

**Summary Minutes of the U.S. EPA Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC)
Ambient Air Monitoring & Methods Subcommittee (AAMMS)
Public Teleconference**

Panel Members: See Subcommittee Roster provided in Attachment A.

Date and Time: Tuesday, February 10, 2009 from 11 AM – 1:30 PM

Location: by phone

Purpose: To conduct a consultation on monitoring issues related to the revised NAAQS for Ozone.

Attendees: CASAC Members: Dr. Armistead (Ted) Russell, Chair
Dr. Donna Kenski

Subcommittee Members: Mr. George Allen
Dr. Judith Chow
Mr. Bart Croes
Dr. Delbert Eatough
Dr. Eric Edgerton
Mr. Henry (Dirk) Felton
Dr. Philip Hopke
Dr. Rudolf Husar
Dr. Kazuhiko Ito
Dr. Thomas Lumley
Dr. Peter McMurry
Mr. Richard L. Poirot
Dr. Jay Turner
Dr. Warren White
Dr. Yousheng Zeng
Dr. Barbara Zielinska

EPA SAB Staff: Ms. Kyndall Barry, Designated Federal Officer
Dr. Vanessa Vu, Director

Other EPA Staff:

Office of Air and Radiation:

Lewis Weinstock
Souad Benromdhane
Tim Hanley
James Hemby
Dave McKee
Victoria Sandiford
David Shelow

Office of Research and Development:

Jeffrey D. Herrick

Attachments: (A) AAMMS roster; (B) agenda; (C) Federal Register notice announcing the meeting; and (D) “Consultation on Ozone Monitoring Network Design” presentation by OAQPS.

Meeting Summary

The discussion followed the issues and general timing as presented in the agenda (Attachment B).

Ms. Kyndall Barry convened the meeting and explained that the CASAC AAMMS will operate under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). Dr. Vanessa Vu, EPA SAB Staff Office Director, welcomed all attendees to the meeting and thanked the Subcommittee for their individual comments as developed for the O₃ and PM consultations. The DFO confirmed that no members of the public requested to make comments. Dr. Ted Russell, the Subcommittee Chair, explained the purpose of the call was to conduct a consultation on the monitoring issues related to the March 2008 revised NAAQS for Ozone and that consensus would not be sought amongst the members. Following the meeting, a letter to the EPA Administrator would be prepared for his signature with which the individual members' comments would be enclosed.

An overview of the Agency's proposed modifications to the urban and non-urban, O₃ monitoring networks and proposed adjustment to the O₃ monitoring season were then presented by Mr. Lew Weinstock (Attachment D). Mr. Weinstock also provided an update on the status of the proposed rulemaking. The AAMMS sought clarification on a few points, including the Agency's target date for the states to implement the proposed requirements.

Following the presentation, discussions turned to the charge questions related to the urban and non-urban monitoring networks. The Subcommittee presented their various viewpoints as expressed in the Committee Members' Comments, which can be found on the SAB website for this meeting at <http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/0/9E17848FEEECF74E8525753C0041BA70?OpenDocument&Date=2/10/2009>. The following issues recurred in the Subcommittee's deliberations: funding and budgetary constraints for states to implement and operate new monitors; timing of the final rulemaking and its impact on the feasibility of the "go-live" date; coverage and allowing the states maximum flexibility with monitor siting; year-round O₃ monitoring where possible; siting non-urban monitors near O₃ sensitive vegetation; and the effects of elevation and terrain on non-urban monitor siting.

The Subcommittee strongly supported a phased-approach in the deployment of new monitors. Many members expressed concern about the arbitrary appearance of the three non-urban monitors per state requirement and recommended EPA optimize the geographic distribution of the monitors to better capture the impacts of the regional transportation of O₃. Dr. Russell thanked everyone for their participation and requested members' revised review comments by Friday, February 20th. Ms. Barry adjourned the meeting at 1:30 PM EDT.

Respectfully Submitted:

/Signed/

Ms. Kyndall Barry
Designated Federal Officer

Certified as True:

/Signed/

Dr. Ted Russell, Chair
CASAC AAMM Subcommittee

NOTE AND DISCLAIMER: The minutes of this public meeting reflect diverse ideas and suggestions offered by committee members during the course of deliberations within the meeting. Such ideas, suggestions, and deliberations do not necessarily reflect definitive consensus advice from the panel members. The reader is cautioned to not rely on the minutes to represent final, approved, consensus

advice and recommendations offered to the Agency. Subcommittee and individual members' advice and recommendations may be found in the final advisories, commentaries, letters, or reports prepared and transmitted to the EPA Administrator following the public meetings.

Attachment A

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee Ambient Air Monitoring and Methods Subcommittee

CASAC MEMBERS

Dr. Armistead (Ted) Russell (Chair), Professor, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA

Dr. Donna Kenski, Data Analysis Director, Lake Michigan Air Directors Consortium, Rosemont, IL

SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS

Mr. George A. Allen, Senior Scientist, Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM), Boston, MA

Dr. Judith Chow, Research Professor, Desert Research Institute, Air Resources Laboratory, University of Nevada, Reno, NV

Mr. Bart Croes, Chief, Research Division, California Air Resources Board, Sacramento, CA

Dr. Kenneth Demerjian*, Professor and Director, Atmospheric Sciences Research Center, State University of New York, Albany, NY

Dr. Delbert Eatough, Professor of Chemistry, Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT

Dr. Eric Edgerton, President, Atmospheric Research & Analysis, Inc., Cary, NC

Mr. Henry (Dirk) Felton, Research Scientist, Division of Air Resources, Bureau of Air Quality Surveillance, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Albany, NY

Dr. Philip Hopke, Bayard D. Clarkson Distinguished Professor, Department of Chemical Engineering, Clarkson University, Potsdam, NY

Dr. Rudolf Husar, Professor, Mechanical Engineering, Engineering and Applied Science, Washington University, St. Louis, MO

