

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Office of Air and Radiation

Draft

Fiscal Year 2010

National Program & Grant Guidance

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Executive Summary

I. Program Office – Office of Air and Radiation: This document describes air and radiation program implementation priorities and milestones for Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 and provides information on the use and prospective allocation of FY 2010 state, local, and tribal assistance grants (Appendix A).

II. Introduction/Context: The information in this document supports achievement of the objectives, sub-objectives, and strategic Measures in EPA's 2006–2011 Strategic Plan and the performance goals in EPA's FY 2010 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification.

A. Organization of the Technical Guidance: The main body of the guidance (not the appendices) is organized into five chapters – Outdoor Air, Indoor Air, Stratospheric Ozone, Radiation Protection, and Climate Change. These chapters correspond to the Objectives in the Goal 1—Clean Air and Global Climate Change section of EPA's 2006-2011 Strategic Plan (<http://epa.gov/ocfo/plan/plan.htm>). Each chapter begins with the sub-objectives and strategic Measures from the Strategic Plan and discusses the overall strategy for achieving the objective. This information informs the reader of the longer-term outcomes and results being pursued, and sets the stage for program subsections that present more detailed strategies and specific implementation activities. For instance, the Outdoor Air chapter contains subsections that reflect the different roles and responsibilities of the partners/co-regulators. One subsection speaks to the federal role and another speaks to the roles of state, local, and tribal air quality management agencies. In other chapters, the subsections are based on the type of activity rather than who performs the activity. The Stratospheric Ozone chapter, for example, is subdivided into domestic vs. international activities, whereas the Indoor Air chapter is subdivided into environmental contaminants/asthma triggers and radon.

B. Organization of the Grant Guidance (Appendix A): Appendix A provides information and guidance on selected program areas supported by grant assistance. It highlights the major changes impacting program grants in FY 2010 both programmatically and administratively. Appendix A is divided into six sections: an executive summary which highlights major developments affecting FY 2010 grant assistance, fundamental elements of sound grants management, areas of emphasis and change in programs supported with grant assistance, a dedicated section on ambient air monitoring programs, a preliminary FY 2010 air grant allocation, and information on the FY 2010 state indoor radon grant program and grant allocation.

III. Priorities for Regional Offices: OAR's top priorities for the regions in FY 2010 are:

A. Ozone, PM_{2.5}, and Regional Haze. Act on state implementation plan (SIP) submissions and redesignation requests including regional haze control strategy plans; assist in designating areas for the 2008 8-hr ozone standard and the lead standard; and after designations are final including the PM_{2.5} designations in 2009, begin working with states on their attainment plans.

B. Clean Air Interstate Rule. Assist states with CAIR emissions monitoring and reporting.

C. Ambient Monitoring. Work with state and local agencies to: ensure start-up of near-source lead monitoring stations by January 1, 2010; plan design of required urban non source-oriented monitors and include in annual monitoring network plan due by July 1, 2010; plan for changes in ozone monitoring season for start in 2010, if required; communicate any required changes to each state's ozone monitoring network for non-urban and lower population areas for inclusion in annual monitoring network plans; ensure certification of 2009 data submitted to AQS database by May 1, 2010; and, ensure readiness of remaining required NCore measurements such as PM_{10-2.5} mass, due to start on January 1, 2011.

D. Mobile Sources. Implement the National Clean Diesel Campaign, assist with and comment on conformity determinations, process conformity-related SIP revisions, and make determinations and act on mobile budgets at time of SIP processing.

E. Air Toxics. Delegate and provide assistance to co-regulators for section 111, section 112, and section 129 standards; and, increase emphasis on implementing programs and activities that contribute to reducing exposure to air toxics in areas that are experiencing disproportionate impacts.

F. Title V Permits. Work on permitting the pollution sources that remain to be permitted, and permit renewals.

G. Indoor Environments. In implementing programs that addresses indoor air quality issues, increase emphasis on programs and activities that contribute to reducing asthma attacks in areas that are experiencing disproportionate impacts.

H. State, Local, and Tribal Planning. Support multi-pollutant planning and efforts to reduce emissions of all air pollutants, while addressing other considerations such as land use, transportation, and energy.

IV. Implementation Strategies: The toolkit of air and radiation implementation strategies includes statutory and regulatory activities, market-based program activities, partnership and community-based activities, and activities related to developing or implementing innovative approaches. Regions choose the mix of strategies and activities most appropriate for their circumstances and prevailing environmental issues while also addressing base program requirements. These strategies are described in more detail in the technical sections of this document.

V. Performance Measures: OAR and the regions collaborated to develop and agree on the regional performance measures listed in Appendix B. These were arrived at through discussions among HQ and regional program experts and managers, and further refined through an EPA-wide measures review process advanced by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer. Goals of the EPA-wide review process included: 1) improving measure quality, 2) establishing the fewest number of measures needed for program and performance management, and, 3) achieving maximum consistency among measures being used by different levels of management.

VI. Tracking Progress: OAR tracks progress through existing monitoring, data reporting, and information systems used by OAR, regions, and state, local, and tribal agencies, and through Measures Central. We also track and discuss program progress via conference calls, face-to-face meetings, and the exchange of written information.

VII. State and Tribal Assistance Grants: Priorities for the use of FY 2010 air grant resources are outlined in the State and Local Air Quality Management subsection. Appendix A provides more information on specific grant topics including new initiatives, areas of changing emphasis such as monitoring, and associated program support. It also contains preliminary, national region-by-region allocations for state and local air quality programs and for state indoor radon grants. A tribal air grant allocation and the distribution of funds for certain competitive grant programs will be provided at a later date.

VIII. Program Contacts:

- **Criteria Pollutants, Air Toxics, Multi-pollutant Planning, and Regional Haze:** Jeff Whitlow, phone 919-541-5523, email whitlow.jeff@epa.gov
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- **Mobile Sources:** Mike Haley, phone 202-564-1708, email haley.mike@epa.gov
- **State and Local Air Grants:** Bill Houck, phone 202-564-1349, email houck.william@epa.gov unless someone else is named in the grant guidance appendix.
- **Tribal:** Darrel Harmon, phone 202-564-7416, email harmon.darrel@epa.gov
- **Indoor Air:** Tom Kelly, phone 202-343-9444, email kelly.tom@epa.gov
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- **Stratospheric Ozone:** Ross Brennan, phone 202-343-9226, email brennan.ross@epa.gov
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++ End of Section ++

Healthier Outdoor Air

Objective 1.1 – Healthier Outdoor Air. Through 2011, working with partners, protect human health and the environment by attaining and maintaining health-based air quality standards and reducing the risk from toxic air pollutants.

Sub-objective 1.1.1: Reduce Criteria Pollutants & Regional Haze. By 2015, working with partners, improve air quality for ozone and PM_{2.5} as follows:

Strategic Measures:

- By 2015, reduce the population-weighted ambient concentration of ozone in all monitored counties by 14 percent from the 2003 baseline, compared to the eight percent cumulative reduction expected by 2008.
- By 2015, reduce the population-weighted ambient concentration of PM_{2.5} in all monitored counties by six percent from the 2003 baseline, compared to the four percent cumulative reduction expected by 2008.
- By 2014, reduce emissions of fine particles from mobile sources by 51,000 tons from the 2009 level of 417,000 tons.
- By 2014, reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) from mobile sources by 2.1 million tons from the 2009 level of 9.3 million tons.
- By 2014, reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds from mobile sources by 1.1 million tons from the 2009 level of 5.9 million tons.
- By 2018, visibility in eastern Class I areas will improve by 15% on the 20% worst visibility days, as compared to visibility on the 20% worst days during the 2000-2004 baseline period.
- By 2018, visibility in western Class I areas will improve by 5% on the 20% worst visibility days, as compared to visibility on the 20% worst days during the 2000-2004 baseline period.
- By 2014, with EPA support, 47 additional tribes will have completed air quality emission inventories. (FY 2007 baseline: 37 tribal emission inventories.)
- By 2014, 12 additional tribes will possess the expertise and capability to implement the Clean Air Act in Indian country (as demonstrated by successful completion of an eligibility determination under the Tribal Authority Rule). (FY 2007 baseline: 10 tribes.)

Sub-objective 1.1.2: Reduce Air Toxics.

Strategic Measures:

- By 2014, reduce toxicity-weighted (for cancer risk) emissions of air toxics to a cumulative reduction of 34 percent from the 1993 non-weighted baseline of 7.24 million tons, maintaining the 34% cumulative reduction expected by 2006.
- By 2014, reduce toxicity-weighted (for non-cancer risk) emissions of air toxics to a cumulative reduction of 59 percent from the 1993 non-weighted baseline of 7.24 million tons, compared to the 58% cumulative reduction expected by 2006.

Sub-objective 1.1.3: Reduce the Adverse Effects of Acid Deposition.

Strategic Measures:

By 2014, due to progress in reducing acid deposition, the number of chronically-acidic water bodies in acid-sensitive regions of the northern and eastern United States should be maintained at or below the 2001 baseline of approximately 500 lakes and 5,000 kilometers of stream-length in the population covered by the Temporally Integrated Monitoring of Ecosystems/Long-Term Monitoring Survey. The long-term target is a 20 percent reduction in the number of chronically-acidic water bodies in acid-sensitive regions by 2030.

- Through 2015, maintain the national annual emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) from utility electric power generation sources at a level below 8.95 million annual tons, compared to the 1980 level of 17.4 million tons per year.
- By 2014, reduce total annual average sulfur deposition by 20 percent from 2001 monitored levels of up to 15 kilograms per hectare for total sulfur deposition.
- By 2014, reduce total annual average nitrogen deposition by 30 percent from 2001 monitored levels of up to 5 kilograms per hectare for total nitrogen deposition.

EPA's strategy for achieving the results expressed above combines national and local measures, reflecting different federal, state, tribal, and local government roles. States are primarily responsible for maintaining and improving air quality and meeting national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) established by EPA. State programs develop emission inventories, operate and maintain air monitoring networks, perform air quality modeling, and develop State Implementation Plans (SIPs) that lay out control strategies for improving air quality and meeting NAAQS.

EPA assists states by providing technical guidance and financial assistance, issuing regulations, and implementing programs designed to reduce pollution from the most widespread and significant sources of air pollution: mobile sources, such as cars, trucks, buses, and construction equipment; and stationary sources, such as power plants, oil refineries, chemical plants, and dry cleaning operations. Interstate transport of pollutants—a problem no state can solve on its own—makes a major contribution to air pollution problems in the eastern U.S. To

address this issue, EPA requires control of upwind sources that contribute to downwind problems in other states.

EPA has a trust responsibility to protect air quality in Indian country, but authorized tribes may choose to develop and implement their own air quality programs. EPA and states are working to increase the currently limited information on air quality on tribal lands, build tribal capacity to administer air programs in Indian country, and establish EPA and state mechanisms to work effectively with tribal governments on regulatory development and regional and national policy issues.

To further reduce exposure to air toxics, EPA will develop and issue federal standards for major stationary sources and area sources which, when implemented through state programs, will reduce toxic emissions by 1.7 million tons. In addition, we will conduct national, regional, and community-based efforts to reduce risks from hazardous air pollutants. Characterizing emissions and the risks they pose on national and local scales, such as in Indian country, will require significant effort. We will need to update the science and to keep the public informed about these issues.

We will develop and refine tools, training, handbooks, and information to assist our partners in characterizing risks from air toxics, and we will work with them on strategies for making local decisions to reduce those risks. We will work with state, tribal, and local agencies to modestly expand the national toxics monitoring network, and will compile and analyze information from local assessments to better characterize risk and assess priorities.

