

State Implementation Plan Update With Regard to the 2012 Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) National Ambient Air Quality Standard

Addressing Clean Air Act Sections 110(a)(1) and (a)(2)



**State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality
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Background

The purpose of this document is to provide the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with certification that the Idaho State Implementation Plan (SIP) for air quality adequately meets the "infrastructure" requirements of 42 USC §7410 (sections 110(a)(1) and (a)(2) of the Clean Air Act [CAA]).

To comply with section 110(a)(1), each state must adopt and submit to EPA a plan that provides for implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of any newly promulgated national primary ambient air quality standard. This plan is due within 3 years of promulgation of the standard or a shorter period if required by the final rule. The state must provide reasonable notice and public hearing prior to submitting the plan to EPA.

The revised national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers (PM_{2.5}) was promulgated on December 15, 2012. In accordance with section 110(a)(1), Idaho is submitting this plan to meet the infrastructure requirements of sections 110(a)(1) and (a)(2). The following table demonstrates how Idaho meets each of the applicable requirements of section 110(a)(2).

Idaho's air quality laws are located in the Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act (EPHA), Idaho Code 39-101 through 39-130. The "Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho" are located at IDAPA 58.01.01. The table that follows presents a listing of the CAA section 110(a)(2) SIP requirements and a very brief explanation of how Idaho's EPHA and IDAPA rules satisfy those requirements for the 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

The appendices that follow provide the letter approving Idaho's Ambient Air Monitoring Network Plan (Appendix A), the interstate transport SIP for 2012 PM_{2.5} (Appendix B), and the documents detailing the public involvement process for this SIP submittal (Appendix C). The SIP was made available for public comment from November 20 through December 21, 2015. A public hearing was held on December 21 and noticed 30 days in advance. No comments were received during the public involvement process. The legal proof of publication in the *Idaho Statesman*, hearing notice, and copy of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's news release are provided in Appendix C.

Explanation of SIP Adequacy

Clean Air Act section (SIP requirements)	How Idaho addressed the §110(a)(2) requirements
<p>§110(a)(2)(A)</p> <p>Include enforceable emission limitations and other control measures, means, or techniques (including economic incentives such as fees, marketable permits, and auctions of emissions rights), as well as schedules and timetables for compliance, as may be necessary or appropriate to meet the applicable requirements of this act;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idaho Code 39-105(3)(d) provides the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) broad power to supervise and administer a system to safeguard air quality. • Idaho Code 39-115 provides authority for issuance of air quality permits. • Idaho Code 39-116 provides authority to establish compliance schedules. <p>Rules relating to air quality permits and fees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDAPA 58.01.01.200–228 addresses permits to construct. • IDAPA 58.01.01.300–399 addresses Tier I operating permits. • IDAPA 58.01.01.400–410 addresses operating permits pre-dating Title V (i.e., Tier II operating permits). <p>Rules for open burning, fugitive emissions, visible emissions, and sulfur content of fuel requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDAPA 58.01.01.600–624 includes the rules for the control of open burning. IDAPA 58.01.01.625 includes specific visible emission requirements and testing. • IDAPA 58.01.01.725 applies to fuel burning sources with the purpose of preventing excessive ground level concentrations of sulfur dioxide. <p>Rules addressing other economic incentives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDAPA 58.01.01.460–461 addresses banking of emissions. <p>Together these statutes and rules provide DEQ the authority to regulate the discharge of air pollutants and to promulgate rules to establish standards for emissions for ambient air quality.</p>

<p>§110(a)(2)(B)</p> <p>Provide for establishment and operation of appropriate devices, methods, systems, and procedures necessary to—</p> <p>(i) monitor, compile, and analyze data on ambient air quality, and</p> <p>(ii) upon request, make such data available to the Administrator;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDAPA 58.01.01.107 incorporates 40 CFR Parts 50, 53, and 58 Appendix B. • IDAPA 58.01.01.576.05 incorporates 40 CFR Parts 50 and 53 for defining ambient air monitoring methods. <p>The above rules give Idaho authority to implement ambient air monitoring surveillance systems in accordance with the requirements of referenced sections of the CAA. The collected information is analyzed and submitted to EPA.</p> <p>EPA approved the 2015 Idaho <i>Annual Ambient Air Monitoring Network Plan</i> in a letter from Debra Suzuki on October 28, 2015 (Appendix A). DEQ’s annual air network monitoring plan, air quality monitoring summaries, a map of the state’s air monitoring network, and a link to real-time air monitoring are available at www.deq.idaho.gov/air-quality/monitoring/monitoring-network .</p>
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<p>§110(a)(2)(C)</p> <p>Include a program to provide for the enforcement of the measures described in subparagraph (A), and regulation of the modification and construction of any stationary source within the areas covered by the plan as necessary to assure the national ambient air quality standards are achieved, including a permit program as required in parts C and D;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idaho Code 39-108 (Administrative and Civil Enforcement) provides DEQ with the authority to enforce both administratively and civilly the EPHA or any rule, permit, or order pursuant to EPHA. • Idaho Code 39-109 contains criminal enforcement authority. • Idaho Code 39-112 provides for emergency orders. • IDAPA 58.01.01.200–228 contains the procedures and requirements for permits to construct. <p>Also see §110(a)(2)(A) discussion and sections relating to air quality permits (page 2).</p> <p>Initial prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) delegation was provided in a memorandum of understanding from Gary L. O’Neal, Region 10 air and toxics division director, on November 28, 1986. DEQ’s PSD program is federally approved and covers all regulated pollutants. The regulations for 40 CFR 52.683 are available at www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/retrieveECFR?gp=1&SID=657f35928d6029edee7ac574997a8ffd&ty=HTML&h=L&r=PART&n=40y3.0.1.1.1.</p> <p>DEQ updates ambient air quality standards and changes to the PSD program (such as increments, significant impact levels, significant monitoring concentrations, definitions of major, etc.) as part of the annual incorporation-by-reference (IBR) rulemaking. These IBR updates, along with IDAPA 58.01.01.200–228, cover both minor and major permitting requirements for new and modified sources, and IDAPA 58.01.01.575–587 (Air Quality Standards and Area Classification) provide DEQ with the authority to implement the PSD and new source review (NSR) programs.</p>
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<p>§110(a)(2)(D)</p> <p>Contain adequate provisions—</p> <p>(i) prohibiting, consistent with the provisions of this title, any source or other type of emissions activity within the State from emitting any air pollutant in amounts which will—</p> <p>(I) contribute significantly to nonattainment in, or interfere with maintenance by, any other State with respect to any such national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard, or</p> <p>(II) interfere with measures required to be included in the applicable implementation plan for any other State under part C to prevent significant deterioration of air quality or to protect visibility,</p> <p>(ii) insuring compliance with the applicable requirements of sections 126 and 115 (relating to interstate and international pollution abatement);</p>	<p>(D)(i)(I):</p> <p>This section is addressed in Appendix B.</p> <p>(D)(i)(II) regarding part C (PSD):</p> <p>DEQ received delegation of the PSD program on November 28, 1986, from Gary L. O’Neal, Region 10 air and toxics division director. DEQ’s PSD program is federally approved and covers all regulated pollutants. The regulations for 40 CFR 52.683 are available at www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/CFR-2011-title40-vol3/CFR-2011-title40-vol3-sec52-683/content-detail.</p> <p>On December 27, 2010, EPA approved numerous revisions to Idaho’s SIP. Many of these revisions related to Idaho’s permitting and PSD program. Also see §110(a)(2)(C) requirements discussed above (page 4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDAPA 58.01.01.209 provides notice and comment procedures for various permit actions with regard to the public and to appropriate federal, state, international, and local agencies. <p>(D)(i)(II) regarding visibility:</p> <p>The DEQ regional haze SIP (submitted October 25, 2010) was approved in the following Federal Registers: June 9, 2011 (76 FR 33651); June 22, 2011 (76 FR 36329); and November 8, 2012 (77 FR 66929). Idaho will continue to submit updated regional haze plans and 5-year reports as required by 40 CFR 51.308 to address section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(II) requirements.</p> <p>(D)(ii):</p> <p>DEQ received delegation of the PSD program on November 28, 1986, from Gary L. O’Neal, Region 10 air and toxics division director. DEQ’s PSD program is federally approved and covers all regulated pollutants. The regulations for 40 CFR 52.683 are available at www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/CFR-2011-title40-vol3/CFR-2011-title40-vol3-sec52-683/content-detail.</p> <p>IDAPA 58.01.01.209 provides the procedures for issuing permits to construct including notice and comment procedures for new or modified sources with regard to the public and to appropriate federal, state, international, and local agencies.</p> <p>Idaho has no pending obligations under CAA Sections 115 or 126(b).</p>
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<p>§110(a)(2)(E)</p> <p>Provide</p> <p>(i) necessary assurances that the State (or, except where the Administrator deems inappropriate, the general purpose local government or governments, or a regional agency designated by the State or general purpose local governments for such purpose) will have adequate personnel, funding, and authority under State (and, as appropriate, local) law to carry out such implementation plan (and is not prohibited by any provision of Federal or State law from carrying out such implementation plan or portion thereof),</p> <p>(ii) requirements that the State comply with the requirements respecting State boards under section 128, and</p> <p>(iii) necessary assurances that, where the State has relied on local or regional government, agency, or instrumentality for the implementation of any plan provision, the State has responsibility for ensuring adequate implementation of such plan provision;</p>	<p>(E)(i):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idaho Code 39-106 provides DEQ authority to hire personnel to carry out the duties of the department. <p>(E)(ii):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idaho Code 39-107 meets the requirements of CAA section 128. Also see the Governor’s Executive Order 2013-06 that addresses the DEQ board make up. Specifically, “the appointment of members to the Idaho board of environmental quality shall be made in conformance with the requirements of Idaho Code section 39-107(1)(a), and section 128 of the Clean Air Act.” Idaho Code Title 59 Chapter 7 also deals with “Ethics in Government.” <p>(E)(iii):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idaho Code 39-129 provides authority for DEQ to enter into binding agreements with local governments that are enforceable as orders. <p>These statutes provide assurances of adequate funding, personnel, and legal authority for implementing Idaho’s SIPs.</p>
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<p>§110(a)(2)(F)</p> <p>Require, as may be prescribed by the Administrator—</p> <p>(i) the installation, maintenance, and replacement of equipment, and the implementation of other necessary steps, by owners or operators of stationary sources to monitor emissions from such sources,</p> <p>(ii) periodic reports on the nature and amounts of emissions and emissions-related data from such sources, and</p> <p>(iii) correlation of such reports by the State agency with any emission limitations or standards established pursuant to this Act, which reports shall be available at reasonable times for public inspection;</p>	<p>Rules relating to installation, maintenance, replacement, and operation of monitoring equipment and record keeping:</p> <p>(F)(i):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDAPA 58.01.01.157 includes source testing methods and procedures. • IDAPA 58.01.01.211 contains conditions for permits to construct, including sampling ports, instrumentation to monitor and record, and performance testing to ensure compliance with NAAQS. • IDAPA 58.01.01.405 contains conditions for Tier II operating permits, including sampling ports, instrumentation to monitor and record, and performance testing to ensure compliance with NAAQS. <p>(F)(ii):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDAPA 58.01.01.122 provides authority for information orders. <p>Also see above citations for permits to construct and Tier II operating permits relating to record keeping and reporting.</p> <p>(F)(iii):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idaho Code 9-342A (Idaho’s Public Records Act) addresses public records. • IDAPA 58.01.21 includes the rules for protection and disclosure of records. • IDAPA 58.01.01.209 contains provisions for procedures for issuing permits, including public comment timing and process for permits to construct. • IDAPA 58.01.01.404 contains provisions for procedures for issuing permits, including public comment timing and process for Tier II operating permits. <p>Idaho reports emissions data for the six criteria pollutants to EPA’s National Emission Inventory. The NEI is updated every 3 years and is available at www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/eiinformation.</p> <p>These statutes and rules provide DEQ with the ability to monitor stationary source emissions for compliance purposes and make data available to the public.</p>
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<p>§110(a)(2)(G)</p> <p>Provide for authority comparable to that in section 303 and adequate contingency plans to implement such authority;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idaho Code 39-112 provides the DEQ director with broad authorities to reduce or discontinue air pollution activities that create imminent and substantial endangerment to the public welfare and is comparable to CAA section 303. • IDAPA 58.01.01.550–562 contains air pollution emergency rules. <p>These statutes and rules identify air pollution emergency episode contingency plans and abatement strategies.</p>
<p>§110(a)(2)(H)</p> <p>Provide for revision of such plan—</p> <p>(i) from time to time as may be necessary to take account of revisions of such national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard or the availability of improved or more expeditious methods of attaining such standard, and</p> <p>(ii) except as provided in paragraph (3)(C), whenever the Administrator finds on the basis of information available to the Administrator that the plan is substantially inadequate to attain the national ambient air quality standard which it implements or to otherwise comply with any additional requirements established under this Act;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idaho Code 39-105(2) and (3)(d) provide broad authority to revise rules in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.23.808–860 to meet NAAQS. • IDAPA 58.01.01.107 incorporates by reference the NAAQS (40 CFR Part 50). • IDAPA 58.01.01.575–587 establishes and defines acceptable ambient concentrations consistent with established criteria. <p>These statutes and rules provide DEQ with the ability to adopt NAAQS and revise SIPs as needed to attain and maintain the standards.</p>

