

Tribal Air News

July 2016

Southern Ute Tribe Receives Clean Air Excellence Award

By Wilda Anagal, Intern,
Office of Air and Radiation

On June 28, 2016, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe Air Quality Program received an award during the EPA's Clean Air Excellence Award ceremony held in Washington, DC, for successfully implementing its Clean Air Act (CAA) Title V Operating Permit program.

The Clean Air Excellence Awards are given to state, local, tribal, and private sector programs in five categories of activity that improve air quality, including technology development, public education, and transportation. The Southern Ute Tribe was one of the recipients recognized for implementing a Title V operating permit



program, accepting over 33 permits from the EPA and conducting 27 of their own permit inspections since 2014. So far, this is the first and only approved Part 70 air quality program in Indian country (Navajo has delegation of Part 71).

The Southern Ute Indian Reservation is located on the San Juan Basin of southwest Colorado and is the center of natural gas

production. To improve the air quality for tribal members and residents within the reservation, tribal members worked with the state of Colorado to direct air quality policy and develop air pollution source regulations. This increased interaction led by the regulated community along with more frequent CAA compliance inspections, resulted in reduced criteria and hazardous air pollutant emissions. The program sets an example for other tribes interested in implementing sustainable air quality programs, and the Tribe hopes its program can be a model for others.

Congratulations to the Southern Ute Indian Tribe!



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Asthma Awareness

By Haley Lohr, OAQPS Intern

May was Asthma Awareness Month, in which the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency spotlighted simple ways people can help prevent asthma attacks. Asthma, a chronic respiratory disease, does not yet have a cure. However, it can be controlled through medical treatment and management

Things that make asthma worse are called triggers. Triggers can be inside your home and school.



DO YOU KNOW YOUR ASTHMA TRIGGERS?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dust Mites | <input type="checkbox"/> Pollen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mold | <input type="checkbox"/> Cold Air |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Secondhand Smoke | <input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory Infections |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pet Dander | <input type="checkbox"/> Exercise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cockroaches | <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____ |

of environmental triggers. Common triggers of asthma include secondhand smoke, dust mites, molds, cockroaches and pests, pets, nitrogen dioxide, outdoor air pollution, chemical irritants, and wood smoke. Nearly 24 million Americans are affected by asthma, and 6 million of those Americans are children. Poor and minority children are disproportionately affected by the disease.

The EPA promotes the use of environmental management to prevent asthma attacks. This includes the development of asthma action plans by parents, caregivers, and healthcare professionals. There are a variety of tools to help create asthma action plans. This includes information on [local air quality conditions](#), a [podcast series](#) discussing key

Work with your doctor to create an **ASTHMA PLAN** that works for you!



- Know and avoid triggers.
- Take medications as directed.
- Know what to do during an asthma attack.
- Keep emergency phone numbers handy.

strategies for reducing asthma's impact, [multimedia resources](#), and a smoke free homes [resource page](#). There is also a [Native American Asthma Radio Campaign](#) that tribes can order and promote for their area to help prevent asthma attacks in Native American children.

For more information on asthma and environmental control strategies, please visit the EPA [asthma homepage](#).

U.S. Global Change Research Program Seeks Public Comment

The U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) seeks public comment on the proposed content and scope of the Fourth National Climate Assessment (NCA4). Refer to the current [Federal Register Notice](#) for the proposed NCA4 outline and supplementary information. General topics on which public comment is requested, in addition to the proposed outline, include: 1) ways to make the assessment information accessible and useful to multiple audiences; 2) the specific types of detailed information at regional scales that would be most useful; 3) suggestions for how to best describe risks and impacts, as well as potential opportunities to reduce those risks and impacts on sectors of the economy as well as natural and social systems; 4) suggestions for new approaches to topics addressed in previous assessments; and 5) suggestions regarding overarching themes that NCA4 should consider addressing. Please submit comments at <https://contribute.globalchange.gov/>. Comments will be accepted through **Friday, July 29, 2016**.

Introducing the School Indoor Air Quality Assessment Mobile App

The key to maintaining good indoor air quality (IAQ) is to conduct regular walkthrough assessments of your school facilities. The [School IAQ Assessment mobile app](#) is a “one-stop shop” for accessing EPA’s comprehensive school IAQ Management guidance and detailed walkthrough assessment checklists that address critical building-related environmental health issues such as: ventilation; cleaning and maintenance; environmental asthma triggers; radon; and integrated pest management. Schools that want to develop, sustain or reinvigorate their IAQ management programs can use this tool to identify and prioritize IAQ

improvements. The School IAQ Assessment mobile app complements existing IAQ management programs and can become the central tracking mechanism schools and districts use to organize building assessments and prioritize IAQ improvements.

To get started:

DOWNLOAD THE APP– Internet access is required, access [How to Get Started](#) to review different set-up options, download on your smart device.

ASSESS YOUR SCHOOL– Conduct a walkthrough using the [Walkthrough Inspection Checklist](#), submit completed checklist to your IAQ coordinator for review and any follow-up action.



DISCOVER– The checklist will identify IAQ concerns and validate good IAQ practices. Recommendations are generated by the app.

LEARN MORE– The app includes other resources from the [IAQ Tools for Schools Action Kit](#) and the [Energy Savings Plus Health: Indoor Air Quality Guidelines for School Building Upgrades](#).

