 617/223-2226 if you have any questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael R. Deland", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Michael R. Deland
Regional Administrator

Region II

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF NEW YORK

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
City of Lackawanna, Erie County	TSP	x		x*

* Area presently has restrictions on construction or modification of major stationary sources for failure to submit an adequate SIP. The required 1979 SIP was submitted but was not approved by EPA because a revised SIP was being prepared by the State. This revised SIP, which is expected to be received in mid-1983, will reflect recent emission source shutdowns in this location.

AREAS WITH SIP CALLS
AREAS WITHOUT SIP CALLS

STATE OF NEW YORK

AREA	POLLUTANT	WITH SIP CALLS	WITHOUT SIP CALLS	
City of Lackawanna, Erie County	TSP		X	

Region III

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

3-2

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Aithout SIP Calls

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

AREA	POLLUTANT	Call For SIP	No Call For SIP
Conewango Township, Warren County	SO ₂	X	
Allegheny County, area within a 2-mile radius of the Hazlewood monitor	SO ₂		X
Allegheny County, A three-mile strip which is within a perpendicular distance two miles north and east and one-mile south and west of the Ohio and Monongahela rivers from the I-79 bridge on the Ohio river to the Westmoreland County line on the Monongahela river	TSP		X
Sharon, Mercer County	TSP		X
Scranton, Lackawanna County	O ₃	X	
Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County	O ₃	X	

<u>Area</u>	<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Reason</u>
Conewango Township	SO ₂	No SIP has been submitted for the area in the vicinity of the Warren Power Plant.

Comments

Conewango Township, Warren County - The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Environmental Resources (DER) submitted comments on May 5, 1983 contending that this area should be listed as "Likely to Attain the NAAQS" because there have been no monitored violations. Comments dated March 7, 1983 from Penelec support the Commonwealth's position. EPA does not agree. A dispersion model for complex terrain predicts violations of the SO₂ NAAQS and was the basis for the original §107 nonattainment designation.

The Commonwealth also states that a modeling and monitoring agreement has been reached with the company involved. This agreement should be submitted as a SIP revision to EPA for review and approval/disapproval. If the modeling protocol and monitoring program are acceptable and the SIP revision approved by EPA, Warren County would then be considered to have an adequate SIP.

Allegheny County, area
within a 2-mile radius
of the Hazelwood Monitor

SO₂

A designated nonattainment
area which experienced 7
violations of the 24-hour
standard in 1981 and 2
violations in 1982.

Comments

Allegheny County, area within a 2 mile radius of the Hazelwood monitor - The Allegheny County Health Department submitted comments on March 16, 1983 and June 7, 1983 relative to the February 3, 1983 Federal Register notice. The Department has stated that the SIP is not inadequate but rather that the pending steel stretch-out application from the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. and the company's failure to bring its coke oven gas desulfurization system into compliance during the application pendency caused the violations of the SO₂ NAAQS. EPA acknowledged the possibility of such problems in the February 3, 1983 notice when it stated "... the extended compliance dates authorized under the provisions of these statutes (SICEA) could have a significant effect on the ability of the area to attain the primary NAAQS". EPA denied J & L's requested stretch-out application on December 29, 1982.

EPA, Region III and J & L have now completed negotiations revising the Consent Order requiring that this facility comply with the appropriate regulations and air quality standards. As soon as EPA, HQ signs this Consent Order, it will be lodged with the Court where it will undergo a 30-day comment period prior to becoming final.

The Consent Order will be federally enforceable and, upon completion of the control program, should result in attainment of the SO₂ NAAQS. In light of the above, EPA will take no further action at this time to require a new SIP to be submitted.

Scranton, Lackawanna
County

O₃

Data from the National.
Aerometric Data Bank,
Quick Look Report,
1/14/83, reported viola-
tions of the ozone
standard, highest value
was 0.175 ppm (Site
ID# 398040006F01).

Wilkes-Barre,
Luzerne County

O₃

Comments

Scranton, Lackawanna County and Wilkes Barre, Luzerne County - Again, comments received from the Commonwealth and local officials contend that the area should be considered as "Likely to Attain" rather than as "Unlikely to Attain to the NAAQS" because only one monitor in the area showed violations in 1982. EPA cannot agree with such a rationale.

Data from the Pennsylvania Air Quality Report provides the following information:

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Site Code</u>	<u>1980</u>		<u>1981</u>		<u>1982</u>	
		<u>1st High</u>	<u>2nd High</u>	<u>1st High</u>	<u>2nd High</u>	<u>1st High</u>	<u>2nd High</u>
Scranton 1	S01	.155	.151	.118	.104	.175	.158
Wilkes Barre	S21	.124	.115	.093	.093	.124	.100
Carbondale	S25	.076	.060	.106	.099	.132	.119
Nanticoke	S26	-	-	-	-	.125	.098

All readings are in ppm.

1. 14 violations occurred in this monitor in 1980 and 5 violations occurred in 1982.

Data from the SAROADS Quick Look Report, 2/3/84, provides the following information for 1983:

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>PA Site Code</u>	<u>SAROADS ID No.</u>	<u>1st Q</u>		<u>2nd Q</u>		<u>3rd Q</u>	
			<u>1st High</u>	<u>2nd High</u>	<u>1st High</u>	<u>2nd High</u>	<u>1st High</u>	<u>2nd High</u>
Scranton	S01	398040006F01	.047	.047	.115	.113	.102	.100
Wilkes Barre	S21	399430101F01	.057	.049	.135	.130	.114	.107
Carbondale	S25	391400100F01	.061	.056	.102	.096	.100	.095
Nanticoke	S26	396300100F01	.051	.048	.120	.103	.096	.096

Ozone is a regionwide problem and the fact that only two of the four monitors show exceedances does not mean that a re-planning effort for the entire area is not necessary.

An approved SIP, including a VOC emissions reduction and control program, is in effect. However, it does not appear to be adequate because violations of the ozone NAAQS are still being observed. For this reason, EPA has notified the Governor that a replanning effort must be undertaken.

Honorable Picnard L. Thornburgh
Governor of Pennsylvania
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Dear Governor:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby notifies you pursuant to Section 110(a)(2)(H) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C., Section 7410(a)(2)(H), that it finds the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania substantially inadequate to achieve certain primary national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) in certain areas of the Commonwealth. The specific NAAQS and areas are listed in the attachment to this letter. The basis for the finding of inadequacy is EPA's conclusion that those areas either are covered by fully or conditionally approved Part D plans and are still experiencing NAAQS violations, or lack fully or conditionally approved Part D SIP's. The attachment also details the bases for these conclusions.

EPA calls upon the Commonwealth to cure the inadequacies in the SIP by revising it. For areas with fully or conditionally approved plans for ozone, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, and sulfur dioxide, EPA is extending the Section 110(c)(1)(C) revision period to one year from today to provide a sufficient amount of time to adopt and submit revisions. Concerning the Scranton, Lackawanna County, and Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County areas, EPA has determined that curative SIP revisions are necessary for the attainment of the ozone standard. Therefore, the Commonwealth must submit a schedule for the development of the necessary SIP revisions to EPA not more than 60 days from today. If the Commonwealth does not submit curative SIP revisions to EPA within one year from today, EPA will proceed to propose a construction ban under Section 173(4), and funding restrictions under Section 176, and possibly Section 316(b) for the areas in question. The Section 173(4) construction ban prohibits major stationary source construction or modification in affected areas. Section 316(b) authorizes EPA to withhold, condition, or restrict sewage treatment construction grants in affected areas.

For areas lacking fully or conditionally approved plans for ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide, EPA is requesting the Commonwealth to submit Part D plans within 60 days of today's date. EPA has determined that, for Conewango Township, Warren County, a final plan for sulfur dioxide must be submitted within the 60 day time frame. EPA

cannot extend this deadline because the Clean Air Act Amendments did require primary NAAQS's for the aforementioned areas to be attained by December 31, 1982. If the Commonwealth does not submit a plan revision within 60 days, EPA will propose funding restrictions under Section 176(a) or Section 176(b), as appropriate. After this proposal, if the Commonwealth demonstrates that it is working rapidly to develop and submit a plan revision, EPA will defer its final action on funding restrictions for that area. EPA, however, does not intend to postpone any final actions more than one year from today. NOTE: EPA is not now calling for any revisions in particulate matter nonattainment areas.

EPA may propose to restrict funding under Section 176(a) only for areas that are nonattainment for the transportation-related pollutants of ozone, carbon monoxide, or nitrogen dioxide. Section 176(a) limits both highway funds and Clean Air Act funds. For sulfur dioxide nonattainment areas, EPA will propose to restrict Clean Air Act funds under Section 176(b). Section 176(b) limits only Clean Air Act funds.

This finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision is issued in accordance with the general policy that appears in the Federal Register of November 2, 1983, entitled "Compliance with the Statutory Provisions of Part D of the Clean Air Act." 48 Fed. Reg. 50686. EPA's "Guidance Document for the Correction of Part D SIP's for Nonattainment Areas" (January 1984) contains more information on the content of the revisions EPA is requesting.

EPA plans to publish a notice of this finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision in the Federal Register shortly. EPA will make additional findings of SIP inadequacy and calls for revisions if the Agency receives air quality monitoring data in the future indicating that other areas of the Commonwealth covered by fully or conditionally approved Part D plans continue to experience NAAQS violations.

The requirements specified in this letter represent only a small portion of the very significant progress that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has made in achieving Clean Air Act air quality goals. The Commonwealth is commended for the efforts already taken to preserve and enhance the environment.

Please contact me or Mr. W. Ray Cunningham, Acting Director, Air Management Division, if you have any questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely,



Thomas P. Eichler
Regional Administrator

Enclosure

ATTACHMENT

A. Areas lacking a fully or conditionally, approved Part D SIP.

1. Conewango Township, Warren County - a dispersion model for complex terrain predicted violations of the Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) NAAQS in the vicinity of the Penelec Power Plant and was the basis for the original §107 nonattainment designation in 1978. No SIP has been submitted to address this issue.

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources has stated that a modeling and monitoring agreement has been reached with the company involved. This agreement should be submitted as a SIP revision to EPA for review and approval/disapproval. If the modeling protocol and monitoring program are acceptable and the SIP revision approved by EPA, Warren County would then be considered to have an adequate SIP.

3. Areas with fully or conditionally approved Part D SIP's but still experiencing NAAQS violations.

1. Scranton, Lackawanna County and Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County - the ozone NAAQS is .120 ppm and cannot be exceeded more than once per year.

Data from the Pennsylvania Air Quality Report provides the following information:

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Site Code</u>	<u>1980</u>		<u>1981</u>		<u>1982</u>	
		<u>1st High</u>	<u>2nd High</u>	<u>1st High</u>	<u>2nd High</u>	<u>1st High</u>	<u>2nd High</u>
Scranton 1	SO1	.155	.151	.118	.104	.175	.158
Wilkes-Barre	S21	.124	.115	.093	.093	.124	.100
Carbondale	S25	.076	.060	.106	.099	.132	.119
Nanticoke	S26	-	-	-	-	.125	.098

All readings are in ppm.

1. 14 violations occurred at this monitor in 1980 and 5 violations occurred in 1982.

Data from the SAROADS Quick Look Report, 2/3/84, provides the following information for 1983:

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>PA Site Code</u>	<u>SAROADS ID No.</u>	<u>1st Q</u>		<u>2nd Q</u>		<u>3rd Q</u>	
			<u>1st High</u>	<u>2nd High</u>	<u>1st High</u>	<u>2nd High</u>	<u>1st High</u>	<u>2nd High</u>
Scranton	SO1	398040006F01	.047	.047	.115	.113	.102	.100
Wilkes-Barre	S21	399430101F01	.057	.049	.135	.130	.114	.107
Carbondale	S25	391400100F01	.061	.056	.102	.096	.100	.095
Nanticoke	S26	396300100F01	.051	.048	.120	.103	.096	.096

Ozone is a regionwide problem and the fact that only two of the four monitors show exceedances does not mean that a re-planning effort for the entire area is not necessary.

An approved SIP, including a VOC emissions reduction and control program, is in effect. However, it does not appear to be adequate because violations of the ozone NAAQS are still being observed. For this reason, EPA has determined that a replanning effort must be undertaken.

Region IV

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF ALABAMA

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Those portions of Jefferson County within Central Birmingham and the area surrounding the Universal Atlas Cement Plant	TSP	x		x*
Jefferson County	O ₃	x		
That portion of Etowah County within the western section of Gadsden	TSP			x*

* Area presently has restrictions on construction or modification of major stationary sources for failure to submit an adequate SIP. Restrictions will remain in effect.

STATE OF ALABAMA

4-3

DISPOSITION OF TIER II AREAS

State Alabama

Area (Pollutant) Birmingham (Ozone)

Tier II

Reason on Tier II failure to demonstrate attainment

SIP Status Approved (1979) but currently deficient

Construction Ban No

Redesignation Proposed No

Final Action By N/A

State's Designation Nonattainment

SIP Control Measures VOC control (100 TPY source)/FMVC

Additional Information Monitored exceedences during 1981, 1982, and 1983
confirms fact that SIP is inadequate and new SIP is required.

Recommendation Call for new SIP under §110

ALABAMA

Comments:

Several commentators from the State of Alabama felt it was presumptive and premature for EPA to declare Birmingham, Alabama to be an area not anticipated to meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act. They went on to state that the Birmingham area had an EPA approved State Implementation Plan (SIP), reasonable good faith efforts had been made in the area toward attainment, and substantial progress in reducing the number of violations was demonstratable.

Response:

EPA agrees that progress has been made toward attainment of the ozone standard in the area. However, the previously approved SIP is inadequate to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for ozone. This fact has been demonstrated by the magnitude (.171 ppm) and number (at least 5) of exceedences during the 1983 ozone season. Given the 1983 monitoring data and the date of EPA's final action on this matter, the Agency's determination has been neither presumptive nor premature.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IV

345 COURTLAND STREET
ATLANTA GEORGIA 30365

REF: 4AW-AM

Honorable George C. Wallace
Governor of Alabama
State Capitol
Montgomery, Alabama 36130

Dear Governor Wallace:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby notifies you pursuant to Section 110(a)(2)(H) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §7410 (a)(2)(H), that it finds the Alabama State Implementation Plan (SIP) substantially inadequate to achieve the primary national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for ozone in Jefferson County. The basis for the finding of inadequacy is EPA's conclusion that the area is still experiencing ozone violations. An attachment is enclosed detailing the basis for this conclusion.

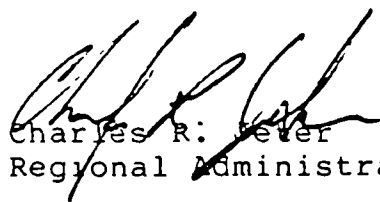
EPA calls upon the State of Alabama to cure the inadequacies in the SIP by revising it. For the Birmingham area, which has a fully approved plan for ozone, EPA is extending the Section 110(c)(1)(C) revision period to one year from today to provide a sufficient amount of time to adopt and submit a revision. The State must submit a schedule for the development of the necessary SIP revision to EPA not more than sixty days from today. If the State does not submit the curative SIP revision to EPA within one year from today EPA will proceed to propose a construction ban under Section 173(4) and funding restrictions under Section 176 and possibly Section 316(b) for the area in question. The Section 173(4) construction ban prohibits major stationary source construction or modification in the affected area. Section 176(a) limits both highway funds and Clean Air Act funds for transportation-related pollutants (i.e., ozone, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen dioxide). Section 316(b) authorized EPA to withhold, condition or restrict sewage treatment construction grants in the affected area.

This finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision are issued in accordance with the general policy that appears in the Federal Register for November 2, 1983, entitled "Compliance with the Statutory Provisions of Part D of the Clean Air Act" (48 Fed. Reg. 50686). EPA's "Guidance Document for the Correction of Part D SIPs for Nonattainment Areas" (January 1984) contains more information on the content of the revisions EPA is requesting.

EPA plans to publish a notice of this finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision in the Federal Register shortly. EPA will make additional findings of SIP inadequacy and calls for revisions if the Agency receives air quality monitoring data in the future indicating that other areas of the State covered by fully or conditionally approved Part D plans continue to experience NAAQS violations.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charles R. Jever", is written over the typed name and title.

Charles R. Jever
Regional Administrator

Enclosure

STATE OF FLORIDA

4-8

STATE OF FLORIDA

4-9

DISPOSITION OF TIER II AREAS

State Florida

Area (Pollutant) Broward, Dade and Palm Beach Counties (Ozone)

Tier II

Reason on Tier II failure to demonstrate attainment

SIP Status Approved (1979), but currently deficient

Construction Ban No

Redesignation Proposed No

Final Action By N/A

State's Designation Nonattainment

SIP Control Measures Ambient monitoring data for 1981, 1982, and 1983

Additional Information shows that the area failed to attain the NAAQS for ozone by December 1982.

