

U.S. EPA Region 4 Air Quality Update

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Today's Topics

Administrative Update

Air Program Update

- Air Quality Improvements
- Progress on NAAQS Implementation
- Clean Air Act Regulatory and Policy Activity
- Voluntary Programs and Successes

Questions



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Plans for FY18 and Beyond

The new 2018-2022 Strategic Plan charts the course for advancing EPA's priorities and mission to protect human health and the environment



<https://www.epa.gov/planandbudget>



Leaning EPA

EPA is Implementing a Lean Management System (LMS)

EPA Desires:

Continuous improvement through problem solving at the level closest to the work

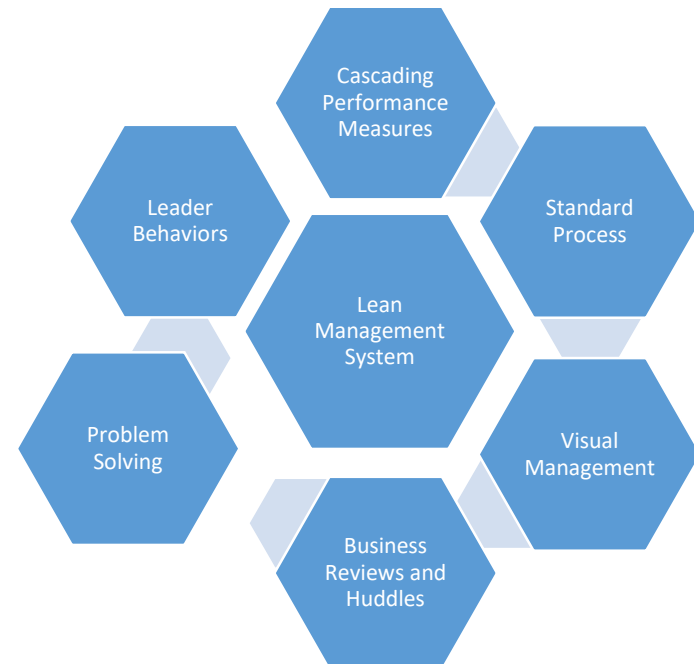
Continuous improvement based on respect for the people doing the work