New! **ASSESS SO YOU CAN ADDRESS IAQ IN YOUR SCHOOL**

Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools Action Kit

IAQ Tools Kit

- IAQ Checklist
- Walkthrough
- IEP
- Cleaning & Maintenance
- Radon Solution
- Radon Guide
- Energy Efficiency

Introducing EPA's School IAQ Assessment Mobile App

Environmental Justice Tools

By Haley Lohr, OAQPS Intern

Are you aware that the EPA has free tools that communities can use to support analysis of equitable development and environmental justice? [EJ Screen](#) and the [National Equity Atlas](#) are two online tools that can be used to advance equity in development practices. EJ Screen is a mapping and screening tool developed by the EPA to better meet the Agency's responsibilities related to the protection of public health and environment. The National Equity Atlas is a comprehensive data resource that is designed to track, measure, and make the case for inclusive growth.

EJ Screen was developed as a product that addresses the goals of Plan EJ 2014 and Executive Order 12898 - Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations. The EPA recognized the need and opportunity to develop a nationally consistent tool that

can be used to understand environmental and demographic characteristics of locations throughout the United States. The tool is designed to be user-friendly so that it can be utilized by the EPA, governmental partners, and the public. The tool is a balance between simple, screening-level information and high-quality data. EJ Screen can help users identify key areas that may have minority and/or low income populations, potential environmental quality issues, a combination of environmental and demographic indicators that is greater than usual, or other factors that are of interest. The information this tool provides can help to support educational programs, grant writing, community awareness efforts, and many other projects.

The National Equity Atlas was developed as a tool to create a more equitable, sustainable, and resilient economy. The

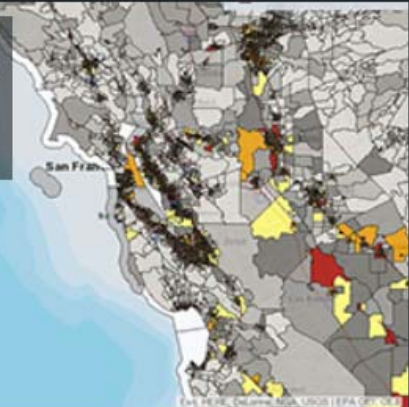
tool tracks, measures, and makes the case for inclusive growth nationwide. Data in the atlas includes demographic change, racial and economic inclusion, and potential economic gains from racial equity for the largest 100 cities, largest 150 regions, all 50 states, and the United States as a whole. This information can be used to help understand how one's community demographics are changing, assess how well a community's diverse population can participate in its economic vitality, build a

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Environmental Justice

Our new EJSCREEN tool helps you understand environmental and health burdens in communities. [Check out EJSCREEN!](#)



Environmental Justice Tools Cont.

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shared understanding of why and how much equity matters to your community's future, and inform the development of policies, plans, strategies, business models, and investments to advance equitable growth.

Both of these tools are free and available to the public. They also have highly informative websites to teach users exactly how the tools work and examples of past projects that have incorporated the tools.

For more information on Environmental Justice, visit <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice>.

OTAQ's New Tools

The Office of Transportation and Air Quality (OTAQ) has developed fun, new tools that let you pick the fuels, technology and other strategies that can be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) from driving decades from now—all the way out to the year 2050.

They have recently added a new "[Down the Road](#)" section that shows what the future of transportation and goods movement may look like. Here are a few things that you will find:

- "[Choose a Path to Lower GHG Passenger Travel](#)" *Web Tool*. An interactive game that lets you choose your own GHG reduction target for 2050. You then get to pick from various options to meet your goal. Can your car (or bike) make it across the bridge? Rotate the tire to increase fuel economy, click on the pump to

change fuels, and select from a menu of different travel strategies that can reduce emissions.



- "[What if?](#)" *Papers*. This series of papers show how greater use of existing and future technology, fuels and strategies may lower greenhouse gas emissions significantly. From online grocery shopping to cars running on garbage fumes, EPA asks, "What if..."



In addition, the [Green Vehicle Guide](#) website uses videos, infographics and other interactive features to explain vehicle emissions, advanced technology, alternative fuels, and the effects of driver behavior. The site also allows consumers to search for the cleanest vehicle that meets their needs via the [SmartWay vehicle search](#) function.

First-of-its-Kind National Needs Assessment for Indoor Air Quality in Indian Country

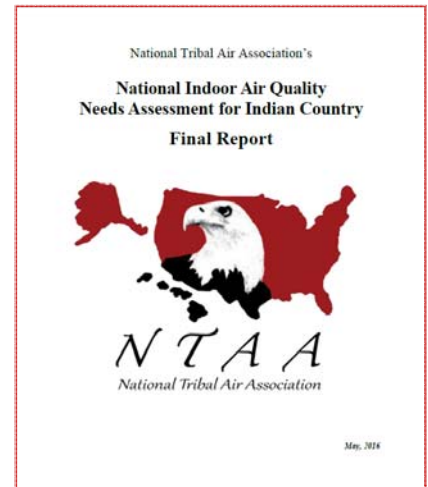
By Andy Bessler
National Tribal Air Association

During the National Tribal Forum on Air Quality last month, the National Tribal Air Association (NTAA) released their *National Indoor Air Quality Needs Assessment for Indian Country*. The report summarizes indoor air quality data provided by over 80 federally recognized tribes and is the first known national Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) needs assessment for tribal communities. NTAA produced this Needs Assessment to provide federal and tribal policy makers with a national snapshot and better understanding of the IAQ needs of tribal communities. On average, Americans spend as much as 90 percent of their time indoors, where levels of air pollutants can be 100 times higher than outside levels. Poor indoor air quality poses serious health risks, including cancer, asthma, heart disease, and early development of dementia.

Tribal communities face high risk from these impacts as many live with poor housing conditions that expose them to high concentrations of indoor air pollutants.