- State has requested redesignation to attainment

- Region IV disagrees and will not propose redesignation

Recommendation Call for new SIP under §110

FLORIDA

Comments:

Several commentors felt that the three-county area of Broward, Palm Beach and Dade should not be judged as nonattainment for ozone based upon one monitor (Virginia Key Site) in Dade County. They argued that: there is no evidence that transport of VOC's or ozone from Broward and Palm Beach Counties contributes to exceedences measured in Dade County; when the original nonattainment areas were designated, the counties were named individually and plan development and enforcement have been carried out individually; monitoring through 1982 has not shown an exceedence of the standard in Broward and Palm Beach Counties; Broward and Palm Beach Counties' SIPs have accomplished the required VOC reduction projected to demonstrate attainment for the area; Since three political entities are concerned, the single airshed concept cannot work and each county should not be held accountable if the other plans in an area are not adequate.

Response:

By way of a general discussion of unified airsheds, the Agency has long taken the position that ozone is no respecter of political boundaries and any SIP must include the entire urbanized area and any adjacent fringe areas of development. This approach has been used in several areas of the country where urbanization has blurred distinct geopolitical boundaries. Regionally, the Cincinnati area (including counties in Ohio and Northern Kentucky) and the Louisville area (including counties in Indiana and Kentucky) are planning on a single design monitor. A quick analysis of Florida along the Southeast coast shows that it is one urbanized area through most of Dade, Palm Beach and Broward Counties. Further, if we use procedures found in EPA's Workshop on "Requirements for Nonattainment Area Plans (revised April 1978)" for predicting the boundaries of principal influence from an urbanized plume, we see significant overlap of each county's emission plumes. A check of the 1980 census shows over three million people living in these three counties with most of them traveling, working, and living along the eastern corridor of these counties. It is EPA's position that it is not prudent to allow the ozone planning and maintenance process to be fragmented along county boundaries in such an interdependent urbanized area. With respect to the individual points raised by the commentors, EPA's position is: although there may be no tangible evidence that Broward and Palm Beach counties' VOC emissions significantly contributed to the violations at Virginia Key, there also is no tangible evidence that they did not; although EPA made the original designations by county and has approved individual SIP's, the individual SIP planning and control

strategies were based on a single design monitor for the three counties and the success or failure of the three plans were and are dependent on showing attainment for the area and not an individual county; the lack of demonstrated exceedences at one or two monitors in the three county area does not demonstrate attainment for the airshed; although the required emission reduction under the previously approved SIP may have been attained, the reductions were not adequate to attain and maintain the NAAQS for ozone in the three county area; with respect to individual accountability, EPA recognizes that each political entity has its own area of responsibility. However, each county supposedly planned for the same goal and used the same design level, the responsibility for making attainment is shared and when attainment does not occur, the need for new SIP's is also shared.

Comment:

Several comments questioned the validity of certain exceedences at the Virginia Key site. Specifically they challenged the December 23-24, 1982 exceedences on the bases that the exceedences were not representative of the nonattainment area because the predominant wind direction during the exceedences was from the ocean. Without the two exceedences recorded during this time period, the three year exceedence rate for the area falls to 1.0 and thus the area can demonstrate attainment through monitoring.

Response:

Region IV's Environmental Services Division has fully validated the data during this time period. There is no indication of tampering or malfunction. With respect to the wind direction, satellite photographs have readily depicted cyclonic air movement over the State of Florida. Unless we're to assume the exceedences were caused by ozone transport from transoceanic sources, the air passing over the Virginia Key monitor could easily have been from a cycling air mass over the southern part of Florida. Therefore, the ozone being measured would have been the result of emissions previously blown out to sea. In any event, the commentors' arguments are not sufficient to discredit the observed data. Therefore, this December data has been used and the resultant analysis shows that Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties have not attained the standard.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IV

345 COURTLAND STREET
ATLANTA GEORGIA 30365

REF: 4AW-AM

Honorable Bob Graham
Governor of Florida
State Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Dear Governor Graham:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby notifies you pursuant to Section 110(a)(2)(H) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §7410 (a)(2)(H), that it finds the Florida State Implementation Plan (SIP) substantially inadequate to achieve the primary national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for ozone in Broward, Dade, and Palm Beach counties. The basis for the finding of inadequacy is EPA's conclusion that the area is still experiencing ozone violations. An attachment is enclosed detailing the basis for this conclusion.

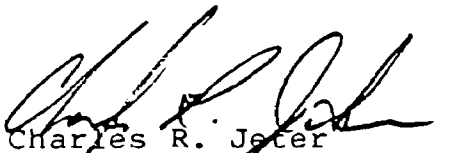
EPA calls upon the State of Florida to cure the inadequacies in the SIP by revising it. For all 3 counties, each having a fully approved plan for ozone, EPA is extending the Section 110(c)(1)(C) revision period to one year from today to provide a sufficient amount of time to adopt and submit the revisions. The State must submit a schedule for the development of the necessary SIP revisions to EPA not more than sixty days from today. If the State does not submit curative SIP revisions to EPA within one year from today EPA will proceed to propose a construction ban under Section 173(4) and funding restrictions under Section 176 and possibly Section 316(b) for the counties in question. The Section 173(4) construction ban prohibits major stationary source construction or modification in affected areas. Section 176(a) limits both highway funds and Clean Air Act funds for transportation-related pollutants (i.e., ozone, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen dioxide). Section 316(b) authorized EPA to withhold, condition or restrict sewage treatment construction grants in affected counties.

This finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revisions are issued in accordance with the general policy that appears in the Federal Register for November 2, 1983, entitled "Compliance with the Statutory Provisions of Part D of the Clean Air Act" (48 Fed. Reg. 50686). EPA's "Guidance Document for the Correction of Part D SIPs for Nonattainment Areas" (January 1984) contains more information on the content of the revisions EPA is requesting.

EPA plans to publish a notice of this finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revisions in the Federal Register shortly. EPA will make additional findings of SIP inadequacy and calls for revisions if the Agency receives air quality monitoring data in the future indicating that other areas of the State covered by fully or conditionally approved Part D plans continue to experience NAAQS violations.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely yours,



Charles R. Jeter
Regional Administrator

Enclosure

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF GEORGIA

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Atlanta Metropolitan area (including Clayton County, Cobb County, Coweta County, DeKalb County, Douglas County, Fayette County, Fulton County, Gwinnett County, Henry County, Paulding County, and Rockdale County)	O ₃	x		

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Without SIP Calls

STATE OF GEORGIA

AREA	POLLUTANT	Call For SIP	No Call For SIP	
Atlanta Metropolitan area (including Clayton County, Cobb County, Coweta County, DeKalb County, Douglas County, Fayette County, Fulton County, Gwinnett County, Henry County, Paulding County, and Rockdale County)	O ₃	X		

DISPOSITION OF TIER II AREAS

State Georgia

Area (Pollutant) Metro-Atlanta - 11 county area (Ozone)

Tier II

Reason on Tier II failure to demonstrate attainment

SIP Status Approved (1979), but currently deficient

Construction Ban No

Redesignation Proposed No

Final Action By N/A

State's Designation Nonattainment

SIP Control Measures VOC controls, FMVC, TCM - including I/M

Additional Information Ambient monitoring data for 1981, 1982, and 1983 shows that the area failed to attain the NAAQS for ozone by December 1982.

Recommendation Call for new SIP under §110

GEORGIA

Comment:

One commentor wrote to express her concerns about any potential weakening of the Clean Air Act.

Response:

Although this comment is not strictly germane to the matter being discussed in this action, EPA is also very concerned about the upcoming revisions to the Clean Air Act and is working closely with congress and the administration to develop revisions that will offer maximum utility and continued protection of public health and welfare.

Comment:

One public interest group requested imposition of section 176 (a) funding restrictions in Atlanta, specifically to stop construction of the long debated Presidential Parkway.

Response:

On April 10, 1980 (45 FR 24692), EPA and the Department of Transportation published a joint policy for the implementation of the sections 176(a) funding restrictions. In that policy, the two agencies took the position that the restrictions would apply only in regions that had not submitted (or made reasonable efforts to submit) Part D SIP's for transportation related pollutants. Georgia did submit a SIP for the Atlanta area and although it has subsequently been found inadequate for attainment of the NAAQS, section 176(a), sanctions are not appropriate unless the state fails to make reasonable efforts to submit or fails to submit a SIP revision for the Atlanta area.

Comment:

On May 2, 1983, the State of Georgia commented that based on its review of the number of days of exceedences starting in 1979 and running through 1982, and considering the meteorology associated with ozone formation, they felt the Atlanta area was attainment for ozone. They further stated that if redesignation was not possible, the nonattainment boundaries for the Atlanta area should be reduced from eleven counties to five counties. The State's rationale was that the outlying counties in the existing nonattainment area had insufficient emission densities to generate ozone exceedences. They propose to drop Paulding, Douglas, Coweta, Fayette, Rockdale and Henry counties from the nonattainment area.

Response:

Although the 1983 air quality monitoring data has not been completely submitted, EPA is aware of at least ten exceedences at the DeKalb county site, seven exceedences at the Rockdale monitoring site, and six exceedences at the Paulding County monitoring site. Therefore the data does not support redesignation to attainment nor does it currently support a reduction in the size of the nonattainment area. EPA continues to believe that the entire urbanized area and fringe areas of development must be covered in the nonattainment area. In order for EPA to consider a reduction in the size of the Atlanta nonattainment area, the state must satisfy the conditions articulated in EPA's section 107 designation policy memorandums dated April 22, 1983, and December 23, 1983. Specifically, the state would need to have valid air quality data showing no NAAQS violations in the proposed area of reduction and an approved fully implemented SIP control strategy. Although the area has an implemented control strategy, ambient monitoring does not support a reduction in the geographic area of coverage.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IV

345 COURTLAND STREET
ATLANTA GEORGIA 30365

REF: 4AW-AM

Honorable Joe Frank Harris
Governor of Georgia
State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Governor Harris:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby notifies you pursuant to Section 110(a)(2)(H) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §7410 (a)(2)(H), that it finds the Georgia State Implementation Plan (SIP) substantially inadequate to achieve the primary national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for ozone in the Metropolitan Atlanta area. The basis for the finding of inadequacy is EPA's conclusion that the area is still experiencing ozone violations. An attachment is enclosed detailing the basis for this conclusion.

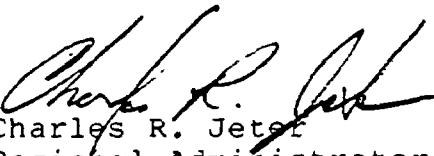
EPA calls upon the State of Georgia to cure the inadequacies in the SIP by revising it. For the Atlanta area, which has a fully approved plan for ozone, EPA is extending the Section 110(c)(1)(C) revision period to one year from today to provide a sufficient amount of time to adopt and submit a revision. The State must submit a schedule for the development of the necessary SIP revision to EPA not more than sixty days from today. If the State does not submit the curative SIP revision to EPA within one year from today EPA will proceed to propose a construction ban under Section 173(4) and funding restrictions under Section 176 and possibly Section 316(b) for the area in question. The Section 173(4) construction ban prohibits major stationary source construction or modification in the affected area. Section 176(a) limits both highway funds and Clean Air Act funds for transportation-related pollutants (i.e., ozone, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen dioxide). Section 316(b) authorized EPA to withhold, condition or restrict sewage treatment construction grants in the affected area.

This finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision are issued in accordance with the general policy that appears in the Federal Register for November 2, 1983, entitled "Compliance with the Statutory Provisions of Part D of the Clean Air Act" (48 Fed. Reg. 50686). EPA's "Guidance Document for the Correction of Part D SIPs for Nonattainment Areas" (January 1984) contains more information on the content of the revisions EPA is requesting.

EPA plans to publish a notice of this finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision in the Federal Register shortly. EPA will make additional findings of SIP inadequacy and calls for revisions if the Agency receives air quality monitoring data in the future indicating that other areas of the State covered by fully or conditionally approved Part D plans continue to experience NAAQS violations.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely yours,



Charles R. Jeter
Regional Administrator

Enclosure

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Bell County	TSP	x		
Boyd County	TSP	x		
That portion of Campbell County in Newport	TSP	x		
That part of Henderson County in Henderson	TSP	x		
Jefferson County	TSP	x		
That portion of Lawrence County in Louisa	TSP	x		
McCracken County	TSP	x		
That portion of Perry County in Hazard	TSP	x		
That portion of Madison County in Richmond	TSP	x		
That portion of Whitley County in Corbin	TSP	x		

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Without SIP Calls

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

AREA	POLLUTANT	Call For SIP	No Call For SIP
Bell County	TSP		X
Boyd County	TSP		X
That portion of Campbell County in Newport	TSP		X
That part of Henderson County in Henderson	TSP		X
Jefferson County	TSP		X
That portion of Lawrence County in Louisa	TSP		X
McCracken County	TSP		X
That portion of Perry County in Hazard	TSP		X
That portion of Madison County in Richmond	TSP		X
That portion of Whitley County in Corbin	TSP		X

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF TENNESSEE

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Those portions of Shelby County within two sections of downtown Memphis	TSP			x*
Those portions of Sullivan County with a section of Bristol and a section of Kingsport	TSP	x		
That portion of Knox County located in metropolitan Knoxville	CO	x		

*Area presently has restrictions on construction or modification of major stationary sources for failure to submit an adequate SIP. Restrictions will remain in effect.

STATE OF TENNESSEE

4-25

DISPOSITION OF TIER II AREAS

State Tennessee

Area (Pollutant) Knoxville (CO)

Tier II

Reason on Tier II large number of exceedences 1980-1982

SIP Status Approved (1979)

Construction Ban No

Redesignation Proposed No

Final Action By N/A

State's Designation Nonattainment

SIP Control Measures FMVCP only

Additional Information Knoxville has argued that exceedences prior to mid-1982 were caused primarily by construcion related to the World's Fair, plus various Interstate improvements. Only one exceedance has been recorded since then (October 1982), although no data were obtained from mid-November '82 - February 1, 1983, due to a monitor failure. However, essentially complete CO data has been obtained since then and no exceedences have been recorded through January 1984. Most of the data is preliminary, but barring unexpected changes, it will probably show attainment. Although adequate quality assured data are not available to request a redesignation, we do not feel a finding of post '82 non-attainment is justified.

Recommendation No action will be taken at this time to find the area has not attained the CO standard. If QA'd data show compliance, Tennessee can request a redesignation. If exceedences are monitored, the finding of nonattainment and the call for a SIP can be issued at that time.

TENNESSEE

Comments on the February 3, 1984 proposal finding that Knoxville had failed to attain the carbon monoxide standard by the end of 1982 were received from the local Chamber of Commerce, the local chapter of the Sierra Club, the County air pollution agency, the County Executive and the Mayor of Knoxville. All of the comments expressed the opinion that the large number of CO violations recorded prior to 1982 were primarily caused by traffic disruptions resulting from (1) construction of various major Interstate highway improvements and 2) construction activity at and near the 1982 World's Fair site and that without these disruptions the area would have attained the CO standard by the end of 1982 as forecast in their SIP.

Some comments recommended that the areas attainment status be changed to "unclassifiable" until "normal" conditions prevailed. The local air pollution agency also provided significant documentation of the highway and World's Fair related construction activity taking place between 1980 and early 1982 and its possible influence on the recorded CO levels. Other comments objected to the deposition of sanctions as a remedy for failure to attain in any case.

Because the primary Knoxville CO monitor is located very near (about 250 feet from) the World's Fair site and the number of CO exceedences were easily the highest in the winter immediately prior to the Fair, it appears likely that traffic disruptions near the Fair site did influence the number of exceedences recorded in Knoxville. During the winter of 1982-83, when more or less "normal" conditions did prevail the number of exceedences was substantially less (only 1 exceedence, on October 28, 29). However, the CO monitor was down for repairs from November 8 to February 1, thus missing much of the primary carbon monoxide season. In its February 3, 1983, and November 3, 1983, Federal Register notices, EPA requested that areas which were nonattainment could avoid additional requirements for failing to attain by the end of 1982 if they submitted air approvable request for redesignation under current EPA policy. Tennessee has not submitted such a request, although Knoxville has recently indicated its intent to forward a redesignation request based on the absence of any recorded CO exceedences at the downtown CO monitor since January 1, 1983. (This includes preliminary data through January 1984.) Although January 1983 data were not available due to a monitor malfunction, there have been no significant gaps in data since that time. Therefore, there has been a full year of CO data recorded at the site with no exceedence recorded since the end of 1982. Not all of this data has been quality assured and entered into SAROAD, but based on the preliminary data, there is considerable reason to doubt that the Knoxville area is still not attaining the CO standard. EPA policy

normally requires 8 quarters of data with no exceedances for redesignation to attainment. Only 4 quarters are available, and not all of those have been quality assured. Therefore, EPA does not feel that sufficient data is available at this time to redesignate the area to attainment. However, based on the lack of any monitored exceedances since the end of 1982, and the likelihood that the traffic influences cited earlier may have been substantially responsible for most of the large number of exceedances recorded prior to mid-1982, EPA feels that a finding that the Knoxville area is still nonattainment for CO is not supportable. If quality assured data continues to indicate no exceedances of the CO standard, we expect Tennessee to request redesignation for Knoxville. In the interim, if CO exceedances are uncovered when quality assured data are submitted, EPA would then proceed with the finding of post-1982 nonattainment and require submittal of a new SIP.