Accountability to the process without blaming people

Sustainment of gains from its improvement efforts

Development and adherence to standard processes

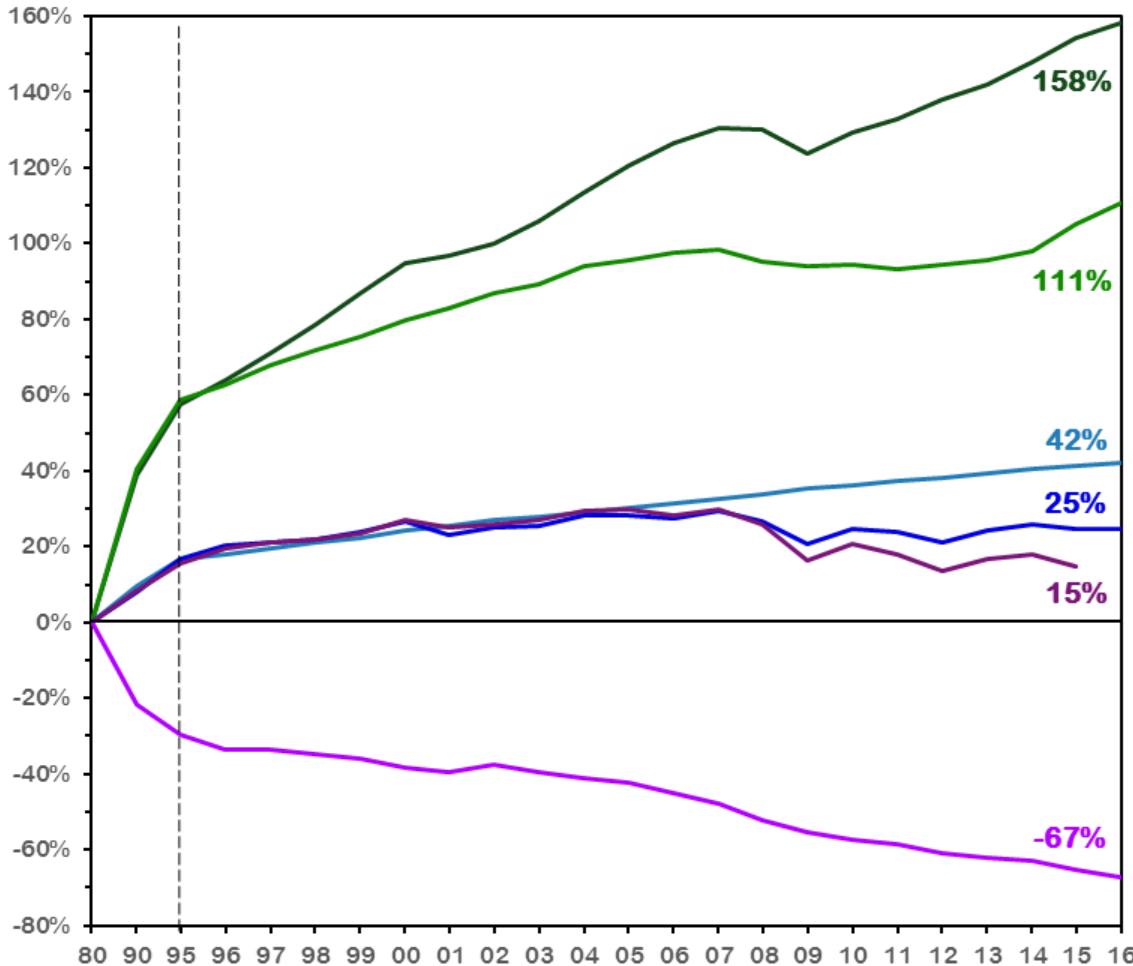
LEAN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM





Comparison of Growth vs Emissions

Comparison of Growth Areas and Emissions, 1980-2016




Gross Domestic Product



Vehicles Miles Traveled



Population



Energy Consumption



CO₂ Emissions



Aggregate Emissions (Six Common Pollutants)



Progress on NAAQS Implementation

- NAAQS Setting Process
- Proposal for SO₂ NAAQS
- 2015 Ozone Designations Process
- 2010 SO₂ Designations Process
- Current Region 4 Nonattainment Areas (all NAAQS Pollutants)





Updating the NAAQS Review Process

- **May 9, 2018:** EPA Administrator outlines five principles for EPA to follow in future NAAQS reviews
 - Meet statutory deadlines;
 - Address all CAA provisions for NAAQS reviews;
 - Streamline and standardize the process for development and review of key policy-relevant information;
 - Differentiate science and policy judgments in the NAAQS review process; and
 - Issue timely implementation regulations and guidance



Proposal for SO₂ NAAQS

- **May 25, 2018:** EPA proposed to retain the existing primary NAAQS for SO₂
- Proposal based on judgment that the current NAAQS protects the public health, with an adequate margin of safety, including the health of at-risk populations with asthma
- EPA will accept comments for 45 days after the proposed decision is published in the *Federal Register*
- The prepublication version of the proposal as well as a summary fact sheet are available on the web

SO₂

www.epa.gov/so2-pollution/primary-national-ambient-air-quality-standard-naaqs-sulfur-dioxide