Key findings from the report include:

- A majority of the tribes that responded have IAQ issues that need to be addressed, but a lack of funding is preventing tribes from administering IAQ programs.
- Federal IAQ grants lack flexibility to meet unique tribal requests and fail to address the lack of administrative capacity of many tribes to meet the grant requirements.
- The most common IAQ priority reported by participating tribes is mold, followed closely by asthma/chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
- More data is required to gain a complete national scope of IAQ issues in tribal communities.



The NTAA is a leading voice for tribal air quality issues and policies. NTAA serves over 100 member tribes, and works to advance air quality management policies and programs consistent with the needs, interests, and unique legal status of American Indian and Alaska Native communities.

*To read the *National Indoor Air Quality Needs Assessment for Indian Country*, please visit www.ntaatribalair.org.*

For more information, please contact Andy Bessler at (928) 523-0526 or andy.bessler@nau.edu.

Volkswagen and Tribes

On June 28, 2016, Volkswagen entered into a multi-billion dollar settlement to partially resolve alleged Clean Air Act violations based on the sale of 2.0 liter diesel engines that were equipped with software designed to cheat on federal emissions tests, known as “defeat devices.” The proposed settlement, lodged in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, is subject to a 30-day public comment period and final court approval. Information on submitting comments is available at the [Department of Justice website](http://www.epa.gov/vw). For more detailed information and how this may affect you or your tribe, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/vw>.

Climate Change and the Health of Indigenous Peoples

By: Brittany Whited (ORISE Research Fellow) and Lesley Jantarasami (OAP)

The U.S. Global Change Research Program has released a new report, *The Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health in the United States: A Scientific Assessment*. This assessment strengthens and expands our understanding of climate-related health impacts by providing detailed information on climate-related health burdens in the United States. The report draws from a large body of scientific peer-reviewed research and other publicly available sources and was extensively reviewed by the public and scientific experts.

The findings help Americans understand our changing health risks so that future threats from climate change can be identified and addressed. The assessment explores how social characteristics like income and occupation, as well as



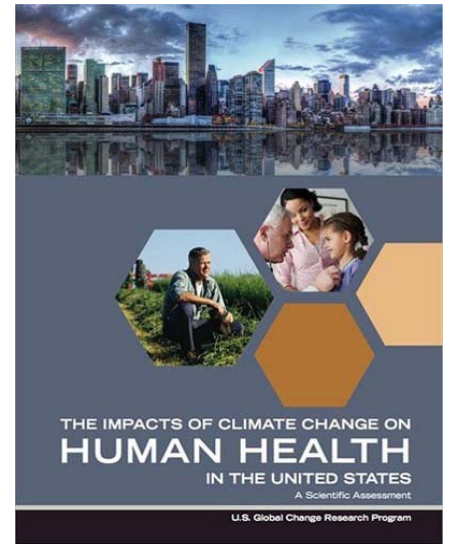
other factors like age, health, and way of life can make some groups more vulnerable to health impacts from climate change. Of particular concern for the health of Indigenous people is that climate change threatens food, water, air, infrastructure, and cultural identity.

The report highlights several health impacts of climate change for Indigenous people, including:

Food - Climate change will make it harder for tribes to access safe and nutritious food, including traditional foods important to many tribes' cultural practices (For related information, see chapters 7 and 9).

Water - Many tribes already lack access to safe drinking water and wastewater treatment in their communities. Climate change is expected to increase health risks associated with water quality problems like contamination and may reduce availability of water (For related information, see chapters 6 and 9).

Air - Climate change is expected to increase health risks associated with poor air quality, worsening asthma, allergies, chronic obstructive pulmonary



disease and other respiratory conditions. In Indigenous populations, rates of these illnesses are higher than those of other racial and ethnic groups (For related information, see chapters 3 and 9).

Infrastructure - Climate change threatens property, roads, buildings, and other infrastructure, especially in tribal communities that are already dealing with poor infrastructure. Increasing frequency or intensity of extreme weather events can damage electricity, water, communication, and transportation systems, which are important to maintaining access to health care and emergency response services (For related information, see chapters 4 and 9).

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Climate Change and the Health of Indigenous Peoples Continued

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Cultural identity - Climate change threatens sacred ceremonial and cultural practices through changing the availability of culturally relevant plant and animal species. (For related information, see chapter 9).

The overall findings underscore the significance of the growing risk climate change poses to human health in the United States.

The report can be found at health2016.globalchange.gov.

The EPA created a series of factsheets based on the report, available at: www3.epa.gov/climatechange/impacts/health/factsheets.

Tribal Air Quality Monitor Study

The Office of Air and Radiation with special assistance from the Tribal Air Monitoring Support (TAMS) center conducted a study, in July 2015, of various types of monitoring networks. These monitoring networks are operating within and near tribal areas in Indian Country. The Tribal Air Quality Monitor Study identifies monitoring characteristics for 8,200 active monitors, calculating the mileage from each tribal area to its closest monitor among 14 monitoring networks. An analysis found 334 monitors operating in 92 tribal areas. National Ambient Air Quality Standard pollutants, ozone in particular, are most frequently monitored with no tribal areas having a National Air Toxics Trends Station (NATTS). Some monitoring sites may not be within tribal boundaries, but may serve as the most representative monitoring location for multiple tribal areas. The maps and data from the study serve as tools to assess the air monitoring network

The screenshot shows the EPA's AirData website. The header includes the EPA logo and navigation links. The main content area is titled 'AirData' and provides access to monitored air quality data. It features several interactive sections: 'Basic Information' (describing the data source), 'Visualize Data' (with options for AQI Plot, Tile Plot, Concentration Plot, and Concentration Map), 'Download Data' (for downloading daily or raw data), and 'Interactive Map' (for viewing monitoring locations). A sidebar on the left contains a scrollable menu with a home icon at the top and a downward arrow at the bottom.

on or near tribal areas for potential resource prioritization efforts by monitoring programs. EPA encourages use of the data and mapping tools in this study to further future air monitoring efforts.