In response to other issues revised in the comments, redesignation of the area to unclassifiable is not the appropriate mechanism to address the uncertainties associated with the 1981-1982 CO data (Sheldon Meyer, April 21, 1983, memo.) Comments about the imposition of sanctions have been resolved by EPA's change to a call for new SIPs in the initial response for failure to attain by the end of 1982.

Region V

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF ILLINOIS

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Part of Cook County	TSP	x		
Part of Macon County	TSP	x		
Part of St. Clair County	TSP	x		
Part of Madison County	TSP	x		
Part of Peoria County	SO ₂		x	
Part of Tazewell County	SO ₂		x	

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Without SIP Calls

STATE OF ILLINOIS

AREA	POLLUTANT	Call For SIP	No Call For SIP
Part of Cook County	TSP		x
Part of Macon County	TSP		x
Part of St. Clair County	TSP		x
Part of Madison County	TSP		x
Part of Peoria County	SO ₂		x
Part of Tazewell County	SO ₂		x

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF INDIANA

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Part of Lake County	SO ₂		x	
Part of Lake County	TSP	x		x*
Marion County	SO ₂		x	
Part of Marion County	TSP			x**
Part of Marion County	CO	x		
Part of La Porte County	SO ₂		x	
Part of Wayne County	SO ₂			x**
Part of Porter County	TSP			x
St. Joseph County	O ₃			x**
Elkhart County	O ₃			x**
Allen County	O ₃			x**
Part of Clark County	TSP	x		
Vigo County	SO ₂			x

* Area presently has restrictions on construction or modification of major stationary sources for failure to submit an adequate SIP. Draft implementation plan has now been submitted but not yet approved.

** Area presently has restrictions on construction or modification of major stationary sources for failure to submit an adequate SIP. Restrictions will remain in effect.

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Without SIP Calls

STATE OF INDIANA

AREA	POLLUTANT	Call For SIP	No Call For SIP
Part of Lake County	SO ₂		X
Part of Lake County	TSP		X
Marion County	SO ₂		X
Part of Marion County	TSP		X
Part of Marion County	CO	X	
Part of La Porte County	SO ₂		X
Part of Wayne County	SO ₂	X	
Part of Porter County	TSP		X
St. Joseph County	O ₃	X	
Elkhart County	O ₃	X	
Allen County	O ₃		X
Part of Clark County	TSP		X
Vigo County	SO ₂		X

Marion County-CO: Call for SIP revision per §110(a)(2)(H)

Boundaries: City of Indianapolis in an area bounded by: 11th Street on the north, Capitol on the west; Georgia Street on the south; and Delaware on the east.

Basis: Second high eight-hour concentration of 13.6 mg/m³ in 1981 at the L.S. Ayres site (#152040034F01) as indicated in the January 26, 1983 TSD.

Public Comments:

Issue: The City of Indianapolis comments that transportation control measures beyond those committed to in the 1979 SIP are being considered for future implementation. These control measures will reduce CO emissions, helping to assure attainment of the standard.

Response: The USEPA encourages to City to proceed with these activities. However, the City has failed to demonstrate via emission reduction estimates and implementation schedules that these control measures would have prevented CO standard exceed-

ances after December 31, 1982. Therefore, this comment does not support a reversal of USEPA's proposed action to find Indianapolis as being unlikely to attain the standard by December 31, 1982.

Issue: The City of Indianapolis comments that USEPA should define whether it has reviewed the CO data in terms of the 10 mg/m³ standard or the 9 ppm standard (8-hour averages).

Response: USEPA has reviewed all CO monitoring data against the 10 mg/m³ standard.

Issue: The City of Indianapolis believes that the worst-case monitor is unduly influenced by unique meteorological conditions such as the formation of localized air flow vortices (these would act to trap and concentrate pollutants). The City believes the monitored worst-case concentrations are unrepresentative of other locations in the City.

Response: USEPA has previously inspected the worst-case site and has determined that it meets USEPA siting guidelines. The siting guidelines specify minimum distances to nearby structures to minimize the effects speculated by the City to occur at this monitor. The monitor meets these conditions.

The City has provided no data to support its case. Nor has the City established the geographical extent of the supposed irregularity. USEPA continues to believe that the available monitoring data demonstrate the existence of a CO nonattainment problem in downtown Indianapolis.

Issue:

The City of Indianapolis comments that the majority of transportation control measures committed in the 1979 SIP have been implemented. These measures include:

1. A 10 percent annual increase in the ridership on the local university shuttle bus.
2. Enforcement of a city ordinance prohibiting taxi cruising and requiring taxis to be recent car models.
3. A 3.25 percent increase in public transit ridership.
4. Operation of an areawide carpool program.
5. Encouragement of flex-time work practices by State and local public offices.
6. Interconnection of downtown traffic signals.

These control measures along with the Federal Motor Vehicle Control Program (FMVCP) were demonstrated in the 1979 SIP to lead to attainment of the CO standard by December 31, 1982. Therefore, the City comments that USEPA, who approved the SIP, should not assume that the area will not be nonattainment after 1982.

Response:

USEPA acknowledges that the City has, in good faith, implemented the majority of the transportation control measures committed in the 1979 SIP. USEPA, however, disagrees with this argument on several counts. First, the CO demonstration given in the 1979 SIP met USEPA minimum guidelines by demonstrating attainment thru the consideration of total CO emissions over the entire Indianapolis area. The demonstration did not address the impacts of CO emissions in the vicinity of the worst-case monitor itself. Given that CO exceedances are observed to be localized in nature in other urban areas, it is possible, if not probable, that the implemented control measures have not sufficiently reduced the local emissions to the extent needed to attain the standard at the monitor. Second, the City has not demonstrated by consideration of the actual emission reductions achieved that the secondhigh concentration observed in 1981 (the basis for USEPA's February 3, 1983, proposed action) is not indicative of potential nonattainment problems after 1982.

Issue: The City of Indianapolis comments that USEPA should consider 1982 data rather than 1981 data to determine which areas will probably not attain the standard by December 31, 1982. If the USEPA ignores the December, 1982 data at the worst-case monitor due to an abnormal source situation in that month, the remaining second-highest CO concentration, 10.9 mg/m³ (8-hour average), is well below the cutoff of 12.5 mg/m³ considered by USEPA in its proposed rulemaking. Therefore, the area should be classified as likely to attain the standard by the end of 1982.

Response: The CO concentration cutoff considered by USEPA was selected on the assumption that a 25 percent reduction in CO emissions could be expected in a one to two year period due to the FMVCP alone. The 12.5 mg/m³ cutoff was assumed to be appropriate for consideration of 1981 data, which were the most current and complete data available at the time of the proposed rulemaking. USEPA still considers that the 1981 data were the appropriate data to use for the proposed rulemaking.

The City has failed to demonstrate that implemented control measures were responsible for the air quality improvement supposedly observed between 1981 and 1982. Nor has the City demonstrated that CO exceedances observed in 1982 would not reoccur after 1982. Therefore, USEPA considers the City's comment to be insufficient to support a reversal of USEPA's proposed action to designate a portion of Indianapolis as being likely to not attain the standard after December 31, 1982.

Issue: The State of Indiana acknowledges that more and higher CO exceedances have occurred recently at the worst-case monitor than would be expected. It implied, although not directly stated in the State's comments, that additional CO emission controls will be needed in Indianapolis. The State plans to work with the City to develop additional control measures.

Response: The State's comment does not argue against USEPA proposed designation of Indianapolis as being unlikely to attain the standard. Rather, it seems to support USEPA's proposed designation of the area as unlikely to attain the standard.

Issue: The City of Indianapolis comments that, if current trends in the frequency and magnitudes of CO exceedance continue, the Indianapolis area should attain the CO standard by December 31, 1982.

Response: Although air quality trends are reviewed for planning purposes, simple consideration of trends in exceedance levels and frequencies is not considered to be adequate for assessment of current attainment. Observation of year to year changes indicates that a considerable amount of "noise" exists in the data. The trends analysis does not provide sufficient evidence that periodic CO standard violations will not occur in the future. Review of the second-highest CO concentrations from 1979 thru 1981 does not indicate a significant improvement towards attainment of the CO standard at the L.S. Ayres monitor.

Final Conclusion: Proceed with the designation of the CO nonattainment area as unlikely to attain the CO standard.

Wayne County-SO₂: Call for SIP revision per §110(a)(2)(H)

Boundaries: Boston, Center, Franklin, Wayne and Webster Townships.

Basis: Same as TSD dated January 26, 1983. Because of a recent Federal Court ruling, EPA is issuing a notice of SIP inadequacy to Indiana for SO₂ in Wayne County and five other counties in Indiana. (See 49 FR).

Public Comments: The State of Indiana indicates that no action has been taken due to a court injunction (concerning the State's procedure for designating the area as nonattainment). Once all legal obstacles have been removed, an appropriate control strategy will be developed if necessary. The State understands that the growth restrictions will stay in effect until a plan is approved.

EPA Response: Because Wayne County is designated as nonattainment under §107 of the CAA and Indiana has not submitted a plan under Part D, USEPA must notify the State that the SIP for this area is inadequate and must promulgate a plan if the State fails to submit the long overdue plan as required.

St. Joseph and Elkhart Counties-O₃: Call for SIP revision per §110(a)(2)(H) and maintenance of existing growth sanctions.

Boundaries: The entire counties of St. Joseph and Elkhart.

Basis: Failure of the State to submit an approvable 1979 ozone SIP containing acceptable commitments to implement Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) regulations.

Public Comments:

- Issue: Three commenters noted that Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions in the South Bend area have been reduced to the attainment goal given in the 1979 SIP. Therefore, USEPA should consider the area to be in attainment.
- Response: As USEPA has previously informed the State, it is USEPA's policy to not approve ozone attainment demonstrations in areas without RACT implementation commitments unless the State has submitted an attainment demonstration based on the use of a photochemical dispersion model. Since the State based its demonstration of attainment on a rollback approach, which in no way can be construed to be a photochemical dispersion model, USEPA remains convinced that even though VOC emissions have been reduced to the calculated attainment level, the State has not adequately demonstrated that the application of RACT is not required in the South Bend area.
- Issue: One commenter points out that point source emissions in the South Bend area have been reduced from 2572 tons/year in 1977 to 1675 tons/year in 1981. The implication (not directly stated by the commenter) of this is that significant progress has been made in reducing stationary source emissions.
- Response: Although point source VOC emission reductions may have actually occurred between 1977 and 1981, the State has not demonstrated that these reductions were due to the application of enforceable stationary source emissions control regulations. There is no guarantee that these emission reductions will not be negated when the economy improves and industrial production rates once again increase. The emission reductions can not be accepted in lieu of RACT commitments from the State.
- Issue: One commenter pointed out that, considering that the area is already in attainment of the standard, the cost requirements of RACT implementation could not be justified. Therefore, the State should be released from the need to develop and submit RACT regulations for St. Joseph and Elkhart Counties.

Response: The Clean Air Act, as amended 1977, (§172(b)(2)) requires all nonattainment area SIPs to include provisions for the implementation of all reasonably available control measures. The Clean Air Act does not provide for or allow the consideration of economic factors in this portion of SIPs. USEPA interprets this part of the Clean Air Act to require ozone SIPs to include commitments for the development and implementation of RACT regulations. It should be noted that USEPA will take economic factors into consideration when evaluating the extent of RACT requirements for specific sources or source categories in St. Joseph and Elkhart Counties.

Issue: Three commenters stated that no violations of the ozone standard have been recorded in the most recent years, and that USEPA is being requested to redesignate St. Joseph and Elkhart Counties to attainment. Since this is the case, the commenters believe that the USEPA should drop its requirements for RACT and should remove the South Bend area from the list of areas subject to sanctions.

Response: USEPA was submitted a redesignation request for this area in December, 1983. Preliminary review of this request indicates that additional data beyond those included in the submittal will have to be obtained and reviewed before USEPA can make a decision on this redesignation request.

If the area is redesignated, USEPA will reconsider the need for RACT in the area. Until the redesignation is finally approved, however, USEPA should continue to consider the area to have a nonapprovable SIP and should continue the present major growth sanction.

Final Conclusion: Continue to consider the area to be in noncompliance of the Clean Air Act due to a failure of the State to submit an approvable 1979 SIP.

Allen County - O₃:

Boundaries: The entire County of Allen.

Basis: Failure of the State to submit an approvable 1979 ozone SIP containing acceptable commitments to implement Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) regulations.

Public Comments:

Issue: Three commenters noted that the 1979 SIP, although not approved by the USEPA, demonstrated attainment of the ozone standard by December 31, 1982 and that the VOC emission control plan committed in the SIP has been implemented. Therefore, USEPA should consider removing the threat of sanctions from Allen County.

Response: As USEPA has previously informed the State, it is USEPA's policy to not approve ozone SIPs in areas without RACT implementation commitments unless the State has submitted an attainment demonstration based on the use of a photochemical dispersion model. Since the State based its 1979 SIP demonstration of attainment on a roll-back approach, USEPA remains convinced that even though VOC emissions have been reduced to the calculated attainment level, the State has not adequately demonstrated that the application of RACT is not required in Allen County. However, as indicated below, this issue may be negated by the redesignation of Allen County to attainment for ozone.

Issue: Three commenters stated that the most recent three years of ozone data indicate that Allen County should be redesignated to attainment for ozone. Therefore, the commenters believe believe that the USEPA should drop its requirements for RACT and should remove Allen County from the list of areas subject to sanctions.

Response: The State submitted an ozone redesignation request for Allen County on March 31, 1983. USEPA proposed to approve this redesignation on September 19, 1983. USEPA, Region V has prepared a technical support document for the final rulemaking on this redesignation. Final review of the redesignation request indicates that it is supportable and should be approved in final rulemaking in the near future. Since the area now appears to be in attainment of the standard, the implementation of RACT no longer appears to be required by the Clean Air Act. Therefore, USEPA's February 3rd proposed rulemaking for Allen County is no longer appropriate.

Final Conclusion: It is concluded that USEPA should not take final action to declare Allen County to be in non-compliance with the Clean Air act. Allen County should be removed from those areas subject to required future SIP revisions and sanctions.

Vigo County-SO₂:

This area was cited in the January 26, 1983, TSD due to a pending delayed compliance order for the Public Service Indiana Wabash River plant.

The February 3, 1983, Notice, however, allowed nonattainment areas to be exempted from the general SIP disapproval if the area would have achieved the primary NAAQS by December 31, 1982, "but for" the emissions of a source which had obtained a compliance date extension beyond 1982 under Section 113. Although the November 2, 1983, Notice stated that no areas were included in this exemption, Vigo County (SO₂) should have been. Consequently, EPA is correcting the February 3, 1983, action at this time and rescinds EPA's proposed disapproval of the Vigo County SO₂ SIP. In addition, the PSI plant has completed installation of the stack for which they had sought the DCO.



UNITED STATES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION V
230 SOUTH DEARBORN ST.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF

FEB 11 1984

Honorable Robert D. Orr
Governor of Indiana
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Dear Governor Orr:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby notifies you pursuant to Section 110(a)(2)(H) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §7410(a)(2)(H), that it finds the Indiana State Implementation Plan (SIP) substantially inadequate to achieve certain primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in certain areas of the State. The specific areas and NAAQS are Marion County for carbon monoxide, Wayne County for sulfur dioxide, and St. Joseph and Elkhart Counties for ozone. The basis for the finding of inadequacy is EPA's conclusion that, even though Marion County is covered by a fully approved Part D plan for carbon monoxide, it still is experiencing NAAQS violations. Wayne County for sulfur dioxide and St. Joseph and Elkhart Counties for ozone lack fully or conditionally approved Part D SIP's. The bases for these conclusions for each area and pollutant are in an attachment to this letter.

EPA calls upon the State to cure the inadequacies in the SIP by revising it. For areas such as Marion County with a fully or conditionally approved plan for carbon monoxide, EPA is extending the Section 110(c)(1)(C) revision period to 1 year from the date of this letter to provide a sufficient amount of time to adopt and submit revisions. The State must submit a schedule for the development of the necessary SIP revisions to EPA not more than 60 days from the date of this letter. If the State does not submit curative SIP revisions to EPA within 1 year from the date of this letter, EPA will proceed to propose a construction ban under Section 173(4) and funding restrictions under Section 176 (and possibly Section 316(b)) for the areas in question. The Section 173(4) construction ban prohibits major stationary source construction or modification in affected areas. Section 316(b) authorizes EPA to withhold, condition or restrict sewage treatment construction grants in affected areas.