2015 Ozone Designations Process

- **October 1, 2015:** EPA revised primary 8-hour Ozone NAAQS (70 ppb)
- Final designations required within 2 years after NAAQS promulgation (Administrator has discretion to extend the deadline by one year to collect sufficient information)
 - State and Tribal Recommendations were submitted to EPA by October 1, 2016
- **November 6, 2017:** Consistent with the states' and tribes' recommendations, EPA designates most of the U.S. (including all of NC and SC) "attainment/unclassifiable" for the 2015 ozone standards
- **December 22, 2017:** EPA responds to state and tribal recommendations by indicating the anticipated area designations for the remaining portions of the U.S.; kicked-off a 120 day period for states to provide additional information
- **April 30, 2018:** EPA completed additional area designations
 - Nonattainment: Atlanta, GA; Louisville, KY-IN; Cincinnati, OH-KY
 - Unclassifiable: Jacksonville, FL (Duval County)



2010 SO₂ Designations Process

Round 1: Completed August 2013 – EPA Region 4 designated 5 areas nonattainment based on existing monitors violating the standard*

Round 2: Completed June 30 and November 29, 2016 – EPA designated 65 areas in 24 states based on air dispersion modeling and 2013-2015 violating monitors (6 areas designated in Region 4)

Round 3: Completed December 21, 2017 and March 28, 2018 – EPA completed an additional round of designations for all remaining undesignated areas **except** where states have deployed new monitoring networks by January 1, 2017 **if** executed under the SO₂ Data Requirements Rule (DRR); one new area was designated nonattainment

Round 4: By December 31, 2020 – EPA must complete designations for all remaining areas (based on 2017-2019 monitoring data)

Rounds 1-3

EPA currently has five areas designated as nonattainment in three States in Region 4 (None in NC or SC)

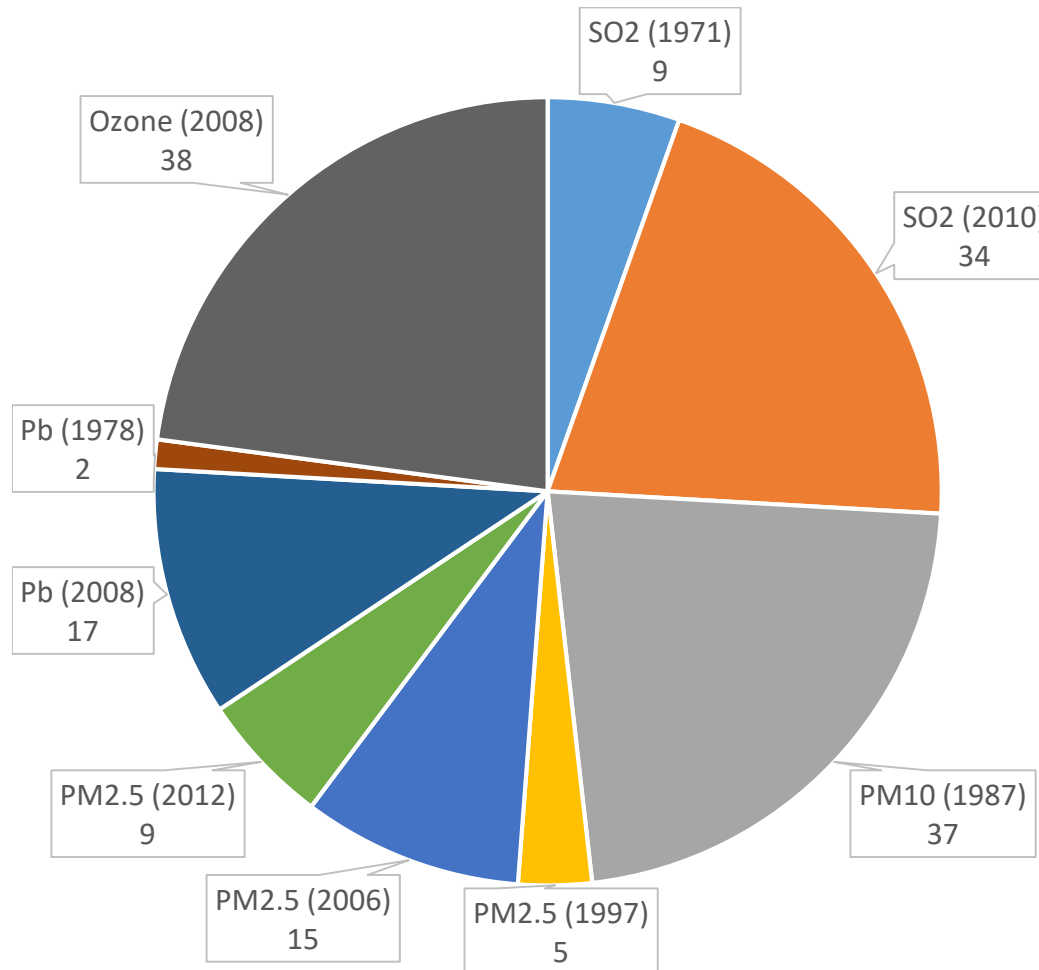
www.epa.gov/so2-pollution/applying-or-implementing-sulfur-dioxide-standards