Use the scroll buttons on the left side of the Web page to access the different menu options: Air Monitor Locations; Tribal Areas with Monitors; Monitor "Hubs"; Average Distance to Air Monitors; and List of Monitor Equipment. For more information, visit <https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=7dc1a7f9e9f347ecb5acb5efde2c99d1>.

Two New Village Green Locations

On April 13, 2016, Acting EPA Region 5 Administrator, Robert Kaplan, joined students and teachers at Jane Addams Elementary School on Chicago's Southeast Side to showcase EPA's newest Village Green Station – a wind and solar-powered air monitoring bench. Students at Jane Addams School will also pilot EPA's new AirMapper – a small, portable air sensor kit.

"EPA's Village Green Station and the new AirMapper are great tools to help Jane Addams students and Southeast Side residents learn about local air quality issues," Kaplan said. "The more people know about the air they breathe, the better-equipped they are to take steps to protect their health and their community."



**Southeast Chicago
Jane Addams Elementary School**

On April 28, 2016, a second Village Green Station was unveiled at the Connecticut Science Center in downtown Hartford, Connecticut.

"EPA is very proud to install a Village Green Station here in downtown Hartford. This exciting resource will help students and other visitors to the Science Center learn about local air quality issues," said Curt Spalding, Regional Administrator of EPA's New England office. "Giving people accurate information about the air they breathe helps them make informed decisions about protecting their own health and that of their family and community."

"The Village Green project is a community-based initiative to provide the benefits of new, real-time monitoring technology so residents and citizen scientists can learn more about local air quality," said Robert Klee, Commissioner, Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection. "The goal of the project is to provide people with information about local air quality and engage them in greater air pollution awareness."

"The American Lung Association applauds the EPA for its efforts to educate



the public about air quality and health," said Jeff Seyler, President and CEO of the American Lung Association of the Northeast. "The Village Green Station will be an important educational tool for local residents especially on days with high pollution. For the millions of Connecticut residents who are at risk from poor air quality, this initiative is a breath of fresh air."

EPA's Village Green Stations are park bench structures with built-in air monitors which measure ozone and particle pollution along with weather conditions. The bench is made from recycled materials and features solar panels and a wind turbine. Current data about local air quality is displayed on a sign next to the bench and reported to www.airnow.gov/villagegreen. EPA's AirMapper uses miniature sensors to gauge particle pollution and weather conditions such as temperature and humidity.

Two New Village Green Locations Continued

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Air quality data collected by the AirMapper can be explored on EPA's **REal Time GeOspatial** data viewer (RETIGO) at www.epa.gov/retigo. Students will be able to design their own field studies using the AirMapper.

EPA has installed Village Green Stations at a total of seven locations across the nation to help people learn more about local air quality issues. The other locations are in Durham, NC; Philadelphia, PA; Washington, DC; Oklahoma City, OK, Kansas City, KS, and Chicago, IL.

For more information, visit EPA's Village Green project at www.epa.gov/villagegreen. And for more information about EPA's air research, visit www.epa.gov/air-research.



Hartford, Connecticut
Connecticut Science Center



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TAMS Center Updates

By Farshid Farsi
TAMS Center Co-Director

- ◇ Welcome to the TAMS Center, Kent Bartholomew. Kent started on May 2nd and is the new Equipment Manager. You can contact Kent at Bartholomew.Wallace@epa.gov
- ◇ Indoor Air Diagnostic equipment was loaned to the following tribes:
Manzanita; Navajo Nation; and La Jolla
- ◇ Ambient air monitoring equipment (ozone analyzers) was sent to the following tribes:
Catwaba; and La Jolla
- ◇ Santee Sioux Tribes received a EV-M 3 hand held particulate monitor for the burn season
- ◇ Nez Perce Tribe received 3 carbonyl samplers to conduct an air toxics study in the Lapwai community

Nancy Helm, Region 10, Retires

By Andra Bosneag, Region 10

On June 30th, Nancy Helm retired from EPA Region 10 after an outstanding career spanning 28 years.

After a couple of years in the Washington D.C. Office of Policy, Program, and Evaluation, Nancy came to work in Region 10 in the early nineties, serving as the Regional Indoor Air Program Coordinator, Special Assistant to the Regional Administrator, Washington State Air Coordinator, and Unit Manager for the Federal and Delegated Air Programs Unit. Since 2011 until her retirement, Nancy served as the Tribal Air Team Lead.

Throughout her career, Nancy constantly provided leadership support and mentoring, and built trusting, transparent relationships. Among her many accomplishments, she led a team of EPA and Senior Environmental Employment employees in implementing the Federal Air Rules for Reservations, administered a multi-million dollar grant program, and provided leadership and advocacy for the unique needs in Alaska Native Villages. Nationally, Nancy was well-respected and seen as an expert in tribal air quality. She valued and championed

transparency and integrity through her willingness to tackle challenging issues and ask difficult questions.

As a Tribal Team Lead, Nancy was highly impactful, given her mediation and leadership skills, advanced understanding of tribal work, and experience working across programs. According to Kris Ray, Air Quality Program Manager of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, "Nancy Helm was instrumental in the success of this air quality program by recognizing and acknowledging our needs and efforts. Nancy supported our projects and suggested improvements to keep them on target. I will miss Nancy's calmness and vast knowledge of Tribal air quality issues in Region 10 and hope she enjoys her retirement."