Dr. Kazuhiko Ito, Assistant Professor, Department of Environmental Medicine, School of Medicine, New York University, Tuxedo, NY

Dr. Thomas Lumley, Associate Professor, Biostatistics, School of Public Health and Community Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

Dr. Peter H. McMurry, Professor and Head, Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN

Mr. Richard L. Poirot, Environmental Analyst, Air Pollution Control Division, Department of Environmental Conservation, Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, Waterbury, VT

Dr. Kimberly A. Prather,* Professor, Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA

Dr. Jay Turner, Visiting Professor, Crocker Nuclear Laboratory, University of California, Davis, CA

Dr. Warren H. White, Research Professor, Crocker Nuclear Laboratory, University of California - Davis, Davis, CA

Dr. Yousheng Zeng, Air Quality Services Director, Providence Engineering & Environmental Group LLC, Baton Rouge, LA

Dr. Barbara Zielinska, Research Professor, Division of Atmospheric Sciences, Desert Research Institute, Reno, NV

SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD STAFF

Ms. Kyndall Barry, Designated Federal Officer, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. (Mailcode 1400F), Washington, DC, Phone: 202-343-9868, Fax: 202-233-0643, (barry.kyndall@epa.gov)

*Dr. Demerjian and Dr. Prather did not participate in this CASAC AAMM Subcommittee activity.

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC)
Ambient Air Monitoring & Methods Subcommittee (AAMMS)**

Public Teleconference

Tuesday, February 10, 2009 – 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Eastern Time

Consultation on Ozone Monitoring Issues related to the Revised NAAQS

| | | |
|------------|--|---|
| 11:00 a.m. | Convene Teleconference | Ms. Kyndall Barry Designated Federal Officer |
| 11:05 a.m. | Welcome | Dr. Vanessa Vu, Director EPA SAB Staff Office |
| 11:10 a.m. | Introductory Remarks and Review Agenda | Dr. Armistead (Ted) Russell Chair, CASAC AAMMS |
| 11:15 a.m. | Overview of the Ozone Monitoring Issues related to the Revised NAAQS by EPA's Office of Air Quality Planning & Standards | Mr. Lewis Weinstock Ambient Air Monitoring Group |
| 11:35 p.m. | Public Comment Period | Ms. Barry (Facilitator) |
| 11:45 p.m. | Committee Discussion | Chair and members |

Topic

▪ **Urban Network**

Discussant(s)

Dr. Donna Kenski
Mr. Rich Poirot
Dr. Judy Chow
Dr. Delbert Eatough
Dr. Kazuiko Ito
Dr. Tom Lumley
Dr. Peter McMurry

▪ **Non-Urban Network**

Mr. Bart Croes
Mr. Dirk Felton
Dr. Kim Prather
Dr. Jay Turner
Dr. Barbara Zielinska

▪ **Ozone Monitoring Season**

Dr. Warren White
Dr. Rudy Husar
Mr. George Allen
Mr. Eric Edgerton
Dr. Phil Hopke

Dr. Donna Kenski
Dr. Yousheng Zeng

1:45 p.m. Summary and Next Steps

Dr. Russell

2:00 p.m. Adjournment

Ms. Barry

Attachment C

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ER-FRL-8589-8]

Environmental Impact Statements and Regulations; Availability of EPA Comments

Availability of EPA comments prepared pursuant to the Environmental Review Process (ERP), under section 309 of the Clean Air Act and Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act as amended. Requests for copies of EPA comments can be directed to the Office of Federal Activities at 202-564-7146.

An explanation of the ratings assigned to draft environmental impact statements (EISs) was published in FR dated April 6, 2008 (73 FR 19833).

Draft EISs

EIS No. 20080415, ERP No. D-FHW-L40235-ID, I-90 Post Falls Access Improvements Project, Transportation Improve from Spokane Street Interchange through the State Highway 41 (SH-41) Interchange, Kootenai County, ID

Summary: EPA has no objections to the proposed project. Rating LO.

EIS No. 20080389, ERP No. DA-AFS-L65369-00, Southwest Idaho Ecogroup Land and Resource Management Plan, Provide Additional Information to Reanalyzes the Effects of Current and Proposed Management on Rock Mountain Bighorn Sheep Viability in the Payette National Forest 2003 FEIS, Boise National Forest, Payette National Forest and Sawtooth National Forest, Forest Plan Revision, Implementation, Several Counties, ID; Malheur County, OR and Box Elder County, UT.

Summary: EPA expressed environmental concerns about disease transmission between bighorn sheep and domestic sheep, the uncertainty in modeling, and monitoring details. Rating EC2.

EIS No. 20080442, ERP No. DS-AFS-J65469-CO, White River National Forest Travel Management Plan, Updated Information for the Preferred Alternative, To Accommodate and Balance Transportation Needs, Implementation, Eagle, Garfield, Gunnison, Mesa, Moffat, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Routt and Summit Counties, CO.

Summary: EPA's previous concerns were resolved, therefore EPA has no objections to the proposed action. Rating LO.

Final EISs

EIS No. 20080487, ERP No. F-AFS-F65035-WA, Cayuga Project, Proposed Vegetation and Transportation Management Activities northeast of Clam Lake, Preferred Alternative Selected Alternative 7, Great Divide Ranger District, Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, Ashland County, WI.

Summary: EPA's concerns about marten habitat have been addressed. Therefore, EPA has no objections to the project.

EIS No. 20080488, ERP No. F-FHW-F40442-MI, Detroit River International Crossing Study, Propose Border Crossing System between the International Border Cities of Detroit, Michigan and Windsor, Ontario, Wayne County, MI.

Summary: EPA has no objections to the proposed project.

EIS No. 20080495, ERP No. F-USN-K10011-CA, Southern California (SOCAL) Range Complex, To Organize, Train, Equip, and Maintain Combat-Ready Naval Forces, San Diego, Orange and Los Angeles Counties, CA.

