The Designations Process

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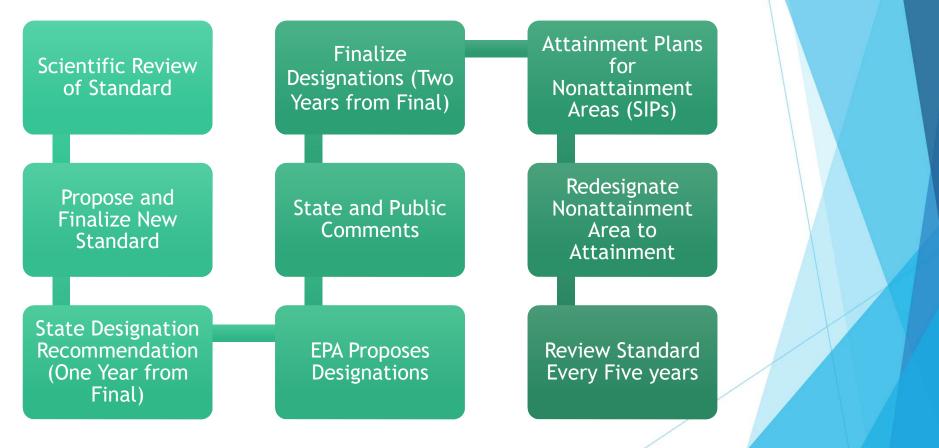
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The Designation Process



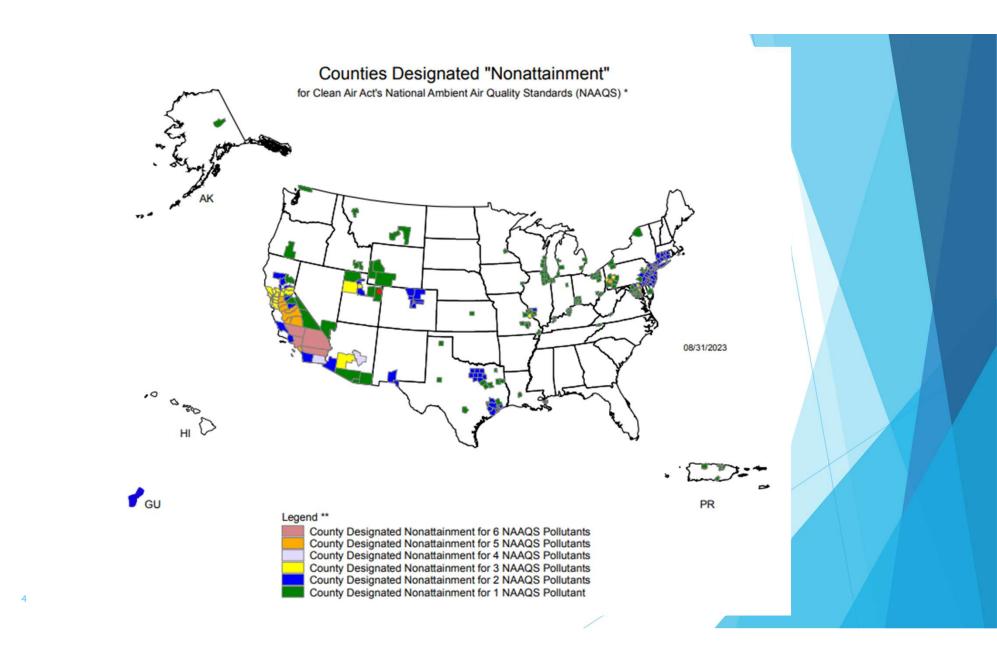
Types of area designations

- Attainment
 - An area that meets the primary or secondary standard for a NAAQS
- Nonattainment
 - An area that does not meet the primary or secondary standard for a NAAQS
 - An area that contributes to air quality in a nearby area that does not meet the primary or secondary standard for a NAAQS

Unclassifiable

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An area that cannot be classified on the basis of available information



The process under CAA 107(d)

- States and tribes submit to EPA a list of areas recommended as nonattainment, attainment, and unclassifiable
 - Deadline is one year from promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS
- EPA notifies states and tribes of modifications to their recommendations
 - Deadline is 120 days prior to final designations
- EPA makes final nonattainment designations

- Deadline is two years from promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS
- EPA may take one additional year, if available information is insufficient

EPA's five factor analysis

- Generally*, where there is a violating monitor, there is a nonattainment designation
- The extent of the area is determined using EPA's five factor analysis
 - 1. Air quality data
 - 2. Emissions and emissions-related data
 - 3. Meteorology

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- 4. Geography and topography
- 5. Jurisdictional boundaries