Our strategies for achieving healthier outdoor air are implemented through the following seven programs:

- Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs
- Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certifications
- Federal Stationary Source Regulations
- Federal Support for Air Quality Management
- Federal Support for Air Toxics Management
- State and Local Air Quality Management
- Tribal Air Quality Management

The first five programs are federally-implemented programs and the latter two are grant programs that support state, tribal, and local air program implementation. All these programs and their priorities for FY 2010 are described below.

CLEAN AIR ALLOWANCE TRADING PROGRAMS

The program includes development, implementation, and evaluation of federally-administered emission reduction programs that include the trading of emissions allowances. Trading programs help implement the NAAQS and reduce acid deposition, toxics deposition, and regional haze. Pollutants include SO₂, NO_x, and, as a co-benefit of SO₂ emission reductions,

mercury. Current operating programs include the Acid Rain Program authorized under Title IV of the 1990 Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments and the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) seasonal and annual programs for interstate control of ozone and fine particle (PM_{2.5}) pollution. The CAIR seasonal NO_x control program includes not only the states and sources in the NO_x Budget Program (NBP), but also over 600 additional sources and six more states in Regions 4, 5, 6, and 7 that were not subject to the NBP.

Strategy

Our strategy for using allowance trading programs to promote more cost-effective pollution control and achievement of environmental objectives includes four components:

- *Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR)*: Continue implementation of this rule, promulgated in May 2005, which uses the proven cap-and-trade approach to achieve substantial reductions in SO₂ and NO_x. CAIR is a powerful component of EPA's plan to help over 450 counties in the eastern U.S. meet health-based protective air quality standards for ozone or PM_{2.5}. All the affected states are achieving the mandated reductions primarily by controlling power plant emissions through an EPA-administered interstate cap-and-trade program. By FY 2010, states should finalize all CAIR-related rulemakings and ensure that regulated sources are monitoring their emissions. The initial compliance year for the CAIR SO₂ control program begins on January 1, 2010.
- *Existing Programs*: Implement, operate, and assess existing allowance trading programs, including the new programs and revisions to existing programs established under CAIR.
- *New Statutory Authority*: If multi-pollutant program legislation is enacted, EPA will work to develop implementing regulations. Modern statutory authority that applies nationwide could be an efficient long-term mechanism for achieving large-scale multi-pollutant emission reductions.
- *Program Accountability*: Establish an integrated assessment program to include enhanced ambient and deposition monitoring, efficiency measures, and indicators to track health and environmental benefits, as called for in the recent report by the National Academy of Sciences. Operate, maintain, and modernize the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET) monitoring network consistent with NAS recommendations, and evaluate incorporating atmospheric mercury speciation and deposition monitoring capability. Under the President's Management Agenda (PMA) and Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) processes, program accountability—measured in terms of environmental outcomes from defined baselines—has become an essential component for all programs.

Discussion

A high priority for FY 2010 is to continue implementation and operation of the CAIR annual and seasonal programs, consistent with the decision by the D.C. Circuit Court in December 2008 to “allow CAIR to remain in effect until it is replaced by a rule consistent with [the Court's July 11, 2008] opinion” so as to “at least temporarily preserve the environmental values covered by

CAIR.”¹ During FY 2010, EPA will be proceeding expeditiously to finalize and publish its proposed rule for replacement of the original CAIR with a rule that addresses the Court’s concerns. Notice and comment rulemaking will proceed throughout the year.

In FY 2010, EPA will continue to assist states with CAIR implementation, especially activities related to allowance trading, emissions monitoring, and end-of-season reconciliation of emissions and allowances for affected sources. Affected units in the 20 former NBP states include boilers, turbines, and combined cycle units from a diverse set of industries as well as electric utility units. The initial compliance year for the SO₂ control program under CAIR-PM is 2010. Required SO₂ emissions monitoring and reporting for CAIR began on January 1, 2009.

FY 2010 Milestones: CAIR NO_x and SO₂ Control Programs

- EPA completes implementing software and guidance for CAIR. EPA works with states to finalize rulemakings to establish the preferred allowance allocations, operate the trading and emissions reporting programs, and certify source emissions monitors.
- Regions assist states with emissions monitoring and reporting and EPA assists states and sources in the initial compliance year for CAIR SO₂ control program.

FY 2010 Milestones: Acid Rain Program

- Working with states, tribes, local agencies, Regional Planning Organizations, and other partners in CASTNET, develop and begin implementation of an operations plan that will assure supportability over the next five years and will bring this network in-step with integrated national monitoring strategies involving regionally-representative core sites.
- Report progress in reducing sulfur and nitrogen deposition and in reducing the number of chronically-acidic water bodies in acid-sensitive regions, and SO₂ emissions reduced.

FEDERAL STATIONARY SOURCE REGULATIONS

This program includes activities related to: maximum achievable control technology (MACT), combustion, and Area Source Standard development; the Stationary Source Residual Risk Program; New Source Performance Standards; and, associated national guidance and outreach information. The strategy is to develop generally-available, control technology-based standards for the highest priority area source categories.

FY 2010 Priorities

- Propose and promulgate area source standards and residual risk standards according to court ordered schedules.
- Promulgate NESHAP for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines.
- Promulgate NESHAP for Brick and Structural Clay.
- Promulgate NESHAP for Plywood and Composite Wood Products.

¹ U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, No. 05-1244, page 3 (decided December 23, 2008).

- Promulgate NESHAP: Reconsideration for Portland Cement.
- Promulgate NESHAP for Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers.
- Promulgate NESHAP: Defense Land Systems and Miscellaneous Equipment (Military MACT).
- Promulgate additional amendments to prior NESHAP/MACT Standards.
- Promulgate NESHAP for Industrial Boilers (major and area sources).
- Promulgate Remand Response and Amendments for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incinerators (CISWI).
- Promulgate Reconsideration of Stationary Combustion Turbines (Subpart KKKK).
- Promulgate NESHAP for Gold Mining Production Processes.
- Propose Response to Remand for Large Municipal Waste Combustion Units (MWCs).
- Propose Response to Remand for Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units (MWCs).
- Propose revisions to NSPS for residential wood heaters.

FEDERAL VEHICLE AND FUELS STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATIONS

This program includes federal activities that support the development, implementation, and evaluation of regulatory, market-based, and voluntary programs to reduce pollutant emissions from mobile sources and fuels. Types of mobile sources addressed include: light-duty vehicles and engines (cars, light-duty trucks, sport utility vehicles); heavy-duty engines (buses, large trucks); nonroad vehicles/engines (construction, farm equipment, locomotives, marine); and fuels (diesel, gasoline). The strategy for reducing emissions from mobile sources includes four elements.

- **Clean Vehicles:** Develop, implement and ensure compliance with stringent emission standards for cars, light-duty trucks, sport utility vehicles, buses, large trucks, and nonroad vehicles/engines.
- **Clean Fuels:** Implement cleaner gasoline and diesel fuel regulations and develop reformulated gasoline, diesel fuel, and non-petroleum alternatives.
- **Clean Transportation Alternatives:** Develop strategies to encourage transportation alternatives that minimize emissions and address continued growth in VMT.
- **Clean Technology:** Work with industry to certify low emission vehicles that use new engine technologies, such as clean diesel, exhaust gas recirculation for diesel, new catalyst technology, fuel cells, and hybrid-electric vehicles. Continue in-house assessment and development of clean engine and fuel technologies and conduct technology reviews to evaluate progress toward implementation of new vehicle and engine standards.

FY 2010 Priorities

- Promulgate final rule for renewable fuel standards requirements (RFS2).
- Promulgate final rule reducing GHG emissions from light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles.
- Complete the EAct Testing Program (multi-year testing program started in 2007-2008) aimed at evaluating the fuel impacts of renewable fuels.
 - Apply the results of the EAct testing program to update the fuel effects model used to support regulations.
 - Develop new fuel and/or vehicle regulations to mitigate any adverse impacts on air quality resulting from the renewable fuel volumes required under EISA.
- Develop a proposal for a national Low Carbon Fuel Standard.
- Promulgate final rule reducing emissions from large commercial ships and establish standards for US Emissions Control Area (ECA).
- Promulgate final rule establishing OBD requirements for nonroad diesel engines.
- Continue to implement manufacturer-run in-use compliance program for highway heavy-duty diesel engines and promulgate in-use compliance program for nonroad diesel engines.
- Propose new harmonized test cycle for highway motorcycles and light duty vehicles in accordance with the international Group of Experts on Pollution and Energy (GRPE) agreement.
- Continue to implement the 2007-2010 heavy-duty standards, Nonroad Diesel standards, low sulfur fuel requirements, fuel-related provisions in the mobile source air toxics rule, and renewable fuel requirements.
- Promulgate new jet aircraft engine emission standards that would align federal rules with the International Civil Aviation Organization standards and propose other controls and program upgrades under CAA authority.
- Promulgate rule (in response to court remand) justifying or updating the 2012 model year standards for snowmobiles.
- Promulgate rule controlling lead in aviation gasoline and its use in piston engines.
- Assess the need for stricter off-cycle standards for light-duty vehicles and evaluate if similar action is needed for heavy-duty vehicles.
- Evaluation of in-use fuel economy data; this assessment will ensure that the test methods stay current with changes in vehicle technologies, driving behavior, and other factors.
- Finalize initial on-road component and incorporate nonroad sources into new transportation emission model Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES).
- Regions assist nonattainment areas in preparing SIPs and assist with implementation of federally-required control strategies such as vehicle inspection/maintenance (I/M) and state fuel programs.

FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The federal support program includes headquarters and regional office non-financial support to state, tribal, and local air pollution control agencies for developing, implementing, and evaluating programs to implement the NAAQS and reduce regional haze. It also includes regular reviews of, revisions to, and establishing standards for the criteria pollutants; developing

associated national guidance and outreach information for implementing these standards; and developing emission limiting regulations for specific categories of stationary sources. The federal support program also includes working with other federal agencies to ensure a coordinated approach, and with international governments to address sources of air pollutants that lie outside our borders but contribute to air quality degradation within the United States. Federal financial support is addressed under "State and Local Air Quality Management" and "Tribal Air Quality Management."

Over the next several years, we will continue to focus on implementing the current PM and ozone NAAQS, including the 1997 PM_{2.5} NAAQS, the 2006 revised 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, the 1-hour ozone NAAQS (through anti-backsliding requirements) and the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS. EPA will provide opportunities for greater collaboration with states in addressing these air quality problems and continued emphasis on innovative strategies to improve air quality, such as the Sustainable Skylines Initiative. Through this process EPA will provide technical assistance to states on emission reduction measures for PM_{2.5} and ozone nonattainment areas. We will also be focusing on implementing the lead (Pb) NAAQS, which is of particular importance to areas with potential environmental justice concerns

EPA will undertake rulemaking to address the DC Circuit Court's concerns with CAIR. During the rulemaking process, EPA will continue to implement the current CAIR. Through the implementation process, EPA will ensure that CAIR is integrated with other NAAQS programs and the regional haze program and will determine the degree those programs may still rely on the emissions reductions from CAIR.

We will continue to work with states and local air quality and transportation agencies to implement transportation conformity regulations and to ensure the technical integrity of mobile source controls in SIPs. We will also assist states, tribes, and local governments in crafting strategies that accommodate growth and economic development while minimizing adverse effects on air quality and other quality-of-life factors. This may include strategies to integrate air quality management into land use, transportation, energy use, and community development plans.

We will continue to work with states, tribes, and local agencies to implement an integrated ambient monitoring strategy to refocus the existing air monitoring resources toward current data collection needs for ozone, PM, lead, regional haze, and air toxics.