*one of the five has been redesignated to attainment (Campbell County, KY)



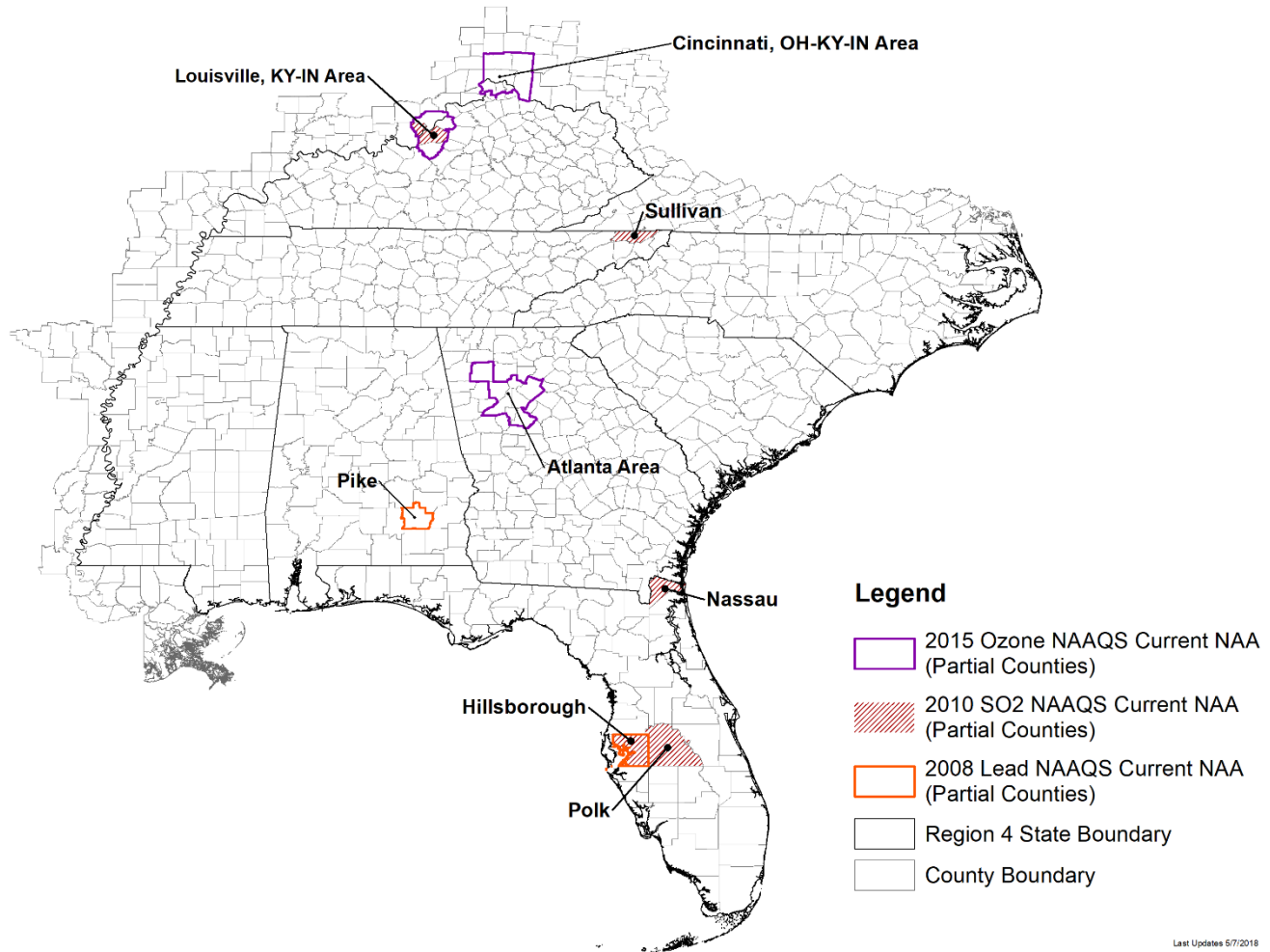
National Focus on NAAQS Implementation

Nonattainment Areas for Non-revoked NAAQS as of 10/1/17





Current R4 Nonattainment Areas (all NAAQS Pollutants)





Other Clean Air Act Regulatory and Policy Activity

- Interstate Air Pollution Transport
- Regional Haze
- NSR Improvements and other recent actions
- Clean Power Plan
- Recent Risk and Technology Review Rules
- Proposed CISWI Technical Amendments
- Air Emissions from Animal Waste at Farms





Interstate Air Pollution Transport

- **Clean Air Act's "good neighbor" provision** (section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I)) requires EPA and states to address interstate transport of air pollution that affects downwind states' ability to attain and maintain the NAAQS
 - Currently EPA is working with states to develop and/or approve good neighbor SIPs
- **Most recently**
 - 2015 Ozone NAAQS - March 2018 Memo and Supplemental Information Regarding Good Neighbor SIPs for the 2015 Ozone NAAQS
 - 2008 Ozone NAAQS - October 2017 Memo and Supplemental Information to address the remaining interstate transport for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS
 - 2010 SO₂ NAAQS – EPA is currently coordinating with states on an appropriate analytical approach for developing their good neighbor SIPs