*For SO₂, a violation may be modeled or monitored

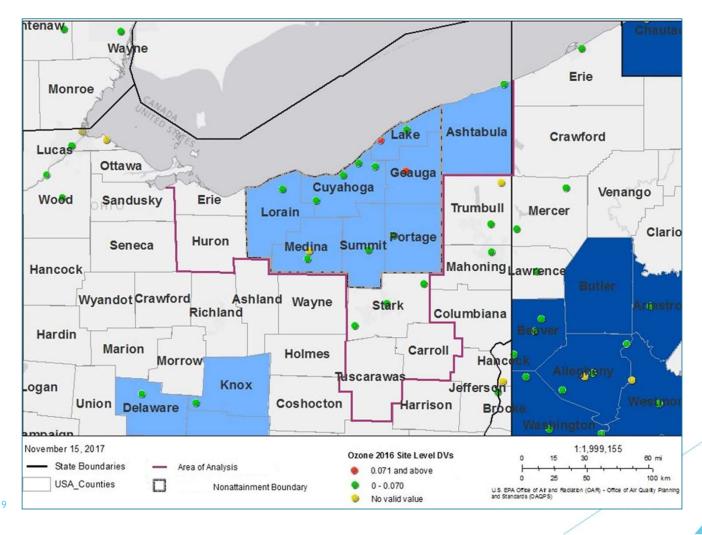
EPA's area of analysis

- For ozone and PM, the starting point for a contribution analysis is generally a census-defined statistical area
 - Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)
 - Core-Based Statistical Area (CBSA)
 - Combined Statistical Area (CSA)

Classifications

- For ozone and carbon monoxide (CO), initial classifications are assigned to nonattainment areas
- For the 2015 ozone standard
 - Marginal: 71ppb to 80 ppb
 - Moderate: 81 ppb to 92 ppb
 - Serious: 93 ppb to 104 ppb
 - Severe-15: 105 ppb to 110 ppb
 - Severe-17: 111 ppb to 162 ppb
 - Extreme: 163 ppb and above
- Areas that fail to attain can be bumped-up to higher classifications

Example: Cleveland for the 2015 ozone NAAQS



Background for the 5-factor analysis

Monitoring data

- One violating monitor in Geauga County
- One violating monitor in Lake County
- Area of analysis
 - Geauga and Lake are in the Cleveland CSA



Considering the state recommendation

- Ohio recommended seven counties for a nonattainment area
 - Cuyahoga
 - Geauga
 - Lake
 - Lorain
 - Medina
 - Portage
 - Summit

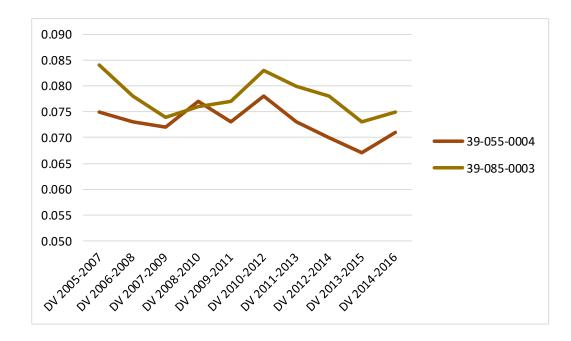
EPA's five factor analysis

- 1. Air quality data
- 2. Emissions and emissions-related data
- 3. Meteorology
- 4. Geography and topography
- 5. Jurisdictional boundaries