Nancy developed a regional tribal air program that is a strong foundation for the Agency's future work and left the team with a culture of fighting unwaveringly for

what is right. As a colleague and friend, Nancy was supportive and generous with her time and knowledge, infusing her team with endless energy and applying her tireless, positive attitude to any problem.

A bicycling enthusiast and avid outdoorswoman, Nancy is looking forward to more cycling and gardening, some volunteer work, and enjoying the gorgeous NW summer. Congratulations, Nancy. You are tremendously appreciated and deeply missed!



Petroleum Refinery Fenceline Monitoring

By Laura McKelvey, OAQPS

EPA is working with stakeholders including state, tribal and local air agencies to develop a webpage to display data related to the first-ever requirements to measure toxic air emissions at the fenceline of petroleum refineries. We are asking for your thoughts on how benzene data could be displayed, on the webpage, to better inform the public.

As a reminder, the petroleum refinery residual risk and technology review set standards to address air pollution requiring reductions from a number of refinery sources including emissions caused by leaky pipes, faulty valves, waste water ponds, and storage tanks. Emission leaks are a cause for concern to local communities because they represent a significant portion of the toxic air emissions from petroleum refineries and these emissions occur at the ground level where people may be more impacted.

As a result, industry is required to install monitoring systems to assess and collect data on the concentration of benzene at the refinery.

The data will be reported to EPA, reviewed for technical errors and then it will be posted on EPA's webpage. Industry is required to address emission leaks by controlling the sources of air emissions.

EPA held a series of webinars with a variety of stakeholders in late June 2016. These webinars provided an overview of EPA's 2015 rule to reduce air emissions from petroleum refineries and solicited input on how to display the information collected from fenceline monitors at refineries. We are now beginning to gather



stakeholder input to build a webpage that will be user-friendly for the public. We want your help in creating the webpage that accurately portrays the data and supporting information and helps support fenceline communities. We will continue to engage with you as we address the comments we have received.

For more information on the petroleum refinery rulemaking, visit: <https://www3.epa.gov/ttn/atw/petref.html>.

Webinar—How to Engage in the Title V Petitions Process

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing soon, changes to increase the transparency and understanding of the title V (operating permit) petition process. The proposal will identify what information should be included in a title V petition and provide direction for how to submit such a petition. This rule also proposes requirements and provides "recommended practices" for permitting authorities to ensure complete title V permit records, which some of the confusion to the public, the notice pres V petition in whole or in part.

**TO BE RESCHEDULED -
NEW DATE TO BE DETERMINED**

~~The webinar will be held, Thursday, August 11, 2016~~

~~1:00 pm – 2:00 pm, Eastern Standard Time~~

~~To join the webinar: <https://epawebconferencing.acms.com/titlev-petitions>~~

For more information on the Title V Program, visit <https://www.epa.gov/title-v-operating-permits>.

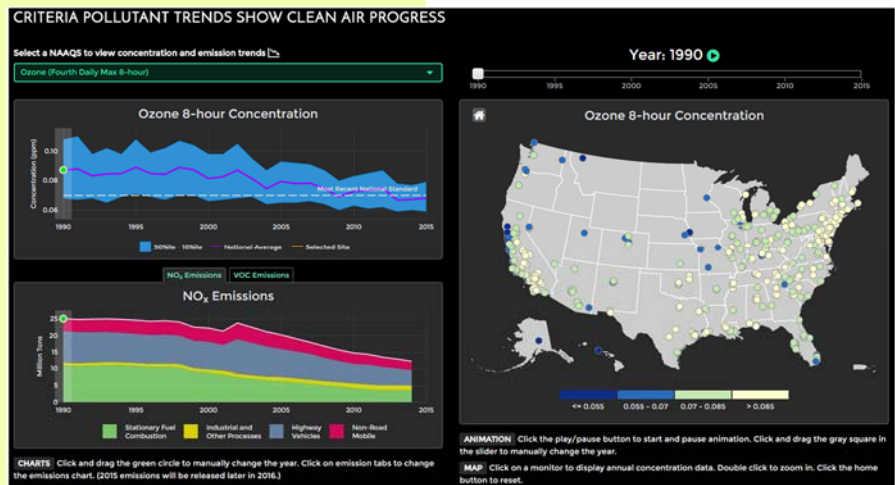
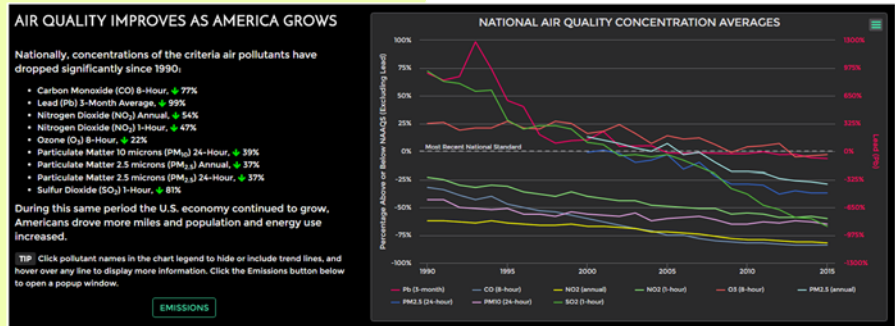
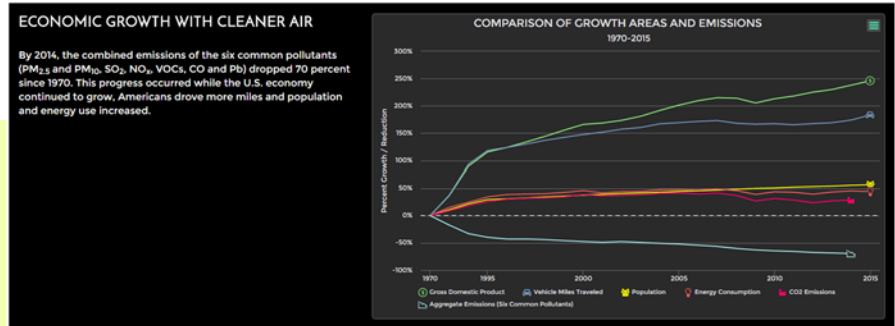
Explore EPA's Annual Air Trends Report 2016 Using a New Interactive Web Application