www.epa.gov/airmarkets/interstate-air-pollution-transport



Regional Haze Updates

- **7/8/16 (81 FR 44608): EPA released draft guidance**
 - Next steps on guidance are expected to be developed as EPA initiates regulatory review of the 2017 rule revisions (see below)
- **1/10/17 (82 FR 3078): Rule revisions finalized**
 - Petitions for review filed in the D.C. Circuit; petitions for reconsideration submitted to EPA
 - **1/17/18:** EPA announced its decision to revisit aspects of the 2017 rule revisions
 - **1/30/18:** Court granted EPA's motion to place the litigation into abeyance "pending administrative proceedings that may result in changes or clarifications to the challenged rule and thereby potentially narrow the scope of this litigation"
- **3/21/18:** DC Circuit upheld EPA's final "CSAPR Better Than BART Rule"

<https://www.epa.gov/visibility>



NSR Improvements and Other Recent Actions

- Actual-to-Projected-Actual Applicability Test Guidance Memorandum
- Project Emissions Accounting Memo
- Project Emissions Accounting Rulemaking
- Source Aggregation Guidance
- Project Aggregation Reconsideration
- Ambient Air Guidance
- Rulemaking on Treatment of Biomass for Permitting
- PM_{2.5} and Ozone SILs Guidance
- Routine Maintenance, Repair and Replacement (RMRR)
- Once-In-Always-In