We will continue to redesign our current emissions factor program for both criteria and air toxics pollutants to: (1) make the development of emissions factors more self supporting and open to fuller participation by external organizations; (2) increase the use of electronic means to standardize the development process, quantify the quality components, and streamline all aspects of emissions factors development and use; (3) make the emissions factors uncertainties and emissions quantification methodologies more transparent to users; and, (4) provide direction on the proper application of emissions factors consistent with non-inventory program goals including clearer guidance and direction on use of more direct quantification tools (e.g., emissions monitoring) in lieu of emissions factors.

NAAQS – Priorities for FY 2010

Headquarters

- Provide annual air quality reports to regions by June 1, 2009 and work with regions to develop appropriate actions to bring new violating attainment areas into compliance with the NAAQS.
- Work with regions to determine if their 1997 PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas and the 1997 moderate 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas have attained by their April 5, 2010 and June 15, 2010 attainment dates respectively, and work with the regions on a consistent approach for making determinations that areas attained by their attainment date, for making clean air determinations based on the Clean Data Policy, and for taking action to approve attainment date extensions and making findings of failure to attain as necessary.
- Work with regions to encourage and support innovative and voluntary projects (e.g., wood stove changeouts) to protect the public from the harmful effects of air pollution.
- Continue to encourage and implement voluntary and partnership programs for the manufacture and labeling of cleaner and more efficient biomass fueled appliances, e.g., hydronic heaters and manufactured fireplaces.
- Continue outreach to and education of public on ways to burn biomass more cleanly and efficiently.
- Continue to work with financial experts to identify and develop tools, resources and programs for states and regional authorities to implement innovative financing programs (e.g., low interest loans and supplemental environmental projects) to deliver financing options for wood stoves, wood hydronic heaters and other air emission sources.
- Provide guidance, assistance and consultation throughout the designation process for the revised lead and 2008 8-hr ozone NAAQS.
- Continue to coordinate and provide technical and policy guidance to the regions on the ozone and PM_{2.5} implementation programs for the 1997 NAAQS and begin working with regions on implementation of 2006 PM_{2.5} NAAQS.
- Work with federal and state partners to address fire emissions impact on attainment of the NAAQS and the regional haze progress goals.
- Expand air quality monitoring to additional areas with potential environmental justice concerns.
- Improve analytical tools to assess environmental justice impacts of rulemakings.
- Provide technical and policy guidance to regional offices on implementing the lead NAAQS.
- Begin work on 1997 8-hr ozone §110 (a)(2) infrastructure FIPs required by March 17, 2010.
- Begin work with regions to determine §110(a)(2) infrastructure SIP submittals for the 2008 8-hour ozone, 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} and lead NAAQS.
- Work with regions to determine if the extreme 1-hour ozone nonattainment areas have attained by their November 15, 2010 attainment date and work with regions on a consistent approach for making determinations that areas attained by their attainment date, or making findings of failure to attain as necessary.
- Review quarterly data, and monitor progress of CAFO monitoring study.
- Review monitoring data and begin development of CAFO emission estimation methodologies.

- Coordinate best management practice (BMP) studies with USDA for CAFO minimizing emissions.
- Continue outreach and education of public and animal industry on CAFO air emission issues.
- Explore/evaluate potential tools to develop the CAFO process-based model for emission estimates.
- Provide technical direction to industry/academic groups conducting their own CAFO studies so their quality assurance and monitoring protocols will be consistent with the NAEMS.
- Develop baselines for measuring air quality in areas with potential environmental justice concerns.
- Improve analytical tools to assess environmental justice impacts of rulemakings.
- Provide support on integrated and multi-pollutant air pollution planning activities.
- Begin work on the regional haze FIPs required by January 2011.
- Work with regional offices on development and review of §185 fee programs.
- Finalize required reviews of NO₂ and SO₂ primary NAAQS for health effects
- Issue Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for NO₂/SO₂ secondary NAAQS for welfare effects.

Regions

- Review air quality reports and work with states to develop appropriate actions to bring new violating attainment areas into compliance with the NAAQS.
- Take final rulemaking action within 18 months of receipt of any redesignation request.
- Work with states and tribes to encourage and support innovative and voluntary emission reduction projects (e.g., wood stove changeout programs).
- Track allowable and actual processing times for SIPs processed during the fiscal year and submit midyear and end-of-year reports to the National SIP Processing work group.
- Manage the processing of SIP revisions to ensure final rulemaking actions on all ozone and PM_{2.5} SIPs are completed consistent with the annual SIP processing goal.
- Process voluntary and mandatory reclassifications for 8-hour ozone areas.
- Coordinate with state, local, and tribal governments on designating initial nonattainment areas for revised 2008 8-hr ozone NAAQS and lead NAAQS.
- Take final rulemaking actions on remaining 1997 PM_{2.5} and 1997 8-hr ozone NAAQS SIP submittals (e.g., RFP, attainment demonstrations).
- Make attainment determinations for 1997 PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas with an April 5, 2010 attainment date and 1997 8-hr ozone areas with a June 15, 2010 attainment date.
- Issue clean air determination actions and grant one-year extensions, as appropriate, for 1997 PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas with an April 5, 2010 attainment date.
- Issue attainment determination actions for 1997 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas with a June 15, 2010 attainment date including mandatory reclassifications, clean air data findings, or one-year attainment extension date.
- Coordinate with states and tribes on areas designated nonattainment for the 2006 PM_{2.5} NAAQS and begin assisting them to develop plans to attain the 2006 PM_{2.5} NAAQS.
- Support state monitoring network implementation of lead and rural ozone monitors.

- Assist states to develop and submit SIPs due for the 1997 8-hr ozone Subpart 1 nonattainment areas that were reclassified to Subpart 2
- Assist states to develop and submit 1997 8-hr ozone 110 (a)(2) infrastructure SIPs for regions to take final approval action before March 17, 2010 or begin work on required FIP.
- Assist states to develop timely §110(a)(2) infrastructure SIP submittals for the 2008 8-hour ozone, 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5}, and 2008 lead NAAQS for submission in 2011.
- Work with respective states to determine if the extreme 1-hour ozone nonattainment areas have attained by their November 15, 2010 attainment date.
- Encourage voluntary and partnership programs for manufacture and labeling of cleaner and more efficient biomass fueled appliances.
- Work with financial experts to identify and develop tools, resources and programs for states and regional authorities to implement innovative financing programs (e.g., low interest loans and supplemental environmental projects (SEPs)) to deliver financing options for wood stoves, wood hydronic heaters and other air emission sources
- Coordinate with state, local, and tribal governments on developing air quality forecasting for ozone and PM_{2.5} and public reporting (Enviroflash.info).

Regional Haze – Priorities for FY 2010

Headquarters

- Continue to coordinate with Federal Land Managers and Regional Planning Organizations on regional haze issues.
- Continue to coordinate with regions and provide technical and policy assistance on regional haze SIPs.

Regions

- Manage the processing of SIP revisions to ensure final rulemaking actions on all regional haze SIPs are completed consistent with the annual SIP processing goal.

Ambient Monitoring – Priorities for FY 2010 (NAAQS)

Headquarters

- Provide ambient air monitoring input to NO₂ NAAQS final rulemaking, scheduled to be completed by January 22, 2010.
- Provide ambient air monitoring input for the SO₂ primary NAAQS review. EPA is planning a proposal by November 16, 2009, and a final by June 2, 2010.
- Provide ambient air monitoring input to the NO₂ and SO₂ secondary standards NAAQS reviews. An ANPR for the SO₂/NO₂ secondary NAAQS is expected by August 2009, with a proposal by February 12, 2010, and a final by October 19, 2010.
- Provide ambient air monitoring input to the carbon monoxide NAAQS review. EPA is planning for an ANPR by June 2010 and a proposal by October 28, 2010.
- Provide ambient air monitoring input for the PM NAAQS review. EPA is planning for an ANPR by August 2010.
- Provide implementation support for lead NAAQS monitoring.
- Manage the national contracts for filter purchases.

- Monitor timeliness and completeness on the national scale for EPA-supported monitoring and flag still-unresolved issues for regional office resolution.
- Review data certification documentation and set certification flags on AQS data where certification/QA requirements have been met.
- Complete Management System Reviews of at least two regional monitoring programs.
- Publish/Prepare National report on precision and bias performance by 9/30/2010.
- Coordinate with regions to ensure the independent QA of NAAQS monitoring sites.
- Publish/prepare National report on 2009 and 2010 Performance Evaluation Program (PEP) and National Performance Audit Program (NPAP) findings within 2 months of each audit and overall by July 1, 2010.
- Review and approve NCore monitoring stations.
- Manage the national contract for laboratory analysis of filters for speciation including providing data to review by states and submitting data to AQS.
- Complete Phase III of the carbon sampler changeover. This includes providing equipment and installation/training support at any remaining PM_{2.5} chemical speciation network (CSN) stations, via national contractor/vendor.
- Award/manage interagency agreement with National Park Service for operation of IMPROVE monitors for regional visibility. Allow states and tribes to use this mechanism for IMPROVE-protocol sampling at other locations.
- Review and approve/ disapprove requests for Federal Equivalent Methods (FEM) for continuous PM_{2.5} methods within 120 days of completed application, and similarly act on each first request for each Approved Regional Method (ARM).
- Encourage, review and approve/disapprove requests for Federal Equivalent Methods for PM_{10-2.5} within 120 days of completed application.
- Develop ambient monitoring portion of the FY2011 national program and grant guidance consistent with the national strategy, in collaboration with state, local, and tribal leadership and regional offices, by April 2010.
- Provide training support for NCore-needed precursor gas monitoring through workshops held at HQ in RTP and/or national conferences.
- Propose and finalize (as appropriate) monitoring rule changes needed to support potential revisions to the NAAQS according to the 5-year review timeline.
- Host next national ambient monitoring conference in partnership with the National Association of Clean Air Agencies. The conference expected to be held early in FY 2010 (i.e., late calendar year 2009).

Regions

- Identify and resolve completeness and timeliness issues with regard to quarterly data submission by monitoring agencies.
- Evaluate submitters' annual data certification requests and documentation and forward to HQ when adequate.
- Review the evidence that state/local monitoring programs meet 40 CFR Part 58 appendices A, C, D, and E as applicable (evidence is a required element in annual monitoring plans due July 1) and seek corrective action by monitoring agencies where needed.
- Review requests for changes in state monitoring plans and act on them within 120 days.

- Manage contracts for independent performance audits of state/local monitor networks (PEP and NPAP), for those states choosing that approach to independent audits (some regions only).
- Perform Technical Systems Audits on 1/3 of reporting organizations, or as required to achieve an audit of each agency within a 3-year period.
- Transfer State and Tribal Air Grant (STAG) funds to OAQPS for any additional state/tribal IMPROVE-protocol sites requested by state, local, or tribal agencies by May 2010 for monitoring to begin/continue in July 2010.

Title V and NSR – Priorities for FY 2010

Headquarters

- Continue to address Title V Task Force recommendations.
- Support regions in issuing permits and evaluating Title V and NSR permit programs.
- Support and maintain Title V permit activity database (TOPS).
- Support tribal efforts in developing Title V and NSR permitting programs and delegation requests.
- Continue to assist regions on NSR regulatory revisions and proposed regulations.
- Continue to assist regions in implementing the final regulations for permitting new and modified sources in Indian country.
- Continue to modify existing NSR permit regulations, as necessary, to be consistent with the Agency's "Clean Air" initiatives, and the ozone and particulate matter NAAQS.
- Prepare and issue final orders on citizen petitions based on drafts from regional offices.
- Provide training and technical guidance to regions on final new regulations, as necessary.