By Arthur Zuco, OAQPS

EPA's Office of Air and Radiation recently released its annual Air Trends Report 2016, which tracks air quality data and trends through 2015. The report is presented through an interactive web app featuring a suite of visualization tools that allow the user to:

- ◇ Compare key air emissions to gross domestic product, vehicle miles traveled, population, and energy consumption back to 1970.
- ◇ Take a closer look at how the number of days with unhealthy air has dropped since 2000 in 35 major US cities.
- ◇ Explore how air quality and emissions have changed through time and space for each of the common air pollutants.
- ◇ Check out air trends where you live.

Users will also be able to share this content across social media, with one-click access to Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Pinterest, and other major social media sites. The data shows that our nation's air continues to improve. EPA must continue work with our partners at the state, tribal and local levels to ensure healthy air for all communities.



[Explore the interactive air quality and emissions data update](#)

[Explore the new AirTrends website](#)

[Follow the agency's new EPAir twitter account](#)

Regulatory / Action Updates

The **Federal Plan Requirements for Sewage Sludge Incineration Units Constructed on or Before 10/14/10**, final rule was signed on 2/22/16. This final action implements the EPA's emission guidelines adopted on 3/21/11, in states that do not have an approved state plan implementing the emission guidelines in place by the effective date of this federal plan. The federal plan will result in emissions reductions of certain pollutants from all affected units covered. For more information: <https://www3.epa.gov/airtoxics/129/ssi/ssipg.html>.

The **final Rulemaking to Affirm Interim Amendments to Dates in Federal Implementation Plans Addressing Interstate Transport of Ozone and Fine Particulate Matter** was signed on 2/26/16 and published in the Federal Register at [81 FR 13275](https://www3.epa.gov/crossstaterule/). This rule affirms and makes permanent certain amendments previously made on an interim basis to the Code of Federal Regulations provisions implementing the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule. For more information: <https://www3.epa.gov/crossstaterule/>.

The **MATS Technical Correction** final rule was signed on 3/17/16, and published in the Federal Register 4/6/16, at [81 FR 20172](https://www3.epa.gov/mats/regulatory-actions-final-mercury-and-air-toxics-standards-mats-power-plants). This action finalizes the technical corrections that the EPA proposed on 2/17/15, to correct and clarify certain text of the EPA's regulations regarding the MATS rules. For more information: <https://www3.epa.gov/mats/regulatory-actions-final-mercury-and-air-toxics-standards-mats-power-plants>.

Determinations of Attainment by the Attainment Date, Extensions of the Attainment Date, and Reclassification of Several Areas for the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards final rule was signed on 4/11/16 and published in the Federal Register at [81 FR 26697](https://www3.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-04/documents/20160411factsheet.pdf). This final action determined attainment status of the 36 nonattainment areas classified as "Marginal" for the 2008 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The EPA determined that 17 areas attained the 2008 ozone standards by the July 20, 2015 attainment date. Eight areas did not attain the 2008 ozone standards by the attainment date, but they did qualify for a 1-year attainment date extension based on their 2014 monitored air quality data. Eleven areas did not attain the 2008 standards by the deadline, and do not qualify for an extension. These areas must be reclassified as "Moderate," and now have a due date of January 1, 2017, to submit their State Implementation Plan revisions. For more information: <https://www3.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-04/documents/20160411factsheet.pdf>.

Amendments Related to: Tier 3 Motor Vehicle Emission and Fuel Standards and 40 CFR Part 80 was signed on 4/12/16 and published in the Federal Register on 4/22/16 at [81 FR 23641](https://www3.epa.gov/otaq/tier3.htm). This rule takes final action on technical corrections and clarifications withdrawn from a previous direct final rule that amended previous provisions. These changes correct errors identified by commenters and provide more clarity in regulations to properly reflect the requirements established. For more information: <https://www3.epa.gov/otaq/tier3.htm>.

The correction memo to the **Federal Plan Requirements for Sewage Sludge Incineration Units Constructed on or Before October 14, 2010** was signed on 4/13/16. This is a technical correction to the Federal Plan that will implement the emission guidelines adopted on March 21, 2011, for states that do not have an approved state plan implementing the emission guidelines in place. For more information: <https://www3.epa.gov/airtoxics/129/ssi/ssipg.html>.

The **Supplemental Finding that it is Appropriate and Necessary to Regulate Hazardous Air Pollutants from Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units** was signed on 4/14/16 and published in the Federal Register at [81 FR 24419](https://www3.epa.gov/mats/regulatory-actions-final-mercury-and-air-toxics-standards-mats-power-plants). This finding confirms that it is appropriate to regulate air toxics, including mercury, from coal- and oil-fired electric utility steam generation units. The EPA has found that the cost of compliance with the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) is reasonable, and does not affect the ability for the electric power industry to provide reliable electric power to consumers at a reasonable cost. For more information: <https://www3.epa.gov/mats/regulatory-actions-final-mercury-and-air-toxics-standards-mats-power-plants>.