Clean Power Plan

- **October 10, 2017:** EPA proposed to repeal the Clean Power Plan (CPP), by determining that the CPP, as it stands, exceeds the Agency's statutory authority.
 - Public hearing in November 2017; three additional listening sessions were held in February and March 2018 (Kansas City, San Francisco, Gillette, WY)
 - Comment period closed April 26, 2018
- **December 21, 2017:** EPA published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to solicit information from the public about a potential future rulemaking to limit GHGs from existing power plants
 - Comment period closed February 26, 2018

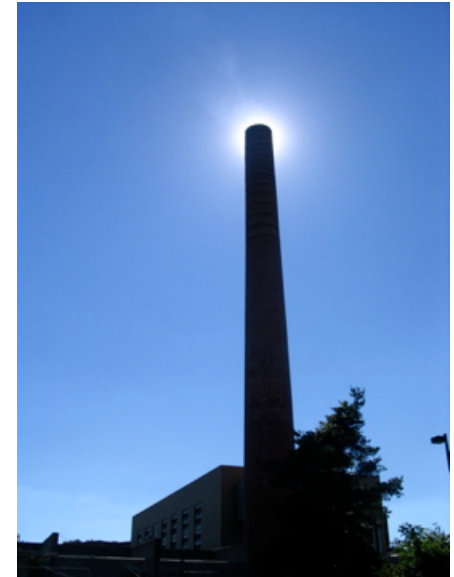


Recent Risk and Technology Review Rules

The Risk and Technology Review (RTR) is a combined effort to evaluate both risk and technology as required by the Clean Air Act (CAA) after the application of maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards.

Recent Final RTRs:

- Pulp and Paper published 10/11/17
- Nutritional Yeast published 10/11/17
- Publicly-Owned Treatment Works published 10/26/17
- Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations signed 1/18/18 (reconsideration)



<https://www3.epa.gov/airtoxics/rrisk/rtrpg.html>



Proposed CISWI Technical Amendments

- **May 9, 2018:** EPA proposed to amend the 2016 NSPS and emission guidelines for new and existing sources (respectively) for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units (CISWI)
 - Codify the emission limit for mercury (Hg) for waste-burning kilns in a production-based limit
 - Extend performance evaluation tests timeline from 60 days to 180 days
 - Extend timeline for electronic data reporting
 - Add provisions for particulate matter, dioxins, hydrogen chloride (HCl), sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and Hg for demonstrating initial compliance by using a continuous emission monitoring system
 - Providing clarifications on reduced testing requirements, deviation reporting, continuous opacity monitoring systems and air curtain incinerators
- EPA will accept comment on the proposed amendments for 45 days after publication in the Federal Register

www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/proposed-technical-amendments-2016-new-source-performance-standards



Voluntary Programs and Successes

- Advance Program
- Southeast Diesel Collaborative (SEDC)





Advance Program

A collaborative effort by EPA, states, tribes, and local governments to encourage emission reductions in attainment areas, to help them continue to meet the air quality standards for ozone and PM_{2.5}

Program Goals:

- Help attainment areas to ensure continued health protection
- Better position areas to remain in attainment
- Efficiently direct available resources toward actions to address ozone and PM_{2.5} problems quickly

Region 4 Participants

SC – entire state
Catawba Tribe, SC
Middle GA (including Robins Air Force Base)
Louisville, KY
Cumberland County, NC (including Fort Bragg)
Charlotte, NC
NC – Remainder of the State