<p>§110(a)(2)(J)</p> <p>Meet the applicable requirements of section 121 (relating to consultation), section 127 (relating to public notification), and part C (relating to prevention of significant deterioration of air quality and visibility protection);</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDAPA 58.01.01.209, .01.364, and .01.404 provide for the public process for SIP and permitting under IDAPA 58.01.01.200–223. • Idaho Code 39-129 provides DEQ the authority to enter into agreements with local governments. DEQ consults with other state agencies, local agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and other state natural resource agencies regarding air quality issues. • Idaho Code 39-105(3)(c) promotes outreach with local governments. • IDAPA 58.01.01.563–574 addresses transportation conformity. • IDAPA 58.01.01.667 provides for long-term strategies and the consultation process for regional haze SIPs. <p>These statutes and rules provide the authority to carry out the PSD part C requirements and lay out the consultation process and notifications to the public, EPA, and federal land managers.</p> <p>To satisfy CAA section 127 requirements, DEQ submits information to EPA’s AIRNow program and provides daily air quality index forecasts for many locations throughout the state. Interested parties can sign up to receive this daily information online at www.deq.idaho.gov/air-quality/monitoring/daily-reports-and-forecasts.</p>
<p>§110(a)(2)(K)</p> <p>Provide for—</p> <p>(i) the performance of such air quality modeling as the Administrator may prescribe for the purpose of predicting the effect on ambient air quality of any emissions of any air pollutant for which the Administrator has established a national ambient air quality standard, and</p> <p>(ii) the submission, upon request, of data related to such air quality modeling to the Administrator;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDAPA 58.01.01.107 incorporates by reference 40 CFR Part 51 Appendix W (Guideline on Air Quality Models). <p>Air quality modeling is conducted during development of SIP revisions, as appropriate, for the state to demonstrate attainment with required air quality standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDAPA 58.01.01.202.02 addresses permit to construct application procedures and modeling requirements for estimating ambient concentrations. • IDAPA 58.01.01.402.03 addresses Tier II operating permit application procedures and modeling requirements for estimating ambient concentrations. <p>Modeling is also addressed in the permitting process. See discussion for §110(a)(2)(A) (page 2).</p>

<p>§110(a)(2)(L)</p> <p>Require the owner or operator of each major stationary source to pay to the permitting authority, as a condition of any permit required under this Act, a fee sufficient to cover—</p> <p>(i) the reasonable costs of reviewing and acting upon any application for such a permit, and</p> <p>(ii) if the owner or operator receives a permit for such source, the reasonable costs of implementing and enforcing the terms and conditions of any such permit (not including any court costs or other costs associated with any enforcement action),</p> <p>until such fee requirement is superseded with respect to such sources by the Administrator's approval of a fee program under title V;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDAPA 58.01.01.387–397 sets the requirements for the annual registration of Tier I sources and the annual assessment and payment of fees to support the Tier I permitting program. The program was approved October 4, 2001 (66 FR 50575). • IDAPA 58.01.01.407–409 sets the requirements for Tier II operating permit processing fees and usage.
<p>§110(a)(2)(M)</p> <p>Provide for consultation and participation by local political subdivisions affected by the plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDAPA 58.01.01.209, .01.364, and .01.404 provide for the public process for developing and issuing air quality permits. • IDAPA 58.01.01.563–574 defines the transportation conformity consultation and public process for nonattainment and maintenance areas. <p>DEQ also follows the consultation and participation process outlined in 40 CFR 51.102 and incorporated by reference at IDAPA 58.01.01.107.</p>

Appendix A. Letter of Approval for Idaho's Ambient Air Monitoring Network Plan



**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 10**

1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900
Seattle, WA 98101-3140

OCT 28 2015

OFFICE OF
AIR, WASTE, AND TOXICS

Mr. Bruce Louks
Air Quality Manager
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
1410 North Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706-1255

Dear Mr. Louks:

The US Environmental Protection Agency has evaluated the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's 2015 Ambient Air Monitoring Network Plan. In the Ambient Air Monitoring Network Plan, the IDEQ proposed the following changes to its monitoring network. The EPA evaluated the proposed changes to the monitoring network in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 58.14(c), and with consideration of the appropriate monitor and probe siting requirements in 40 C.F.R. Part 58, Appendices D and E. Following are the EPA's responses to specific proposed network changes:

- Based on 2012-2014 design values, the IDEQ proposed to change by January 1, 2016, the monitoring frequencies at the Federal Reference Method monitors at the following State or local air monitoring stations: St. Maries (from every sixth day to daily because the design value is now within 5% of the standard), Pinehurst (from daily to every third day because the design value is now exceeds 10% of the standard), and Nampa Fire Station (from every sixth day to every third day because the design value is now within 10% of the standard). These changes are consistent with the operation schedule requirements in 40 C.F.R. § 58.12(d)(1)(ii) and (iii). The EPA approves these changes.
- The IDEQ proposes to relocate the Franklin PM_{2.5} Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance, which is a Special Purpose Monitor to Pocatello and replace the inlet to make it a Special Purpose Monitor for Air Quality Index purposes only. Also, a Beta Attenuation Monitor 1020, which is configured as a Special Purpose Monitor for Air Quality Index, will replace the Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance at the Franklin site. Since there are no changes to the SLAMS network, the EPA approval is not needed.

The EPA notes that the Eastman micro-scale CO monitor does not meet minimum roadway intersection and traffic lane distances as specified in Part 58, Appendix E 6.2 (b) and (c). Except for the deficiency noted for the Eastman CO monitor, the EPA is approving the 2015 Ambient Air Monitoring Network Plan because it contains the necessary information about the network's existing and proposed sites, as specified at 40 C.F.R. § 58.10(b).

Your agency is separately required to verify annually that maintenance areas in your State that have qualified for a Limited Maintenance Plan remain eligible for the Limited Maintenance Plan status by verifying that the design values for these maintenance areas

continue to remain below the Limited Maintenance Plan threshold for the pollutant of concern. We have not yet received this verification from you. In the future, this information could be submitted along with the annual Ambient Air Monitoring Network Plan.

If you have any questions about our approval of the 2015 Annual Ambient Air Monitoring Network Plan, please contact Keith Rose at (206) 553-1949.

Sincerely,


Debra Suzuki, Manager
Air Planning Unit

Appendix B. Interstate Transport State Implementation Plan for 2012 PM_{2.5}

1 Introduction

The interstate transport provision in the Clean Air Act (CAA) section 110(a)(2)(D)(i) (i.e., the “good neighbor” provision) requires each state to submit a state implementation plan (SIP) that prohibits emissions that will have certain adverse air quality effects in other states. This SIP submittal, along with other components of an infrastructure SIP, is due within 3 years of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgating a new or revised National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). On December 15, 2012, EPA promulgated a revised NAAQS annual standard for particulate matter less than 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}). This appendix addresses Idaho’s infrastructure SIP obligations under section 110(a)(2)(D)(i) for the PM_{2.5} annual standard.