Regulatory / Action Updates Continued

Protection of Visibility: Amendments to Requirements for State Plans proposed rule was signed 4/25/16 and published in the Federal Register at [81 FR 26942](#). The EPA is proposing to revise the requirements states must follow in preparing and submitting implementation plans and progress reports for visibility impairment. For more information: <https://www.epa.gov/visibility/proposed-rulemaking-amendments-regulatory-requirements-state-regional-haze-plans>. *Comments are due by 8/10/16.*

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP): Site Remediation proposed rule was signed 5/2/16 and published in the Federal Register at [81 FR 29821](#). This action proposes to amend the rule by removing exemptions for site remediation activities performed under Comprehensive Environmental Response and Compensation Liability Act (CERCLA) and for site remediation activities performed under a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action or other required RCRA order. This action also proposes to remove the applicability requirement that site remediations be co-located with at least one other stationary source regulated by another NESHAP. For more information: <https://www3.epa.gov/airtoxics/siterm/sitermpg.html#RULE>.

A direct final rule and parallel proposal, **Technical Amendments to Performance Specification 18 and Procedure 6**, was signed 5/2/16 and published at [81 FR 31515](#) and [81 FR 31577](#). For more information: <https://www3.epa.gov/ttnemc01/news.html>.

Revision to the Near-Road NO₂ Minimum Monitoring Requirements proposed rule was signed 5/2/16 and published at [81 FR 30224](#). This action proposes to revise the minimum monitoring requirements for near-road nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) monitoring by removing the existing requirements for near-road NO₂ monitoring stations in Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) having populations between 500,000 and 1,000,000, that are due by January 1, 2017. For more information: <https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2016/05/16/2016-11507/revision-to-the-near-road-no2>.

The final rule **Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources: Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units** was signed 5/5/16 and published at [81 FR 40955](#). The EPA is finalizing proposed actions on four topics: Definition of “continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) data during startup and shutdown periods;” particulate matter (PM) limit for the waste-burning kiln subcategory; fuel variability factor (FVF) for coal-burning energy recovery units (ERUs); and the definition of “kiln.” This action also includes our final decision to deny the requests for reconsideration of all other issues raised in the petitions for reconsideration of the 2013 final commercial and industrial solid waste incineration rule for which we did not grant reconsideration. For more information: <https://www3.epa.gov/airtoxics/129/ciwi/ciwiipg.html>.

On 5/12/16, three final rules were signed to address methane emissions from the oil and gas sector: 1) **Source Determination for Certain Emission Units in the Oil and Natural Gas Sector** ([81 FR 35622](#)); 2) **Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources** ([81 FR 35823](#)); and 3) **Federal Implementation Plan for True Minor Sources in Indian Country in the Oil and Natural Gas Production and Natural Gas Processing Segments of the Oil and Natural Gas Sector; Amendments to the Federal Minor New Source Review Program in Indian Country to Address Requirements for True Minor Sources in the Oil and Natural Gas Sector** ([81 FR 35943](#)). For more information: <https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/oilandgas/actions.html>.

A notice denying in part and granting in part petitions for reconsideration of the final **National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Brick and Structural Clay Products and the final NESHAP for Clay Ceramics Manufacturing** was signed 5/12/16 and published at [81 FR 31234](#). For more information: <https://www3.epa.gov/airtoxics/brick/brickpg.html>.

Regulatory / Action Updates Continued

The proposed rule **Renewable Fuel Standard Program: Standards for 2017 and Biomass-Based Diesel Volume for 2018** was signed 5/18/16 and published at [81 FR 34778](#). Under section 211 of the Clean Air Act, EPA is required to set renewable fuel percentage standards every year. This action proposes the annual percentage standards for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel that would apply to all motor vehicle gasoline and diesel produced or imported in the year 2017. EPA is proposing a cellulosic biofuel volume that is below the applicable volume specified in the Act. Relying on statutory waiver authorities, EPA is also proposing to reduce applicable volumes of advanced biofuel and total renewable fuel. The proposed standards are expected to continue driving the market to overcome constraints in renewable fuel distribution infrastructure, which in turn is expected to lead to substantial growth over time in the production and use of renewable fuels. In this action, we are also proposing the applicable volume of biomass-based diesel for 2018. For more information: <https://www.epa.gov/renewable-fuel-standard-program/proposed-renewable-fuel-standards-2017-and-biomass-based-diesel>.

The direct final rule and parallel proposal for the **National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Secondary Aluminum Production** was signed on 5/27/16 and published at [81 FR 38085](#) and [81 FR 38122](#). This action corrects inadvertent errors, clarifies certain rule requirements and also, provides an additional option for new round top furnaces to account for unmeasured emissions during compliance testing. These amendments will help to improve compliance and implementation of the rule. The rule is scheduled to be effective on 9/12/16. For more information: <https://www3.epa.gov/airtoxics/alum2nd/alum2pq.html>. **Comments due by 7/28/16.**

The proposed rule **Rescission of Preconstruction Permits Issued Under the Clean Air Act** was signed on 5/27/16 and published at [81 FR 38640](#). This proposal would amend the Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) rules to remove a date restriction that limits the use of a provision allowing a permit to be cancelled. For more information: <https://www.epa.gov/nsr/rescission-preconstruction-permits-issued-under-clean-air-act>.

The final rule **Approval, Disapproval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Partial Approval and Partial Disapproval of Air Quality Implementation Plans and Federal Implementation Plan; Utah; Revisions to Regional Haze State Implementation Plan; Federal Implementation Plan for Regional Haze** was signed 6/1/16. and published at [81 FR 43893](#).