Summary: EPA continues to have environmental concerns about impacts to marine resources and ocean water quality from munitions.

EIS No. 20080501, ERP No. F-AFS-J65500-00, Wild and Scenic River Suitability Study for National Forest System Lands on the Ashley, Dixie, Fishlake, Manti-La Sal, Uinta and Wasatch-Cache National Forests in UT and Portion of National Forests extend into Colorado and Wyoming, several counties, UT, Montrose County, CO and Uinta County, WY.

Summary: No formal comment letter was sent to the preparing agency.

Dated: January 16, 2009.

Ken Mittelholtz,

Environmental Protection Specialist, Office of Federal Activities.

[FR Doc. E9-1395 Filed 1-22-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-8765-5]

Science Advisory Board Staff Office; Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC); Notification of Public Teleconferences; of the Ambient Air Monitoring & Methods (AAMM) Subcommittee

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) Science Advisory Board (SAB) Staff Office announces two public teleconferences of the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) Ambient Air Monitoring & Methods Subcommittee (AAMMS or Subcommittee) to conduct consultations concerning ambient air monitoring issues related to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone and particulate matter.

DATES: The meeting dates are Tuesday, February 10, 2009, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. (Eastern Time) and Wednesday, February 11, 2009, from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Eastern Time).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Any member of the public who wishes to obtain further information concerning this public teleconference may contact: Ms. Kyndall Barry, Designated Federal Officer (DFO), EPA Science Advisory Board (1400F), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460; via telephone/voice mail: (202) 343-9868; fax: (202) 233-0643; or e-mail at barry.kyndall@epa.gov. General information concerning the CASAC can be found on the EPA Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/casac/>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: The Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) was established under section 109(d)(2) of the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) (42 U.S.C. 7409) as an independent scientific advisory committee. CASAC provides advice, information and recommendations on the scientific and technical aspects of air quality criteria and NAAQS under sections 108 and 109 of the Act. The CASAC is a Federal advisory committee chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), as amended, 5 U.S.C., App. The CASAC Ambient Air Monitoring & Methods Subcommittee (AAMMS) was established in 2004 as a standing subcommittee of CASAC to provide advice and recommendations to the EPA Administrator on topics specific to ambient air monitoring, methods and networks. The Subcommittee will comply with the provisions of FACA and all appropriate SAB Staff Office procedural policies. Section 109(d)(1) of the CAA requires that the Agency periodically review and revise, as appropriate, the air quality criteria and the NAAQS for the six "criteria" air pollutants, including both ozone (O₃) and particulate matter (PM).

a. AAMMS Teleconference, February 10, 2009—Ozone Network Design

In March 2008, the final rule for the Ozone NAAQS was published (73 FR 16436). The rule revised both the primary and secondary standards and set identical, 8-hour standards of 0.075 ppm expressed to three decimal places for both public health and welfare. In the March 2008 rule, EPA committed to develop separate rulemaking to support changes in the monitoring network requirements based on the revisions of the primary and secondary O₃ NAAQS. EPA is also considering changes to the required O₃ monitoring season. EPA's Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) requested the consultative advice of the AAMMS on the options for network design and O₃ monitoring season to guide the development of potential monitoring requirements. Additional information on the O₃ monitoring issues is available on the OAR Web page at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/standards/ozone/s_o3_index.html.

b. AAMMS Teleconference, February 11, 2009—Coarse Particle Speciation

In October 2006, EPA issued the final rule to revise both the primary and secondary NAAQS for PM (71 FR 61144). The Agency decided to retain PM₁₀ as the indicator for thoracic coarse particles as promulgated in July 1997 (62 FR 38652). The final rule establishes ambient air monitoring requirements for a PM_{10-2.5} indicator of thoracic coarse particles to support research on particle distribution, sources, and health effects. A new Federal Reference Method (FRM) was also promulgated in the rule for measuring the mass concentration of PM_{10-2.5} in ambient air. As part of the revisions to the Ambient Air Monitoring Regulations, PM_{10-2.5} speciation monitoring will be required at National Core (NCore) multi-pollutant monitoring stations by January 1, 2011. EPA OAR requested AAMMS consultative advice on the issues related to PM_{10-2.5} speciation and monitoring. Additional information on the monitoring issues specific to coarse particles is available on the OAR Web page at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/standards/pm/s_pm_index.html.

Technical Contacts: Any technical questions concerning the indicator and ambient air monitoring issues related to the O₃ or PM NAAQS can be directed Mr. Lewis Weinstock, OAQPS, at phone: (919) 541-3661, or e-mail weinstock.lewis@epa.gov.

Availability of Meeting Materials: The Agency documents for both consultations will be posted on the EPA

Technology Transfer Network (TTN) Web site on the respective pages for the Ozone and PM NAAQS at <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/>. Prior to the meetings, the agendas and other materials for these AAMMS teleconferences will be accessible through the calendar link on the blue navigation bar at <http://www.epa.gov/casac/>.

Procedures for Providing Public Input: Interested members of the public may submit relevant written or oral information for consideration on the topics included in this advisory activity. *Oral Statements:* In general, individuals or groups requesting an oral presentation at a public teleconference will be limited to three minutes per speaker, with no more than a total of 30 minutes for all speakers. Interested parties should contact Ms. Barry, DFO, in writing (preferably via e-mail), by February 6, 2009, at the contact information noted above, to be placed on the list of public speakers for this meeting.

Written Statements: Written statements should be received in the SAB Staff Office by the same date, so that the information may be made available to the CASAC Panel for its consideration prior to this teleconference. Written statements should be supplied to the DFO in the following formats: one hard copy with original signature and one electronic copy via e-mail (acceptable file formats: Adobe Acrobat PDF, MS Word, WordPerfect, MS PowerPoint, or Rich Text files in IBM-PC/Windows 98/2000/XP format).