2 Background

CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i) identifies four distinct “prongs” related to the impacts of air pollutants transported across state lines. For a new or revised NAAQS, the CAA requires each SIP contain adequate provisions prohibiting any source or other type of emissions activity within the state from emitting air pollutants that do the following:

1. Contribute significantly to nonattainment of the applicable NAAQS in any other state
2. Interfere with maintenance of the applicable NAAQS in any other state
3. Interfere with measures required to be included in the applicable SIP for any other state to prevent significant deterioration of air quality
4. Interfere with measures required to be included in the applicable SIP for any other state to protect visibility

This appendix addresses 1 and 2 above, while 3 and 4 are addressed in the table in the main document.

Figure 1 and Table 1 show the areas EPA designated as nonattainment for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Figure 1 shows that, outside of Idaho, only California has nonattainment areas in the West. Two distant eastern states, Ohio and Pennsylvania, also have nonattainment areas.

2012 Annual PM_{2.5} Designations
(as of March 31, 2015)

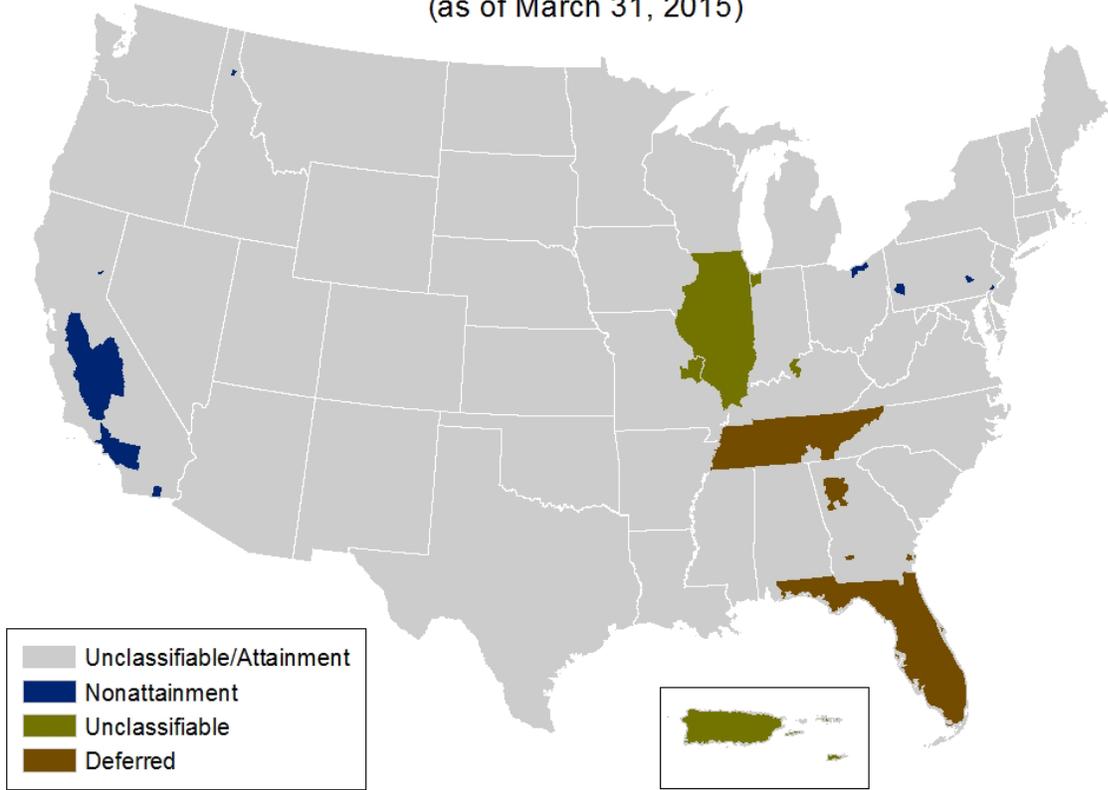


Figure 1. Map of 2012 annual PM_{2.5} designations. (Source: www3.epa.gov/pmdesignations/2012standards/final/20150331map.jpg accessed on 11/10/2015)

Table 1. Nonattainment areas for the 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS (April 15, 2015). (Source: www3.epa.gov/pmdesignations/2012standards/state accessed on 11/10/2015)

State	Area Name	EPA Designated Nonattainment Counties
California	Imperial County	Imperial (partial)
	San Joaquin Valley Air Basin	Fresno
		Kern (partial)
		Kings
		Madera
		Merced
San Joaquin		
Los Angeles–South Coast Air Basin	Los Angeles (partial)	
	Orange	
	Riverside (partial)	
	San Bernardino (partial)	
Plumas County	Plumas (partial)	
Idaho	West Silver Valley	Shoshone (partial)
Ohio	Cleveland	Cuyahoga
		Lorain
Pennsylvania	Delaware County	Delaware
	Lebanon County	Lebanon
	Allegheny	Allegheny
Four-State Total	9 areas	13 full counties, 7 partial counties

3 Idaho’s Approach

Since a list of nonattainment and maintenance receptors was not available, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) reviewed the 2014 design value report (www3.epa.gov/airtrends/values) to identify other sensitive receptors across the western states that were not otherwise already designated as nonattainment for the 2012 primary annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

- A nonattainment receptor is defined as a monitoring site that is violating the NAAQS in the most recent 3-year period (2012–2014) or was designated as nonattainment for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.
- A maintenance receptor is defined as a monitoring site that shows attainment in the most recent 3-year period (2012–2014) but violated the NAAQS in at least one of the previous two design value periods (i.e., 2010–2012 and/or 2011–2013) and was not designated as nonattainment for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

Table 2 lists those nonattainment receptors identified. There are no maintenance areas identified in the western states.

Table 2. Nonattainment receptors in western states.

Site ID	County	PM _{2.5} Annual Design Value (µg/m ³)			Distance to Idaho Border (miles)
		2010–2012	2011–2013 ^a	2012–2014 ^a	
California: Imperial County NAA					
60250005 ^b	Imperial	14.1	14.3	14.3	643
California: Plumas County NAA					
60631010	Plumas		12.8	14.1	235
California: San Joaquin Valley NAA					
60195001	Fresno	16.0	16.4	15.3	386
60290016	Kern	15.6	17.3	19.7	473
60311004	Kings	15.8	17.0	16.8	417
60392010	Madera	19.2	18.1	15.9	384
60470003	Merced	14.3	13.3	11.7	373
60771002	San Joaquin	11.4	13.8	14.0	359
60990006	Stanislaus	14.9	15.7	14.0	372
61072002	Tulare	14.8	16.6	17.2	410
California: Los Angeles-South Coast NAA					
60371103	Los Angeles	12.5	12.5	12.3	551
60658005	Riverside	15.2	14.8	14.6	553
60712002	San Bernardino	12.4	12.6	12.8	545

Notes: Summary taken from 2014 design value reports: www3.epa.gov/airtrends/values (accessed 11/03/2015). NAA = nonattainment area. Bold numbers indicate values above the NAAQS.

^a Due to data quality and/or completeness issues in several states, some historical and current design values may not be valid. For additional information, please see memoranda regarding Data Quality Issues Affecting Air Quality Designations for the 2012 PM_{2.5} National Ambient Air Quality Standards found in Docket No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2012-0918.

^b Design value based on all valid data, including data in 2011 and 2012 that were submitted to, but are not currently in EPA's Air Quality System. EPA considers these data valid for use per 40 CFR Part 50 and 58 (see memorandum "Data Used for the Calculation of the Imperial County Design Value" found in Docket No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2012-0918).

In order to determine whether Idaho emission sources contribute significantly to nonattainment, or interferes with maintenance, of the applicable NAAQS in any other state IDEQ evaluated the following information:

- General meteorology and topography of western states
- EPA's *California: Imperial County, Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin, Plumas County, San Joaquin Valley Area Designations for the 2012 Primary Annual PM_{2.5} National Ambient Air Quality Standard Technical Support Document* (hereafter referred to as the TSD), available at www3.epa.gov/airquality/particlepollution/designations/2012standards/final/CA_FinalNAAATSD_Final.pdf
- Daily air quality data for nonattainment receptors
- Emission inventory for Idaho and California as well as other western states
- IMPROVE monitoring data and regional modeling conducted by the Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP) in support of the initial regional haze plans

- WRAP conducted source apportionment modeling to help the states identify key source contributors (source category and/or state) on visibility in Class I areas for the original regional haze SIPs.
- WestJumpAQMS project results developed by the WRAP Regional Technical Center
 - WestJumpAQMS project provided source apportionment modeling for PM_{2.5} and ozone to support transport and attainment demonstrations across the West.

4 Idaho’s Emission Inventory

Table 3 presents the PM_{2.5} and precursor emissions taken from the 2011 national emission inventory (NEI). According to the 2011 NEI data, Idaho’s total emissions are in the bottom half for all the western states. The only pollutant that Idaho is in the top 3 states for is ammonia, due to the large agriculture sector. PM_{2.5} is the next highest contributor at 7 out of the 11 western states. For all other pollutants, Idaho is in the bottom 4 state contributors.

Table 3. 2011 NEI data for the 11 western states.

State	PM _{2.5}	Ammonia	Nitrogen Oxides	Sulfur Dioxide	VOCs	Total
(tons/year)						
Utah	38,138	31,017	179,593	27,838	236,482	513,069
Nevada	38,183	9,352	101,169	13,578	89,084	251,368
Washington	91,599	58,949	277,625	30,492	306,773	765,439
Colorado	101,828	79,361	304,183	55,718	554,826	1,095,916
Idaho	115,889	75,058	97,858	13,791	257,745	560,341
Wyoming	131,321	47,035	214,165	83,256	372,137	847,914
Montana	141,397	71,942	119,349	29,452	341,905	704,045
Arizona	178,231	65,101	263,304	76,923	517,110	1,100,670
New Mexico	179,449	53,200	218,032	29,450	437,012	917,142
Oregon	182,517	71,695	161,334	30,285	495,247	941,078
California	208,155	281,136	736,489	36,489	835,701	2,097,971
Grand Total	1,406,708	843,847	2,673,102	427,273	4,444,022	9,794,953

Taken from 2011 NEI EPA (accessed 11/8/15 from www3.epa.gov/ttnchie1/net/2011inventory), excluding biogenic emissions.

5 Transport to Nonattainment and Maintenance Receptors in Nearby States

Nearby states include those states that border Idaho: Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana. After review of the most recent design values on EPA’s webpage, no nonattainment or maintenance receptors were identified in the nearby states.

