

Review of the O₃ NAAQS: Schedule and Process

Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee Meeting
CASAC Ozone Panel
September 11-13, 2012



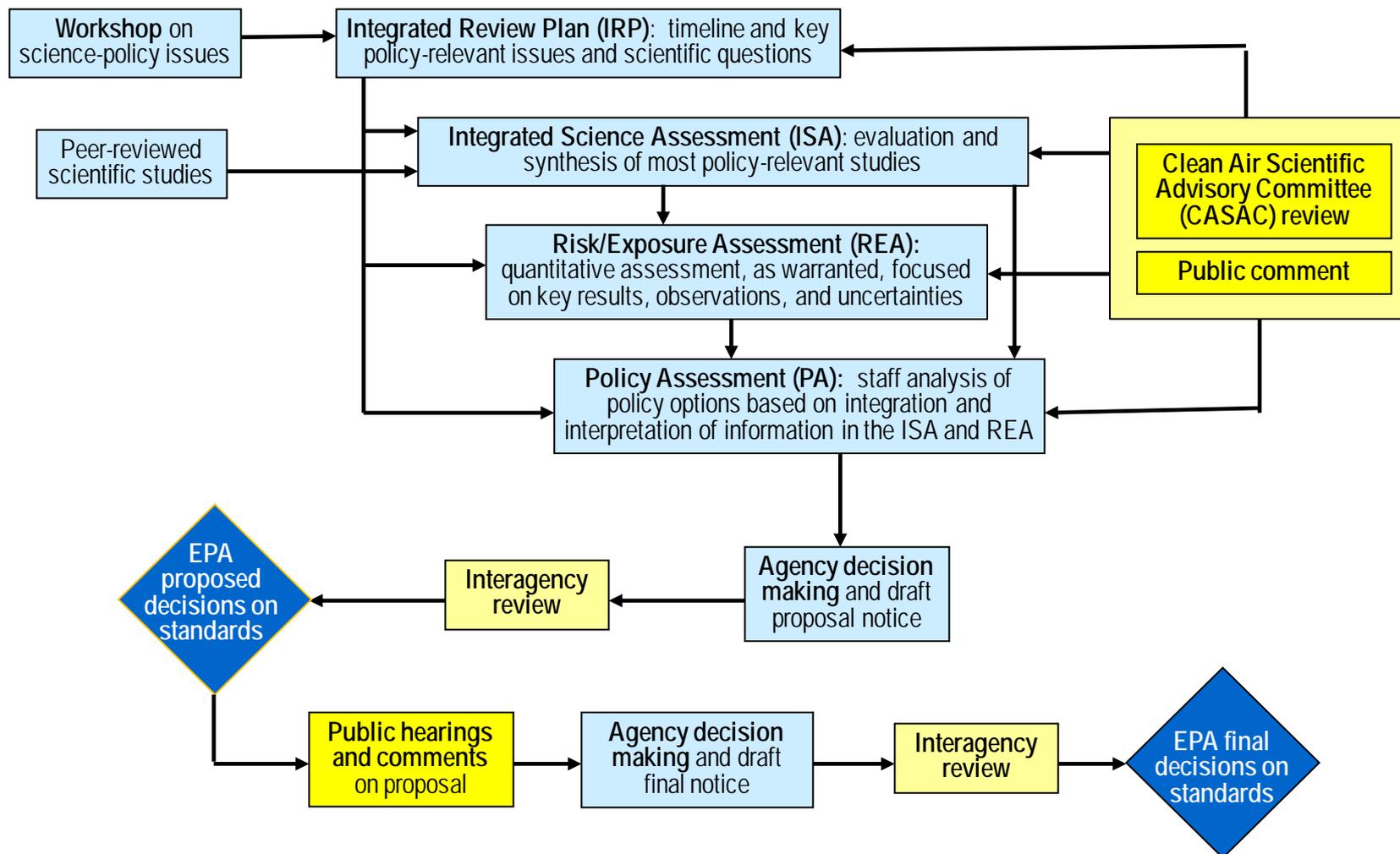


Anticipated Schedule

Stage of review	Major milestones	Schedule
Integrated Science Assessment (ISA)	1 st Draft ISA : Document released for CASAC and public review	Mar 2011
	CASAC meeting on 1 st Draft ISA	May 2011
	2 nd Draft ISA: Document released for CASAC and public review	Sept 2011
	CASAC meeting on 2 nd Draft ISA	Jan 2012
	3 rd Draft ISA: Document released for CASAC and public review	June 2012
	CASAC meeting on 3rd Draft ISA	Sept 2012
	Final ISA	Dec 2012
Risk/Exposure Assessments (REAs)	Scope and Methods Plans: Document released for CASAC and public review	Apr 2011
	CASAC meeting on Scope and Methods Plans	May 2011
	1 st Draft REAs: Document released for CASAC and public review	July 2012
	CASAC meeting on 1st Draft REAs	Sept 2012
	2 nd Draft REAs: Document released for CASAC and public review	Late Winter 2013
	CASAC meeting on 2 nd Draft REAs	Spring 2013
	Final REAs	Summer 2013
Policy Assessment (PA) and Rulemaking	1 st Draft PA: Document released for CASAC and public review	Aug 2012
	CASAC meeting on 1st Draft PA	Sept 2012
	2 nd Draft PA: Document released for CASAC and public review	Late Winter 2013
	CASAC meeting on 2 nd Draft PA	Spring 2013
	Final PA	Summer 2013
	Proposed Rule	Dec 2013
	Final Rule	Sept 2014



NAAQS Review Process





National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

- EPA required to review (and revise as appropriate) each NAAQS and the underlying science on a 5-year cycle, with review and advice from the Clean Air Act Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC)
- Different considerations apply in setting the NAAQS than in implementing them
 - Setting NAAQS: health and environmental effects
 - Implementing NAAQS: account for cost, technical feasibility, time needed to attain, source contribution



Implementing a National Ambient Air Quality Standard

- After a NAAQS is revised, EPA embarks on a multi-year process to:
 - Designate “nonattainment” areas based on 3 years of air quality data (within 2-3 years from promulgation of final NAAQS)
 - Require states to submit State Implementation Plans (SIPs) containing control strategies necessary to reach attainment with revised NAAQS and/or reduce contribution to downwind nonattainment
 - Require areas to come into attainment with the standards “as expeditiously as practicable,” but no later than the attainment date specified by the classification (ranging from 3 -20 years after designation depending on severity of problem)
- Existing policies provide for special treatment of air quality data influenced by exceptional events (e.g., stratospheric ozone intrusions, wildfires) and international transport (i.e., CAA section 179B), each of which contribute to background ozone