Regions

- Review proposed initial, significant modifications and renewal operating permits, as necessary, to ensure consistent implementation of the Title V program.
- Report active Title V permits via TOPS and update all applicable TOPS data.
- For purposes of updating TOPs, report outstanding renewals of Title V permits [permits older than 5 years that have not been renewed].
- Issue Title V permits to respond to objections where the permitting authority refuses to act.
- Continue working on completing, per agreed upon schedules, any remaining first-round Title V program evaluations pursuant to March 2002 OIG report.
- Prepare draft orders to citizen (public) petitions based upon OAQPS' petition handling process.
- Perform 1/4 of follow-up Title V program evaluations for programs with at least 20 permits pursuant to February 2005 OIG report and set target to issue evaluation report within the fiscal year.
- Regions issue PSD and Part 71 permits in Indian country.
- Continue to assist permitting authorities on NSR regulatory revisions and proposed regulations.
- Evaluate NSR permit programs, as warranted and set target to issue reports within 120 days of evaluation.

- Provide training and technical guidance and support to permitting authorities and the public, as necessary.
- Take action on all NSR SIPs/TIPs submitted in FY 2007 and FY 2008.
- Continue issuance of Title V permits on tribal and other federal lands, as necessary.
- Regions review major NSR/PSD permits for new and modified sources, as necessary, to ensure consistent implementation of the NSR program.
- Regions provide End of Year Regional Progress Report for status of EPA review of NSR permits.

Mobile Sources – Priorities for FY 2010

Headquarters

- Work with regions to assist states in developing, implementing, and transitioning I/M, OBD, and fuel programs.
- As necessary, assist regions in processing conformity determinations made by metropolitan planning organizations or state agencies. As necessary, assist regions in making adequacy determinations for identified mobile source budgets in control strategy SIPs and maintenance plans submitted by states.

Regions

- Assist states in developing, implementing, and transitioning mobile source control strategies such as I/M, OBD, and state fuel programs.
- Assist state and local agencies in evaluating and promoting public comprehension of the need to maintain vehicles when OBD light is illuminated.
- Assist states and local air quality and transportation agencies in future conformity determinations as needed.
- Review and comment on transportation conformity determinations made by metropolitan planning organizations or state agencies.
- Complete processing of transportation conformity SIPs submitted by states in FY 2009 as necessary.
- Make adequacy/inadequacy determinations, as necessary, for identified mobile source budgets included in control strategy SIPs and maintenance plans submitted by states and/or approve/disapprove such budgets at the time of SIP processing.
- Work with OTAQ to provide training in the use of the Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES) model, and review modeling results for state and local agencies.
- Work with states to develop creditable mobile source programs.

FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR AIR TOXICS PROGRAMS

The federal support program includes headquarters and regional office non-financial support to state, tribal, and local air pollution control agencies for: modeling, inventories, monitoring, assessments, strategy and program development; community-based toxics programs; voluntary programs including those that reduce inhalation risk and those that reduce deposition to water bodies and ecosystems; voluntary efforts to address emissions from the 11 million existing diesel engines that are not subject to the new, more stringent emission standards that took effect in

2007 and later; international cooperation to reduce transboundary and intercontinental air toxic pollution; National Emissions Inventory (NEI) development and updates; and, Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics (PBT) activities. It also includes training for air pollution professionals. In addition, it includes activities for implementation of MACT, Residual Risk, and Area Source standards and the National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) and the National Air Pollutant Assessment (NAPA). Our strategy has five components:

- Work with partners to improve the technical specifications and procedures for the National Air Toxics Trends Stations (NATTS) ambient monitoring network, to support short-duration local-scale (also known as community-scale) monitoring studies, and to develop improved emission factors. (Federal funding support for the NATTS network and local-scale monitoring studies is addressed under the State and Local Air Quality Management section below.)
- Implement a residual risk program and support community assessment and risk reduction projects, and compile and analyze the information collected from them to better characterize risk and assess priorities for further action.
- Provide technical expertise and support to state, local, and tribal air toxics programs in assessing and reducing major stationary source, area source, and mobile source air toxics.
- Continue to develop and improve risk assessments and management methodologies.
- Innovative approaches in addition to regulatory efforts that will achieve emission reductions. These approaches include, but are not limited to, wood smoke education and woodstove changeout programs that reduce indoor and ambient exposure to air toxics, emission reductions from the existing diesel fleet not subject to new emission standards, a collision repair campaign to reduce air toxics emissions from the auto body repair industry, the Sustainable Skylines Initiative, and partnership programs for the manufacture and labeling of cleaner biomass-fueled appliances.
- Work with communities through EPA's Communities for a Renewed Environment (CARE) program and other local efforts to address environmental justice issues that are associated with disproportionate exposure to air toxics.

EPA activities that assist in the toxics reduction strategy include the NEI, NATA, NAPA, air quality modeling, the National Clean Diesel Campaign (NCDC), and data analysis programs. In addition, the Air Toxics Monitoring Program indirectly and in some cases directly supports all the technical tools as well as the programs noted above.

Air Toxics Implementation – Priorities for FY 2010

Headquarters

- Finalize development of new NEI process and Emission Inventory System (EIS) in preparation for 2008 NEI.
- Collaborate with the regions, states, and local and tribal governments on the development of the new NEI process and the EIS.
- Work with regions to determine the focus for community air toxics programs in support of the Urban Air Toxics Strategy (UATS) and CARE.
- Continue development of tools and guidance for communities.
- Work with regions to assist states and local and tribal governments to develop and implement voluntary air toxics programs that address outdoor, indoor, and mobile sources, including areas near schools and areas with potential environmental justice concerns.
- Work with regions to encourage and support innovative and voluntary projects to assess and address sources of air toxics, including areas near schools and areas with potential environmental justice concerns.
- Develop baselines for measuring air quality in areas with potential environmental justice concerns.
- Undertake biannual assessments of the environmental benefits being achieved in environmental justice areas as a result of diesel emission reduction programs.
- Continue to oversee and approve qualification of Phase 2 for OWHH.
- Continue to implement the Sustainable Skylines Initiative by working with existing cities as well as adding additional cities to the initiative.
- Continue to implement partnership programs for biomass fueled appliances, e.g., hydronic heaters, low-mass fireplaces.
- Continue to work with financial experts to identify and develop tools, resources and programs for states and regional authorities to implement innovative financing programs (e.g., low interest loans and SEPs) to deliver financing options for wood stoves, wood hydronic heaters and other air emission sources.
- Continue to redesign our emission factors program as described under “Federal Support for Air Quality Management.”

Regions

- Review new NEI process and EIS components and assist states, local governments, and tribal governments with similar reviews.
- Provide feedback to headquarters on new NEI process and EIS components.
- As appropriate, work with headquarters in developing flexible and risk-based programs.
- Assist states and local and tribal governments where appropriate in conducting data analysis and assessment for air quality management implications in general. (Applicable to states conducting air toxics monitoring regardless of funding source.)
- Work with states and local and tribal governments to develop and implement area source programs.
- Delegate and provide implementation assistance to states and local and tribal governments for section 111, 112, and 129 standards, as needed.

- Implement section 111, 112 and 129 standards, including Federal 111(d)/129 plans, in areas where states do not.
- As appropriate, provide assistance, data, and information to headquarters in order to help facilitate revisions/amendments to section 111, 111(d), 112 and 129 rules and associated Federal Plans.
- As appropriate, assist headquarters in development of area source standards.
- Assist headquarters in determining the focus for community air toxics programs in support of the UATS and CARE, where appropriate.
- As appropriate, participate in residual risk analyses for MACT and/or GACT standard source categories, and standard setting process.
- Work with states and local and tribal governments on establishing infrastructure to implement a risk based air toxics program that focuses on sensitive populations (e.g., near schools and areas with potential environmental justice concerns).
- Work with communities (e.g., CARE communities/projects) to assess and address sources of air toxics, including the use of voluntary air toxic reduction programs in their communities, particularly those areas with potential environmental justice concerns.
- Provide training to states and local and tribal governments on air toxics program requirements.
- Work with states and local and tribal governments to implement their risk-based air toxics program. Specifically, assist states and local and tribal governments to: 1) implement a residual risk program, and 2) assess and address the combined impact of multiple sources of air toxics, encouraging voluntary reductions of air toxics from indoor and outdoor sources, as appropriate.
- Continue to oversee the state effort to adopt state rules for hydronic heaters and support voluntary programs for biomass appliances.
- Work with financial experts to identify and develop tools, resources and programs for states and regional authorities to implement innovative financing programs (e.g., low interest loans and SEPs) to deliver financing options for wood stoves, wood hydronic heaters and other air emission sources.
- Work with headquarters to implement the Sustainable Skylines Initiative by providing support to cities under the initiative.

Air Toxic Monitoring – FY 2010 Priorities

Headquarters

- Transfer 103 funds for NATTS grants to affected regional offices.
- Manage national contract for NATTS lab analysis.
- Conduct Proficiency Testing and Technical System Audits for national contract lab and state/local labs servicing NATTS, and report results within 60 days of audit after opportunity for state/local lab review of draft audit report.
- Provide national/regional-scale analysis of currently available air toxics data by September 2010, with conclusions relevant to air quality management and to establishing future goals for the NATTS program and other monitoring initiatives.
- Hold National Air Toxics Data Analysis Workshop by end of 2010.
- Monitor NATTS data submissions for completeness and timeliness.

- Conduct a grant competition for community scale air toxics ambient monitoring projects; upon completion, transfer the STAG 103 funds for selected projects to affected regions.
- Provide guidance to regions for negotiation of individual grants to ensure that data meets risk screening, risk characterization, and/or risk assessment requirements where appropriate given study objectives that were material in selecting the project for funding.
- Provide mechanism for optional participation in Proficiency Testing and Technical System Audits by labs which are not direct NATTS participants. (Cost would be borne by the state/local lab.)
- Provide tools and guidance for analyzing local air toxics data for air quality management implications.
- Review Technical Assistance Document and update if appropriate.

Regions

- Ensure NATTS work plans are consistent with program office template guidance.
- Ensure NATTS QAPP is adequate to provide quality data for submission to AQS.
- Participate in at least 50% of NATTS TSA lab and field site audits.
- Track status and coordinate needed follow-up actions between the program office and S/L/T's in support of the NATTS QA program (e.g., TSA and PT activities).
- Identify and resolve completeness and timeliness issues with regard to quarterly data submission by monitoring agencies.
- Award the community scale air toxics ambient monitoring grants, as applicable.
- Assist states, local governments, and tribal governments in siting, installing, and operating new and upgraded toxic monitoring equipment for community scale grant projects.
- Review QA programs and ensure compatibility of community scale air toxics measurements across projects and with NATTS, where appropriate.
- Ensure community scale QAPP is adequate to provide quality data for submission to AQS and/or ensure that the project results meet the requirements of the approved QAPP.
- Assess and review existing air toxics networks, and assist S/L/T in siting, installing, and operating new and upgraded toxic monitoring equipment.
- Ensure QAPP is adequate to provide quality data for submission to AQS.

STATE AND LOCAL AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The state and local air quality management program includes funding to assist state and local air pollution control agencies in developing and implementing programs to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) and to assess, prevent and control air pollution such as hazardous air pollutants. The program also provides funding to interstate transport commissions, and other multi-jurisdictional organizations (composed of state and local representation) to help coordinate air quality improvement efforts. Funding is also provided on a competitive basis to reduce diesel emissions from the existing diesel fleet and from school buses through the National Clean Diesel Campaign through a separate appropriation under the Energy Policy Act of 2005. State, local, and tribal agencies also maintain Title V operating permit programs for major stationary and other sources, but Title V activities are funded through permit

fees and are not grant-eligible. Conversely, Title V permit fees should not be used to fund grant-eligible activities.