6 Transport to Nonattainment or Maintenance Receptors in Western States

Review of the most recent design values developed by EPA identified four nonattainment receptor areas located in California. No nonattainment or maintenance receptors were identified in other western states.

Figure 2 shows the location of the nonattainment receptors in California in relation to Federal Class I areas, Idaho, and the topography of the area. Federal Class I areas are those areas classified or reclassified as Class I. Class I areas receive the highest degree of protection, with only a small amount of additional air pollution allowed.

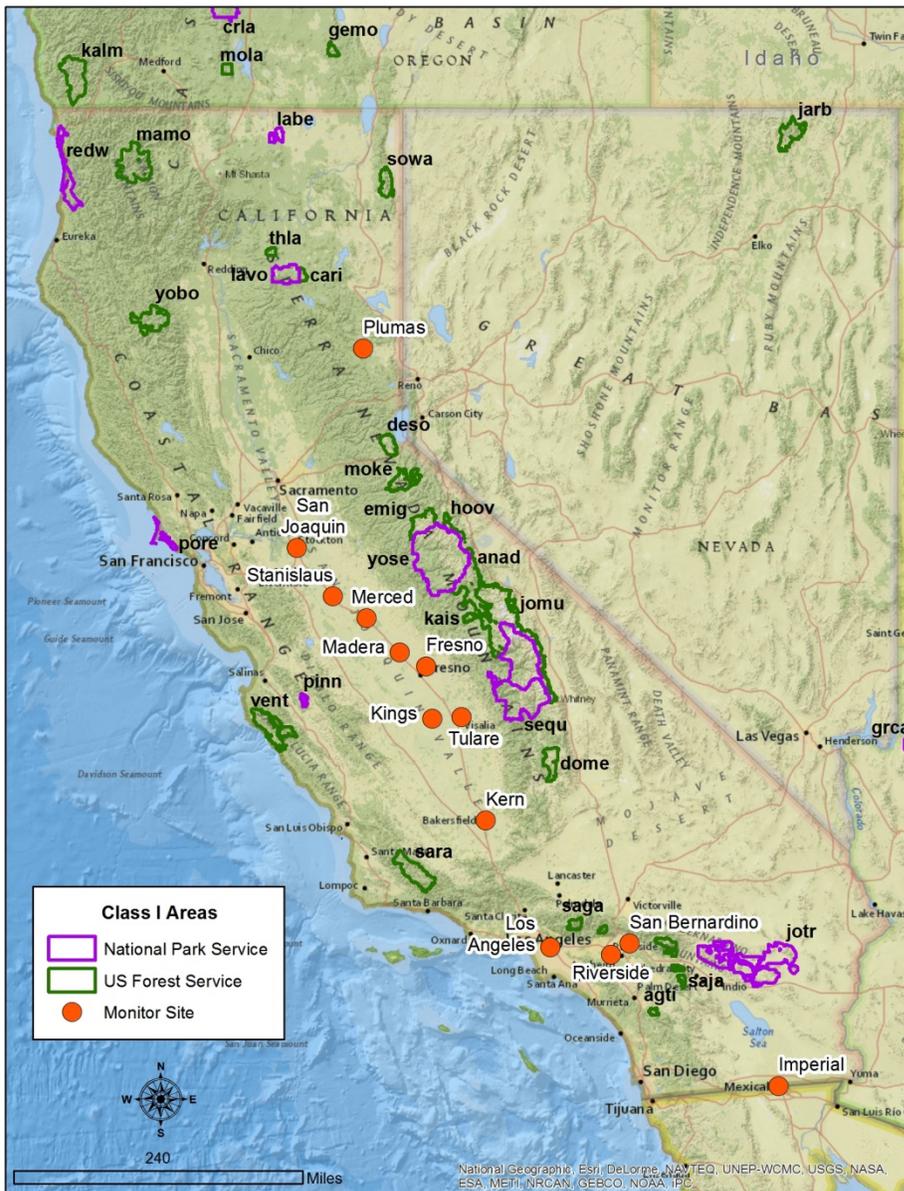


Figure 2. Nonattainment receptors and Class I areas.

6.1 General Weather Patterns

DEQ first evaluated the general weather patterns of the western states. This evaluation provides a general ideal of the wind patterns and transport of pollutants in the West.

The general circulation pattern consists of three major cells that help redistribute energy from the equator to the poles. These cells are driven by the rotation of the earth and the incoming energy from the sun. Hadley cells cover latitudes from the equator to around 30 °N. This circulation is the source of the subtropical jet stream (which flows west to east) that can influence the continental United States (CONUS) at times (Figure 3). The Ferrel cell covers the latitudes from 30 °N to 60 °N where it is bounded by the polar front and thus the polar jet stream, which also flows west to east. The CONUS falls between the latitudes of 30 °N and 60 °N with portions of Texas, Louisiana, and Florida dropping below 30 °N. This puts the CONUS directly under the influence of the polar jet and subtropical jet streams (Figure 3), which thereby generates consistent westerly flow patterns.

Idaho is located to the north and east of California. Due to the generally westerly wind pattern as described above, transport of pollutants is limited to scenarios in which specific blocking patterns establish and allow for the easterly advection of pollutants from Idaho. These types of patterns can take many different forms and are most frequently observed in the spring over the Intermountain West. Such blocking patterns include the Rex block, omega block, and cut-off low.

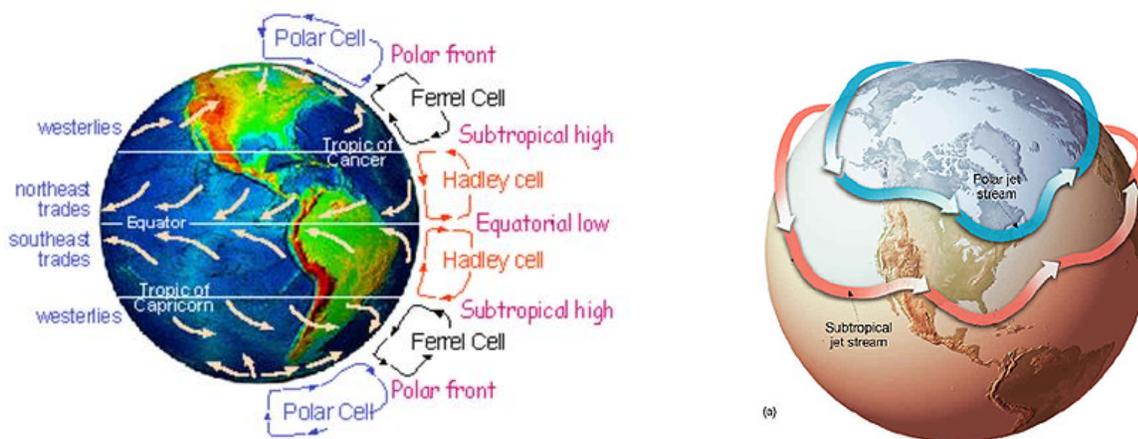


Figure 3. Circulation of Hadley, Ferrel, and polar cells over the Earth (left), and location of polar and subtropical jet streams over the continental United States (right). (Source: NASA).

6.2 Plumas County Nonattainment Receptor

The nearest nonattainment receptor to Idaho is located in Plumas County, California. Part of Plumas County was designated as nonattainment for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS in December 2014. Plumas County lies about 235 miles southwest of the nearest Idaho border.

Figure 4 presents the quarterly PM_{2.5} concentrations for 6 monitors in the Plumas County analysis area. As seen in this figure, PM_{2.5} concentrations are elevated during quarters 1 and 4 of

each year reviewed. These correspond to the winter months (October–March). The graphs of the daily PM_{2.5} concentrations in Attachment 1 also show this trend. According to the TSD, organic mass accounts for over 75% of the PM_{2.5} mass on an annual basis, and elemental carbon, sulfates, and crustal mass are the next largest contributors at 9.38%, 7.5%, and 6.5%, respectively. During the wintertime, organic mass is over 80% of the total PM_{2.5} mass.

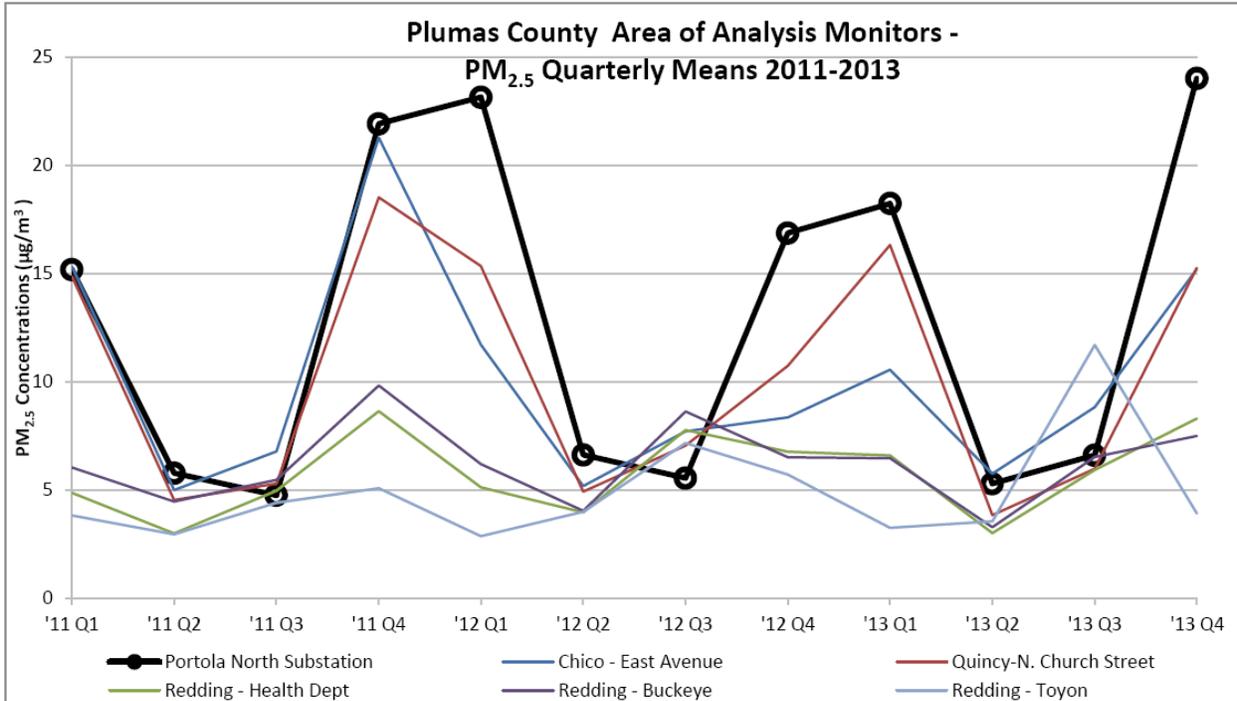


Figure 4. Plumas County area of analysis monitors—PM_{2.5} quarterly mean concentrations (2011–2013). (Source: EPA TSD for California, www.epa.gov/pmdesignations/2012standards/eparesp/09_CA_120TSD_20140818.pdf)

EPA’s TSD provided the following information about PM_{2.5} sources:

A letter from the Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District, dated June 18, 2014, cites wood burning for residential heating in wood stoves and fireplaces, open burn piles for yard waste disposal, and prescribed burning in nearby federal lands performed by the U.S. Forest Service and a railroad switching yard as the sources affecting PM_{2.5} concentrations in Portola. The letter also states that natural gas is not available in Portola but is available in other communities in the area, such as Quincy [see the letter at www3.epa.gov/pmdesignations/2012standards/rec/r9carec2.pdf]. Lack of alternate fuel sources such as natural gas likely results in more people using wood stoves for heating and cooking in Portola versus in communities that have access to other fuel sources.