For areas lacking fully or conditionally approved plans for ozone (St. Joseph and Elkhart Counties) and sulfur dioxide (Wayne County), EPA is requesting the State to submit Part D plans within 60 days of today's date. EPA will not extend this deadline because these plans are already over five years late. If a State does not submit a plan revision within 60 days, EPA will propose funding restrictions under Section 176(a) or Section 176(b), as appropriate. After this proposal, if a State demonstrates that it is working rapidly to develop and submit a plan revision, EPA will defer its final action on funding restrictions for that area. EPA, however, does not intend to postpone any final actions more than 1 year from the date of this letter.

EPA may propose to restrict funding under Section 176(a) only for areas that are nonattainment for transportation-related pollutants, such as ozone and carbon monoxide. Section 176(a) limits both highway funds and Clean Air Act funds. For sulfur dioxide nonattainment areas, EPA will propose to restrict

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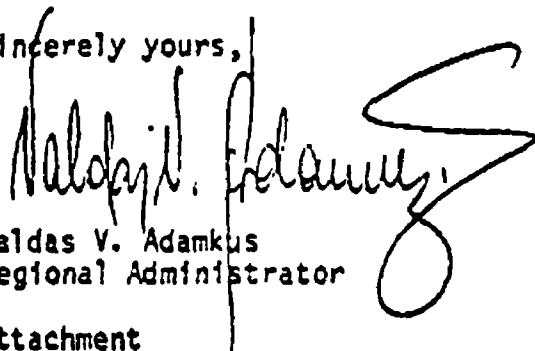
This finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision is issued in accordance with the general policy that appeared in the Federal Register on November 2, 1983, entitled "Compliance with the Statutory Provisions of Part D of the Clean Air Act." 48 FR 50685. EPA's "Guidance Document for the Correction of Part D SIP's for Nonattainment Areas" (January 1984) contains more information on the content of the revisions EPA is requesting.

EPA plans to publish a notice of this finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision in the Federal Register shortly. EPA will make additional findings of SIP inadequacy and calls for revisions if the Agency receives air quality monitoring data in the future indicating that other areas of the State covered by fully or conditionally approved Part D plans continue to experience NAAQS violations. At this time, EPA is not calling for any revisions in particulate matter nonattainment areas.

The State may request EPA to redesignate an area to attainment if it submits the necessary technical information to support such a request. Any redesignation request must meet EPA's Section 107 designation policy as discussed in EPA's April 21, 1983, and December 23, 1983, guidance documents. If EPA approves a redesignation request to full attainment for any area cited today as having an inadequate SIP, a revised SIP will no longer be required for that area. We recognize that Indiana has submitted a request to redesignate St. Joseph and Elkhart Counties from primary nonattainment to attainment for ozone. This request is currently under review.

Please contact me at (312) 353-2000 if you have any questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely yours,



Valdas V. Adamkus
Regional Administrator

Attachment

cc: Ronald G. Blankenbaker, M.D., ISBH
Harry D. Williams, IAPCB

bcc: Tom Helms

bbcc: Irene Little
David Kee
Steve Rothblatt
Gary Gulezian

Debra Marcantonio
Robert Miller
Joe Paisie


Attachment

1. Marion County - Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Boundaries: City of Indianapolis in the area bounded by 11th Street on the north; Capitol on the west; Georgia Street on the south; and Delaware on the east. .

Basis: The second high eight-hour CO concentrations in 1981 and 1982 at the L.S. Ayres monitor site in Indianapolis violate the CO National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).

2. Wayne County - Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)

Boundaries: Boston, Center, Franklin, Wayne and Webster Townships

Basis: Indiana has not submitted a plan which assures the attainment and maintenance of the SO₂ NAAQS as required by Part D of the Clean Air Act.

3. St. Joseph and Elkhart Counties - Ozone (O₃)

Boundaries: Entire Counties

Basis: Indiana did not submit acceptable commitments to implement Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) regulations in St. Joseph and Elkhart Counties as required by Part D.

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF MICHIGAN

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Part of Wayne County	TSP	x	x	

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Without SIP Calls

STATE OF MICHIGAN

AREA	POLLUTANT	Call For SIP	No Call For SIP	
Part of Wayne County	TSP		x	

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Without SIP Calls

STATE OF MINNESOTA

AREA	POLLUTANT	Call For SIP	No Call For SIP
Hennepin County	TSP		x
Part of Stearns County	CO		x
Part of St. Louis County	CO		x
Dakota County	SO ₂		x
. City of St. Paul (Ramsey County)	CO	x	

Stearns County - CO: Postpone call for SIP revision per §110(a)(2)(H)

Boundaries: City of St. Cloud

Basis: The original basis was a second high eight hour concentration of 13.1 mg/m³ at site #243220025H01 in 1981. Since mid-1982, there have been no monitored violations of the CO NAAQS. Emission reductions from the Federal Motor Vehicle Program and other measures appear to be responsible to some degree for noted improvements in ambient air quality data since the middle of 1983. In view of the recent monitor data, the Region will postpone a call for this area until the national 'sweep' in August. This will allow the State additional time to reanalyze the CO air quality in this area and, if supportable, to submit a redesignation request to attainment based on the recent data.

St. Louis County - CO: Postpone call for SIP revision per §110(a)(2)(H)

Boundaries: City of Duluth

Basis: The original basis was a second high eight hour CO concentration of 13.2 mg/m³ at site #241040018G01 in 1981. The rationale for postponement of a SIP call is the same as for Stearns County - CO above.

Dakota County - SO₂: Postpone call for SIP revision per §110(a)(2)(H)

Boundaries: Entire County

Basis: There have been no monitored exceedances since fourth quarter, 1982. Emission reductions from installation of a scrubber on SRU #3 at the only major SO₂ source in the area (Koch Refining) appear to be responsible to some degree for noted improvements in the ambient data since mid-1982. In view of these data, the Region will postpone a call for this area until the national 'sweep' in August. This will allow the State additional time to reanalyze the SO₂ air quality in this area and, if supportable, to submit a redesignation request to attainment.

Ramsey County-CO: Call for SIP revision per §110(a)(2)(H)
Boundaries: City of St. Paul
Basis: Second high eight-hour concentrations of 15.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
in 1981 and 13.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 1982 at site #243300042F01.

Public Comments:

Issue:

Four commenters stated that the area subject to sanctions should be restricted to a small area surrounding the intersection of Snelling Avenue and University Avenue. This recommendation is based on the following observations:

1. The historical monitoring data record implies that the CO problem in Ramsey County is primarily due to mobile source emissions.
2. The Snelling/University intersection is the most heavily travelled arterial intersection in the St. Paul area.
3. CO Modeling using USEPA's Carbon Monoxide Hot-Spot Guidelines shows that CO levels at all intersections one block from expected to be already in attainment of the ozone standard. This demonstrates the limited geographical extent of the CO Problem at the Snelling/University intersection.
4. Monitoring at two other locations in St. Paul showed no exceedances of the eight-hour standard in 1982.

Response:

The commenters have not provided sufficient data to demonstrate the actual extent of the CO attainment problem in St. Paul. The commenters have provided no emissions or modeling data supporting their comment. However, given the nature of the CO monitoring data available to the USEPA and the nature of CO concentrations observed in other urban area, USEPA does agree with the commenters that the area assumed to be in non-attainment after December 31, 1982, should be smaller than all of Ramsey County.

Acknowledging that mobile source CO emissions are the major CO source in Ramsey County and that mobile sources are concentrated in the greatest density in St. Paul, it is concluded that the area subject to a required SIP revision may be limited to the City of St. Paul. The State or local agencies should include as part of a future SIP revision a technical assessment of the actual extent of the CO nonattainment problem. It is recommended that the State consider carrying out additional microscale modeling to make this determination. All analyses should be thoroughly documented in a future SIP revision.

Issue: Two commenters noted that the CO hotspot at Snelling and University was detected too late for the State to meet USEPA's January 1, 1979, deadline for requesting an attainment date extension for this area. These commenters believe that USEPA should alter its proposed sanction policy to accommodate areas that were recently discovered to be nonattainment. The commenters believe that USEPA should not sanction an area found to be nonattainment during the last several years. The commenters believe that the USEPA sanction policy should specifically address this type of area.

Response: As may be noted in the November 2, 1983, Federal Register (48 FR 50686), USEPA has substantially revised its sanction policy. The requirements for SIP revisions for areas like the CO nonattainment area are outlined in this notice of final rulemaking. It should be noted that USEPA will allow what it considers to be a reasonable amount of time for the State of Minnesota to develop and submit an approvable SIP revision before imposing sanctions.



UNITED STATES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION V
230 SOUTH DEARBORN ST
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF

FEB 9 1984

Honorable Rudy Perpich
Governor of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Governor Perpich:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby notifies you pursuant to Section 110(a)(2)(H) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §7410(a)(2)(H), that it finds the Minnesota State Implementation Plan (SIP) substantially inadequate to achieve the primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for carbon monoxide in the City of St. Paul (Ramsey County). The basis for the finding of inadequacy is EPA's conclusion that, even though this area is covered by a fully approved Part D plan, it is still experiencing NAAQS violations. The attachment briefly details the basis for this conclusion.

EPA calls upon the State to cure the inadequacy in the SIP by revising it. For areas with fully or conditionally approved plans for carbon monoxide, EPA is extending the Section 110(c)(1)(C) revision period to 1 year from the date of this letter to provide a sufficient amount of time to adopt and submit revisions. The State must submit a schedule for the development of the necessary SIP revisions to EPA not more than 60 days from the date of this letter.

If the State does not submit curative SIP revisions to EPA within 1 year from the date of this letter, EPA will proceed to propose a construction ban under Section 173(4) and funding restrictions under Section 175, and possibly Section 316(b), for the area in question. The Section 173(4) construction ban prohibits major stationary source construction or modification in affected areas. Section 316(b) authorizes EPA to withhold, condition or restrict sewage treatment construction grants in affected areas. EPA may propose to restrict funding under Section 176(a) for areas that are nonattainment for the transportation-related pollutants, such as carbon monoxide. Section 176(a) limits both highway funds and Clean Air Act funds.

This finding of inadequacy and call for a SIP revision is issued in accordance with the general policy that appeared in the Federal Register on November 2, 1983, entitled "Compliance with the Statutory Provisions of Part D of the Clean Air Act." 48 FR 50686. EPA's "Guidance Document for the Correction of Part D SIP's for Nonattainment Areas" (January 1984) contains more information on the content of the revisions EPA is requesting. At this time, EPA is not calling for any revisions in particulate matter nonattainment areas.

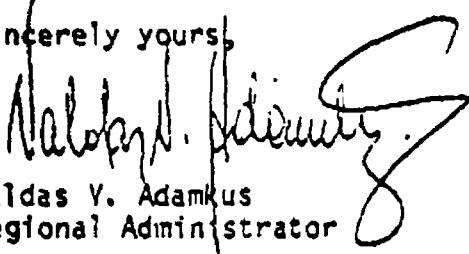
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EPA plans to publish a notice of this finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision in the Federal Register shortly. EPA will make additional findings of SIP inadequacy and calls for revisions if the Agency receives any valid data or information in the future indicating that other areas of the State covered by fully or conditionally approved Part D plans continue to experience NAAQS violations.

The State may request EPA to redesignate an area to attainment if it submits the necessary technical information to support such a request. Any redesignation request must meet EPA's Section 107 designation policy as discussed in EPA's April 21, 1983 and December 23, 1983 guidance documents. If EPA approves a redesignation request to full attainment for any area cited today as having an inadequate SIP, a revised SIP will no longer be required for that area.

Please contact me at (312) 353-2000 if you have any questions regarding this letter.


Sincerely yours,



Valdas V. Adamkus
Regional Administrator

Attachment

cc: Sandra S. Gardebring, MPCA
J. Michael Valentine, MPCA

bcc: Tom Helms
Irene Little
David Kee
Steve Rothblatt
Gary Gulezian
Debra Marcantonio
Delores Sieja
Joe Paisie


Attachment

1. Ramsey County - Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Boundaries: City of St. Paul

Basis: The second high eight-hour CO concentrations in 1981 and 1982 at the 1569 University monitor site in St. Paul which violate the CO National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF OHIO

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Part of Cuyahoga County	TSP	X		X*
Part of Columbiana County	TSP	X		X*
Part of Jefferson County	TSP	X		X*
Part of Mahoning County	TSP	X		X*
Richland County	TSP	X		X*
Sandusky County	TSP	X		X*
Portage County	03	X		
Summit County	03	X		
Part of Coshocton County	SO ₂			X

* Area presently has restrictions on construction or modification of major stationary sources for failure to submit an adequate SIP. SIP has now been submitted but not yet approved.

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Without SIP Calls

STATE OF OHIO

AREA	POLLUTANT	Call For SIP	No Call For SIP
Part of Cuyahoga County	TSP		X
Part of Columbiana County	TSP		X
Part of Jefferson County	TSP		X
Part of Mahoning County	TSP		X
Richland County	TSP		X
Sandusky County	TSP		X
Portage County	03	X	
Summit County	03	X	
Part of Coshocton County	SO ₂		X

Portage County-O₃: Call for SLP revision per §110(a)(2)(4)

Boundaries: The County of Portage

Basis: Second high one-hour ozone concentration of 0.158 parts per million at site #365580001H01 in 1981 as discussed in the January 26, 1983 TSD.

Public Comments:

Issues:

Three commenters recommended that USEPA consider the more current 1982 ozone data rather than the 1981 data. If 1982 data are considered, the commenters point out that the ozone standard exceedance recorded on May 22, 1982 at the Lake Rockwell site (site #365590001H01) should be considered to be anomalous because it was recorded at 10 p.m. under daytime meteorological conditions unfavorable to ozone formation. This high ozone concentration (.350 parts per million) could not be explained in terms of ozone formation processes typically observed in urban areas. If this high value is ignored, the two remaining 1982 ozone standard exceedances (.138 and .135 parts per million) are below the .14 parts per million ozone concentration cutoff used by the USEPA in its February 3rd notice of proposed rulemaking. Therefore, the commenters believe USEPA should eliminate Portage County from the list of areas unlikely to attain the standard by December 31, 1982.

Response:

In selecting the criteria for area classification in the February 3rd proposed rulemaking, USEPA assumed that a 14 to 15 percent reduction in peak ozone concentrations would result between 1981 and the end of 1982 as a result of the VOC emission control measures being implemented in urban areas. If only 1982 data are considered, it would be appropriate to consider a lower ozone cutoff concentration, such as .13 parts per million. Both exceedances in 1982 were above this level.

In addition, and more importantly, the commenters have not demonstrated why the criteria USEPA used for assessing 1981 data were inappropriate or outdated by emission changes between mid-1981 and 1982. To do this, they would have to have used an appropriate modeling technique such as city-specific EKMA. They made no such modeling analysis.

USEPA does agree that the .350 parts per million ozone concentration recorded on May 22, 1982, appears to be anomalous, although quality assured, and that it should be excluded from future ozone modeling analyses.

Final Conclusion:

It is concluded on the basis of 1981 data that Portage County should continue to be considered as unlikely to attain the ozone standard by December 31, 1982. It should be noted that quality assured ozone standard exceedances, further discussed for Summit County below, recorded in

Portage County during 1983 confirms USEPA's proposed finding for Portage County as well as the adequacy of the 1981 ozone concentration cutoff used by USEPA in its proposed rulemaking.

Summit County-O₃: Call for SIP revision per §110(a)(2)(H)

Boundaries: The County of Summit

Basis: Second-high one-hour ozone concentration of
0.158 parts per million at a peak downwind site
#365580001H01.

Public Comments:

Issue: Three commenters recommend that USEPA consider the high and second-high ozone concentrations, measured at Patterson Park in Summit County during 1981 to be anomalous. These concentrations occurred late at night on days which were meteorologically not conducive to ozone formation. Since these concentrations were the basis for the proposed classification of Summit County to be unlikely to attain the ozone standard by December 31, 1982, the commenters believe USEPA should reverse its proposed rulemaking.

Response: Upon evaluation of available data, USEPA agrees with the commenters that the peak values in 1981 may be considered to be anomalous. However, evaluation of 1981 monitoring data for Portage County indicates that Summit County should continue to be classified as post-1982 nonattainment on the basis of 1981 data. The peak concentrations in Portage County (0.180 and 0.158 parts per million) occurred on days with westerly winds. Ozone precursor emissions from the Akron urbanized area are the likely cause of these exceedances. Since Portage County has been determined to be post-1982 nonattainment on the basis of these concentrations, it would make technical sense to similarly classify Summit County as unlikely to attain the ozone standard by December 31, 1982.

Issue: Two commenters have stated that USEPA should drop the consideration of 1981 data in lieu of considering more current 1982 data. The 1982 exceedances in Summit County were all below the .14 parts per million cutoff used by USEPA.

Response: The commenters have failed to prove that the USEPA 1981 concentration cutoff was inappropriate. In addition, as discussed above, relatively high ozone concentrations in excess of 0.13 parts per million were observed in neighboring Portage County in 1982. Preliminary review of 1982 meteorological data imply these concentrations may have been largely due to ozone precursor emissions from Summit County.

Issue: Three commenters have indicated have indicated that significant VOC emissions reductions have occurred during recent years. Data presented by the commenters indicate that Summit County VOC emissions decreased by as much as 23 percent between July, 1981 and the end of 1982. The implication is that these reductions may have led to ozone standard attainment by the end of 1982.