Submitters are asked to provide versions of each document submitted with and without signatures, because the SAB Staff Office does not publish documents with signatures on its Web sites.

Accessibility: For information on access or services for individuals with disabilities, please contact Ms. Barry at the phone number or e-mail address noted above, preferably at least ten days prior to the meeting, to give EPA as much time as possible to process your request.

Dated: January 15, 2009.

Anthony F. Maciorowski,
Deputy Director, EPA Science Advisory Board Staff Office.

[FR Doc. E9-1396 Filed 1-22-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION**Notice of Agency Meeting**

Pursuant to the provisions of the "Government in the Sunshine Act" (5 U.S.C. 552b), notice is hereby given that at 10:03 p.m. on Thursday, January 15, 2009, the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation met in closed session to consider matters relating to an open bank assistance transaction.

In calling the meeting, the Board determined, on motion of Vice Chairman Martin J. Gruenberg, seconded by Director John C. Dugan (Director, Comptroller of the Currency), and concurred in by Director Thomas J. Curry (Appointive), Director John M. Reich (Director, Office of Thrift Supervision), and Chairman Sheila C. Bair, that Corporation business required its consideration of the matters which were to be the subject of this meeting on less than seven days' notice to the public; that no earlier notice of the meeting was practicable; that the public interest did not require consideration of the matters in a meeting open to public observation; and that the matters could be considered in a closed meeting by authority of subsections (c)(4), (c)(8), (c)(9)(A)(ii), and (c)(9)(B) of the "Government in the Sunshine Act" (5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(4), (c)(8), (c)(9)(A)(ii), and (c)(9)(B)).

The meeting was held in the Board Room of the FDIC Building located at 550-17th Street, NW., Washington, DC.

Dated: January 15, 2009.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Valerie J. Best,

Assistant Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. E9-1360 Filed 1-22-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6714-01-P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

[Notice 2009-2]

Agency Procedures

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission.

ACTION: Reopening of comment period.

SUMMARY: This notice reopens the comment period for a Notice of public hearing on the policies and procedures of the Federal Election Commission. The comment period will be open until February 18, 2009. The Notice of public hearing addresses Federal Election Commission policies and procedures including, but not limited to, policy statements, advisory opinions, and public information, as well as various

Attachment D

Consultation on Ozone Monitoring Network Design

CASAC AAMMS Consultation - February 10, 2009

Outline

- Status of associated monitoring proposal
- Monitoring requirements
 - Urban network requirements
 - Non-urban network requirements
 - Required O₃ monitoring season

Status

- O₃ NAAQS final rule published March 27, 2008
 - Primary standard level reduced to 0.075 ppm
 - Secondary standard level made identical to primary standard
- Preamble stated intention for a distinct O₃ monitoring rule to deal with issues related to urban monitoring, rural monitoring, and O₃ monitoring season
- Proposal status
 - Waiting for OPEI transmittal to OMB for 90 day review period (as of February, 2009)

Monitoring in Urban Areas – Current Requirements

| MSA population ^{1,2} | Most recent 3-year design value concentrations $\geq 85\%$ of any O ₃ NAAQS ³ | Most recent 3-year design value concentrations $< 85\%$ of any O ₃ NAAQS ^{3,4} |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| >10 million | 4 | 2 |
| 4 - 10 million | 3 | 1 |
| 350,000 - <4 million | 2 | 1 |
| 50,000 - <350,000 ⁵ | 1 | 0 |

¹ Minimum monitoring requirements apply to the Metropolitan statistical area (MSA).

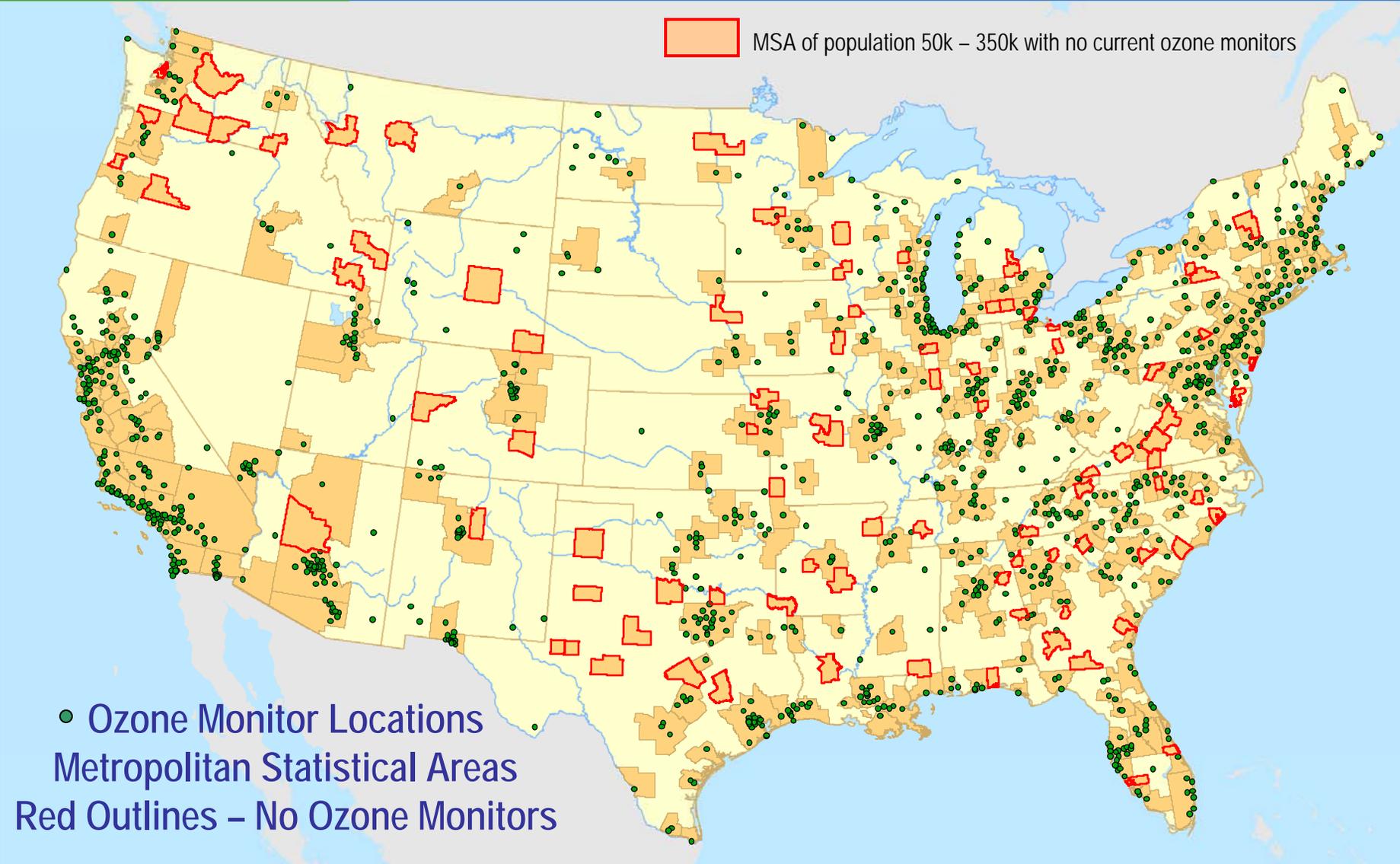
² Population based on latest available census figures.