EPA determined, after a review of the local meteorology, that due to the stagnant conditions and wintertime inversions that occur during quarter 4 and 1, emissions from the area contained within the valley have the greatest potential for contributing to the elevated PM_{2.5} concentrations. EPA goes on to say, “Although there may be similar sources of emissions elsewhere in the area of analysis, geographic distance and topographical barriers in combination with this meteorology make it less likely that those emissions contribute to the violations in the Portola Valley in Plumas County.”

DEQ also reviewed the closest IMPROVE monitoring site northwest of Plumas County—Lassen Volcanic National Park, included in Attachment 1. For this IMPROVE site, the best air quality occurs in the winter and the worst air quality occurs in the summer. The best air quality at the IMPROVE site corresponds to the time period of worst air quality in Plumas County. According to the WRAP source apportionment modeling, emissions from Idaho contribute less than 0.5% of the total PM_{2.5} concentration at the IMPROVE monitor on the 20% best days (wintertime).

The WestJumpAQMS source apportionment modeling indicates that all Idaho source categories contribute about 0.08% of the PM_{2.5} concentration on an annual average.

Based on the information described above, DEQ has determined that Idaho sources do not contribute significantly to the nonattainment receptor located in Plumas County.

6.3 San Joaquin Valley Nonattainment Receptors

The next closest nonattainment receptors to Idaho are located in the San Joaquin Valley NAA, which was designated as nonattainment for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS in December 2014 and consists of eight entire or partial counties. The closest nonattainment receptor to Idaho in the San Joaquin Valley NAA, San Joaquin County, lies about 360 miles southwest of the nearest Idaho border.

Peak concentrations within the San Joaquin Valley NAA for the 3-year period shown in Figure 5 occurred in quarters 1 and 4 (wintertime months).

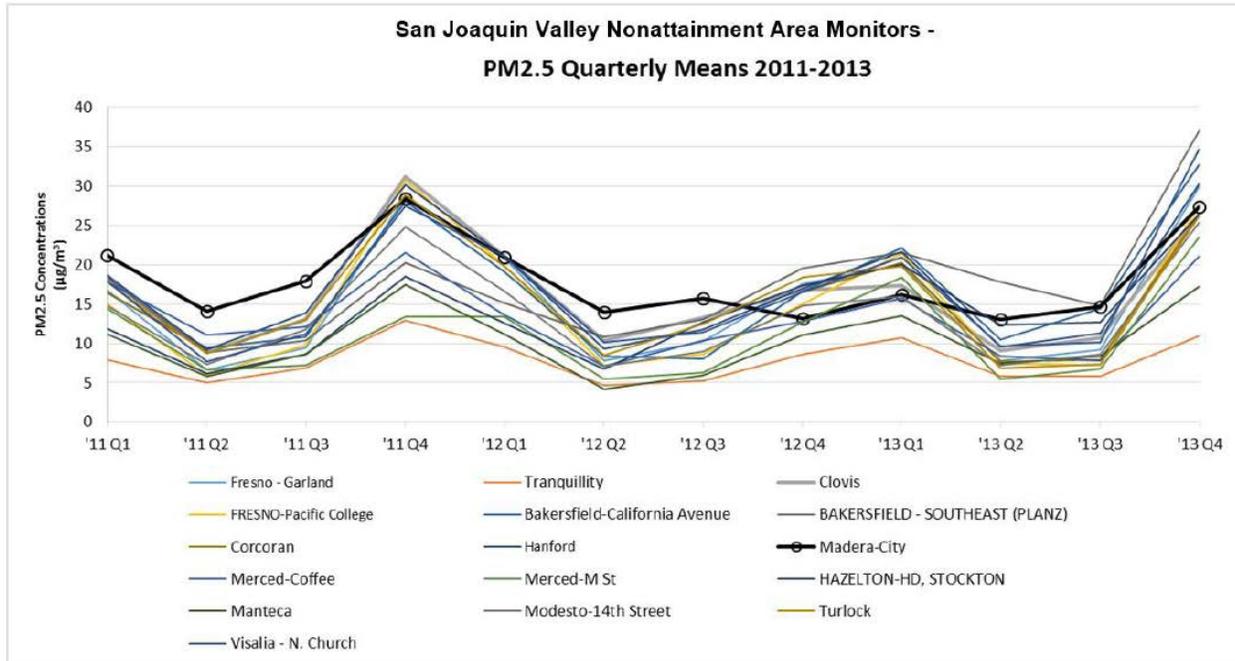


Figure 5. San Joaquin Valley Nonattainment Area monitors—PM_{2.5} quarterly mean concentrations 2011–2013. (Source: EPA TSD for California: www.epa.gov/pmdesignations/2012standards/eparesp/09_CA_120TSD_20140818.pdf)

EPA’s TSD provided the following information about PM_{2.5} sources:

The San Joaquin Valley has long suffered from some of the United States' worst air pollution. This pollution, exacerbated by stagnant weather, comes mainly from diesel-and gasoline-fueled vehicles, residential wood burning, and agricultural operations such as dairies and field-tilling that occur widely throughout the counties in the nonattainment area. Consideration of this factor supports the boundary for the San Joaquin Valley nonattainment area.

The air quality data included in Attachment 2 also shows the trend of higher PM_{2.5} concentrations during the winter months.

The TSD continues with the following:

The wind flow in the San Joaquin Valley most frequently comes from the northwest, at low wind speeds between 2-6 meters per second. This is consistent with the geographic orientation of the San Joaquin Valley and its relationship to the Golden Gate (at the mouth of the San Francisco Bay), the key route for air flow between the Pacific Ocean and the Central Valley of California. These data suggest that potential emission sources in the northwest upwind direction should be considered for analysis.

This analysis was supported by the HYPSPPLIT KDE plots developed by EPA for the TSD.

DEQ reviewed three IMPROVE monitoring sites east of the San Joaquin Valley: Desolation Wilderness, Ansel Adams Wilderness, and Domeland Wilderness, corresponding to the northern, central, and southern parts of the valley, respectively. These data are included in Attachment 2.

For each of these IMPROVE sites, the best air quality occurs in the winter and the worst air quality occurs in the summer. The best air quality at the IMPROVE sites corresponds to the time period of worst air quality in the San Joaquin Valley. According to the WRAP source apportionment modeling, emissions from Idaho contribute less than 0.5% of the total PM_{2.5} concentration at the IMPROVE monitors on the 20% best days (wintertime).

The WestJumpAQMS source apportionment modeling indicates that all Idaho source categories contribute between 0.02% and 0.05% of the PM_{2.5} concentration on an annual average for each of the counties in the nonattainment area.

Based on the information described above, DEQ has determined that Idaho sources do not contribute significantly to the nonattainment receptors located in the San Joaquin Valley.

6.4 Los Angeles–South Coast Basin Nonattainment Area

The third closest nonattainment receptors to Idaho are located in the Los Angeles–South Coast Basin NAA, which was designated as nonattainment for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS in December 2014 and consists of four entire or partial counties. The closest nonattainment receptor to Idaho in the Los Angeles–South Coast Basin NAA, San Bernardino, lies about 545 miles south of the nearest Idaho border.

Figure 6 indicates that quarter 4 tends to measure higher PM_{2.5} concentrations throughout the year. The air quality data in Attachment 3 also shows this trend. The TSD also shows that organic mass is the predominant species, contributing over 50% throughout the year. In quarter 4, organic mass contributes a larger percent of the total.

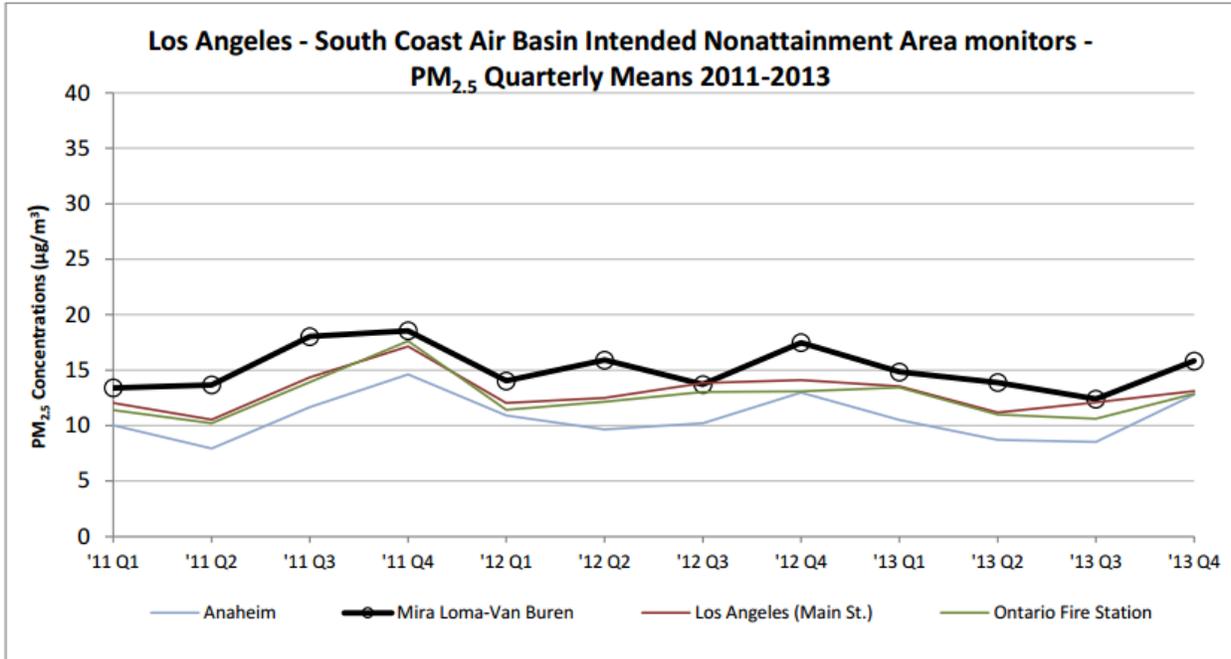


Figure 6. Los Angeles–South Coast Basin Nonattainment Area monitors—PM_{2.5} quarterly mean concentrations, 2011–2013. (Source: EPA TSD for California, www.epa.gov/pmdesignations/2012standards/eparesp/09_CA_120TSD_20140818.pdf)