Response: Review of the 1981 data for Portage County thru the use of a simple rollback analysis indicates that a VOC emission reduction of 31 percent or more would have been necessary between mid-1981 and the end of 1982 to attain the ozone standard. Considering the VOC emission reductions actually achieved, one can conclude that the VOC emission reduction achieved since mid-1981 may have been insufficient to achieve the ozone standard in Portage County by December 31, 1982. Again it is assumed that Summit County VOC emissions are a significant contributor to ozone standard exceedances in Portage County.

Issue: One commenter suggested that USEPA consider only 1983 data in assessment of post 1982 attainment/nonattainment.

Response: USEPA has determined that a number (five in Summit County and five in Portage County) of quality assured ozone standard exceedances were monitored in the Akron area in 1983. These data confirm USEPA's proposed assessment of Summit and Portage Counties as unlikely to attain the ozone standard by December 31, 1982, and confirm USEPA's selected 1981 ozone concentration cutoff.

Issue: One commenter indicated that continuing to declare Summit County as post-1982 nonattainment would create a credibility gap with local residents who were told in mid-1982 that Akron was one of the cleanest major urban areas in terms of air pollution.

Response: Although Akron residents were told this, current ozone data confirm a continuing problem exists in the Akron area requiring a new SIP revision. To deny the current ozone data would really establish a technical credibility gap.

Final Conclusion: Continue to classify Summit County as unlikely to attain the ozone standard by December 31, 1982, on the basis of 1981 data for Portage County.

Coshocton County-SO₂: This area was cited in the January 26, 1983, TSD due to a Delayed Compliance Order for the Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Conesville plant. The February 3, 1983, Notice, however, allowed nonattainment areas to be exempted from the general SIP disapproval if the area would have achieved the primary NAAQS by December 31, 1982, "but for" the emissions of a source which had obtained a compliance date extension beyond 1982 under Section 113. Although the November 1983 Notice stated that no areas were included in this exemption, Coshocton County (SO₂) should have been. Consequently, EPA is correcting the February 3, 1983, action at this time and rescinds EPA's proposed disapproval of the Coshocton County SO₂ SIP.



UNITED STATES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION V
230 SOUTH DEARBORN ST..
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF:

FEB 24 1984

Honorable Richard F. Celeste
Governor of Ohio
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Dear Governor Celeste:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby notifies you pursuant to Section 110(a)(2)(H) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §7410(a)(2)(H), that it finds the Ohio State Implementation Plan (SIP) substantially inadequate to achieve the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone in Summit and Portage Counties. The basis for the finding of inadequacy is EPA's conclusion that, even though these areas are covered by fully approved Part D plans, they are still experiencing NAAQS violations. The attachment briefly details the basis for this conclusion.

EPA calls upon the State to cure the inadequacies in the SIP by revising it. For areas with fully or conditionally approved plans for ozone, EPA is extending the Section 110(c)(1)(C) revision period to 1 year from the date of this letter to provide a sufficient amount of time to adopt and submit revisions. The State must submit a schedule for the development of the necessary SIP revisions to EPA not more than 60 days from the date of this letter.

If the State does not submit curative SIP revisions to EPA within 1 year from the date of this letter, EPA will proceed to propose a construction ban under Section 173(4) and funding restrictions under Section 176, and possibly Section 316(b), for the areas in question. The Section 173(4) construction ban prohibits major stationary source construction or modification in affected areas. Section 316(b), authorizes EPA to withhold, condition, or restrict sewage treatment construction grants in affected areas. EPA may propose to restrict funding under Section 176(a) for areas that are nonattainment for the transportation-related pollutants such as ozone. Section 176(a) limits both highway funds and Clean Air Act funds.

This finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revisions is issued in accordance with the general policy that appeared in the Federal Register on November 2, 1983, entitled "Compliance with the Statutory Provisions of Part D of the Clean Air Act." 48 FR 50686. EPA's "Guidance Document for the Correction of Part D SIP's for Nonattainment Areas" (January 1984) contains more information on the content of the revisions EPA is requesting.

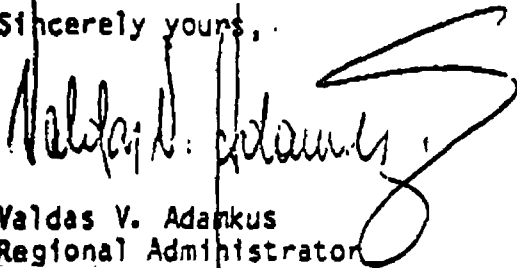
-2-

EPA plans to publish a notice of these findings of inadequacy and call for SIP revisions in the Federal Register shortly. EPA will make additional findings of SIP inadequacy and calls for revisions if the Agency receives air quality monitoring data in the future indicating that other areas of the State covered by fully or conditionally approved Part D plans continue to experience NAAQS violations.

The State may request EPA to redesignate an area to attainment if it submits the necessary technical information to support such a request. Any redesignation request must meet EPA's Section 107 designation policy as discussed in EPA's April 21, 1983, and December 23, 1983, guidance documents. If EPA approves a redesignation request to full attainment for any area cited today as having an inadequate SIP, a revised SIP will no longer be required for that area.

Please contact me at (312) 353-2000 if you have any questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely yours,



Valdas V. Adankus
Regional Administrator

Attachment

cc: Robert H. Maynard, Ohio EPA
Charles M. Taylor, Ohio EPA

bcc: Tom Helms
Irene Little
David Kee
Steve Rothblatt
Gary Gulezian
Debra Marcantonio
Joe Paisie
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Attachment

1. Portage County - Ozone (O₃)

Boundaries: Entire County

Basis: Second high one-hour ozone concentrations in 1981, 1982 and 1983 at the 1570 Ravenna Road monitor site which violate the O₃ National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

2. Summit County - Ozone

Boundaries: Entire County

Basis: Second high one-hour ozone concentrations in 1981, 1982 and 1983 at the 800 Patterson Avenue monitor site which violate the O₃ NAAQS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN

* Area presently has restrictions on construction or modification of major stationary sources for failure to submit an adequate SIP. Restrictions will remain in effect.

STATE OF WISCONSIN

5-47

DISPOSITION OF TIER II AREAS

State Wisconsin
Area (Pollutant) Brown and Milwaukee Company - SO₂
Tier II
Reason on Tier II FTSAS
SIP Status -
Construction Ban yes
Redesignation Proposed -
Final Action By -
State's Designation Primary nonattainment
SIP Control Measures _____
Additional Information SIP submittal on January 23, 1984
Recommendation Await Regional Office action on submittal

Note: This is only an example format that was convenient and useful in our discussions with Region VII. Your particular information does not necessarily have to be in this particular format but we do need this type of information for all Tier II areas, whether or not there is a SIP call by February 7, 1984. We need to know about all Tier II areas so we can peer review all ten Regional Office actions.

Region VI

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF LOUISIANA

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Baton Rouge including East Baton Rouge Parish and West Baton Rouge Parish	O ₃ O ₃	x x		
New Orleans including Jefferson Parish, St. Bernard Parish, and Orleans Parish	O ₃ O ₃ O ₃	x x x		

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Without SIP Calls

STATE OF LOUISIANA

AREA	POLLUTANT	Call for SIP	No Call for SIP	
Baton Rouge including East Baton Rouge Parish and West Baton Rouge Parish	O ₃ O ₃	X X		
New Orleans including Jefferson Parish, St. Bernard Parish, and Orleans Parish	O ₃ O ₃ O ₃		X X X	

Louisiana

State

Areas-- East Baton Rouge Parish and West Baton Rouge Parish

Proposal--Deficient due to projected nonattainment

Final Recommendation--Deficient due to violations in 1983

Areas--Jefferson Parish, St. Bernard Parish, and Orleans Parish

Proposal--Deficient due to projected nonattainment

Final Recommendation--Designate as Tier 1 due to no exceedances in 1983

Comment: The State of Louisiana is in compliance with its approved SIP and therefore all areas in 40 CFR 81 for Louisiana should be reclassified.

Response: As explained in an April 21, 1983 memorandum from Sheldon Meyers to the EPA Regional Offices, EPA needs eight quarters of monitoring data for each area in the State for which redesignation is requested. The information, along with the redesignation request and any additional information which helps prove that each area is in attainment, should be submitted to the Regional Office. The Regional Office will then prepare a rulemaking which will reclassify the area to attainment.

Comment: 1983 monitoring data should be used in designations to account for improvements in late 1982.

Response: The Regional Office is considering 1983 data in reference to the areas for which a call for control plan revisions will be made. Currently, a control plan revision for the New Orleans area will not be requested due to the monitoring data that EPA has for 1983. Using that data, EPA is projecting the New Orleans area to be in attainment, if 1984 data remains below the standard.

Comment: The location of monitors at nontypical locations are not representative of air quality.

Response: The Regional Office has reviewed the location of the ozone monitors located in Louisiana, and has not found any monitors which are not representative of the area in which they are located. If Louisiana would like to submit information concerning a specific monitor, EPA will review the information and work with Louisiana on picking a more appropriate location for the monitor.

Comment: Orleans Parish is in attainment and should not be represented by monitors in Jefferson Parish.

Response: For urban areas, EPA considers monitoring data for ozone for the whole urban area due to the possibility of transport of ozone throughout an urban area. Even though monitoring excursions have been observed in Jefferson Parish in the past, the 1983 data shows no violations. If the 1984 data remains below the standard, the State can proceed to request a change to attainment for the New Orleans area.

Comment: Ozone transport has not been adequately considered in designations.

Response: It is EPA policy that transport of ozone be considered when an area is being considered for a nonattainment or attainment designation. Typically urban areas emit hydrocarbon emissions, which form ozone, and rural areas nearby are not penalized with sanctions when the rural area's ozone problem is shown to be transported from an urban area nearby. Regardless, Louisiana did not submit to EPA analysis which demonstrated that the New Orleans area, or the Baton Rouge area was exceeding the ozone standard due to another urban area nearby.

Comment: Orleans Parish is in attainment.

Response: For the New Orleans area, our projections using 1983 monitoring data predict that the area is in attainment, and should be listed as a Tier 1 area. However 1984 ozone data will have to show no exceedances of the standard in order for the New Orleans area to be redesignated to attainment.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION VI
INTERFIRST TWO BUILDING 1201 ELM STREET
DALLAS TEXAS 75270

February 24, 1984

Honorable David C. Treen
Governor of Louisiana
State Capitol
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Dear Governor Treen:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby notifies you pursuant to Section 110(a)(2)(H) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §7410(a)(2)(H), that it finds the Louisiana State Implementation Plan (SIP) substantially inadequate to achieve certain primary national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) in certain areas of the State. The East Baton Rouge and West Baton Rouge Parishes have inadequate plans for ozone (O_3), since these areas are experiencing NAAQS violations. The New Orleans area was previously projected by EPA to exceed the O_3 NAAQS. However, 1983 data showed no violations, and the area's plan is not being identified as deficient.

EPA calls upon the State to cure the inadequacies in the SIP by revising it. For East Baton Rouge and West Baton Rouge Parishes, EPA is extending the Section 110(c)(1)(C) revision period to one year from today to provide a sufficient amount of time to adopt and submit revisions. The State must submit a schedule for the development of the necessary SIP revisions to EPA not more than sixty days from today. If the State does not submit curative SIP revisions to EPA within one year from today, the Clean Air Act requires EPA to take action. In that event, EPA believes it would have no choice but to propose a construction ban under Section 173(4), and funding restrictions under Section 176, and possibly Section 316(b) for the areas in question. The Section 173(4) construction ban prohibits major stationary source construction or modification in affected areas. Section 316(b) authorizes EPA to withhold, condition, or restrict sewage treatment construction grants in affected areas.

EPA may propose to restrict funding under Section 176(a) only for areas that are nonattainment for the transportation-related pollutants of ozone, carbon monoxide, or nitrogen dioxide. Section 176(a) limits both highway funds and Clean Air Act funds. Section 176(b) limits only Clean Air Act funds.

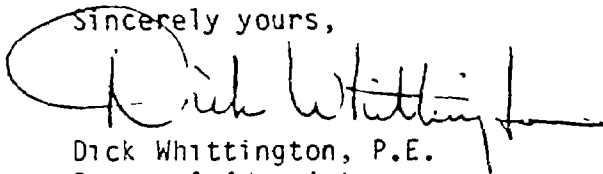
This finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision is issued in accordance with the general policy that appears in the Federal Register for November 2, 1983, entitled "Compliance with the Statutory Provisions of Part D of the Clean Air Act" (43 FR 50686). EPA's "Guidance Document for the Correction of Part D SIPs for Nonattainment Areas" (January 1984) contains more information on the content of the revisions EPA is requesting.

EPA plans to publish a notice of this finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision in the Federal Register shortly. EPA will make additional findings of SIP inadequacy and calls for revisions if the Agency receives air quality monitoring data in the future indicating that other areas of

the State covered by fully or conditionally approved Part D plans continue to experience NAAQS violations. Of particular interest to Louisiana is a change in the Agency's approach to rural ozone (O₃) nonattainment areas. If it can be shown that the O₃ problems in an area are caused by emissions in the area, then control strategy demonstrations of attainment and possibly additional control measures would be required. Previously, if O₃ nonattainment areas were below 200,000 in population, no control strategy demonstration was required. We will be reviewing all rural O₃ nonattainment areas in Louisiana to determine if they are generating their own O₃ problem and require additional SIP revisions.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dick Whittington". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the beginning and a long, sweeping tail.

Dick Whittington, P.E.
Regional Administrator

cc: Winston Day
Secretary
Department of Environmental Quality

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

6-8

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

6-9

State New Mexico

Pollutant. SO₂

Area--Grant County

Proposal--Deficient due to attainment resulting from an unauthorized
dispersion technique

Final Recommendation--Designate as Tier 1 due to submission of State
approved NSO



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION VI
INTERFIRST TWO BUILDING 1201 ELM STREET
DALLAS TEXAS 75270

February 24, 1984

Honorable Toney Anaya
Governor of New Mexico
State Capitol
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Dear Governor Anaya:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby notifies you pursuant to Section 110(a)(2)(H) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §7410(a)(2)(H), that it finds the New Mexico State Implementation Plan (SIP) substantially inadequate. The basis for the finding of inadequacy is that the New Mexico SIP does not include acceptable permit requirements for areas not attaining national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). Previous proposals of inadequacy for other areas in New Mexico (Grant County - Particulates and Sulfur Dioxide and Bernalillo County - Particulates) are not being included in this notice.

EPA calls upon the State to cure the inadequacy in the SIP by revising it. For the New Mexico conditionally approved plan, EPA is extending the Section 110(c)(1)(C) revision period to one year from today, to provide a sufficient amount of time to adopt and submit revisions. We have received schedules from the New Mexico Environmental Improvement Division and the Albuquerque Air Pollution Control Division that provide for the revisions to be submitted within a year. If the State does not submit curative SIP revisions to EPA within one year from today the Clean Air Act requires EPA to take action. In that event, EPA believes it would have no choice but to propose a construction ban under Section 173(4), and funding restrictions under Section 176, and possibly Section 316(b) for all nonattainment areas in the State. The Section 173(4) construction ban prohibits major stationary source construction or modification in affected areas. Section 316(b) authorizes EPA to withhold, condition, or restrict sewage treatment construction grants in affected areas.

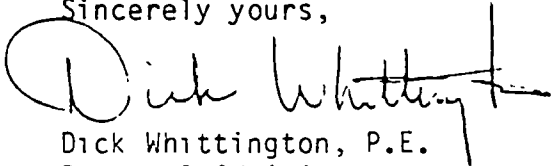
EPA may propose to restrict funding under Section 176(a) only for areas that are nonattainment for the transportation-related pollutants of ozone, carbon monoxide, or nitrogen dioxide. Section 176(a) limits both highway funds and Clean Air Act funds. For sulfur dioxide nonattainment areas, EPA will propose to restrict Clean Air Act funds under Section 176(b). Section 176(b) limits only Clean Air Act funds. NOTE: EPA is not now calling for any revisions in particulate matter nonattainment areas.

This finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision is issued in accordance with the general policy that appears in the Federal Register for November 2, 1983, entitled "Compliance with the Statutory Provisions of Part D of the Clean Air Act" (48 FR 50686). EPA's "Guidance Document for the Correction of Part D SIPs for Nonattainment Areas" (January 1984) contains more information on the content of the revisions EPA is requesting.

EPA plans to publish a notice of this finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision in the Federal Register shortly. EPA will make additional findings of SIP inadequacy and calls for revisions if the Agency receives air quality monitoring data in the future indicating that areas of the State covered by fully or conditionally approved Part D plans continue to experience NAAQS violations.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dick Whittington". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "D".

Dick Whittington, P.E.
Regional Administrator

cc: Stephen Asher, Director
New Mexico Environmental Improvement Div.