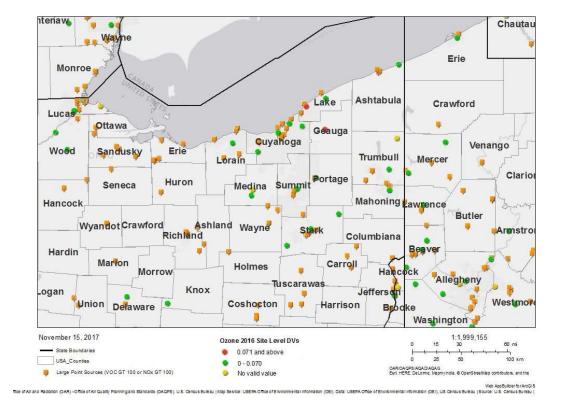


1. Air quality data

Three-year design values for violating monitors



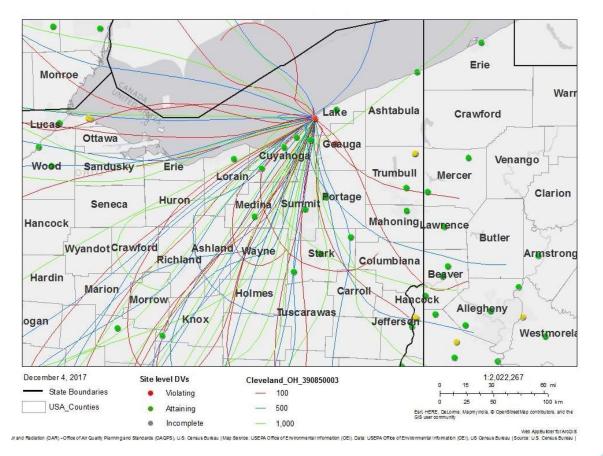
2. Emissions and emission-related data



2. Emissions and emission-related data

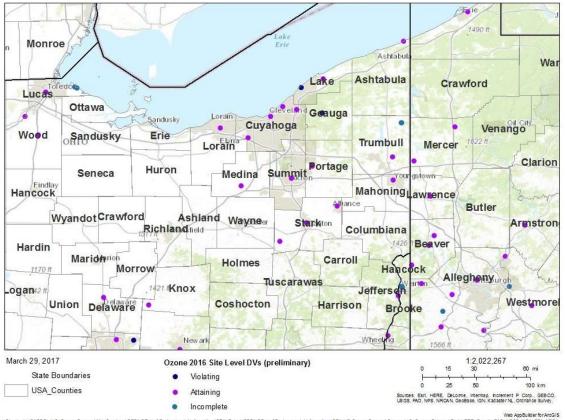
- Emissions from large point sources
- County-level NOx and VOC emissions
- Population density and degree of urbanization
- Population and growth
- Traffic and vehicle miles traveled (VMT)
- Traffic and commuting patterns

3. Meteorology





4. Geography and topography

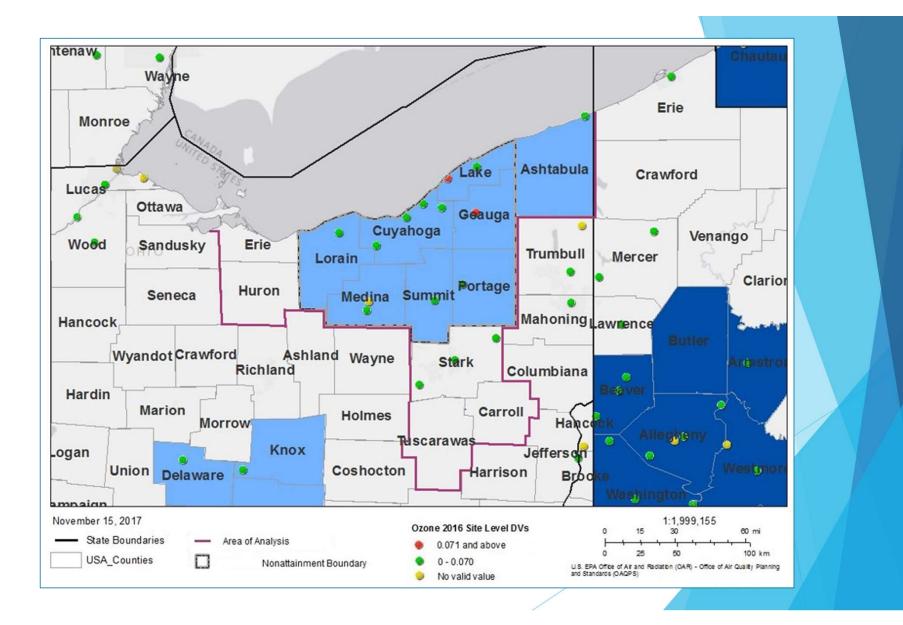


and Standards (OAQPS), U.S. Census Bureau | Map Service: USEPA Office of Environmental information (OEI); Data: USEPA Office of Environmental information (OEI); US Census Bureau | Source: U.S. Census Bureau | Earl, HERE, Garmin, FAO, USSS, NGA, EPA, NPS |

5. Jurisdictional boundaries

- Boundaries for previous standards
- Air districts
- Metropolitan planning organizations





Intended and final designations

- EPA publishes 120-day letters
 - EPA agrees with Ohio that the nonattainment area should be the recommended area of seven counties
- EPA takes comments
- EPA finalizes designations
 - EPA finalizes the same area of seven counties

CAA NAAQS Implementation Timeline

n States and Tribes, EPA designates nit Infrastructure SIPS	
it Infrastructure SIPS	
From Date of Nonattainment Designation	
esignated as nonattainment for , PM ₁₀ , and Lead are due	
and CO nonattainment areas are	
attaining the SO_2 , NO_2 , and Lead	
attaining the PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀ NAAQS rity)	
attaining Ozone NAAQS (varies Extreme)	
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Example NAAQS Implementation Timeline

Timeline for Implementing the PM Standards

Date	Action
February 2004*	State designation recommendations to EPA
June 28- 29, 2004	EPA letters to States responding to $PM_{2.5}$ designation recommendations
December 2004	EPA finalizes designations
February 2005	EPA proposes implementation rule
Early 2006	EPA finalizes PM implementation rule
April 2008	State implementation plans due
Up to April 2010 with extension up to 2015 possible	Attainment dates for nonattainment areas (based on the previous 3 years of monitoring data)

* Consolidated Appropriations Bill of FY2004 requires designations by 12/31/04. SIP due dates for PM 2.5 and regional haze are 3 years from effective date of PM 2.5 designations.