State, local, and tribal grant assistance is appropriated by Congress under the Agency's State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) appropriation. State and local air programs are funded under §105 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) with recipient agencies providing matching resources at no less than 40% of the total approved §105 program costs. Section 103 of the Act provides 100% federal funding to state, multi-jurisdictional, and local entities, including universities and other non-profits, to conduct studies, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys, training, and certain forms of research, on the nature, prevention, causes and effects of air pollution. Eligibility for some grants awarded under §103 authority may be limited to certain types of applicants pursuant to specific conditions outlined in EPA's enacted budget and/or as directed by Congressional appropriation. Interstate air pollution control agencies, including interstate transport commissions, receive funds under §106 which also requires a recipient match. Additional information on the use of STAG resources is contained in Appendix A.

Strategy

EPA's strategy for achieving clean outdoor air includes a comprehensive, multi-pollutant approach that combines national, regional, and local measures with responsibilities for implementation carried out by the most appropriate and effective level of government. Problems with broad national or global impact are best handled at the federal level. State, local, and tribal agencies can best address regional and local problems that remain after federal measures are applied. In implementing the state and local air quality management component of this strategy EPA will:

- Work with state, local, and other governmental partners to target available STAG resources to those air pollution problems which pose the greatest risk to public health (e.g., fine particles, ozone, and hazardous air pollutants);
- Allocate resources to address not only the attainment of PM_{2.5} and 8-hour ozone NAAQS, but also support ongoing state and local air program operations and delegated programs which help maintain healthy air quality;
- Encourage support for regional and community-scale strategies that complement the impacts of federal measures (e.g., action day programs, air quality reporting, early ozone reductions, wood smoke reduction programs, diesel retrofits and other mobile source initiatives, integrated air toxics risk assessment and reduction projects);
- Provide support to assist States, tribes, and local agencies to develop air quality forecasting programs, especially the addition of forecasting particle pollution.
- Encourage the use of Enviroflash to communicate air quality alerts to the public;
- Target significant resources to recipients to develop, refine, and maintain monitoring systems and emission inventories which help provide a clear picture of the nature and sources of air pollution and help gauge the impacts of preventive and mitigative measures employed;
- Support the efforts of states and multi-jurisdictional organizations to develop information and strategies for use by states and tribes in reducing haze and improving visibility across the country, including formerly pristine areas;

- Provide resources that focus on transboundary or binational, geographically-specific environmental issues involving a multi-pollutant, multi-state, and sometimes a multi-media approach;
- Provide support for training and other associated program support to assist state, local, multi-state, and other agencies in addressing their air pollution problems;
- Provide training and technical support to assist states, tribes, and local agencies in developing and conducting wood boiler and wood stove changeout programs to reduce particle pollution; to implement a clean burning education campaign; and,
- Provide resources to eligible entities to support diesel engine retrofits, rebuilds and replacements, and idling reduction technologies that target reductions from the existing diesel fleet.

Inherent in these efforts is EPA's policy to ensure that collaborative and timely consultation occurs with its partners in the areas of planning, priority-setting, and budgeting. It is the policy of OAR and the regional offices to seek prior consultation with partners on the allocation and use of grant resources. EPA will continue to work with the Environmental Council of States (ECOS), the National Tribal Operations Committee (NTOC), the National Tribal Air Association (NTAA), and the National Association of Clean Air Agencies (NACAA) to identify and resolve issues associated with the purposes, distribution and use of grant resources.

EPA continues to place high priority on effective grants management including proper use of authorities for award, effective use of competition where appropriate, articulation and reporting of programmatic and environmental results, and effective oversight of agreements including compliance with programmatic terms and conditions. More information on specific grant priorities and critical grant management topics is contained in Appendix A.

NAAQS – Priorities for FY 2010

States should:

- Review air quality reports and take appropriate actions to eliminate future violations in attainment areas that violate any of the NAAQS.
- As appropriate, submit redesignation requests including maintenance plans for areas with clean air quality data.
- Work with local area stakeholders to support innovative, voluntary, early action initiatives such wood smoke reduction programs.
- All state/local primary quality assurance organizations submit NAAQS pollutant data, PAMS, and QA data to AQS directly or indirectly through another organization according to schedule in 40 CFR Part 58.
- Continue to implement SIPs for 1997 PM_{2.5} and ozone NAAQS.
- Submit any outstanding PM_{2.5} and ozone SIP elements.
- Consult with EPA as necessary to finalize area designations on revised 2008 ozone and lead NAAQS.
- Implement NO_x and SO₂ Requirements under CAIR.
- Begin planning for 2006 PM_{2.5} NAAQS SIPs due no later than 2013.

- Work with local agencies to implement woodstove changeout/hydronic heater programs and wood smoke education campaigns in areas where changeouts could significantly reduce ambient particle concentrations.
- Explore feasibility of changing out existing outdoor wood-fired boilers to significantly reduce PM_{2.5} concentrations.
- Begin to integrate nontraditional planning (e.g. land use, transportation, and energy) into air quality management.

Regional Haze – Priorities for FY 2010

States should:

- Continue to work with the regions on issues related to submitted regional haze SIPs.
- Implement BART requirements.
- Submit any outstanding regional haze SIP elements.

NAAQS Ambient Monitoring – Priorities for FY 2010

Regions work with states to ensure that the state's monitoring networks for NAAQS, PM_{2.5}speciation and PAMS meet applicable regulatory and guidance requirements. This includes the following specific actions:

- Implement lead monitoring at near-source locations, where required by January 1, 2010.
- Plan to implement lead monitoring at non near-source locations as part of each state's annual monitoring network plan due to EPA by July 1, 2010.
- Revise the ozone monitoring season in each state's network, if required, in time for the start of the 2010 ozone monitoring season.
- Submit 2011 annual network plan required by 40 CFR § 58.10, by July 1, 2010 unless another schedule has been approved (state/local only, unless tribal work plan requirement). The plan should provide for the movement or start-up of additional ozone monitoring stations associated with smaller urban areas and non-urban areas, if required.
- Operate monitors for other NAAQS pollutants, PM_{2.5} speciation, and PAMS according to 40 CFR Part 58, approved monitoring plans, and/or grant agreements including QMPs and QAPPs.
- Submit NAAQS pollutant data, PAMS, NCore and QA data to AQS according to schedule in 40 CFR Part 58.
- Certify 2009 NAAQS pollutant data in AQS and provide supporting documentation by July 1, 2010 (state/local only, unless tribal work plan requirement).
- Ensure adequate, independent QA audits of NAAQS monitors, including PEP and NPAP or equivalent (state/local only, unless tribal work plan requirement).
- Conduct monthly QA checks for flow rates of PM_{2.5} speciation monitors and submit data quarterly to AQS. Target is for 75% completeness. (state/local only, unless tribal work plan requirement).
- Complete the changeover to IMPROVE-style carbon samplers at PM_{2.5} speciation trends and supplemental site (state/local only).
- Report real time ozone and PM_{2.5} data to AirNOW for cities required to report the AQI (state/local only).

- Complete the first 5-year-cycle network assessment required by July 1, 2010 (state/local only, unless tribal work plan requirement).
- Implement remaining measurements associated with NCore so that each station is ready for full operation by January 1, 2011.

Toxics Ambient Monitoring – Priorities for FY 2010

Regions work with states to ensure NATTS sites are operated according to EPA's technical guidance and the terms of the QAPP and QMP. This includes the following specific actions:

- Operate NATTS sites according to national technical guidance and in keeping with the terms of QAPP and QMP.
- Participate in inter-laboratory Proficiency Testing and Technical System Audit programs according to national guidance and based on the terms of approved QAPP and QMP (state/local only).
- Submit NATTS data to AQS quarterly, within 120 days of end of each quarter. The data objective for completeness rate is 85% of the potential concentration values for each quarter (state/local only).
- Conduct federally-funded community assessment projects consistent with grant terms (including schedule) and technical guidance and based on the terms of QAPP and QMP (state/local/tribal).
- Submit data from federally-funded community monitoring projects to AQS quarterly, within 120 days of end of each quarter. The data objective for completeness rate is 85% of the potential concentration values for the study period (state/local/tribal).
- Perform and publish/post local-scale monitoring data analyses in federally-funded community scale project plans (state/local/tribal).
- Recipients of the Community Scale Air Toxic Ambient Monitoring grants shall present their findings at the National Air Toxics Data Analysis Workshop (state/local/tribal).
- Operate study sites based on the terms of QAPP and QMP (state/local/tribal).
- Submit data to AQS quarterly. The target data completeness rate is 85% of the potential concentration values submitted within 120 days of end of each quarter (state/local/tribal).

Title V and NSR – Priorities for FY 2010

- Ensure sources submit Title V applications for renewal.
- Provide timeliness data on new title V permits and significant permit modifications to EPA Regional offices for entry into TOPS.
- Continue to issue initial permits, significant modifications and renewal Title V permits and reduce backlog of renewal permits.
- Cooperate with EPA in Title V permit program evaluations, set target to respond within 90 days to EPA's evaluation report and implement recommendations as warranted.
- Issue new Title V permits and significant permit modifications within 18 months of application completeness determined by permitting authority.
- Issue 78 % of major NSR permits within one year of receiving a complete permit application.

- Issue NSR permits consistent with CAA requirements and enter BACT/LAER determinations in the RBLC.
- Provide timeliness data on NSR permits issued for new major sources and major modifications by entering data including “the application accepted date” and “the permit issuance date” in to the RBLC national database.

Air Toxics – Priorities for FY 2010

- Quality assure, validate, and revise NEI facility data using EIS components.
- Collect data for the integrated 2008 HAP emissions inventory.
- Implement delegated or approved section 112, 111(d) and 129 standards, as appropriate, for major sources and area sources.
- Implement delegated residual risk standards.
- Work with communities to develop and implement voluntary air toxics programs that address outdoor, indoor, and mobile sources with emphasis on areas with potential environmental justice concerns.

TRIBAL AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The national Tribal Air Quality Management Program includes funding for Indian tribes and Tribal Air Pollution Control Agencies, as well as providing training and support for tribes with typically small staffs and limited resources. Through CAA §103 grants, tribal air pollution control agencies, among others, may conduct and promote research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys, studies and training related to air pollution. Tribes typically use this funding source to research and investigate the air quality within, and emissions sources affecting, lands within their jurisdiction. Through CAA §105 grants, tribes may develop and implement programs for the prevention and control of air pollution or for the implementation of national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards, permit programs, and delegated federal programs like Part 71 and MACT standards. Tribes have the authority to set standards and develop additional programs to meet their unique needs. This authority is grounded in the CAA and the Tribal Authority Rule, as well as their inherent sovereign authority. For detailed grant guidance see Appendix A.

Strategy

EPA is committed to work with the tribes, our regulatory partners, to assist them in understanding their air quality, completing air quality assessments setting appropriate air quality goals, and developing air quality management programs where appropriate to meet those goals. The completion of air quality assessments in Indian country is achieved through a combination of training and technical support of tribal staff in areas such as conducting assessments, source characterizations, emission inventories, monitoring programs, modeling, and other analyses, as appropriate. At the same time, work continues to improve and facilitate tribal participation in the policy and programmatic aspects of the national air quality management program. As tribes gain experience, they are then better able to address their air quality concerns, and enhance their overall program development and participation. EPA is committed to supporting the National

Tribal Air Association (NTAA) as a leadership and coordination organization, working to promote relationships between and amongst tribes and EPA. NTAA serves an important role in facilitating tribal involvement in EPA policy and regulatory development.