³ The ozone (O₃) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) levels and forms are defined in 40 CFR part 50.

⁴ **These minimum monitoring requirements apply in the absence of a design value.**

⁵ Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) must contain an urbanized area of 50,000 or more population.

- Requirements based on population and design value
- No monitors required in smaller MSAs where no design value exists
- PAMS regulations may require additional O₃ monitors



Monitoring in Urban Areas – Proposed Requirements

| MSA population ^{1,2} | Most recent 3-year design value concentrations $\geq 85\%$ of any O ₃ NAAQS ^{3, 4} | Most recent 3-year design value concentrations $< 85\%$ of any O ₃ NAAQS ³ |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| >10 million | 4 | 2 |
| 4 - 10 million | 3 | 1 |
| 350,000 - <4 million | 2 | 1 |
| 50,000 - <350,000 ⁵ | 1 | 0 |

¹ Minimum monitoring requirements apply to the Metropolitan statistical area (MSA).

² Population based on latest available census figures.

³ The ozone (O₃) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) levels and forms are defined in 40 CFR part 50.

⁴ *These minimum monitoring requirements apply in the absence of a design value.*

⁵ Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) must contain an urbanized area of 50,000 or more population.

- Requirements based on population and design value
- Minimum of one monitor required in smaller MSAs where no design value exists

*This option would require ozone monitoring in MSA's with an urbanized area population of at least 50,000 if the ozone design value was $\geq 85\%$ of any NAAQS *OR if there was no design value**

Impact of Proposed Urban Requirements

- Approximately 105 MSAs would have to add monitors (these MSAs have a population of approximately 18 million)
 - We believe that the actual number of new urban monitors will be considerably less due to proposed flexibility
 - Also, 15 to 20 of these MSAs have O₃ monitors but they have been producing incomplete data for design value calculations
- Implementation schedule assuming NFR in 2009:
 - Documentation in Annual Monitoring Network Plans – July 1, 2010
 - Full operation - January 1, 2011
 - Considering taking comment on 2-year deployment schedule

Monitoring in Urban Areas – Proposed Flexibility

- States can do the following to meet proposed new requirements
 - Establish new monitors
 - Relocate existing monitors (that are in excess of minimum requirements) according to 40 CFR part 58 requirements (with R.A. approval)
 - Propose that an existing, nearby monitor be used to represent ambient levels in the unmonitored MSA (with R.A. approval)
 - Comment requested on option to use nearby monitors.

Monitoring in Urban Areas – Charge Questions

- *Considering the ozone minimum monitoring requirements that are already promulgated through 40 CFR Part 58, is the considered change to these requirements sufficient to ensure a minimally adequate network in urban areas?*

- *We are considering a timeline that would require newly required ozone monitors to be operational no later than January 1, 2011, based on the expectation that final rulemaking will be completed in 2009.*
 - *Is this schedule appropriate or should EPA consider providing an additional year for new monitors to be deployed (or relocated)?*
 - *What would be the advantages or disadvantages of a staggered deployment schedule?*

