

Air Quality Management Work Group Planning Meeting

Co-Chair: Greg Green, EPA/OAQPS

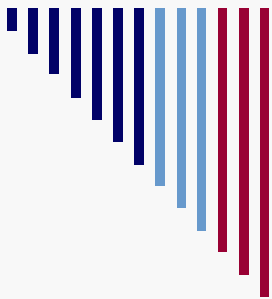
Co-Chair: Janet McCabe, IN DEM/OAQ

June 23, 2004



Air Quality Management Work Group

- Purpose - Evaluate NAS report and recommend to the CAAAC improvements to the air quality management program
 - Today's meeting:
 - Define the process and schedule
 - Identify work group and sub-groups
 - Lay out potential program areas for consideration
 - Solicit feedback from CAAAC members
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Proposed Organizational Structure

Clean Air Act Advisory Committee

Air Quality Management Work Group

Co-chair: Greg Green, Dep. Dir., EPA, Office of Air Quality Planning & Standards (OAQPS)

Co-chair: Janet McCabe, Asst. Comm., Office of Air Quality, IN Dept. of Environmental Management

Federal/State Roles & Improving the SIP Process Sub-Work Group

Co-chair: Lydia Wegman, Div. Dir., EPA, OAQPS, Air Quality Strategies & Standards Division,

Co-chair: David Shaw, Dir., NY Dept. of Environmental Conservation, Div. of Air Resources

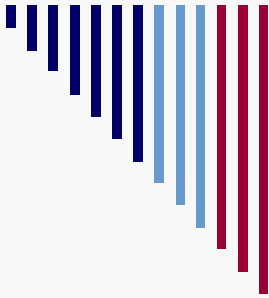
- SIP processes
- Regional/National strategies
- Multipollutant assessment
- Eco-system protection

Science & Technology Sub-Work Group

Co-chair: Peter Tsigotis, Div. Dir., EPA, OAQPS, Emission Monitoring & Analysis Division.

Co-chair: Mike Koerber, Ex. Dir., Lake Michigan Air Directors Consortium

- Emission inventories
- Emission monitoring (e.g., CEMS)
- Modeling
- Eco-system protection



Key Milestones

Proposed Work Group Meetings	Mid-July 2004 August 13, 2004 September 9-10, 2004
Draft Recommendations to CAAAC	October 15, 2004
CAAAC Conference Call	October 20, 2004
Draft Report to CAAAC	December 1, 2004
CAAAC Meeting	December 16-17, 2004
Final Report to EPA	January 14, 2005



Federal/State Roles & Improving the SIP Process Sub-Work Group

Co-Chair: Lydia Wegman, EPA/OAQPS

Co-Chair: Dave Shaw, NY Dept. of Environmental Conservation

Chuck Collett – National Association of Home Builders

Pam Giblin – Baker Botts, LLP

Lisa Gomez – Sempra Energy

Charles Goodman – Southern Company Generation

Ned Helme – Center for Clean Air Policy

Carter Keithley – Heart, Patio & Barbecue Association

Pat Mariella – Gila River Indian Community

Dennis McLerran – Puget Sound Clean Air Agency

Mark Morford – Stoel Rives, LLP

Chuck Mueller – Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Vickie Patton – Environmental Defense

Jim Scherer - Denver Regional Air Quality Council

Dick Wilson – National Environmental Strategies

Catherine Witherspoon – California Air Resources Board

Bob Wyman – Latham & Watkins, LLP



Federal/State Roles & Improving the SIP Process Sub-Work Group

- **Charge:** To examine ways to develop a more integrated SIP process and to assess the most appropriate roles for the different levels of government. Including actions EPA, State/Local agencies, Tribes, industry, and the environmental community can take on a local, regional, and national level to improve the SIP process.
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Federal/State Roles & Improving the SIP Process Sub-Work Group

- **Selected Recommendations of National Academy of Sciences Report**
 - Transform the SIP process into a more dynamic and collaborative performance-oriented, multipollutant air quality management plan process
 - Expand national and multi-state performance-oriented control strategies to support local, state, and tribal efforts
 - Develop an integrated program for criteria pollutants and hazardous air pollutants
 - Enhance protection of ecosystems and other aspects of public welfare
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Federal/State Roles & Improving the SIP Process Sub-Work Group

□ Roles for Different Levels of Government

- State
- Local
- Tribal
- Federal

□ Roles for Multi-State Organizations

- How can we build support within individual regions?
 - What technical analysis should multi-State organizations perform?
 - Should we expand mandate of RPOs beyond regional haze?
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Federal/State Roles & Improving the SIP Process Sub-Work Group