EPA is also committed to building tribal capacity, where appropriate, to implement—either directly through tribal regulations and Tribal Implementation Plans (TIPs), Title V programs, or as partners in implementation of applicable Federal Implementation Plans (FIPs)—CAA protections for human health and the environment in Indian country. A primary mechanism for this priority is to fund the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP) in its role as a leader in tribal air quality training and technical support. The ITEP program provides an internationally-recognized curriculum, developed especially for the unique needs of Indian country. This program has been instrumental in assisting tribes in developing the necessary skills to start and implement air quality management programs for their reservations. ITEP and EPA together implement the Tribal Air Monitoring Support (TAMS) Center.

Tribal STAG funds are allocated to tribes through each regional office (except Region 3 which has no federally-recognized tribes) based on a formula that includes a number of factors such as tribal population, number of tribes, nonattainment areas, and number of Title V sources. Regional offices then allocate funds to tribes based on additional factors related to risk, environmental goals, and tribal capacity. EPA STAG funding in recent years has been unable to provide grants to every tribe requesting support, so this methodology allows funding decisions to be made in a nationally-consistent manner while seeking to maximize the local environmental benefit.

OAR supports many tribal efforts to understand and address air quality, and many tribes include monitoring and emission inventory programs in their activities. OAR provides funding to approximately 80 tribes to monitor a variety of pollutants of concern to them, and many tribes have provided an exemplary level of reliability and data capture in operating monitors of every type. In addition, 36 tribes have completed emissions inventories to help determine potential air quality and programmatic concerns for their tribe. To continue the effectiveness and relevancy of these tribal programs, OAR expects the regional offices and tribes to jointly determine where and why monitoring or emissions inventory development is necessary, while OAR provides technical assistance through the Tribal Air Monitoring Support (TAMS) Center.

EPA's strategy is to provide flexibility for tribes and regional offices to address the many different air quality situations on tribal lands on a case-by-case basis, rather than setting goals for tribes at the national level. Ambient air monitoring often, but not always, will be an appropriate one-time or continuing element of a tribal air quality assessment and management program. Section II of Appendix A of this document provides revised interim guidance to help tribal and regional office staff achieve clarity on the objectives of monitoring efforts.

Many (but not all) tribes regularly upload their monitoring data to AQS, where the data can be used by EPA to verify accomplishment of grant work plans and by interested parties to understand the air quality situation of the particular tribe. While recognizing the sensitivity of tribes to the use of their data, OAR expects tribal grants awarded in FY 2009 to include a commitment for quality-assured monitoring data to be submitted (directly by the tribe or other agreed arrangement) on a timely basis to AQS or other national database (e.g., AQS is not able

to directly receive the data from the CASTNET or IMPROVE networks at this time). OAQPS is available to join the regional offices in pre-award consultations with any tribes where issues of data ownership and submission of data are of concern. EPA also encourages tribal participation in AirNow, but this should not be a condition required in the grants.

In FY 2010, attention should continue to be paid to the quality aspects of tribal air monitoring programs. Every new or renewed grant supporting ambient monitoring on tribal lands should require preparation and regional office approval of Quality Management Plans (QMPs) and Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPPs) that clearly identify the purposes to be served by the monitoring. OAR has worked with the regions and monitoring organizations to develop a graded approach for the development of these documents. The QAPP should provide that tribal monitoring include regular precision and accuracy checks, using Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 58 as general guidance, unless other quality assurance procedures are justified as more appropriate to the monitoring objectives. Data reporting to AQS should include reporting of the precision and accuracy check results. The TAMS Center provides training on these QA aspects of monitoring programs and has developed Turbo-QAPP software approved for use by OAQPS. Tribal QAPPs developed using this software should be generally approvable.

Many tribes are very concerned about climate change and its impact on Indian country. Tribes often are the first to experience the impact of climate change and are generally less able to address it than state, local agencies or the private sector, which have more resources. In FY 2010, attention should be given to help tribes participate in the development of climate change legislation, policy, or regulation. Attention should be paid, not only to mitigation issues, but also the special needs of tribes in adaptation. EPA will provide pilot project grants called Sustainability for the Seventh Generation to help tribes address air quality, climate change, and sustainability by encouraging the integration of land use, energy, transportation, and air quality planning activities.

Our strategy includes specific funding to support tribal interest in air toxics. Tribes have started to increase their participation in air toxics issues, but are limited by availability of funding and resources to assess the level of impact and risk. However, tribes continue to be concerned about toxics, and often have disproportional impacts due to subsistence activities and lifestyles. This is particularly true where local problems may be caused by local and regional sources such as residential wood smoke, industrial facilities, and mobile sources. This also applies to toxic deposition and bioaccumulation of persistent bioaccumulative toxins, such as mercury, dioxin and PCBs. The 229 Alaska Native Villages, many of whom rely on traditional subsistence lifestyles, have expressed particular concern over local and international toxics, and Arctic peoples are known to suffer disproportionately high exposures to these toxic and persistent compounds.

Finally, to enhance the visibility of the OAR Tribal Program and to further integrate tribal issues and concerns into EPA's daily programmatic activities, regions should, where appropriate, provide the tribes with the funding assistance necessary for reasonable participation in national level conferences, meetings, and planning activities. For example, there are several national conferences on topics such as monitoring, emission inventories, quality assurance, and data analysis. There are also a number of strategic planning efforts underway under the auspices of

the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee that could benefit from consistent and meaningful tribal participation. Such provisions should be added, as appropriate, to the tribal grant workplans.

FY 2010 Priorities

Headquarters

- Provide support to tribes and regions for completion of emissions inventories and their submission to the Emissions Inventory database.
- Provide training and technical support to tribes for air quality assessment and monitoring, including submission of quality assured data into the AQS system.
- Work with regional offices to provide air quality outreach and training events to tribal staff, as appropriate.
- Provide grant and staff support to national tribal organizations to support effective tribal participation in policy development.
- Provide grant and staff support for training on national CAA policy issues.
- Invite tribes to participate in policy development and implementation workgroups.
- Support training for tribes on the SIP process.
- Provide meaningful notice and access to tribes for participation in rule or program development.
- Support training for tribes on the TAS and TIP processes.
- Support regional offices FIP efforts.
- Promulgate the tribal NSR rule.
- Provide support for toxics training and outreach events to tribes and other opportunities for tribes to participate in air toxics reduction efforts.
- Provide support for training to tribes on voluntary programs.
- Provide support for tribal efforts to understand, assess, and respond to indoor air concerns on reservations.
- Work with regional offices to assist interested tribes in implementing voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines/school buses and wood stove/hydronic heater changeout programs.
- Continue to support tribes and regions with information and training to address wood smoke emissions, both indoors and out.
- Continue to maintain and support the tribal database.
- Continue to provide guidance to tribes on planning and implementing air monitoring programs.
- Continue to provide guidance on implementing air monitoring programs.
- Continue to facilitate distribution of information to tribes by maintaining the EPA Tribal website and the Tribal Newsletter.
- Support and encourage early and frequent consultation with tribal governments on OAR actions that may affect them.
- Support tribal efforts to understand, mitigate and adapt to climate change.
- Work with the regional to implement voluntary programs to integrate nontraditional planning (e.g. land use, transportation, and energy) into air quality management.

Regions

- Provide grant and technical support to interested tribes for the purpose of conducting air quality management activities in Indian country.
- Provide support to tribal air quality assessment activities such as emissions inventories, monitoring, and submission of monitoring data into national databases as appropriate.
- Work with headquarters to provide air quality outreach and training events to tribal staff, as appropriate.
- Provide grant resources and staff support for tribes to participate in regional and national level activities.
- Provide support for tribes on the SIP process.
- Provide grant resources and support to tribes for participation in rule or program development.
- Provide support for tribes on the TAS and TIP processes and act on TAS and TIP submittals.
- If necessary, identify areas requiring FIP and implement FIP development and implementation process.
- Issue Part 71 and pre-construction (PSD) permits.
- Implement and enforce federal standards (NSPS NESHAP, etc.).
- Work with tribes to implement tribal, CAA, and voluntary emission control programs.
- Support RPO-related funding and technical activities.
- Support tribal capacity building with regard to understanding and addressing air toxics issues impacting reservations.
- Provide support for outreach events to tribes and other opportunities for tribes to participate in air toxics reduction efforts.
- Make outreach and training on voluntary programs available to tribes.
- Provide support and technical assistance to reservation and tribal communities to understand and address indoor air quality concerns.
- Work with headquarters and interested tribes in implementing voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines impacting reservation and tribal communities.
- Work with headquarters to conduct formal consultations with tribal leaders when appropriate.
- Support OTS Tribal Database by regularly inputting appropriate data and ensuring tribal accomplishments and activities are accurately described.
- Provide support and technical assistance to tribes to address residential wood and coal burning.

Tribes

- Attend air quality outreach events; participate in ozone or PM policy development, and/or regulatory response, as appropriate.
- Provide air quality monitoring or assessment data to EPA and/or AQS.
- Complete and submit emissions inventories to the EIS.
- Participate in regional and national level meetings, conferences, and teleconferences on CAA policy development and seek training and support to build capability for effective participation.
- Participate in CAA rules and policy development that impacts Indian country.

- Submit eligibility determinations under the TAR.
- Submit TIPs to address air quality conditions for lands within the tribes' jurisdiction.
- Assist in FIP development and implementation process, as appropriate.
- Review and test new Emissions Inventory process and EIS components. Provide feedback to regions.
- Provide outreach to tribal communities on both indoor and outdoor air toxics issues.
- Participate in training on voluntary programs to address air quality concerns.
- Attend indoor air quality training.
- Participate in indoor air quality assessment and outreach to reservation and tribal communities.
- Implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines and wood stove and hydronic heater changeout campaigns.
- Participate in and develop climate change activities.
- Participate and develop multi-pollutant air quality planning activities such as the Sustainability for the Seventh Generation Initiative.

++ End of Section ++

Indoor Air

Objective 1.2 - Healthier Indoor Air. Through 2012, working with partners, reduce human health risks by reducing exposure to indoor air contaminants through the promotion of voluntary actions by the public.

Sub-objective 1.2.1: Reduce Radon Risk. By 2014, the number of future premature lung cancer deaths prevented annually through lowered radon exposure will increase to 1,267 from the 2006 baseline of 644 future premature lung cancer deaths prevented.

Sub-objective 1.2.2: Reduce Exposure to Asthma Triggers. By 2014, the number of people taking all essential actions to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthma triggers will increase to 7.2 million from the 2003 baseline of 3 million. EPA will place special emphasis on children and other disproportionately impacted populations.

Sub-objective 1.2.3: Reduce Exposure to Indoor Air Contaminants in Schools. By 2014, the number of schools implementing an effective indoor air quality management plan will increase to 48,000 from the 2002 baseline of 25,000.

EPA addresses indoor air quality issues by developing and implementing voluntary outreach and partnership programs that inform and educate the public about indoor air quality and actions that can reduce potential risks in homes, schools, and workplaces. EPA also supports states and communities in developing and implementing comprehensive multi-stakeholder air toxics reduction efforts.

Through these voluntary programs, EPA disseminates information and works with national, international, state, tribal, and local governments; industry and professional groups; and the public to promote actions to reduce exposures to potentially harmful levels of indoor air pollutants including radon, asthma triggers including environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), and mold contamination in homes. EPA also transfers technology by providing detailed guidance on indoor air-related building design, operation, and maintenance practices to building owners, building managers, and school facility managers and easy-to-use tools to educators and school facility managers. A key focus area is on the environmental management of asthma triggers through outreach to schools, child care centers, health care providers, and the general public.