Monitoring in Non-Urban Areas – Current Requirements*

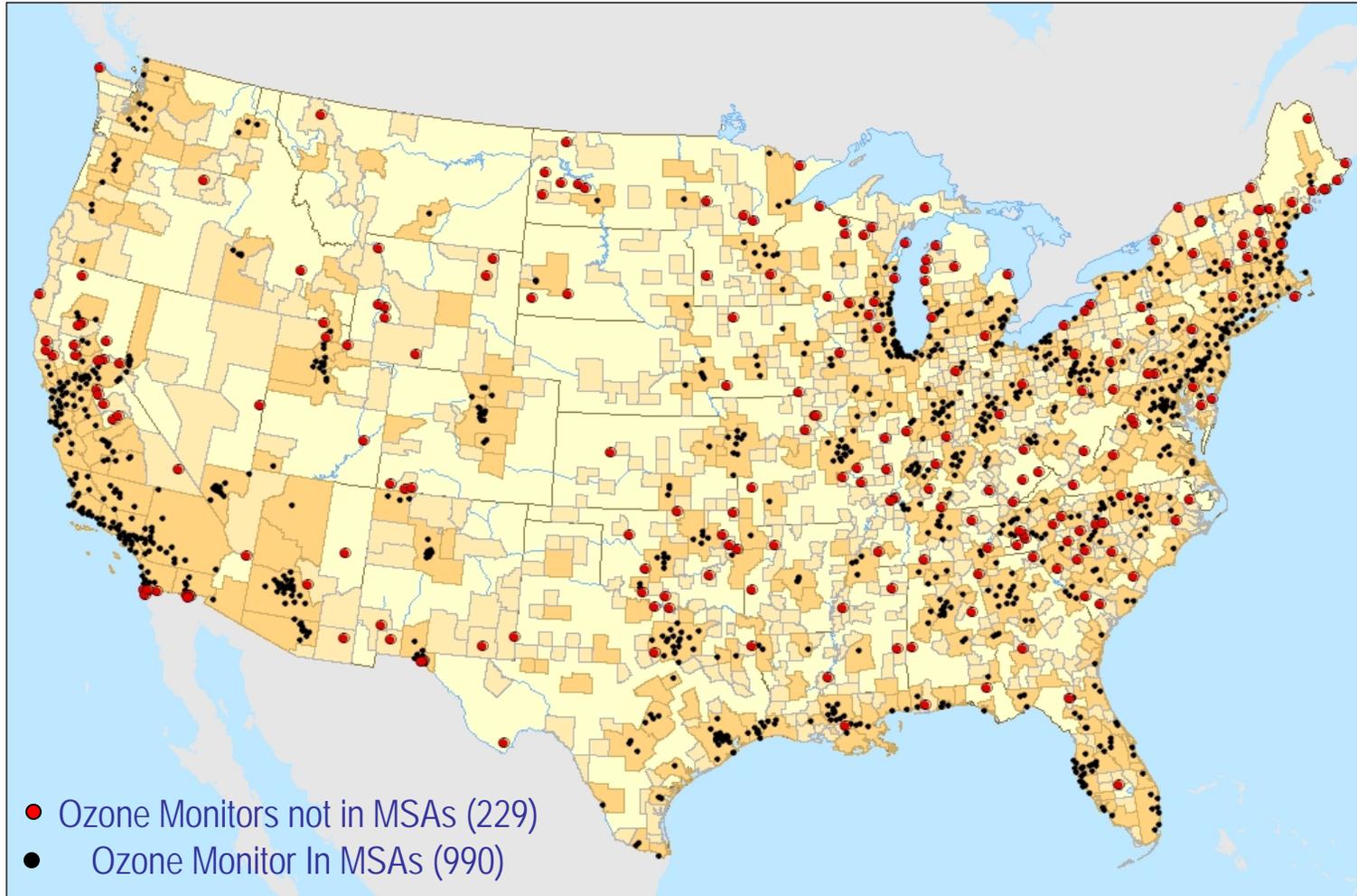
- There are no current requirements for States to characterize O₃ levels outside of MSAs, except for these situations:
 - Some required urban monitors located in maximum concentration areas may be physically outside (downwind) of MSAs
 - PAMS requirements in some areas for upwind and downwind characterization
- States operate discretionary monitors in non-urban areas for various objectives including assessment of transport, atmospheric chemistry, ecosystem studies
- EPA (CASTNET) and the National Park Service (NPS) operate approximately 80 O₃ monitors in primarily rural areas to support studies of acidic deposition and ecosystem effects.

** For the purposes of this briefing, "non-urban" means any area outside the boundaries of Metropolitan Statistical Areas of at least 50,000 urbanized area population*

Monitoring in Non-Urban Areas – Proposed Requirements

- Minimum of three required monitors per State to meet the following objectives
 - Provide better characterization of O₃ exposures to O₃-sensitive vegetation and ecosystems in wilderness areas, National Parks, and remote areas to ensure that potential secondary NAAQS violations are measured.
 - Assessment of exposure due to ambient O₃ levels in smaller communities (Micropolitan Statistical Areas of 10,000 to <50,000 population) with O₃ levels expected to reach 85% of the NAAQS. Supports enforcement of primary NAAQS in communities located outside the boundaries of MSAs that currently have minimum (urban) monitoring requirements.
 - Monitors could be discontinued after 3 years of data demonstrates concentrations less than 85% of NAAQS
 - Assessment of the location and severity of maximum O₃ concentrations that occur in non-urban areas to ensure compliance with primary NAAQS, support understanding of the role of urban-generated O₃ transport and impact in locations between MSAs, verify models used for assessing the effectiveness of control measures, and support monitoring in less-populated areas with O₃ levels potentially near or above NAAQS.

 Metropolitan Statistical Area (Urbanized Area $\geq 50,000$)  Micropolitan Statistical Area ($10,000 < \text{Urban Cluster} \leq 50,000$)