Larry J. Gordon, M.P.H., Director
Albuquerque Environmental Health and Energy Department

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Tulsa County	O ₃	x		

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

6-14

State: Oklahoma

Pollutant--Ozone

Area--Tulsa County

Proposal--Deficient due to projected nonattainment

Final Recommendation--Deficient due to violations in 1983

Oklahoma

Comment: One commenter said that since EPA approved the State SIP, which demonstrated compliance with the applicable NAAQS on or before December 31, 1982, all areas in the State are considered to be rightfully attainment.

Response: EPA's policy is that the State may request redesignation to attainment for any nonattainment area whenever it can be supported by monitoring data or a modeling analysis if no data is available. At this time, monitoring data in the nonattainment areas show that they are exceeding the NAAQS. Therefore, EPA cannot presume that the areas are attainment.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION VI

INTERFIRST TWO BUILDING 1201 ELM STREET
DALLAS TEXAS 75270

February 24, 1984

Honorable George Nigh
Governor of Oklahoma
State Capitol
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Dear Governor Nigh:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby notifies you pursuant to Section 110(a)(2)(H) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §7410(a)(2)(H), that it finds the Oklahoma State Implementation Plan (SIP) substantially inadequate to achieve the ozone (O₃) primary national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) in Tulsa County. The basis for the finding of inadequacy is that Tulsa County continues to experience violations of the NAAQS.

EPA calls upon the State to cure the inadequacy in the SIP by revising it. For Tulsa County EPA is extending the Section 110(c)(1)(C) revision period to one year from today to provide a sufficient amount of time to adopt and submit revisions. The State must submit a schedule for the development of the necessary SIP revisions to EPA not more than sixty days from today. If the State does not submit curative SIP revisions to EPA within one year from today, the Clean Air Act requires EPA to take action. In that event, EPA believes it would have no choice but to propose a construction ban under Section 173(4), and funding restrictions under Section 176, and possibly Section 316(b) for the areas in question. The Section 173(4) construction ban prohibits major stationary source construction or modification in affected areas. Section 316(b) authorizes EPA to withhold, condition, or restrict sewage treatment construction grants in affected areas.

EPA may propose to restrict funding under Section 176(a) only for areas that are nonattainment for the transportation-related pollutants of ozone, carbon monoxide, or nitrogen dioxide. Section 176(a) limits both highway funds and Clean Air Act funds. Section 176(b) limits only Clear Air Act funds.

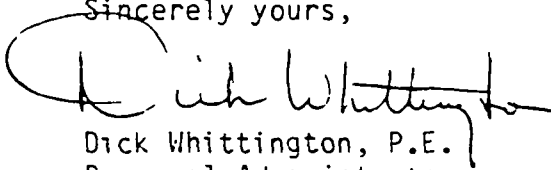
This finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision is issued in accordance with the general policy that appears in the Federal Register for November 2, 1983, entitled "Compliance with the Statutory Provisions of Part D of the Clean Air Act" (48 FR 50686). EPA's "Guidance Document for the Correction of Part D SIPs for Nonattainment Areas" (January 1984) contains more information on the content of the revisions EPA is requesting.

EPA plans to publish a notice of this finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision in the Federal Register shortly. EPA will make additional findings of SIP inadequacy and calls for revisions if the Agency receives

air quality monitoring data in the future indicating that other areas of the State covered by fully or conditionally approved Part D plans continue to experience NAAQS violations.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely yours,



Dick Whittington, P.E.
Regional Administrator

cc: Joan K. Leavitt, M.D.
Commissioner of Health
Oklahoma State Department of Health

Edgar M. Cleaver, M.D., Director
Tulsa City-County Health Department

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF TEXAS

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Dallas County	O ₃	x		
Tarrant County	O ₃	x		
Portions of Cameron County (San Benito)	TSP	x		
Portions of Harris County (Houston)	TSP	x		x*
Portion of Nueces County (Corpus Christi)	TSP	x		
Portions of El Paso County (El Paso)	TSP	x		
El Paso County	O ₃	x		
Portions of El Paso County (El Paso)	CO	x		

* Area presently has restrictions on construction or modification of major stationary sources for failure to submit an adequate SIP. Restrictions will remain in effect.

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Without SIP Calls

STATE OF TEXAS

AREA	POLLUTANT	Call For SIP	No Call For SIP	
Dallas County	O ₃	X		
Tarrant County	O ₃	X		
Portions of Cameron County (San Benito)	TSP		X	
Portions of Harris County (Houston)	TSP		X	
Portion of Nueces County (Corpus Christi)	TSP		X	
Portions of El Paso County (El Paso)	TSP		X	
El Paso County	O ₃	X		
Portions of El Paso County (El Paso)	CO	X		

Texas

Ozone

Area--Portion of Tarrant County, El Paso County

Proposal--Deficient due to projected nonattainment

Final Recommendation--Deficient due to violations in 1983

Pollutant: CO

Area--Portion of El Paso County along the Rio Grande River (map attached)

Proposal--Deficient due to projected nonattainment

Final Recommendation--Deficient due to projected nonattainment

- Comment: A Tarrant County auto manufacturer commented that the EPA Administrator has statutory authority to approve an extended compliance date as a legitimate revision of the Texas SIP for areas identified by EPA to have deficient SIPs.
- Response: Any question on such compliance date extension is moot since the State has requested approval of a bubble for this source.
- Comment: The Cities of Richardson and Grand Prairie raised a question of "inaccurate ozone data" and the possibility of stratospheric intrusion of ozone.
- Response: All data used in the attainment/nonattainment projections were subject to rigid State/EPA quality assurance requirements and are valid data. EPA has no information to show that Dallas area ozone data are inaccurate. Further, there is no indication that stratospheric intrusion has occurred with the frequency or magnitude necessary to significantly impact the number of exceedances or the level of ozone monitored in the Dallas area.
- Comment: Several respondents questioned the representativeness of O₃ stations in Dallas County and whether the county unit is the logical one for nonattainment designation.
- Response: Ozone is not emitted directly, but rather is the result of chemical reactions, in the presence of sunlight, of emissions over an entire urbanized/industrialized area. For this reason ozone monitors showing violations of the standard are representative of problems over the entire area where emissions occur. EPA considers the highest value from monitors in the Dallas area to be representative of the highest values actually occurring in Dallas County. This includes the municipalities of Richardson, Garland, and Grand Prairie. The stations used in the nonattainment designation were properly sited in accordance with the monitor siting regulations (40 CFR Part 58).
- Comment: Several respondents indicated that transport from Dallas County was responsible for violations of the ozone NAAQS in Tarrant County.

Response: EPA identified 13 days on which exceedances of the ozone NAAQS occurred in Tarrant County during the 1980 through 1982 period. All these exceedance days were registered at the Meacham Field site in North Fort Worth.

EPA surveyed air parcel trajectories for the eight days of exceedances in years 1980 and 1981. Using meteorological data collected by the Texas Air Control Board (TACB) at Meacham

Field, we have determined that, on at least two of the eight days, emissions of precursors in Tarrant County were probably exclusively the cause of ozone exceedances at the Meacham Field monitor. Based upon only these two exceedances--one each in 1980 and 1981 -- the expected exceedances totals are 1.054 and 1.179, respectively, which supports the inclusion of Tarrant County as an area projected to exceed the O₃ standard.

Comment: One commenter noted that 1981 and 1982 O₃ values in El Paso and Tarrant Counties did not exceed the 0.14 ppm cutoff values used by EPA to project 1983 attainment.

Response: Our inclusion of El Paso and Tarrant County was based on the facts that '81/82 ozone levels were at the cut off levels and their expected exceedances were greater than one over the period 1980 thru 1982. In addition, 1983 data shows violations of the O₃ standard in both counties.

Carbon Monoxide

Comment: Several respondents also raised the question as to whether or not the CAMS 6 CO monitor and monitoring method was actually producing reliable data.

Response: Prior to 1980 the TACB CO monitoring stations in El Paso used the gas chromatograph flame ionization method which is not recognized by EPA as either a reference or equivalent method. However, EPA granted the TACB a waiver for continued use of these monitors until 1980. EPA considers data resulting from this method as reliable and valid. Since 1980 a reference or equivalent method has been used. The data have met quality assurance requirements and are considered valid.

Comment: Several respondents mentioned possible problems with siting criteria at two crucial monitoring stations.

Response: EPA does not take issue with the claim that CAMS 6 is not a neighborhood scale monitor, but this does not affect the propriety of the siting. We also maintain that there is no significant wind flow interference at CAMS 6. The other monitoring station, CAMS 12, completely met the siting requirements for SLAMS neighborhood scale.

Comment: Two respondents mentioned that a low wind speed analysis indicated a "hot spot" influence.

Response: We consider such results moot as high concentrations under low wind speeds are not necessarily indicative of a hot spot influence.

Comment: Several respondents claimed that El Paso air quality has made improvement.

Response: This is a moot point as violations of the NAAQS, which still occur, are the concern.

Comment: Several respondents alluded to the point that El Paso ambient concentrations may be influenced by emissions from Mexico and government installations in El Paso.

Response: The fact that emissions from Mexico and government installations may impact El Paso ambient concentrations does not alter the fact that the standards are being exceeded. As was done in the 1979 SIPs, States can either assume international contributions are at the level of the standard or specifically account for the international contributions, in developing control strategies for areas like El Paso. Government facilities are required by Section 118 of the Clean Air Act to comply with State and Federal pollution requirements.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION VI
INTERFIRST TWO BUILDING 1201 ELM STREET
DALLAS TEXAS 75270

February 24, 1984

Honorable Mark W. White, Jr.
Governor of Texas
State Capitol
Austin, Texas 78711

Dear Governor White:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby notifies you pursuant to Section 110(a)(2)(H) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §7410(a)(2)(H), that it finds the Texas State Implementation Plan (SIP) substantially inadequate to achieve certain primary national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) in certain areas of the State. The specific NAAQS, areas, and basis for the inadequacy are listed below. NOTE: EPA is not now calling for any revisions in particulate matter nonattainment areas.

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Areas</u>	<u>Basis for Inadequacy</u>
Ozone (O ₃)	Dallas, Tarrant and El Paso Counties	Areas experiencing NAAQS violations
Carbon Monoxide	Portion of El Paso County	Area experiencing NAAQS violations

EPA calls upon the State to cure the inadequacies in the SIP by revising it. For Dallas, Tarrant, and El Paso Counties EPA is extending the Section 110(c)(1)(C) revision period to one year from today to provide a sufficient amount of time to adopt and submit revisions. The State must submit a schedule for the development of the necessary SIP revisions to EPA not more than sixty days from today. If the State does not submit curative SIP revisions to EPA within one year from today, the Clean Air Act requires EPA to take action. In that event, EPA believes it would have no choice but to propose a construction ban under Section 173(4), and funding restrictions under Section 176, and possibly Section 316(b) for the areas in question. The Section 173(4) construction ban prohibits major stationary source construction or modification in affected areas. Section 316(b) authorizes EPA to withhold, condition, or restrict sewage treatment construction grants in affected areas.

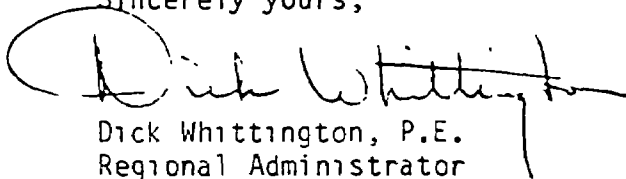
EPA may propose to restrict funding under Section 176(a) only for areas that are nonattainment for the transportation-related pollutants of ozone, carbon monoxide, or nitrogen dioxide. Section 176(a) limits both highway funds and Clean Air Act funds. Section 176(b) limits only Clean Air Act funds.

This finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision is issued in accordance with the general policy that appears in the Federal Register for November 2, 1983, entitled "Compliance with the Statutory Provisions of Part D of the Clean Air Act" (48 FR 50686). EPA's "Guidance Document for the Correction of Part D SIPs for Nonattainment Areas" (January 1984) contains more information on the content of the revisions EPA is requesting.

EPA plans to publish a notice of this finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision in the Federal Register shortly. EPA will make additional findings of SIP inadequacy and calls for revisions if the Agency receives air quality monitoring data in the future indicating that other areas of the State covered by fully or conditionally approved Part D plans continue to experience NAAQS violations. Of particular interest to Texas is a change in the Agency's approach to rural ozone nonattainment areas. If it can be shown that the O₃ problems in an area are caused by emissions in the area, then control strategy demonstrations of attainment and possibly additional control measures would be required. Previously if O₃ nonattainment areas were below 200,000 in population, no control strategy demonstration was required. We will be reviewing all rural O₃ nonattainment areas in Texas to determine if they are generating their own O₃ problem and require additional SIP revisions.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dick Whittington". The signature is written in a cursive, somewhat stylized font. The first name "Dick" is written with a large, looping capital "D". The last name "Whittington" is written in a more compact, cursive style. The signature is positioned above the printed name and title of the signatory.

Dick Whittington, P.E.
Regional Administrator

cc: Bill Stewart, P.E.
Executive Director
Texas Air Control Board

John Blair
Chairman
Texas Air Control Board

Region VII

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF IOWA

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Des Moines, Polk County	TSP	x		

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Without SIP Calls

STATE OF IOWA

AREA	POLLUTANT	Call For SIP	No Call For SIP	
Des Moines, Polk County	TSP		X	

STATE OF KANSAS

7-4

STATE OF KANSAS

7-5

State:	<u>Kansas</u> ; Sedgwick County
Area:	Wichita
Pollutant:	CO
Reason for Tier II:	Unlikely to attain the NAAQS
SIP Status:	Approved
Construction Ban:	No
Redesignation Proposed:	No
State's Designation:	Nonattainment
SIP Control Measures:	FMVCP, voluntary I/M, traffic flow improvements
Recommendation:	Call for SIP



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION VII
301 EAST ELEVENTH STREET
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64106

FEB 29 1984

OFFICE OF
THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

Honorable John Carlin
Governor of Kansas
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Governor Carlin:

As you know, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identified in the February 3, 1983, Federal Register a number of areas in the country that presumably did not attain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). In November 1983, the EPA announced in the Federal Register a policy of dealing with these areas in terms of the Clean Air Act (CAA). The purpose of this letter is to implement that policy by notifying you that under Section 110(a)(2)(H) of the Clean Air Act that the EPA finds the Kansas State Implementation Plan (SIP) for carbon monoxide (CO) in Wichita substantially inadequate to meet the CO standard. A description of the area is attached. Although a fully approved plan has been implemented in Wichita, EPA believes that violations of the CO standard are still occurring.

The regional office worked closely with the state and the City of Wichita during developmental stages of the original Part D plan. The approved plan contained several elements which the state and EPA believed would show attainment of the CO standard by December 31, 1982. Wichita is the only area in the country that has a voluntary vehicle inspection and maintenance program as part of an approved SIP.

The EPA requests the state to prepare a revised CO plan for the Wichita nonattainment area. For areas with fully approved plans, the EPA extends the Section 110(c)(1)(C) revision period to one year from today to provide sufficient time to adopt and submit revisions. We ask that the State submit a schedule for development of the necessary SIP revision to EPA within sixty days from today. The Regional office will continue to work with the state and the municipal agencies during the developmental stages of the required SIP revision as necessary to assure a workable plan.

If the State does not submit a revised SIP to EPA within one year from today, EPA will proceed to propose a construction ban under Section 173(4) and funding restrictions under Section 176 and possibly Section 316(b) for the areas in question. The Section 173(4) construction ban prohibits major stationary source construction or modification in affected areas. Section 316(b) authorizes EPA to withhold, condition or

restrict sewage treatment construction grants in affected areas. EPA will propose to restrict funding under Section 176(a) only for areas that are nonattainment for the transportation-related pollutants of ozone, carbon monoxide, or nitrogen dioxide. Section 176(a) limits both highway funds and Clean Air Act funds. Section 176(b) limits only Clean Air Act funds.

We have previously given the Department of Health and Environment a copy of EPA's "Guidance Document for the Correction of Part D SIPs for Nonattainment Areas" (January 1984) which contains more information on the content of the revisions EPA is requesting. We have also discussed this action with Allan Abramson and his staff so they are aware of this matter.

The EPA plans to publish a notice of this finding of inadequacy, as well as those for other states, and all calls for SIP revisions in the Federal Register in the near future.

The EPA is not calling for a review on particulate matter SIPs at this time. We will be in contact with the Department of Health and Environment when further guidance is available.

Later this year, EPA plans to review all of the other air quality monitoring data to ensure that the NAAQS are being attained. If we find additional violations, you will be notified by a letter similar to this requesting remedial action.

I am confident that together we can develop the revised air quality plans necessary to protect the public health and welfare in Wichita as well as any other areas. My staff is ready to assist you and the Department of Health and Environment at any time. We are pleased with the positive response and cooperation we have had to date and anticipate the same good relationship in the future.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this letter. The person on my staff that is most knowledgeable on this matter is Carl Walter, who may be contacted at 816/374-3791.