EPA also provides tribes with appropriate tools and assistance to address mold contamination as well indoor air toxics, such as radon, ETS, and particulate matter. EPA works with other federal agencies to provide guidance and assistance on how to reduce the exposure levels of these contaminants in all tribal communities.

Through the State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG) Program, EPA helps states that have not yet established the basic elements of an effective radon assessment and mitigation program, and will support innovation and expansion in states that already have programs.

Our strategies for improving indoor air quality and increasing the number of people breathing healthier indoor air are implemented through two priority areas: 1) indoor environmental pollutants and triggers which cause or exacerbate respiratory-related illnesses, and 2) radon.

REDUCE RISKS FROM INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS AND ASTHMA TRIGGERS

This program area takes both a pollutant-focused and a place-based approach to reduce the risk at the locations where people are exposed to indoor contaminants. As its top priorities, EPA and its partners design and implement voluntary guidance, education, outreach, training, and incentive programs and activities to reduce exposure to environmental triggers of asthma (i.e., ETS, dust mites, pests, molds, nitrogen dioxide, and pet dander), help communities deliver effective comprehensive asthma care, and effectively manage indoor air quality in homes, schools and office buildings.

Our strategy includes: implementing a national, multi-faceted asthma education and outreach program to improve and expand the delivery of comprehensive asthma care; an ETS program primarily focused on protecting young children from ETS exposure by collaborating with federal, state, and local organizations on promoting smoke-free homes and cars; and a national education and outreach program to inform the public, schools, school districts, educators, and building professionals about the importance of creating and maintaining healthy indoor environments in homes, schools, and workplaces. EPA has identified the reduction of asthma attacks as a National Environmental Justice Priority. Our strategy is targeted to improve the environmental health outcomes of people including segments of the population that are socio-economically disadvantaged or disproportionately impacted such as children and low-income individuals.

Our program relies on several key implementation/educational tools:

- National public awareness and media campaigns;
- Community-based outreach and education. (e.g., educating caregivers of children on environmental triggers of asthma and exposure to ETS);
- Sound, user-friendly guidance tailored to the program's varied constituencies;
- Enhancement and application of programmatic support data; and
- Knowledge and technology transfer.

FY 2010 Priorities for the Regions

- Continue to serve as the local, community-based point of contact to disseminate information and foster implementation of the indoor air programs;
- Work with national partner state/field affiliates, state and local partners, and coalitions to reduce risks from indoor pollutants and asthma triggers;
- Oversee grants to reduce risks from indoor pollutants and asthma triggers, particularly in homes, schools and day care centers;

- Work with school districts and other school organizations to promote adoption of effective indoor air quality management programs in schools; and
- Work with state and local community partners and tribes to reduce exposure to indoor asthma triggers including through state and local asthma plans.

RADON

The voluntary radon program aims to significantly reduce the number of radon-induced lung cancer deaths in the U.S. The national goal is to approximately double number of lives saved through radon risk reduction within the next five years.

The program’s primary focus is on radon risk reduction in homes. EPA uses information dissemination, social marketing techniques, and partnerships with influential public health and environmental organizations to drive action at the national level. The SIRG program is a primary vehicle to drive action at the state, tribal and local level.

The two primary methods to achieve our risk reduction goals are:

- Building healthier green homes with radon-resistant new construction; and
- Reducing radon in existing homes.

A third method is to reduce the risk to children and adults in schools:

- Reducing radon in schools and building new schools with radon-reducing features.

The principal mechanisms to achieve these results are:

- Builders voluntarily building radon-resistant new homes;
- State and local governments adopting building codes that include radon reduction;
- Homeowners voluntarily fixing their homes with high radon levels;
- Sellers/buyers fixing homes within real estate transactions; and
- Schools reducing radon through “IAQ Tools for Schools” or other program.

FY 2010 Priorities for the Regions

- Use the SIRG results measures template and approve work plans that reflect EPA’s radon priorities;
- Administer/monitor programmatic and SIRG grant recipient performance for results and encourage the timely expenditure of grant funds (older funds first);
- Participate in national and regional radon meetings;
- Support the Radon Leaders Saving Lives campaign; and
- Use Radon Action Month as a way to drive action throughout the year.

++ End of Section ++

Stratospheric Ozone

Objective 1.3 - Protect the Ozone Layer. Through 2014, continue efforts to restore the earth's stratospheric ozone layer and protect the public from the harmful effects of UV radiation.

Strategic Measures:

- **Heal the Ozone Layer:** By 2014, total effective equivalent stratospheric chlorine will have reached its peak and begun its gradual decline to a value less than 3.4 parts per billion of air by volume.
- **Reduce Emissions of Ozone-Depleting Substances:** By 2015, reduce U.S. consumption of Class II ozone-depleting substances to less than 1,520 tons per year of ozone depleting potential from the 2009 baseline of 9,900 tons per year.
- **Reduce Exposure to Excess UV Radiation:** By 2165, reduce the incidence of melanoma skin cancer to 14 new skin cancer cases per 100,000 people from the 2005 baseline of 21.5 cases per 100,000 people.

As a signatory to the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol), the U.S. is obligated to regulate and enforce its terms domestically. In accordance with this international treaty and related Clean Air Act (CAA) requirements, EPA will continue to implement the domestic rulemaking agenda for the reduction and control of ozone-depleting substances (ODS), such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and methyl bromide, and enforce rules controlling their production, import, and emission. Implementation involves a combination of market-based regulatory approaches and development and commercialization of alternatives to ozone-depleting substances. We will strengthen outreach efforts to ensure efficient and effective compliance, and continue to identify and promote safer alternatives to curtail stratospheric ozone depletion. To help reduce international emissions, particularly in light of the more aggressive phasedown requirements adopted by Montreal Protocol signatories in September 2007, we will assist developing countries through transfer of technology and U.S. expertise in the development and implementation of cap-and-trade licensing systems.

Because the ozone layer is not expected to recover until the middle of this century at the earliest, the public will continue to be exposed to higher levels of UV radiation than existed prior to the use and emission of ODS. Recognizing this fact and the public's current sun-exposure practices, EPA will continue education and outreach efforts to encourage behavioral changes as the primary means of reducing UV-related health risks.

DOMESTIC PROGRAMS

EPA leads regulatory and voluntary programs to restore the ozone layer and reduce public health risk. For 2010, EPA's domestic strategy for stratospheric ozone protection will focus on:

- Undertaking measures to ensure successful transition of industries to non-ozone depleting alternatives to class II substances (HCFCs), which beginning in 2010 are subject to further consumption, production, and use controls under the Montreal Protocol and CAA.
- Limiting production of class I substances such as CFC-11, CFC-12, and methyl bromide to uses identified as critical or essential under the Montreal Protocol.

FY 2010 Milestones and Priorities

- EPA administers the critical use exemption for production of methyl bromide as allowed under the Montreal Protocol.
- EPA allocates production and consumption allowances for HCFCs to ensure U.S. compliance with caps under the Montreal Protocol.
- EPA expands and refines its electronic reporting and tracking capabilities to improve the efficiency, accuracy, and timeliness of reporting by regulated entities and improve the protection of confidential information.
- EPA continues the combination of regulatory and voluntary activities to ensure safe handling, recovery, and disposal of ozone-depleting refrigerants, including implementation of the GreenChill and Responsible Appliance Disposal voluntary programs.
- EPA continues implementing the Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP) to foster the transition to ozone-safe alternatives.
- Regions carry out enforcement actions related to programs under Title VI of the CAA, including servicing of motor vehicle air conditioners, recycling of ODS, and emissions of phased-out substances. For additional information see the National Program Guidance issued by the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

MULTILATERAL FUND

This program includes the Multilateral Fund, which promotes international compliance with the Montreal Protocol by financing the incremental cost of converting existing industries in developing countries to cost-effective, ozone-friendly technology. Our strategy is to continue to support the Ozone Secretariat's Multilateral Fund, which provides resources to developing nations to facilitate their transition to ozone-safe alternatives. In 2010 we will focus on:

- Maximizing developing country reductions in ODS production by moving aggressively from a project-by-project approach to a national phase-out strategy approach.
- Accelerating the shift to CFC alternatives by accelerating the closure of CFC manufacturers in developing countries.
- Increasing support to developing country institutions to enable effective implementation of policy measures.

++ End of Section ++

Radiation Protection

Objective 1.4 - Radiation. Through 2014, working with partners, minimize unnecessary releases of radiation and be prepared to minimize impacts to human health and the environment should unwanted releases occur.

Strategic Measures:

- **Monitor the Environment for Radiation:** By 2014, 51 percent of the U.S. population will be in proximity to an ambient radiation monitoring system that provides scientifically sound data for assessing public exposure resulting from radiological emergencies. (2001 baseline is 22 percent of U.S. population.)
- **Prepare for and Respond to Radiological Emergencies:** By 2014, the radiation program will maintain a 90 percent level of readiness of radiation program personnel and assets to support federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations. (2007 baseline is an 83 percent level of readiness.)

EPA works with federal, state, tribal, and local agencies to prevent public exposure to harmful levels of radiation in the environment. The Agency assesses exposure risks, manages radioactive releases and exposures, ensures proper management of radioactive materials, and provides the public with information about radiation and its hazards. EPA also maintains a high level of preparedness to respond to radiological emergencies and potential acts of terrorism. EPA's strategies for radiation include:

- Radiation Protection;
- Radiation Emergency Response Preparedness; and
- Homeland Security and Emergency Response and Recovery

EPA continues to improve radioactive waste management through guidance, technical tools, assessment, regulatory amendments as necessary, and radiation-specific analytical and technical support. EPA also is increasing its commitment to Emergency Response/Homeland Security.

EPA's Radiation Program continues to integrate radiation data into the Agency's information systems and make radiation information more accessible to the public. The program is enhancing the national environmental radiation monitoring system (RadNet) to better respond to radiation emergencies and prepare for potential terrorist threats and continues programs to provide guidance and tools to other federal agencies, as well as state, local, and tribal governments, our stakeholders, and partners. We also are continuing efforts to create and enhance voluntary programs to better track radioactive materials, find alternatives to radiation sources in industry, and improve disposal options for radioactive sources in commerce.

RADIATION PROTECTION

This program includes activities for radiation clean up, federal guidance, risk modeling, Clean Materials, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), Yucca Mountain standards development, radiation air toxics, or National Emissions for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs), technologically-enhanced naturally-occurring radioactive material (TENORM), radiation waste management, radioactive and mixed-waste operations, and laboratory analyses.

Using a collaborative strategy, EPA works with the public, industry, states, tribes, and other governmental agencies to inform and educate people about radiation risks and promote actions that reduce human exposure. EPA also provides radiation guidance and tools and develops regulations as appropriate, to control radiation releases. Key programmatic activities include:

- Promoting the safety of the U.S. and international metal supply by preventing future losses of radioactive materials including sealed sources;
- Ensuring continued compliance with EPA regulations and EPA oversight for DOE waste disposal activities at the WIPP;
- Promoting the reduction and management of radiation risks in a consistent and safe manner at Superfund, DOE, DOD, state, local, and other federal sites;
- Maintaining appropriate methods to manage radioactive releases and exposures including evaluating remediation technologies for radioactively contaminated sites;
- Assessing exposure risks and providing information about radiation and its hazards;
- Evaluating the human health and environmental risks from radiation exposure and mitigating impacts to the public;
- Providing national-level guidance on the risks posed by radioactive materials in the environment;
- Enhancing voluntary programs to track radioactive materials more effectively, find alternatives to radiation sources in industry, and improve disposal options for radioactive sources in commerce;
- Providing a national monitoring program for environmental radioactivity;
- Improving EPA, state, and commercial radioanalytical capacity and capabilities;
 - Providing analytical capability to evaluate radioactive and mixed waste concentrations in all environmental media;
 - Providing improved methods and practices for sampling and assessing radioactive material in the environment; and
 - Providing reference laboratory support to review new methods and confirm other laboratory analyses.