□ Improve the SIP Process

- Make SIP process more effective, efficient, less burdensome
 - Address multiple pollutants
 - Develop ideas to streamline the process
 - Engage in communication, education activities to build support for newer pollutants (i.e., fine particles, regional haze, some toxics)
 - Identify appropriate control strategies
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Possible Pilot Efforts

No disapprovals to OMB

Establish a de minimis level for SIP Revisions

Streamline the processing of de minimis SIP revisions by
Issuing “letter approvals” for them signed by the RAs

Allow industry to substitute emission reduction controls
for more flexible strategies



Federal/State Roles & Improving the SIP Process Sub-Work Group

□ National Consistency versus Flexibility

- Consider innovative approaches in the SIP process
 - Examine state supported voluntary programs
 - Address regional variation: Is it desirable?
 - Improve coordination: How do EPA and States work together more effectively?
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Federal/State Roles & Improving the SIP Process Sub-Work Group

- Ecosystem Protection
 - Consider secondary NAAQS & other ways to provide ecosystem protection
 - Coordinate with Science and Technology Sub-work group
 - Organizational Question
 - Do we need a separate multi-pollutant group?
 - Division of labor between State/Local issues vs. regional/national issues
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National and Regional Strategies

□ **Selected Recommendations of National Academy of Sciences Report**

1. Federal emission-control measures ease State/local burden of attaining and maintaining NAAQS.
 2. Several early gains from rate-based federal pollution controls have been offset by growth and other factors and not promoted innovation.
 3. Often federal mobile and stationary source controls cover new sources and do not address existing sources that are causing nonattainment.
 4. Cap-and-trade has provided a highly cost-effective approach to reducing emissions and preventing them from increasing at national and regional levels that could have further useful applications.
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National and Regional Strategies

□ **Topics to be Addressed:**

- Significant Federal actions within next 3-5 years under the existing Clean Air Act to help States attain/ maintain compliance with the NAAQS in the next 5-10 years.
 - Approaches to address areas of Federal action identified under the above issue; make recommendations on viable options for EPA to investigate further.
 - Research/categorize types of approaches to air emissions control; consider the general advantages/disadvantages of each.
 - Consider different types of emissions controls through standards covering pollutants contributing to nonattainment with the NAAQS; how these rules could be more effective.
 - Encourage innovative approaches to compliance.
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Science & Technology Sub-Work Group

Co-Chair: Peter Tsirigotis, EPA/OAQPS

Co-Chair: Mike Koerber, Lake Michigan Air

Potential participants:

To be determined



Science & Technology Sub-Work Group

- **Selected Recommendations of National Academy of Sciences Report**
 - No comprehensive program to track emissions and emission trends accurately, resulting in an inability to verify claimed reductions in emissions resulting from implementation of the CAA.
 - National network dominated by urban sites limits ability to address important issues, such as documenting national air quality trends and assessing exposure of ecosystems to air pollution.
 - Predictive capabilities and usefulness of models to air quality policy-makers are limited by availability and quality of data needed on meteorological conditions and emissions
 - AQM system has not invested adequate resources in assessing exposure, relying instead on surrogates, such as attainment of NAAQS to achieve benefits
 - AQM system has not developed a method and program to independently document improvements in health and welfare outcomes achieved from improvements in air quality
 - Programs to systematically collect information on costs of implementation of the CAA have been inconsistently funded and have been limited in ability to independently validate company estimates of compliance costs
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Science & Technology Sub-Work Group

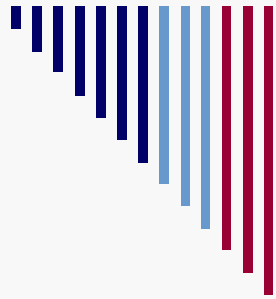
- **Findings can be subsumed under three areas of focus:**
 - Target most significant exposures, risks and uncertainties
 - Take integrated multipollutant approach to evaluate multiple pollutants and their interactions.
 - Establish performance-oriented system to evaluate progress on a continuous or regular periodic basis, improving associations between improvements and health and welfare outcomes.
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Science & Technology Sub-Work Group

□ **Topics to be Addressed:**

- Information and analyses to enable EPA and States to identify and evaluate the most probable areas of residual nonattainment, sources of emissions, opportunities for additional control, and relative efficiencies among them.
 - Improving characterization of nonattainment on a regional scale to better account for and address pollutant origins/fates to guide the control strategy development process
 - Refining approaches to assess transport, deposition and ambient concentrations of air pollution, and link them to ecological and other welfare exposures and effects.
 - Analytical methods and tools to support integrated multipollutant prioritization and management of risks, including pollutant interactions and optimizing control strategies for multiple pollutant benefits.
 - Techniques and sources of information for evaluating and tracking emissions, air quality, exposures, health and welfare outcomes, and economic impacts to assess and document the effectiveness of control strategies.
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Air Quality Management Work Group

Other Issues

Next Steps