EPA evaluated meteorology in the nonattainment area and determined the pattern across the area is predominantly westerly winds, mostly at mid-level speeds of 2–6 meters per second. The wind roses presented in the TSD also suggest less contribution from emission sources located to the east.

DEQ evaluated information from three IMPROVE monitors: Cucamonga Wilderness, San Gorgonio Wilderness, and Agua Tibia Wilderness, corresponding to northern, central, and southern parts of the nonattainment area, respectively. These data are included in Attachment 3.

At each of these IMPROVE sites, the best air quality occurs in the winter and the worst air quality occurs in the summer. The WRAP source apportionment modeling completed to support the initial regional haze SIP indicates that Idaho sources contribute less than 0.5% of total PM_{2.5} concentrations on both the 20% best and worst days (winter and summer).

The WestJumpAQMS source apportionment modeling indicates that all Idaho source categories contribute between 0.04% and 0.05% of the PM_{2.5} concentration on an annual average for each of the counties in the nonattainment area.

Based on the information described above, DEQ has determined that Idaho sources do not contribute significantly to the nonattainment receptors located in the Los Angeles–South Coast Basin NAA.

6.5 Imperial County Nonattainment Area

The farthest nonattainment receptor to Idaho is located in Imperial County, California. Part of Imperial County was designated as nonattainment for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS in December 2014. Imperial County lies about 640 miles south of the nearest Idaho border.

Figure 7 indicates that elevated concentrations occur in quarter 2 (April–June) and quarter 4 (October–December). Speciation data presented in the TSD indicate that organic mass and crustal materials are the predominant species. The TSD goes on to state the following:

Sulfates and elemental carbon also contribute to measured PM_{2.5} mass at Calexico Ethel throughout the year. Nitrates do not contribute to measured PM_{2.5} mass in quarter two and three, but they do increase in the winter months, affecting Q1 and Q4 concentrations. There is also an increase in elemental carbon during Q1 and Q4. This suggests that biomass burning, combustion sources, and fugitive dust sources such as agricultural sources, unpaved roads, and windblown dust are large contributors to high annual PM_{2.5} concentrations within Imperial County.

EPA concluded the following from the meteorological evaluation

... during the spring months there are likely contributions of emissions from the regions to the west-northwest and to the southeast of the Calexico Ethel monitoring location. Stagnant conditions during the winter months have the potential to cause more localized exceedances of the NAAQS, including influences from Mexico to the south of the violating Calexico Ethel monitoring site. Both of these time periods are associated with higher quarterly averages than other times of the year (see Factor 1), which further supports that there are two distinct meteorological regimes under which different source areas contribute to violations of the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

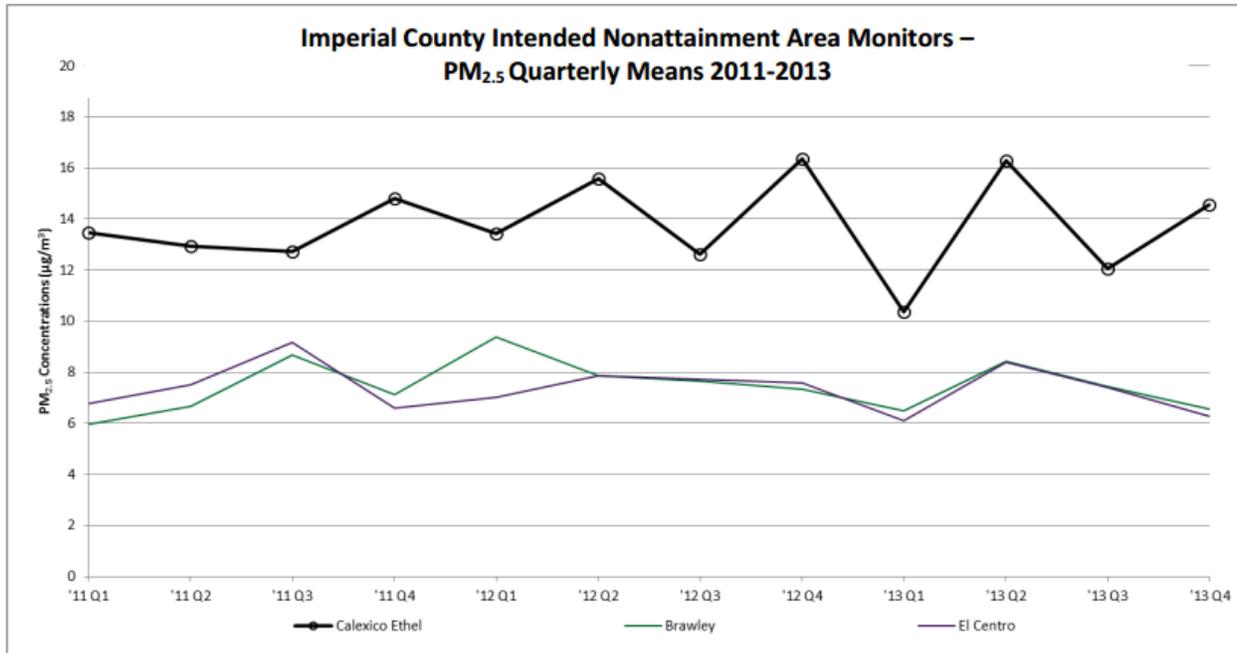


Figure 7. Imperial County Nonattainment Area monitors—PM_{2.5} quarterly mean concentrations, 2011–2013. (Source: EPA TSD for California, www.epa.gov/pmdesignations/2012standards/eparesp/09_CA_120TSD_20140818.pdf)

DEQ evaluated information from the closest IMPROVE monitor to Imperial County: Joshua Tree National Park, included in Attachment 4. Similar to other IMPROVE monitors located in

other parts of California, Joshua Tree monitors show that the best air quality occurs in the winter and the worst air quality occurs in the summer. The WRAP source apportionment modeling completed to support the initial regional haze SIP indicates that Idaho sources contribute less than 0.5% of total PM_{2.5} concentrations on both the 20% best and worst days (winter and summer).

The WestJumpAQMS source apportionment modeling indicates that all Idaho source categories contribute about 0.1% of the PM_{2.5} concentration on an annual average.

Based on the information described above, DEQ has determined that Idaho sources do not contribute significantly to the nonattainment receptors located in Imperial County.

7 Transport to Nonattainment and Maintenance Receptors in Eastern States

The nearest nonattainment receptors to Idaho in the eastern states are in the Cleveland, Ohio, area. EPA designated Cuyahoga and Lorain Counties in Ohio as nonattainment for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Idaho PM_{2.5} emissions are 115,889 tons/year (75,009 tons/year excluding wildfires), while Ohio emissions are 158,871 tons/year. Cleveland is almost 2,100 miles from the Idaho border and almost 2,400 miles from the Treasure Valley, the major metropolitan area in Idaho. DEQ did not identify maintenance receptors in the eastern states. The analysis for the nonattainment receptor in Ohio also addresses any potential maintenance receptors.

Based on the very large distance and relatively small amount of emissions on a state basis, DEQ has determined that Idaho sources do not contribute significantly to the nonattainment receptors located in Cuyahoga and Lorain Counties, Ohio. Nor would Idaho emission sources interfere with maintenance of the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS in eastern states.

8 Conclusion

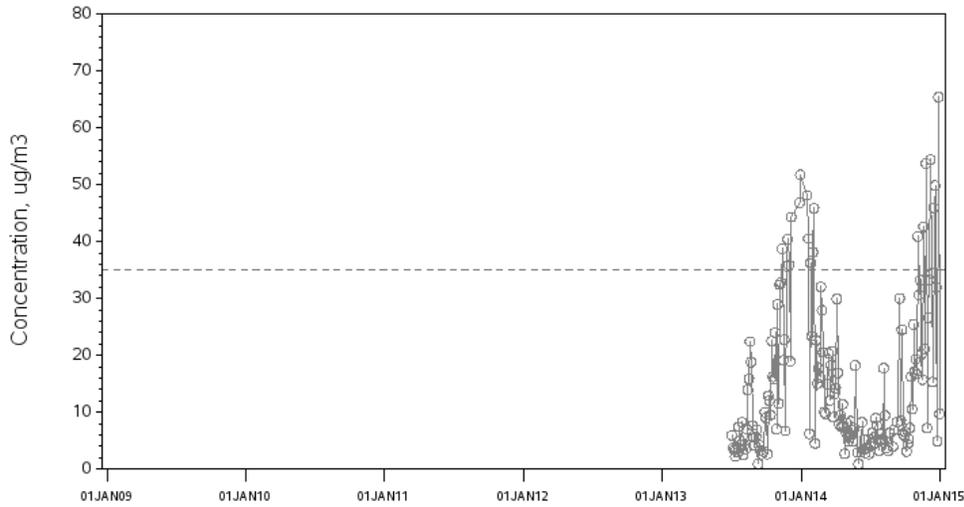
DEQ evaluated Idaho's impacts on nonattainment areas in the western and eastern states. Only four nonattainment receptors are identified in western states, all in California. DEQ evaluated the TSD for California for the 2012 PM_{2.5} annual NAAQS as well as IMPROVE data, WRAP source apportionment data developed for the initial regional haze SIPs, and source apportionment modeling conducted for the WestJumpAQMS project. Due to the considerable distance from Idaho to the nonattainment receptors, general meteorology with winds flowing from the southwest to the northeast, the fact that the WRAP and WestJumpAQMS source apportionment modeling suggests that Idaho emissions contribute to less than 0.5% of total PM_{2.5} concentrations during the times of elevated PM_{2.5} concentrations and a maximum of 0.1% of the annual PM_{2.5} concentrations at the nonattainment receptors, and that the TSD suggests that localized sources and more stagnant conditions tended to cause the elevated concentrations, DEQ concludes that PM_{2.5} and precursor emissions from Idaho do not significantly contribute to nonattainment receptors in the western or eastern states.