FY 2010 Priorities

- Additional quantities of radioactive waste certified by EPA as properly disposed will be deposited at the WIPP in 2010;
- EPA radiation laboratories will improve analytical capacity through updated technology and methods;

- EPA will improve state radiation laboratory capabilities and capacity through training and evaluation;
- EPA will respond to issues related to the resurgence of nuclear power, including the development of new nuclear power plants;
- Laboratories will support regional remediation projects;
- Regions will continue to serve as the local, community-based point of contact to disseminate information on EPA's radiation protection program;
- Regions will continue to coordinate regional radiation issues among regional offices;
- Regions will continue to implement regulatory programs (e.g., radiological NESHAPs);
- Regions will continue as requested, to provide technical support to state radiation, solid waste, environmental and health programs and headquarters radiation regulatory, policy and technical workgroups;
- Regions will work with states on issues involving TENORM that include issues associated with mining legacy waste disposal and water treatment residuals.

RADIATION EMERGENCY RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS

This program includes federal preparedness activities, ORIA programmatic readiness, Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT) personnel and equipment readiness, development and participation in exercises, training and outreach, radiological emergency response guidance, extensive laboratory capability for radioactive and mixed waste analyses, and RadNet, EPA's national environmental radiation monitoring system.

Using a collaborative strategy, EPA works with tribes, federal, state and local agencies to ensure that the appropriate parties are fully informed and prepared to respond should an incident involving radiation occur. EPA's key activities supporting radiation response preparedness include:

- Preparing to respond to incidents involving radioactive materials through training, infrastructure development, regular exercises, and field experience;
- Issuing Protective Action Guides;
- Coordinating with other organizations to ensure thorough response and preparedness planning;
- Providing radioanalytical laboratory capabilities to assess radioactive contamination during all phases of an incident;
- Providing national, near-real time data on airborne radioactive material concentrations;
- Supporting nationwide development of increased laboratory capacity and capability; and
- Providing waste disposal options for wastes resulting from a radioactive dispersal device (RDD).

FY 2010 Priorities

- The (RERT) will maintain its high level of team readiness;
- Laboratories will support urgent regional removal operations;
- RERT staff will support regions with training and at exercises;

- Regions will continue to serve as the local, community-based point of contact to disseminate information on EPA’s radiation response and preparedness program, activities, and capabilities. As appropriate, regions should:
 - Provide technical support to state radiation control programs;
 - Support EPA’s radiation emergency response operations, including the assignment of personnel to serve as Regional radiation advisor and an RERT liaison;
 - Participate in radiological response exercises; and
 - Support radiological response training, including the Radiation Task Force Leader course, to increase the capacity of the Agency’s Response Support Corps.

HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

EPA will coordinate homeland security activities across the Agency, with the Department of Homeland Security and other federal agencies to ensure consistency with the National Response Framework.

Strategy

EPA’s strategy for Homeland Security Preparedness, Response, and Recovery builds upon the efforts discussed under Radiation Response Preparedness. In addition to overall coordination activities, EPA is significantly upgrading its environmental monitoring network for radiation (RadNet) by expanding its ambient radiation monitoring capabilities. RadNet provides EPA data on ambient levels of radiation in the environment, with data for radiological emergency response assessments, and data for public officials and the general public.

FY 2010 Milestones and Priorities

- EPA will purchase and deploy additional state-of-the-art radiation monitoring units;
- Regions will provide leadership in coordinating the installation of RadNet monitors, specifically assist with identifying station operators and sites, and serve as the local, community-based point of contact to disseminate information on EPA’s national radiation monitoring system.

++ End of Section ++

Climate Change

Objective 1.5 - Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions. By 2012, 160 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE) of emissions will be reduced through EPA's voluntary climate protection programs.

Strategic Measures:

- By 2014, 53 MMTCE will be reduced in the buildings sector (compared to 31 MMTCE reduced in 2006) through EPA's voluntary climate protection programs.
- By 2014, 112 MMTCE will be reduced in the industry sector (compared to 69 MMTCE reduced in 2006) through EPA's voluntary climate protection programs.
- By 2014, 20 MMTCE will be reduced in the transportation sector (compared to 0.6 MMTCE reduced in 2006) through EPA's voluntary climate protection programs.

In 2002, President Bush announced a U.S. climate policy to reduce the greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity of the U.S. economy by 18% over the next decade. EPA's strategy for helping to improve GHG intensity is to enhance its partnerships with businesses and other sectors through programs that deliver multiple benefits in addition to reducing GHG intensity—from cleaner air to lower energy bills. At the core of these efforts are voluntary government-industry partnership programs designed to capitalize on the opportunities that consumers, businesses, and organizations have for making sound investments in efficient equipment, policies and practices, and transportation choices.

NOTE: The language above (objective 1.5, strategic measures, and narrative) is based on the 2006-2011 EPA Strategic Plan published in September 2006. EPA is in the process of developing a revised 2009-2014 Strategic Plan for publication in September 2009. EPA's climate program now includes developing and implementing regulations for a mandatory greenhouse gas registry and renewable fuels, which are described below.

GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTING RULE

In EPA's FY 2008 Appropriations Act, Congress called on EPA to develop and issue a mandatory GHG reporting rule to collect data from large upstream and downstream emission sources. The purpose of the rule is to obtain comprehensive and accurate GHG data relevant to future climate policy decisions. EPA expects to issue the rule in 2009 in order to begin data collection starting in 2010. In addition to the rulemaking, related EPA priorities include: design, development, and testing of a data management system; and, development of guidance and training materials to assist the regulated community. The data management system will enable EPA to process data submitted electronically from covered facilities.

RENEWABLE FUEL STANDARDS

In response to the congressional mandate in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct), EPA completed the RFS1 regulations in May 2007 and implemented them beginning September 1, 2007. The Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA), passed in December 2007, required EPA to revise RFS1 and implement new RFS2 standards. For FY 2010, EPA expects to increase implementation activities related to Section 1501 of EPAct for annual state-by-state surveys of renewable fuel use. The initial survey effort is being piloted—full survey implementation is planned in FY 2010 and will continue annually as Congress directed.

Full implementation of the RFS2 program is scheduled to begin on January 1, 2010. Priorities related to RFS2 include: establishing annual standards for four renewable fuel categories, processing and responding to expected waiver requests, and developing regulations to mitigate any adverse impacts on air quality resulting for the renewable fuel volumes required. EPA will also be developing a reporting system, and providing technical assistance and registration and reporting guidance to impacted parties on the new provisions of RFS program.

VOLUNTARY CLIMATE PROTECTION PROGRAMS

This program includes voluntary domestic and international programs that address GHG and climate change issues. Efforts are aimed at reducing emissions of GHGs and mitigating the effects of global climate change on the environment and human health while growing the economy. EPA's strategy is to:

- Continue the successful Energy Star partnerships in the residential and commercial buildings sector by adding new products to the Energy Star family;
- Raise awareness of the Energy Star label for products, buildings, and homes, and promoting superior energy management to public and private sector organizations of all sizes in all regions of the country.
- Continue building on the success of voluntary programs in the industrial sector by:
 - enhancing the rate of energy and resource efficiency improvements through the Energy Star and WasteWise programs;
 - promoting the Energy Star label for industrial plants and expanding opportunities to provide energy benchmarking tools to industry;
 - cost-effectively keeping emissions of methane at 1990 levels or below through 2010; and,
 - cost-effectively limiting emissions of the more potent greenhouse gases (HFCs, PFCs, SF₆); and facilitating the use of clean energy technologies and purchases of renewable energy.
- Reduce international GHGs through the Methane to Markets Partnership by promoting and deploying cost-effective methane recovery technologies among other countries and the U.S. private sector.

- Increase the use of renewable energy throughout the public and private sector by promoting membership in the Green Power Partnership, in particular for larger organizations.
- Ensure that climate change issues are considered in the business operations of major American corporations through participation in Climate Leaders.
- Promote energy efficiency and the generation of increased amounts of renewable energy through a variety of utility-focused programs.
- Continue the SmartWay Transport Partnership to increase energy efficiency and lower emissions of freight transportation by: increasing the market penetration of advanced heavy-duty diesel tractor and trailer technologies; implementing innovative financing strategies; developing a supply chain system to allow freight companies to select, measure, and certify their environmental performance; and, by enhancing existing SmartWay GHG measurement tools so they can be used to certify emission reductions from fleet-level projects.
- Help consumers and businesses more easily identify light and heavy duty vehicles that deliver superior fuel economy and emissions by identifying vehicles that meet the SmartWay criteria for superior environmental performance.
- Work with financial experts to identify and develop tools, resources, and programs for states and regional authorities to implement innovative financing programs to deliver lower cost financing to diesel truck and nonroad equipment buyers (many of who are low-income and minority owner operations and businesses) for the purpose of upgrading the environmental performance of their diesel trucks or equipment.
- Continue to develop and demonstrate innovative fuel-efficient and clean vehicle and engine technologies, including ongoing work with auto industry partners to transfer EPA's engineering expertise and advanced technologies to commercial application.

FY 2010 Priorities for Regions: Lead by example in the area of energy efficiency and clean energy and promote making the cleaner energy choice to stakeholders. This includes:

- Make commitments to procure Energy Star-qualified products and encouraging other organizations to do the same.
- Ensure tribal governments and communities are included as partners in GHG activities and participate in and benefit from ongoing coordinated efforts and outreach programs.
- Ensure that the power management feature of Energy Star-qualified computer monitors is enabled and encouraging other organizations to do the same.

- Rate the energy performance of buildings, schools, hospitals, etc., using EPA’s national energy performance rating system, apply for the Energy Star label for the qualifying superior buildings, and determine improvement plans for those that do not currently qualify; and encourage other organizations to do the same.
- Join the Energy Star Buildings Challenge and promote a 10% or more reduction in energy use in buildings, and support the efforts of local governments in implementing the Energy Star Buildings Challenge.
- Ensure that new building designs are “Designed to Earn the Energy Star” where applicable.
- Promote the use of the ENERGY STAR@Home, ENERGY STAR Yard Stick, and Home Energy Advisor web-tools to help homeowners make informed decisions about energy efficiency for their homes.
- Educate trucking companies and shippers about the SmartWay Partnership program and encourage them to join the program.
- Encourage major companies and organizations headquartered in the region to join Climate Leaders and the Green Power Partnership.
- Make or encourage energy efficiency improvements and clean energy choices by promoting a range of innovative financial and policy mechanisms, including:
 - purchasing green power, integrating energy efficiency and clean energy into air quality plans (i.e., SIPs), and state supplemental environmental projects (SEPs);
 - promoting the recovery and use of methane as a clean energy source through EPA’s methane partnership programs (e.g., landfills, agricultural waste, coal mines, and oil/gas operations);
 - creating pilot programs to use commercially-available advanced technology in fleets (such as state/municipal vehicles, school buses, or refuse vehicles) to produce cost-effective emissions and fuel consumption reductions; and,
 - working with HQ on RFPs for the Diesel Emissions Reduction Program which may include requests for projects that include working with financial experts to implement innovative financing programs to deliver lower cost financing to diesel truck and nonroad equipment buyers, many of whom are low-income and minority-owner operations and businesses operating in environmental justice areas.

++ End of Section ++