Sincerely yours,



Morris Kay
Regional Administrator

cc: Allan Abramson, Director
Division of Environment;
Robert Eye, Manager
Bureau of Air Quality and Radiation Control

bcc: R. Ritter - CIGL
T. Helms - OAQPS/RTP
M. Sanderson - AWC
J. Helvig - ENSV
R. Patrick - CNSL

WICHITA NONATTAINMENT AREA

Wichita, Kansas, area bounded by:
Grove Street on the east, 13th Street on the north,
the Arkansas River on the west, and Kellogg Avenue
on the south.

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF MISSOURI

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
St. Louis (an area extending west about 2 miles from the Mississippi River, north to near I-270 and south to about 1 mile beyond the city limits)	TSP	x		

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Without SIP Calls

STATE OF MISSOURI

AREA	POLLUTANT	Call For SIP	No Call For SIP	
St. Louis (an area extending west about 2 miles from the Mississippi River, north to near I-270 and south to about 1 mile beyond the city limits)	TSP		X	

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF NEBRASKA

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Lincoln, Lancaster County	CO	x		x*
Omaha, Douglas County	CO	x		x*
Omaha, Douglas County (24th & O Street)	TSP			x*
Omaha, Douglas County (11th & Nicholas Street)	TSP			x*
Louisville, Cass County (municipal area)	TSP			x*
Weeping Water, Cass County (municipal area)	TSP			x*

* Area presently has restrictions on construction or modification of major stationary sources for failure to submit an adequate SIP. Implementation plan has now been submitted but not yet approved.

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Without SIP Calls

STATE OF NEBRASKA

AREA	POLLUTANT	Call For SIP	No Call For SIP	
Lincoln, Lancaster County	CO	x		
Omaha, Douglas County	CO	x		
Omaha, Douglas County (24th & O Street)	TSP		x	
Omaha, Douglas County (11th & Nicholas Street)	TSP		x	
Louisville, Cass County (municipal area)	TSP		x	
Weeping Water, Cass County (municipal area)	TSP		x	

State: Nebraska; Lancaster County
 Area: Lincoln
 Pollutant: CO
 Reason for Tier II: Unlikely to attain the NAAQS; failure to submit an adequate SIP.
 SIP Status: Proposed approval; no final.
 Construction Ban: Yes
 Redesignation Proposed: No
 State's Designation: Nonattainment
 SIP Control Measures: FMVCP, traffic control.
 Additional Information: Unconfirmed violation in 1983; one violation at each of two sites in 1982.
 Recommendation: Call for SIP - Request state to withdraw existing SIP.

State: Nebraska; Douglas County
 Area: Omaha
 Pollutant: CO
 Reason for Tier II: Unlikely to attain the NAAQS; failure to submit an adequate SIP.
 SIP Status: Proposed approval; no final.
 Construction Ban: Yes
 Redesignation Proposed: No
 State's Designation: Nonattainment
 SIP Control Measures: FMVCP
 Additional Information: No violations through December 4, 1983; 23 violations in 1982.
 Recommendation: Call for SIP - Ask state to withdraw existing SIP.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION VII
324 EAST ELEVENTH STREET
KANSAS CITY MISSOURI - 64106

FEB 29 1984

OFFICE OF
THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

Honorable Robert Kerry
Office of the Governor
State of Nebraska
Box 94848
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509-4848

Dear Governor Kerry:

As you know, in the February 3, 1983, Federal Register the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identified a number of areas in the country that presumably did not attain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). On November 2, 1983, the EPA announced in the Federal Register a policy of dealing with these areas in terms of the Clean Air Act. The purpose of this letter is to implement that policy by notifying you that under Section 110(a)(2)(H) of the Clean Air Act, the Environmental Protection Agency finds the Nebraska State Implementation Plan ("SIP") substantially inadequate to achieve the carbon monoxide (CO) standards in Lincoln and Omaha. A description of these areas is enclosed with this letter. The basis for the finding of inadequacy is EPA's conclusion that these areas lack fully or conditionally approved Part D SIPs.

Over the past few years, we have worked with the staff of the Department of Environmental Control to develop State Implementation Plans to attain the CO standards in Lincoln and Omaha. Under the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments, these plans were to demonstrate how these areas would achieve the standards by December 31, 1982. On July 20, 1982, Governor Thone submitted the state's plans, but we found we could not approve them because of the impending attainment deadline of December 31, 1982. Although the SIPs showed that the standards would be attained by that deadline, ambient air monitoring data in 1982 showed numerous violations of the CO standard.

I am requesting that you withdraw the carbon monoxide plans submitted in 1982 and develop and submit new plans. If the State chooses not to withdraw these plans, EPA will be required to propose disapproval of them and concurrently propose Section 176(a) funding restrictions on the carbon monoxide nonattainment areas. Section 176(a) limits both highway funds and Clean Air Act funds.

For areas such as Lincoln and Omaha which lack fully or conditionally approved plans, EPA is requesting the State to submit Part D plans within 60 days of today's date. EPA will not extend this deadline because these plans, which were due in 1979, are already over five years late. If the State does not submit a CO plan revision within 60 days, EPA will propose funding restrictions under Section 176(a). However, we recognize the substantial difficulties involved in preparing, adopting and submitting new plans. So, after this proposal, if the State demonstrates that it is

working rapidly to develop and submit a plan revision, EPA will defer its final action on funding restrictions for that area. EPA, however, does not intend to postpone any final actions more than one year from today.

If the State is unable to develop and submit new carbon monoxide plan revisions for Lincoln and Omaha within 60 days, the State must submit a schedule for the development of such plan revisions within that time. Although EPA will propose funding restrictions if SIPs are not received within that time, we will consider the submission of a thorough schedule a demonstration that the State is working toward the submission of a plan and will defer final action on the funding restrictions for up to one year provided the State stays on its schedule.

You are probably aware that Section 110(a)(2)(I) of the Act prohibits the construction or modification of major stationary sources of pollution after July 1, 1979, in any nonattainment area whose SIP does not meet the requirements of Part D of the Act. On July 2, 1979, EPA imposed this ban in Lincoln and Omaha for sources of CO. This ban will continue to be effective until approvable Part D SIP revisions are submitted by the State and approved by EPA.

We have previously given the Department of Environmental Control a copy of EPA's "Guidance Document for the Correction of Part D SIPs for Nonattainment Areas" (January 1984) which contains more information on the content of the revisions EPA is requesting. We have also discussed this action with Dennis Grams and his staff so they are fully aware of this matter.

The EPA plans to publish a notice of this finding of inadequacy, as well as those for other states, and calls for SIP revisions in the Federal Register in the near future.

The EPA is not calling for a review on particulate matters SIPs at this time. We will be in contact with the Department of Environmental Control when further guidance is available.

Later this year, the EPA plans to review all of the other air quality monitoring data to ensure that the NAAQS are being attained. If we find additional violations, you will be notified by a letter similar to this requesting remedial action.

I am confident that together we can develop the revised air quality plans necessary to protect the public health and welfare in Lincoln and Omaha as well as any other areas. My staff is ready to assist you and the Department of Environmental Control staff at anytime. We are pleased with the positive response and cooperation we have had to date and anticipate the same good relationship in the future.

If you have any questions concerning this letter, please do not hesitate to contact me at (816) 374-5493. The member of my staff who is most familiar with this subject, Carl M. Walter, (816) 374-3791, can also provide additional information.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Morris Kay", written over the typed name.

Morris Kay
Regional Administrator

Enclosure

cc: Dennis Grams, Director
Department of Environmental Control;
Gene Robinson, Chief
Division of Air Pollution

bcc: R. Ritter - CIGL
M. Sanderson - AWCM
R. Patrick - CNSL
J. Helvig - ENSV
T. Helms - OAQPS/CPDD

Nebraska Carbon Monoxide Nonattainment Areas

Omaha: Municipal boundaries.

Lincoln: Antelope Creek basin, described as follows:
From Salt Creek south to Vine Street generally
between 13th and 22nd Streets; from Vine Street
south to "O" Street generally between 17th and
25th Streets; from "O" Street south to Randolph
Street generally between 19th and 27th Streets;
from Randolph Street south to "A" Street generally
between 22nd and 33rd Streets; and south from
"A" Street to South Street generally between
27th and 40th Streets.

Region VIII

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF COLORADO

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Denver area including Denver County, portions of Arapahoe County, portions of Adams County	TSP	x		
Pueblo, Pueblo County	TSP	x	x	

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Without SIP Calls

STATE OF COLORADO

AREA	POLLUTANT	Call For SIP	No Call For SIP
Denver area including Denver County, portions of Arapahoe County, portions of Adams County	TSP		X
Pueblo, Pueblo County	TSP		X

STATE OF MONTANA

* Area presently has restrictions on construction or modification of major stationary sources for failure to submit an adequate SIP. Restrictions will remain in effect.

STATE OF MONTANA

8-5

Disposition of Tier II Areas

State: Montana

Area and Pollutant: Missoula CD

Reason on Tier II:

The Missoula plan was originally disapproved by EPA in 1980 because no plan was submitted, only a schedule for submitting a plan. In August 1981, a plan was submitted which projected attainment of the standard by 1985. For a variety of reasons an FR notice proposing to approve the Missoula plan has yet to be published.

Construction Ban: Yes, 45 FR 14036, March 4, 1980.

SIP Control Measures: Reconstruction of intersection to improve traffic flow.

Final Action By: FR notice proposing approval is being circulated in Regional Office. Final notice approving plan will be published by June 1984.

Recommendation: Process and approve plan in FR.

State: Montana

Area and Pollutant: Billings CO

Reason on Tier II:

Attainment of the 8-hour standard in Billings depended on the reconstruction of an intersection. The intersection project was originally scheduled for completion in 1982, but problems with right-of-way acquisition precluded this. As a result, Billings had to request an extension, but because the request was not submitted with the original package it was not approvable.

Construction Ban: No because plan was conditionally approved.

SIP Control Measures: Reconstruction of intersection to improve traffic flow.

Final Action By: FR notice proposing approval is being circulated in Regional Office. Final FR notice approving plan will be published by June 1984.

Recommendation: Process and approve plan in FR.

State: Montana

Area and Pollutant: Great Falls CO

Reason on Tier II:

Great Falls was designated nonattainment for CO in September of 1980 for violations of the 8-hour CO standard. A plan has been developed which shows attainment by 1985. The state will take the plan to public hearing in March 1984 and submit the plan to EPA in April 1984.

SIP Control Measures: No specific measures are necessary. Replacement of older motor vehicles by newer models is expected to resolve the problem.

Final Action: It is expected that a notice proposing to approve the Great Falls plan will be drafted in April. Assuming three months to process proposal, a final FR could be drafted in August and published in September 1984.

Recommendation: Process and approve plan in the FR.

STATE OF UTAH

**** Area presently has restrictions on construction or modification of major stationary sources for failure to submit an adequate SIP. The revised SIP is currently being evaluated by EPA. The restrictions will remain in effect.**

STATE OF UTAH

8-10

Salt Lake County and portions of Tooele County - SO₂

On August 17, 1981, Utah Submitted a revisions to its SO₂ SIP for the Kennecott Copper Smelter near Salt Lake City. Additional documentation was provided in December, 1981. EPA is evaluating the revision and will determine whether it can be approved. Data show the primary standards are being met.

Region IX

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF ARIZONA

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Phoenix, Maricopa County	CO	x		
Phoenix, Maricopa County	O ₃	x		
Phoenix, Maricopa County	TSP	x		x*
Tucson, Pima County	CO	x		
Tucson, Pima County	TSP	x		
Ajo, Pima County	SO ₂	x		x*
Ajo, Pima County	TSP	x		x*
Hayden, Gila & Pinal Counties	SO ₂	x		x*
Hayden, Gila & Pinal Counties	TSP	x		x*
Miami, Gila County	SO ₂	x		x*
Miami, Gila County	TSP	x		x*
Morenci, Greenlee County	SO ₂	x		x*
Morenci, Greenlee County	TSP	x		x*
San Manuel, Pinal County	SO ₂	x		x*
Douglas, Cochise County	SO ₂	x		x*
Douglas, Cochise County	TSP	x		x*
Paul Spur, Cochise County	TSP	x		x*

* Area presently has restrictions on construction or modification of major stationary sources for failure to submit an adequate SIP. Restrictions will remain in effect.

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Without SIP Calls

STATE OF ARIZONA

AREA	POLLUTANT	With SIP Calls	Without SIP Calls
Phoenix, Maricopa County	CO		X
Phoenix, Maricopa County	O ₃	X	
Phoenix, Maricopa County	TSP		X
Tucson, Pima County	CO		X
Tucson, Pima County	TSP		X
Ajo, Pima County	SO ₂		X
Ajo, Pima County	TSP		X
Hayden, Gila & Pinal Counties	SO ₂		X
Hayden, Gila & Pinal Counties	TSP		X
Miami, Gila County	SO ₂		X
Miami, Gila County	TSP		X
Morenci, Greenlee County	SO ₂		X
Morenci, Greenlee County	TSP		X
San Manuel, Pinal County	SO ₂		X
Douglas, Cochise County	SO ₂		X
Douglas, Cochise County	TSP		X
Paul Spur, Cochise County	TSP		X

Area	Pollutant	SIP Call	No Action	Rationale
Arizona Phoenix Maricopa County	<u> 0₃ </u>	X		<p>The standard of 0.12 ppm hourly average was not attained by December 31, 1982 at six sites:</p> <p>Phoenix - N. 52 Street (e1 = 9.4 days/year) Phoenix - N. 6 Street (e = 6.1 days/year) Phoenix - 1845 E. Roosevelt (e = 3.5 days/year) Glendale - W. Olive (e = 1.9 days/year) Scottsdale - N. Scottsdale Rd. (e = 1.8 days/year) Scottsdale - N. Miller Rd. (e = 1.4 days/year)</p> <p>See SAROAD Report NA 273, January 25, 1984, pages 19 and 20.</p> <p>In 1983, the standard was exceeded at six sites:</p> <p>Central Phoenix (5 days above standard)¹ South Phoenix (2 days above standard) Glendale (1 day above standard) Scottsdale - n. Miller (2 days above standard) Mesa (1 day above standard) Indian School Road (3 days above standard)</p>
Maricopa County	<u> CO </u>		X	<p>Approvable plans demonstrating attainment by 1987 have been submitted and are being reviewed by Region 9.</p>
Yuma, Morenci, Globe, San Manuel, Pima, Douglas	<u> SO₂ </u>		X	<p>State regulations are in effect and some sources are on a compliance schedule while the others are awaiting publication of NSO regs and will apply for NSO's when the regs are published.</p>

¹The value "e", the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly average concentrations above the NAAQS, has been provided for the monitoring sites which did not attain the standard by December 31, 1982. The value "e" is based on ambient ozone data for the years 1980 through 1982 and is calculated per 40 CFR 50.9 and Appendix H. It should be noted that "e" is often higher than the number of days actually monitored with concentrations above the NAAQS. The "e" values were not calculated for 1983 since ozone data for the full year is not yet summarized. Instead, the actual number of days above the NAAQS during 1983 have been provided, where available, by the local air pollution control agency.

Response To Comments

Three comments were received during the public comment period from three air quality agencies in Arizona. The comments indicated that no extension for attaining the ozone standard in Phoenix was requested based upon three factors: 1) ambient monitoring "trends"; 2) no "violation days" during 1982; and 3) the "high probability" that no violations would occur in 1983.

In response to these comments, EPA believes that air quality "trends" are not a criteria for judging attainment of the NAAQS.

In 1982, the standard was exceeded at three sites:

Phoenix - N. 6 St. (e = 1.2 days/year)
Phoenix - 1845 E. Roosevelt (e = 1.1 days/year)
Glendale - W. Olive (e = 1.1 days/year)

In 1983, the standard was exceeded at six sites:

Central Phoenix (5 days above standard)²
South Phoenix (2 days above standard)
Glendale (1 day above standard)
Scottsdale - N. Miller (2 days above standard)
Mesa (1 day above standard)
Indian School Road (3 days above standard)

² The "e" values were not calculated for 1983 since ozone data for the full year is not yet summarized. Instead, the actual number of days above the NAAQS during 1983 have been provided, where available, by the local air pollution control agency.



February 24, 1984

The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
Governor of Arizona
State Capitol Building
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Dear Governor Babbitt:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby notifies you pursuant to Section 110(a)(2)(H) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §§7410(a)(2)(H), that it finds the Arizona State Implementation Plan (SIP) substantially inadequate to achieve the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone in Maricopa County. The basis for the finding of inadequacy is EPA's conclusion that the area is covered by a conditionally approved Part D plan and is still experiencing NAAQS violations. Details of the bases for this conclusion are listed in the attachment.

EPA calls upon the State to cure the inadequacies in the SIP by revising it. For areas with fully or conditionally approved plans, EPA is extending the Section 110(c)(1)(C) revision period to one year from today to provide a sufficient amount of time to adopt and submit revisions. The State must submit a schedule for the development of the necessary SIP revisions to EPA not more than sixty days from today. If the State does not submit a curative SIP revision to EPA within one year from today EPA will proceed to propose a construction ban and funding restrictions for the area in question. The construction ban prohibits major stationary source construction or modification in affected areas. The funding restrictions limit Clean Air Act funds and sewage treatment construction grants in affected areas. [Note: EPA is not now calling for any revisions in particulate matter nonattainment areas.]