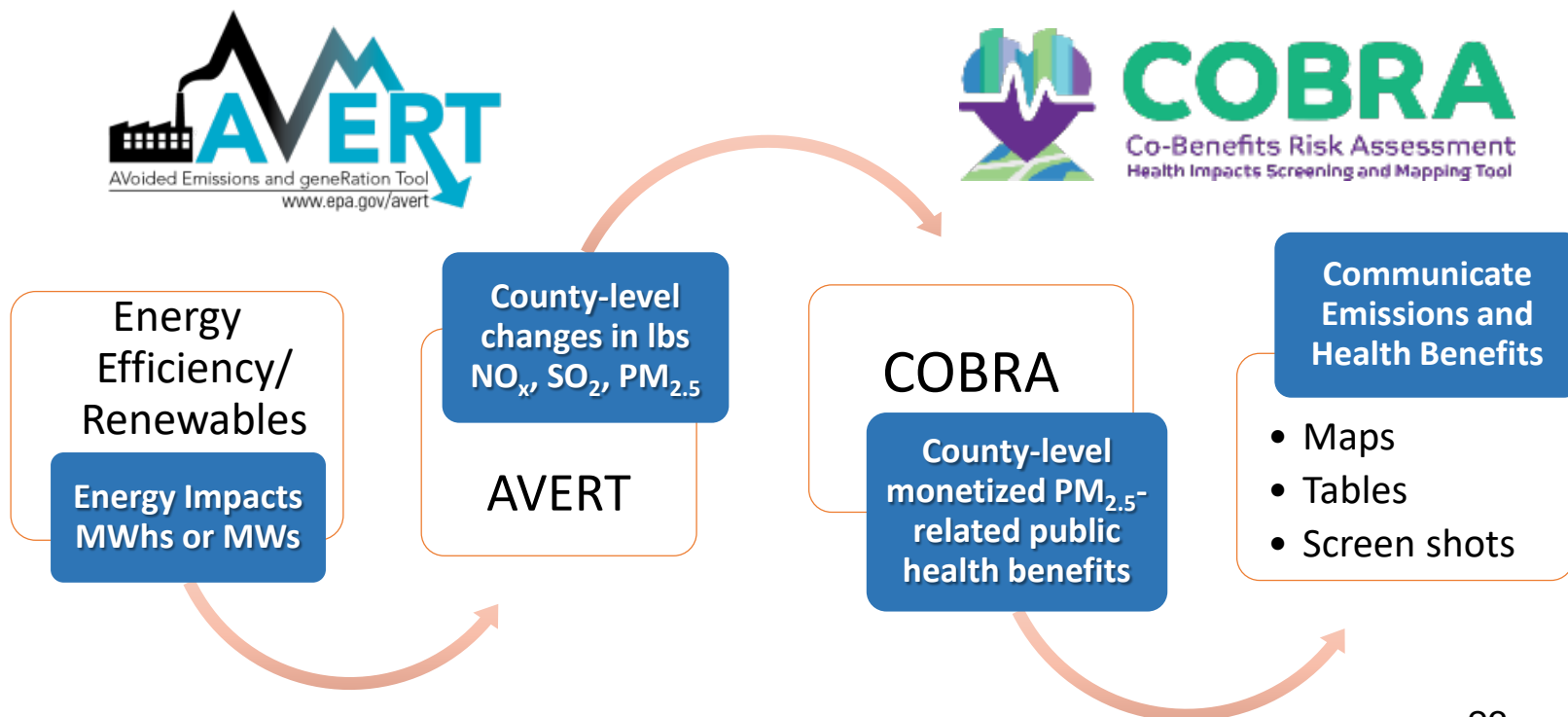
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www.epa.gov/advance



Air Quality and Health Benefits Quantification

EPA is uniquely positioned to provide public health related tools and resources:

- **Updated AVERT and COBRA** – now you can more easily estimate AQ and Health benefits of energy efficiency and renewable energy programs using both tools together.





Southeast Diesel Collaborative (SEDC)

- Voluntary public/private partnership formed in 2006 (part of the National Clean Diesel Campaign), focused on clean diesel opportunities that incorporate Energy, the Environment and Economics
- Diverse Partners from government, industry, state/local groups with the goal of improving air quality and public health by reducing emissions from existing diesel engines
- Annual funding under the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA)
- 13th Annual Partners Meeting will be held the week of September 24, 2018, in Charleston, SC



www.southeastdiesel.org



Questions?

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