Attachment 1. Supplemental Data for Plumas County Nonattainment Receptor

Air Quality Data

Daily Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/14

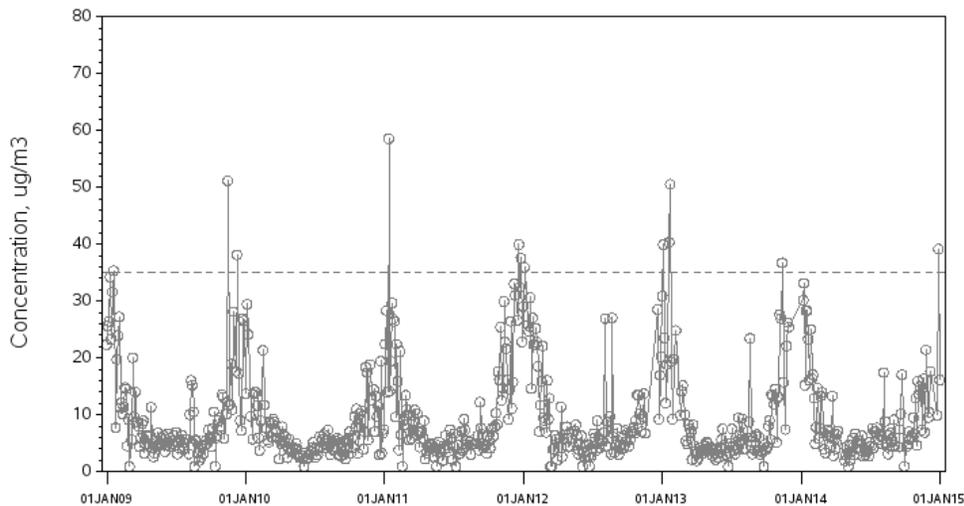
Parameter: PM2.5 - Local Conditions (Applicable standard is 35 ug/m³)
CBSA:
County: Plumas
State: California
AQS Site ID: 06-063-1010, poc 1



Source: U.S. EPA AirData <<http://www.epa.gov/airdata>>
Generated: November 3, 2015

Daily Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/14

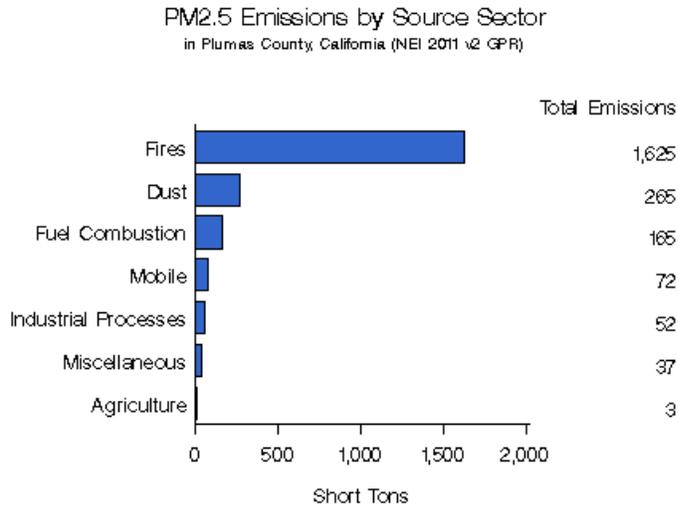
Parameter: PM2.5 - Local Conditions (Applicable standard is 35 ug/m³)
CBSA:
County: Plumas
State: California
AQS Site ID: 06-063-1006, poc 1



Source: U.S. EPA AirData <<http://www.epa.gov/airdata>>
Generated: November 3, 2015

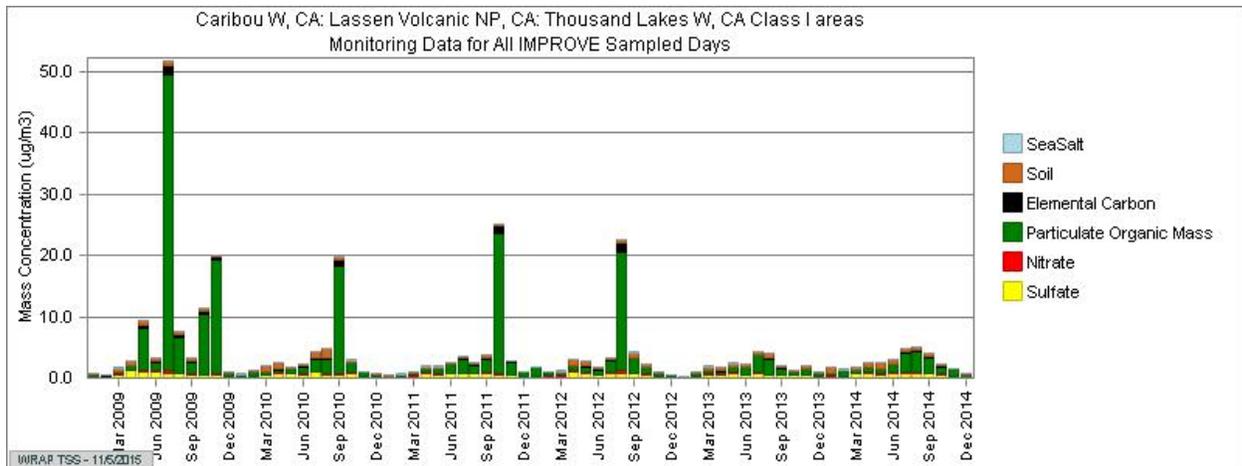
Emissions

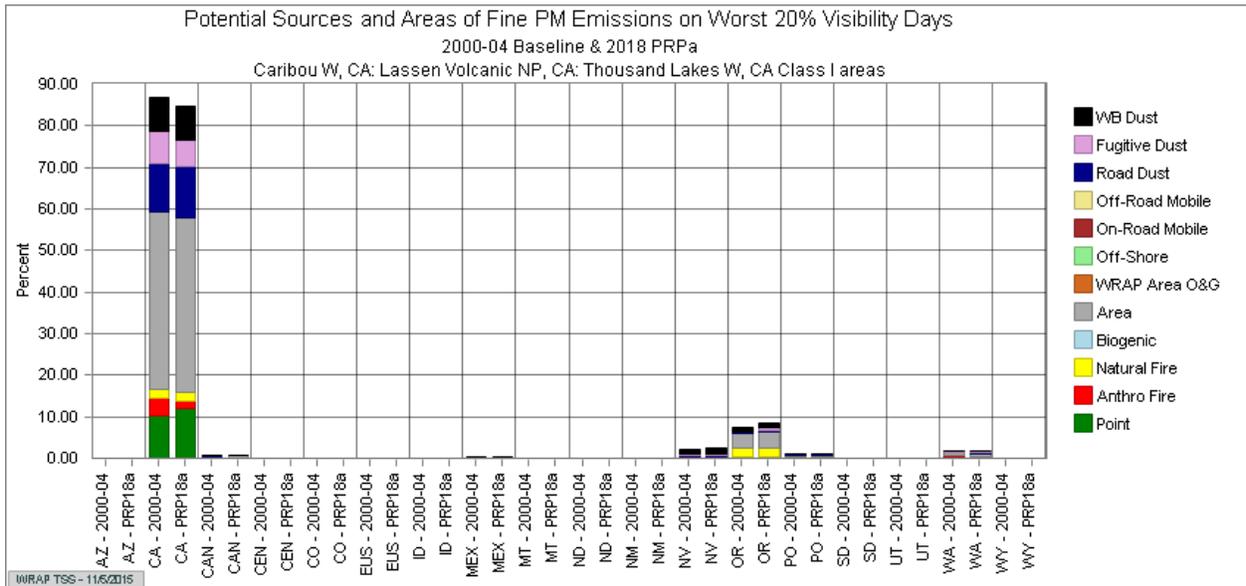
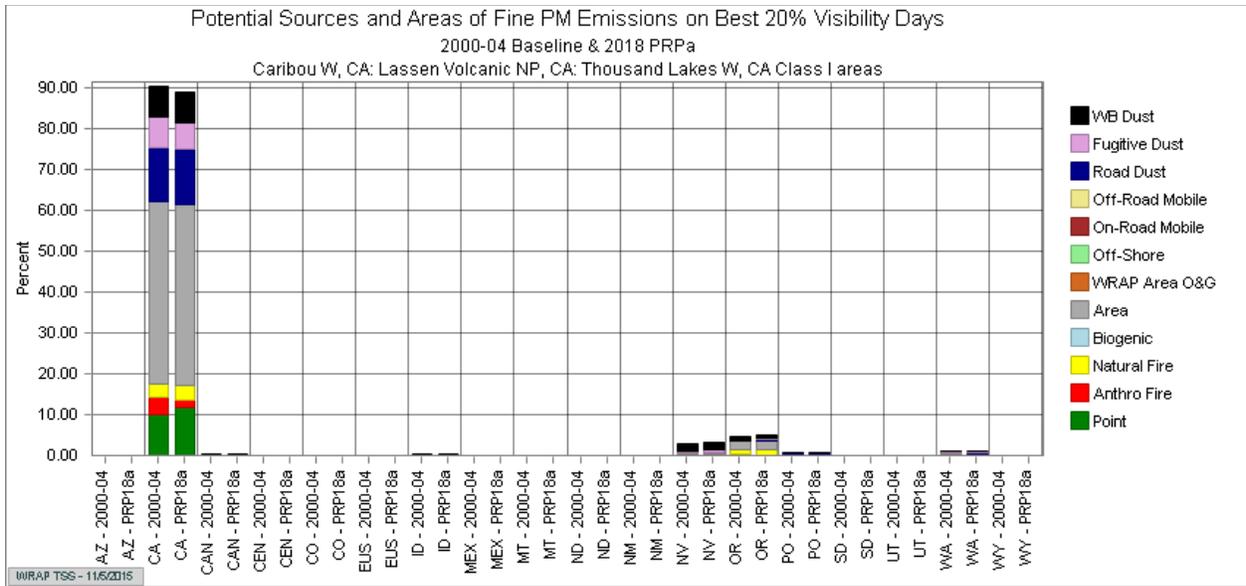
Emission data are taken from www3.epa.gov/air/emissions/index (accessed 11/05/2015).