Impact of Proposed Non-Urban Requirements

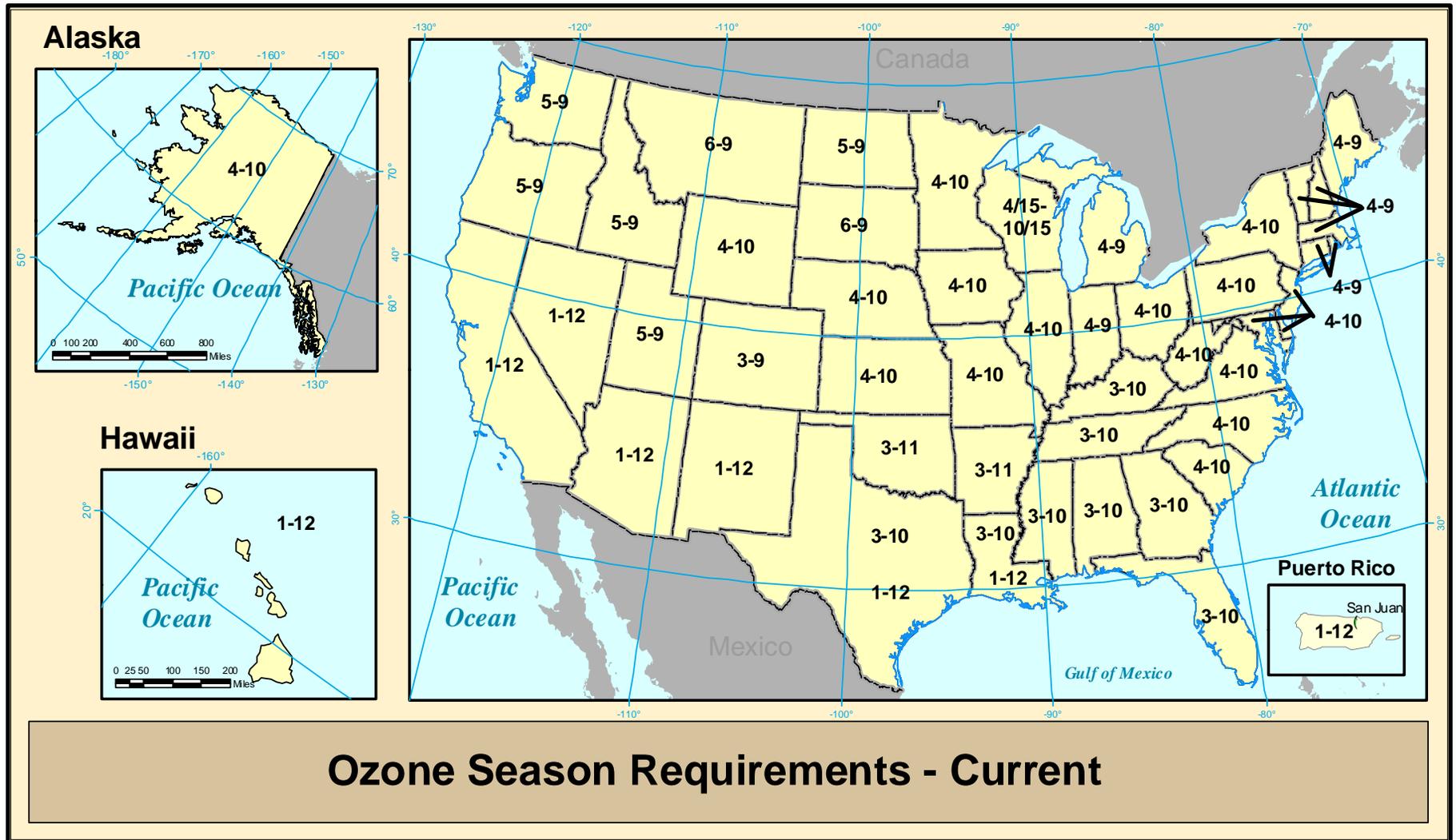
- Approximately 159 monitors would be required
 - Based on three monitors per State, D.C., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands
 - We believe that the actual number of new non-urban monitors will be considerably less due to proposed flexibility
 - States are likely to propose that existing non-urban monitors in the eastern U.S. are already appropriately located to meet objectives
- Implementation schedule assuming NFR in 2009:
 - Documentation in Annual Monitoring Network Plans – July 1, 2010
 - Full operation - January 1, 2011
 - Considering taking comment on 2-year deployment schedule

Monitoring in Non-Urban Areas – Proposed Flexibility

- States can do the following to meet proposed new requirements
 - Establish new monitors
 - Propose that appropriately sited existing non-urban monitors meet requirements
 - Relocate existing monitors (that are in excess of minimum requirements) according to 40 CFR part 58 requirements (with R.A. approval)
 - Propose that CASTNET or NPS monitors be utilized to meet State requirements (with R.A. approval and documentation of compliance with applicable monitoring regulations)
 - Request that R.A. grant deviation from requirements in certain cases where flexibility is appropriate, e.g.
 - One monitor meeting multiple objectives
 - A remote or isolated area without significant local pollution sources or likelihood of being impacted by transport of O₃ precursors from another area
 - Lack of non-urban location(s) in a small area subject to requirements (e.g., District of Columbia)

Monitoring in Non-Urban Areas – Charge Questions

- *We are considering a new requirement that each State operate a minimum of three non-urban ozone monitors to meet certain objectives. Considering the stated objectives of the non-urban ozone monitoring requirements, is three required monitors per state sufficient?*
- *What factors should be considered in the siting of ozone monitors to assess impacts on ozone sensitive vegetation in national parks, wilderness areas, and other ecosystems?*
- *In addition to the objectives that have been described for non-urban ozone monitors, what other objectives should be considered in the final network design? How would the consideration of additional objectives, if any, effect the minimum number of non-urban required monitors?*
- *We believe that States should have the option of designating that existing non-urban ozone monitors that are potentially operated by another agency (e.g., CASTNET monitors operated by the National Park Service) be utilized for meeting certain non-urban minimum monitoring requirements. What factors should States use to determine if such monitors are appropriate to include in their networks?*
- *Current ozone monitoring regulations (described in Appendix E of 40 CFR part 58) include requirements for station and probe siting (e.g., vertical distance of inlets, set-back distances from roadways). Are these requirements (that have been developed for urban monitors) appropriate for non-urban ozone monitors? What changes, if any, should be considered?*



O₃ Monitoring Season – Basis of Analysis

- Utilized plentiful year-round O₃ monitoring sites (approximately 45 percent of network)
- Analysis used data (between 2004-2006) from months falling outside of current required O₃ season:
 - Frequency of exceedances of revised NAAQS (8-hour average > 0.075 ppm)
 - Frequency of occurrences of daily maximum concentrations \geq 0.060 ppm. Corresponds to threshold for revised Moderate Air Quality Index level
- Frequency analysis validated by statistical prediction based on relationship between daily maximum 8-hour O₃ concentration and certain meteorological variables.¹