The proposed rule **Removal of Title V Emergency Affirmative Defense Provisions from State Operating Permit Programs and Federal Operating Permit Program** was signed 6/3/16 and published at [81 FR 38645](#). The proposal would align its operating permits program with requirements for air emission limits set under other Clean Air Act Programs. This proposal would also remove the “emergency” affirmative defense provisions from the title V operating permit program regulations. **Comments due by 8/15/16.**

The proposed rule **Clean Energy Incentive Program Design Details** was signed 6/16/16 and published at [81 FR 42940](#). The CEIP is a program that states have the option to adopt if they wish to incentivize certain early emission reduction projects under the Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units (Clean Power Plan Emission Guidelines (EGs)). The framework for the CEIP was established in the Clean Power Plan EGs, where EPA also noted that the design details of the program would be developed in a follow-on action. This proposal addresses those design details. In addition, we are re-proposing the CEIP-related aspects of the proposed rate-based and mass-based model trading rules. For more information: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-proposes-additional-details-clean-energy-incentive-program> or <https://www.epa.gov/cleanpowerplan/clean-energy-incentive-program>. **Comments due by 8/29/16.**

Regulatory / Action Updates Continued

The final rule **Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Internal Combustion Engines** was signed 6/28/16. These final amendments allow manufacturers to design engines so that operators can temporarily override performance inducements related to the emission control system for stationary CI internal combustion engines. The amendments apply to engines operating during emergency situations where the operation is needed to protect human life, and to require compliance with Tier 1 emission standards during such emergencies. The final amendments also revise the criteria in the rule for defining remote areas of Alaska, which is currently defined as areas that are not accessible by the Federal Aid Highway System (FAHS). This final rule specifies that engines in areas of Alaska that are accessible by the FAHS can be considered in a remote when certain conditions are met. For more information: <https://www3.epa.gov/airtoxics/icengines/>.

The **National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Ferroalloys Production** proposed rule was signed 6/30/16 and published at [81 FR 45089](#). The EPA received two petitions for reconsideration of certain aspects of the Ferroalloys Production RTR final rule that was published on 6/30/15 (80 FR 37366). The EPA is announcing reconsideration of and requesting public comment on three issues raised in the petitions for reconsideration. The three issues EPA is reconsidering and seeking public comment on are 1) the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons compliance testing frequency for furnaces that produce ferromanganese; 2) the use of the digital camera opacity technique for determining compliance with the shop building opacity standards; and 3) the use of bag leak detection systems on positive pressure baghouses. EPA is seeking comment only on these three issues and will not respond to comments addressing other issues or other provisions of the final rule. EPA is not proposing any changes to the NESHAP in this document. **Comments due by 8/26/2016.**

The final rule, **Air Quality Designations for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard – Round 2**, and letters to Governors and tribal leaders, were signed 6/30/16 and published at [81 FR 45039](#). This rule establishes initial air quality designations for certain areas in the U.S. for the 2010 primary sulfur dioxide (SO₂) National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). EPA is designating the areas as either nonattainment, unclassifiable/attainment, or unclassifiable, based on whether the areas do not meet the NAAQS or contribute to a nearby area that does not meet the NAAQS; meet the NAAQS; or cannot be classified on the basis of available information as meeting or not meeting the NAAQS, respectively. The designations are based on the weight of evidence for each area, including available air quality monitoring data and air quality modeling. The Clean Air Act directs areas designated nonattainment by this rule to undertake certain planning and pollution control activities to attain the SO₂ NAAQS as expeditiously as practicable. This is the second round of area designations for the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS. The rule becomes effective 9/12/16. For more information: <https://www.epa.gov/sulfur-dioxide-designations>.

The **National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Petroleum Refinery Sector Amendments** final rule was signed 7/1/16. This action adjusts the compliance date for regulatory requirements that apply at maintenance vents during periods of startup, shutdown, maintenance or inspection for sources constructed or reconstructed on or before June 30, 2014. Second, this action amends the compliance dates for the regulatory requirements that apply during startup, shutdown or hot standby for fluid catalytic cracking units and startup and shutdown for sulfur recovery units constructed or reconstructed on or before June 30, 2014. Finally, this action finalizes technical corrections and clarifications to the NESHAP and the NSPS for Petroleum Refineries. These amendments are being finalized in response to new information submitted after these regulatory requirements were promulgated as part of the RTR rulemaking, which was published on 12/1/15. This action will have an insignificant effect on emissions reductions and costs. For more information and for recorded webinars: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/petroleum-refinery-sector-risk-and-technology-review-and-new-source>.

The **Proposed Information Collection Request; Comment Request; Compliance Assurance Monitoring Program** was signed 7/1/16. EPA is planning to submit an information collection request (ICR), "Compliance Assurance Monitoring Program (40 CFR part 64)" (EPA ICR No. 1663.09, OMB Control No. 2060-0376) to OMB for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). Before doing so, EPA is soliciting public comment on specific aspects of the proposed information collection. This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through March 31, 2017. Comments will be accepted for 60 days following publication.

Tribal Air News



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The Tribal Air News is produced by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Outreach and Information Division, Community and Tribal Programs Group. The newsletter is produced and distributed electronically. For more information about the newsletter, to contribute stories and pictures, or to provide feedback please contact: Regina Chappell at chappell.regina@epa.gov.



Tribal Training

http://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/Training/training_air

Date (2016)	Training Course	Location
2016	Intro to Data Management	Online
2016	Site Data Management	Online
Sept 13-15	Fundamentals of Air Monitoring (lower 48)	Las Vegas, NV
Sept 27-30	Intro to Air Quality	Flagstaff, AZ
Oct 4-7	Air Quality & IAQ in Alaska	Koyukuk, AK
Nov 2016	Emissions Inventory Fundamentals	Online
Nov 15-18	Air Quality & IAQ in Alaska	Kotzebue, AK
Dec 6-8	IAQ in Tribal Communities	TBD