EPA has determined that the carbon monoxide SIP has been inadequate to attain the NAAQS in Pima and Maricopa Counties by December 31, 1982. SIP revisions for these two areas have been submitted to correct these inadequacies and are currently under review. Our preliminary review of the revised plan for Maricopa County shows that the plan lacks the legal authority for an expanded inspection/maintenance program. Unless such authority is granted by the legislature, EPA cannot approve the carbon monoxide plan for Maricopa County. If EPA cannot approve this plan, then we will proceed to propose a construction ban and funding restrictions for Maricopa County.

With respect to the rural industrial SO₂ nonattainment areas of Ajo, Hayden, Miami, Douglas, Morenci and San Manuel, EPA is not requesting the State to submit a Part D SIP at this time. However, when EPA takes final action on the non-ferrous smelter regulations, EPA will request the State of Arizona to submit compliance schedules or Nonferrous Smelter Orders as part of the Arizona State Implementation Plan.

EPA's finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision is issued in accordance with the general policy that appears in the Federal Register for November 2, 1983, entitled "Compliance with the Statutory Provisions of Part D of the Clean Air Act" (48 Fed. Reg. 50686). EPA's "Guidance Document for the Correction of Part D SIPs for Nonattainment Areas" (January 1984) contains more information on the content of the revisions EPA is requesting. If the State does not submit curative SIP revisions to EPA within the time frames indicated above, EPA will proceed with actions outlined in the November 2 Policy.

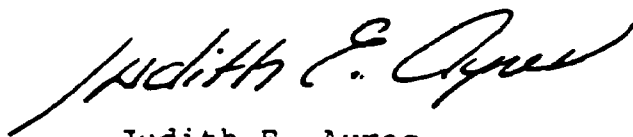
EPA plans to publish a notice of this finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision in the Federal Register shortly.

EPA will make additional findings of SIP inadequacy and calls for revisions if the Agency receives air quality monitoring data in the future indicating that other areas of the State covered by fully or conditionally approved Part D plans continue to experience NAAQS violations.

At this time, we also request that you reaffirm in writing the organization or agency which you wish to designate as lead planning agency for the development of the plans in each nonattainment area in the State of Arizona pursuant to Section 174(a) of the Clean Air Act.

Any questions regarding this letter should be referred to David P. Howekamp, Director of the Air Management Division at (415) 974-8201.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Judith E. Ayres".

Judith E. Ayres
Regional Administrator

Enclosure

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
South Coast Air Basin (Metropolitan Los Angeles including Orange County-all, Riverside County-part, San Bernardino County-part, Los Angeles County-part)	NO _x	x		
South Coast Air Basin (Metropolitan Los Angeles, including Orange County-all, Riverside County-part, San Bernardino County-part, Los Angeles County-part)	TSP	x		
San Diego County	TSP	x		
Santa Barbara County (Western-Non-AQMA Part)	TSP	x	x	
Ventura County (South Part)	TSP	x	x	
Fresno County	TSP	x	x	
Kern County (San Joaquin Valley Part)	O ₃	x	x	
Kern County (San Joaquin Valley Part)	TSP	x	x	
Kern County (Bakersfield Metro Area)	CO	x	x	
Kings County	TSP	x	x	
San Joaquin County	TSP		x	
Madera County	TSP	x	x	
Merced County	TSP	x	x	
Stanislaus County	TSP	x	x	

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Tulare County	TSP	x	x	
Tulare County	O ₃		x	
Los Angeles County (Lancaster Area)	TSP	x		x*
Santa Barbara County (Southern Area)	CO		x	
Butte County	CO		x	
Butte County	O ₃		x	
Sutter County	O ₃		x	
Yuba County	O ₃		x	
Kings County	O ₃		x	
Madera County	O ₃		x	
Merced County	O ₃		x	
Imperial County	O ₃		x	
San Bernardino County (Desert AQMA)	O ₃		x	
San Bernardino County (Victorville area)	TSP			x*

*Area presently has restrictions on construction or modification of major stationary sources for failure to submit an adequate SIP. Restrictions will remain in effect.

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Without SIP Calls

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

AREA	POLLUTANT	With SIP Calls	Without SIP Calls
South Coast Air Basin (Metropolitan Los Angeles including Orange County-all, Riverside County-part, San Bernardino County-part, Los Angeles County-part)	NO _x	X	
South Coast Air Basin (Metropolitan Los Angeles, including Orange County-all, Riverside County-part, San Bernardino County-part, Los Angeles County-part)	TSP		X
San Diego County	TSP		X
Santa Barbara County (Western-Non-AQMA Part)	TSP		X
Ventura County (South Part)	TSP		X
Fresno County	TSP		X
Kern County (San Joaquin Valley Part)	O ₃	X	
Kern County (San Joaquin Valley Part)	TSP		X
Kern County (Bakersfield Metro Area)	CO		X
Kings County	TSP		X
San Joaquin County	TSP		X
Madera County	TSP		X
Merced County	TSP		X
Stanislaus County	TSP		X

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Without SIP Calls

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

AREA	POLLUTANT	With SIP Calls	Without SIP Calls
Tulare County	TSP		X
Tulare County	O ₃		X
Los Angeles County (Lancaster Area)	TSP		X
Santa Barbara County (Southern Area)	CO		X
Butte County	CO		X
Butte County	O ₃		X
Sutter County	O ₃		X
Yuba County	O ₃		X
Kings County	O ₃		X
Madera County	O ₃		X
Merced County	O ₃		X
Imperial County	O ₃		X
San Bernardino County (Desert AQMA)	O ₃		X
San Bernardino County (Victorville area)	TSP		X

Kern County
(San Joaquin Valley portion)

O₃ - The standard of 0.12 ppm hourly average was not attained by December 31, 1982 at three sites:

Edison (e¹ = 37.8 days/year)

Oildale - Manor Street (e = 12.1 days/year)

Bakersfield - Chester (e = 7.2 days/year)

See SAROAD Report NA 273, January 25, 1984, pages 55,59 and 62.

¹The value "e", the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly average concentrations above the NAAQS, has been provided for the monitoring sites which did not attain the standard by December 31, 1982. The value "e" is based on ambient ozone data for the years 1980 through 1982 and is calculated per 40.CFR 50.9 and Appendix H.

South Coast Air Basin

(Metropolitan Los Angeles including Orange County - all; Riverside County - part; San Bernardino County - part; Los Angeles County - part)

NO₂ - The standard of 0.05 ppm annual mean was not attained by December 31, 1982 at eleven sites:

Burbank (0.071 ppm)
Los Angeles - N. Main (0.067 ppm)
Pico Rivera (0.061 ppm)
Lennox (0.059 ppm)
Pasadena - Walnut (0.058 ppm)
Lynwood (0.057 ppm)
Pomona (0.055 ppm)
North Long Beach (0.054 ppm)
Whittier (0.054 ppm)
Pasadena - Wilson (0.054 ppm)
West Los Angeles - Robertson (0.052 ppm)

See California Air Quality Data Annual Summaries of 1981 and 1982.

Kern

CO

Kern County currently has eight quarters of violation free CO data; therefore, a revised control strategy does not appear to be necessary at this time.



February 24, 1984

The Honorable George Deukmejian
Governor of California
State Capitol Building
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Governor Deukmejian:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby notifies you pursuant to Section 110(a)(2)(H) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §7410(a)(2)(H), that it finds the California State Implementation Plan (SIP) substantially inadequate to achieve national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ozone in Kern County and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) in the South Coast Air Basin. The basis for the finding of inadequacy is EPA's conclusion that those areas are covered by conditionally approved plans but are still experiencing violations of the NAAQS. The enclosure also details the basis for this conclusion.

EPA calls upon the State to cure the inadequacies in the SIP by revising it. EPA is extending the Section 110(c)(1)(C) revision period to one year from today to provide a sufficient amount of time to adopt and submit revisions to the plans. The State must submit a schedule for the development of the necessary SIP revisions to EPA not more than sixty days from today. If the State does not submit curative SIP revisions to EPA within one year from today EPA will proceed to propose sanctions authorized by the Clean Air Act. Specifically, this would entail the imposition of a construction ban and funding restrictions for the areas in question. The construction ban prohibits major stationary source construction or modification in affected areas. The funding restrictions limit Clean Air Act funds and sewage treatment construction grants in affected areas. [NOTE: EPA is not now calling for any revisions in particulate matter nonattainment areas.]

In addition, while EPA is not making a formal finding of non-implementation at this time, you should be advised that EPA has reason to believe that the South Coast Air Basin portion of the SIP for NO₂ has not been implemented pursuant to Clean Air Act requirements. EPA will transmit a detailed description of its findings to the South Coast Air Quality Management District and the Air Resources Board (ARB) and will provide an opportunity to these agencies to demonstrate that the NO₂ plan has been implemented to the fullest extent possible. If this demonstration cannot be made, EPA intends to propose a construction ban and funding restrictions for failure to carry out the adopted NO₂ Plan.

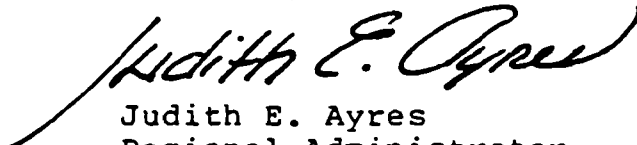
EPA's finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision is issued in accordance with the general policy that appears in the Federal Register for November 2, 1983, entitled "Compliance with the Statutory Provisions of Part D of the Clean Air Act" [48 FR 50686]. This policy also addresses the actions which EPA can take with regard to areas which do not implement approved plan provisions. EPA's "Guidance Document for the Correction of Part D SIPs for Nonattainment Areas" (January 1984) contains more information on the content of the revisions EPA is requesting. If the State does not submit curative SIP revisions to EPA within an appropriate time frame, EPA will proceed under its November 2 policy to propose a construction ban and funding restrictions for the areas in question.

EPA plans to publish a notice of this finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision in the Federal Register shortly. In addition, if necessary, within 60 days EPA will prepare a notice proposing to impose sanctions for failure to carry out the NO₂ plan for the South Coast Air Basin.

EPA will make additional findings of SIP inadequacy and calls for revisions if the Agency receives air quality monitoring data in the future indicating that other areas of the State covered by fully or conditionally approved plans continue to experience NAAQS violations.

Any questions regarding this letter should be referred to David P. Howekamp, Director of the Air Management Division of EPA Region 9 at (415) 974-8201.

Sincerely,



Judith E. Ayres
Regional Administrator

Enclosure

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

TERRITORY OF GUAM

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Tanguisson	SO ₂	x		x*

*Area presently has restrictions on the construction or modification of major stationary sources for failure to submit an adequate SIP. Restrictions will remain in effect

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Without SIP Calls

TERRITORY OF GUAM

AREA	POLLUTANT	With SIP Calls	Without SIP Calls	
Tanguisson	SO ₂		x	

STATE OF NEVADA

9-19

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Without SIP Calls

STATE OF NEVADA

AREA	POLLUTANT	With SIP Calls	Without -SIP Calls
Las Vegas, Clark County	O ₃	x	
Las Vegas, Clark County	TSP		x
Reno, Washoe County	TSP		x
McGill, White Pine County	SO ₂		x

Area	Pollutant	SIP Call	No Action	Rationale
NEVADA Las Vegas Clark County	<u>03</u>	X		

The standard of 0.12 ppm hourly average was not attained by December 31, 1982 at one site:

Henderson (e1 = 9.5 days/year)

In addition, in 1983 the standard was exceeded at one site:

Las Vegas - Casino Center (1 day over standard)

See SAROAD Report NA 273, January 25, 1984, p. 10.

White Pine	<u>S02</u>	X		A federal regulation (52.1475) is already in place (promulgated in 1975). Kennecott is the only source. If it were in compliance, the area would be in attainment. §119 of the Act provides that smelters may get a variance from SIP limits up to 1/1/88. Kennecott will apply for a NSO as soon as new regs are published.
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February 24, 1984

The Honorable Richard H. Bryan
Governor of Nevada
State Capitol Building
Carson City, NV 89710

Dear Governor Bryan:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hereby notifies you pursuant to Section 110(a)(2)(H) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §7410(a)(2)(H), that it finds the Nevada State Implementation Plan (SIP) substantially inadequate in providing for attainment of the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ozone in Clark County. The basis for the finding of inadequacy is EPA's conclusion that the approved plan does not satisfactorily address the ozone violations that have occurred in the Southeast Valley portion of the County. The enclosure also details the basis for this conclusion.

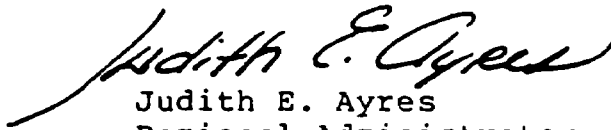
EPA calls upon the State to cure the inadequacies in the SIP by revising it. Guidance on the content of these revisions appears in a recent EPA publication entitled "Guidance Document for Correction of Part D SIP's for Nonattainment Areas." EPA is extending the Section 110(c)(1)(C) revision period to one year from today to provide a sufficient amount of time to adopt and submit revisions. The State must submit a schedule for the development of the necessary SIP revisions to EPA not more than sixty days from today. If the State does not submit curative SIP revisions to EPA within one year from today EPA will proceed to propose sanctions authorized by the Clean Air Act. Specifically, this would entail the imposition of a construction ban and funding restrictions for the areas in question. The construction ban prohibits major stationary source construction or modification in affected areas. The funding restrictions limit Clean Air Act funds and sewage treatment construction grants in affected areas. [Note: EPA is not now calling for any revisions in particulate matter nonattainment areas.]

EPA's finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision is issued in accordance with the general policy that appears in the Federal Register for November 2, 1983, entitled "Compliance with the Statutory Provisions of Part D of the Clean Air Act" [48 FR 50686]. EPA's "Guidance Document for the Correction of Part D SIPs for Nonattainment Areas" (January 1984) contains more information on the content of the revisions EPA is requesting.

EPA plans to publish a notice of this finding of inadequacy and call for SIP revision in the Federal Register shortly. EPA will make additional findings of SIP inadequacy and calls for revisions if the Agency receives air quality monitoring data in the future indicating that other areas of the State covered by fully or conditionally approved plans continue to experience NAAQS violations.

Any questions regarding this letter should be referred to David P. Howekamp, Director of the Air Management Division of EPA Region 9 at (415) 974-8201.

Sincerely,



Judith E. Ayres
Regional Administrator

Enclosure

Region X

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF IDAHO

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Pocatello area including Bannock County, and Power County	TSP	x		
Soda Springs/Conda, Caribou County	TSP	x		

STATE OF IDAHO

10-3

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF OREGON

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Medford, Jackson County	TSP			X*

*Area presently has restrictions on construction or modification of major stationary sources for failure to submit an adequate SIP. Restrictions will remain in effect.

Areas With SIP Calls
Areas Without SIP Calls

STATE OF OREGON

AREA	POLLUTANT	Call For SIP	No Call For SIP
Medford, Jackson County	TSP		X

Areas Not Anticipated to Meet
the Requirements of the Clean Air Act

STATE OF WASHINGTON

AREA	POLLUTANT	UNLIKELY TO ATTAIN THE NAAQS	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH SIP CONDITIONS	FAILURE TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE SIP
Tacoma, Pierce County	CO	x		x*
Tacoma, Pierce County	TSP	x		
Spokane, Spokane County	CO	x		
Spokane, Spokane County	TSP	x		
Vancouver, Clark County	TSP	x		
Seattle, King County	TSP	x		

* Recent air quality data indicate that peak concentrations are occurring in a different area from that originally determined. The existing, EPA approved, 1979 State Implementation Plan ensures attainment of the NAAQS by December 1982 only in areas originally determined to be nonattainment. The State has not yet provided an implementation plan adequate to ensure attainment of the NAAQS by December 1982 in the newfound area.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

10-7

Spokane, Washington Carbon Monoxide - EPA is requiring the implementation of a contingency provision for I/M which is already contained in the Washington SIP (see copy of EPA letter dated January 4, 1984). A minor SIP revision is also being called for which identifies the actual start-up date of the mandatory I/M program and attainment date for the CO standard. The specific date for submittal of this revision is being negotiated between the State and EPA. Information on boundaries that you requested was previously supplied as part of the February 3, 1983 action.

Tacoma, Washington Carbon Monoxide - A small 3 block by 6 block area in the Tacoma Central Business District was designated nonattainment on December 18, 1981. Accordingly, under the current EPA policy, the Tacoma nonattainment area is being treated as a newly discovered nonattainment area. A SIP revision addressing the CO problem in Tacoma has already been submitted to EPA. A separate Federal Register Notice will be submitted addressing the approvability of this SIP revision (Notice is in draft at this time). Thus, Tacoma should be removed from the list of Tier II areas.