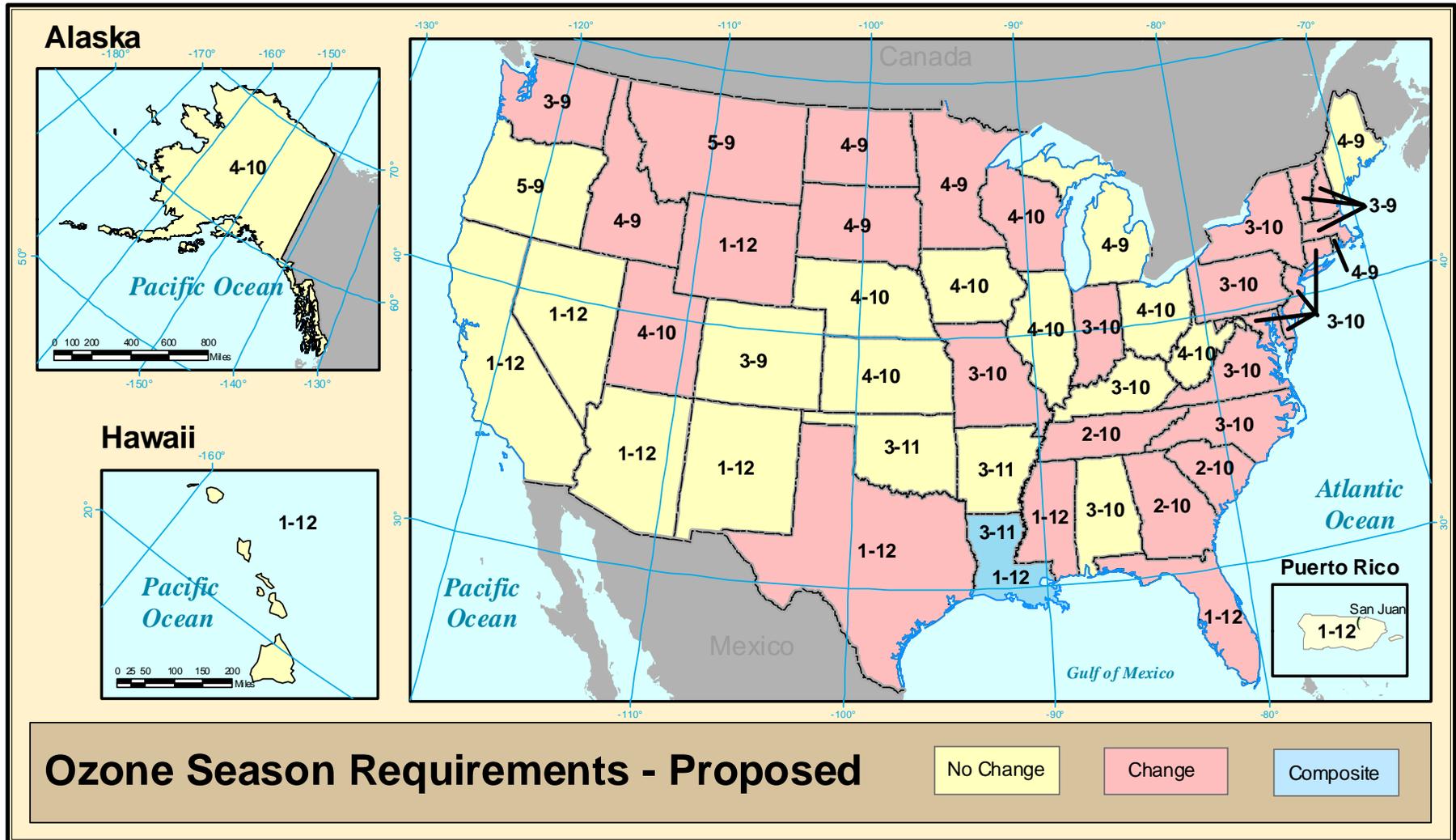
¹ Camalier, L., Cox, B., and Dolwick, P., 2007. The effects of meteorology on O₃ in urban areas and their use in assessing O₃ trends. *Atmospheric Environment* 41, 7127-7137
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O₃ Monitoring Season – Analysis Results

- Eight states experienced out-of-season exceedances of 8-hour average 0.075 ppm NAAQS during 2004-2006
 - Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Vermont, Wyoming
 - These exceedances were limited in nature and occurred just before start of required season (except for Wyoming)
- 32 states experienced out-of-season occurrences of 8-hour average ≥ 0.060 ppm (Moderate AQI)
 - Highest frequency: Florida, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

O₃ Monitoring Season – Summary of Proposed Changes

- No change for 23 states and 4 territories
- Increase 1 month for 19 states:
 - Delaware, D.C., Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana (by AQCR), Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin
- Increase 2 months for 6 states:
 - Connecticut, Indiana, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Washington
- Increase 4 months for 3 states:
 - Florida, Mississippi, Texas (by AQCR)
- Increase 5 months for Wyoming
- Decrease 1 month for Minnesota



O₃ Monitoring Season – Other Proposed Requirements

- NCore stations proposed to be January – December regardless of location
- Deadline – revised season requirements proposed to be effective in 2010 for existing sites based on NFR completed in 2009

O₃ Monitoring Season – Charge Questions

- We are considering changes to the required ozone monitoring seasons based on analyses of the patterns of ozone exceedances and occurrences of the Moderate level of the Air Quality Index, during periods outside of the currently required seasons. What other factors should be considered, if any, in the determination of the length of the required monitoring season for each State?*
- We believe that ozone monitors that are located at NCore stations should be operated on a year-round monitoring schedule. Under what circumstances might it be appropriate to require year-round monitoring at other stations beside NCore?*
- We are considering that changes to the required ozone monitoring season be applicable to existing monitors beginning in 2010, one year ahead of the deployment schedule for newly required ozone monitors. Is this schedule reasonable for existing monitors?*