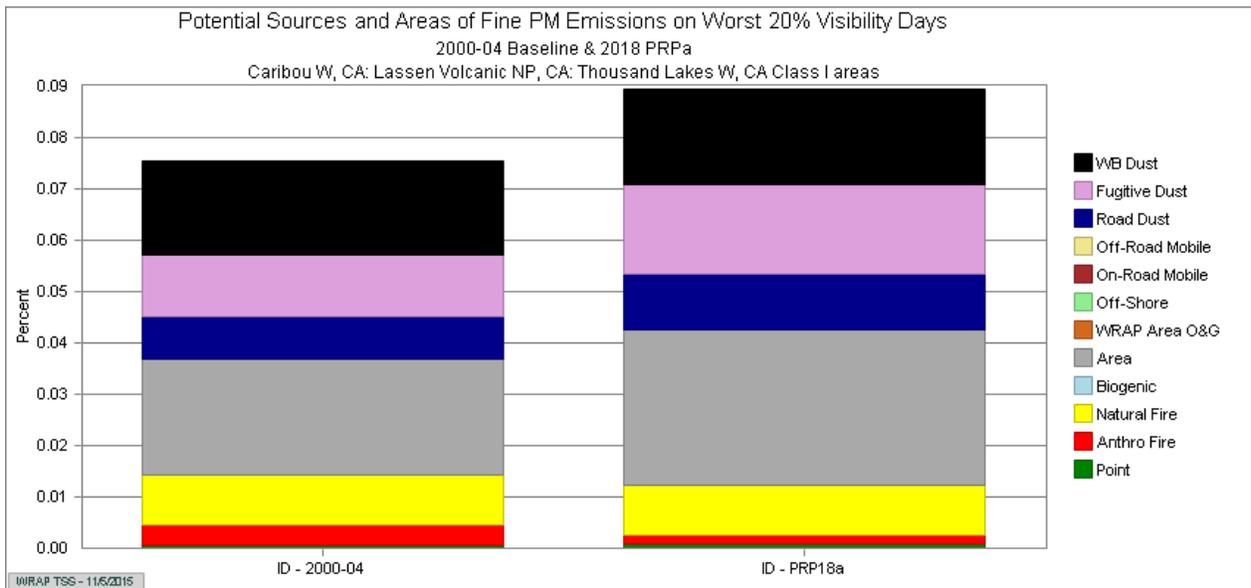
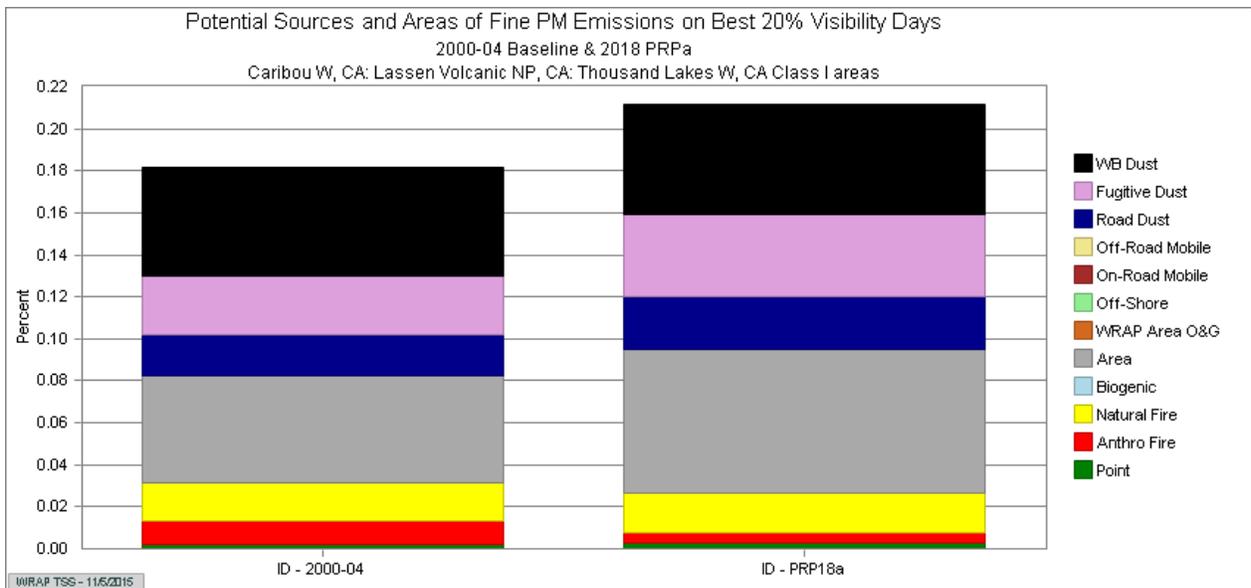


IMPROVE Data and WRAP Modeling

These graphics are taken from <http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/TSS/Results/HazePlanning.aspx> (accessed 11/05/2015).







WestJumpAQMS Results

Source apportionment modeling results taken from *West-Wide Jump-Start Air Quality Modeling Study (WestJumpAQMS) – Final Report Appendix E*, www.wrapair2.org/WestJumpAQMS (accessed 11/16/2015).

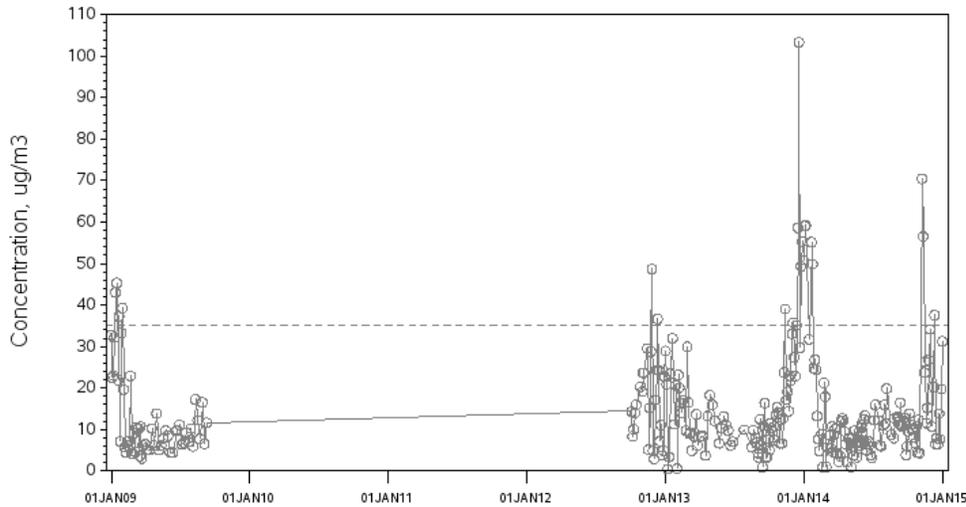
Plumas County source contribution results (all source categories) (site CA_Plumas1009)	
State/Region	% of Annual PM_{2.5} concentration
Arizona	0.10%
California	40.39%
Colorado	0.00%
Kansas	0.00%
Idaho	0.08%
Montana	0.01%
Oklahoma	0.00%
Oregon	0.58%
Washington	0.16%
Wyoming	0.01%
North Dakota	0.00%
South Dakota	0.00%
Nebraska	0.00%
Nevada	3.99%
Utah	0.02%
Texas	0.03%
New Mexico	0.02%
Eastern US	0.02%
Canada	0.12%
Mexico	0.14%
Ocean	0.44%
Boundary Conditions	47.36%
Other	6.53%

Attachment 2. Supplemental Data for San Joaquin Valley Nonattainment Receptors

Air Quality Data

Daily Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/14

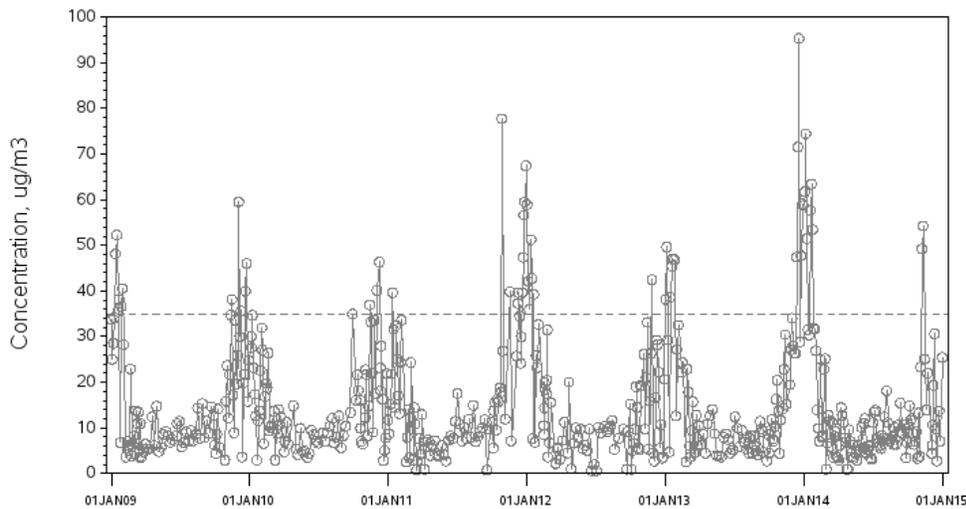
Parameter: PM2.5 - Local Conditions (Applicable standard is 35 ug/m³)
 CBSA: Fresno, CA
 County: Fresno
 State: California
 AQS Site ID: 06-019-5001, poc 1



Source: U.S. EPA AirData <<http://www.epa.gov/airdata>>
 Generated: November 3, 2015

Daily Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/14

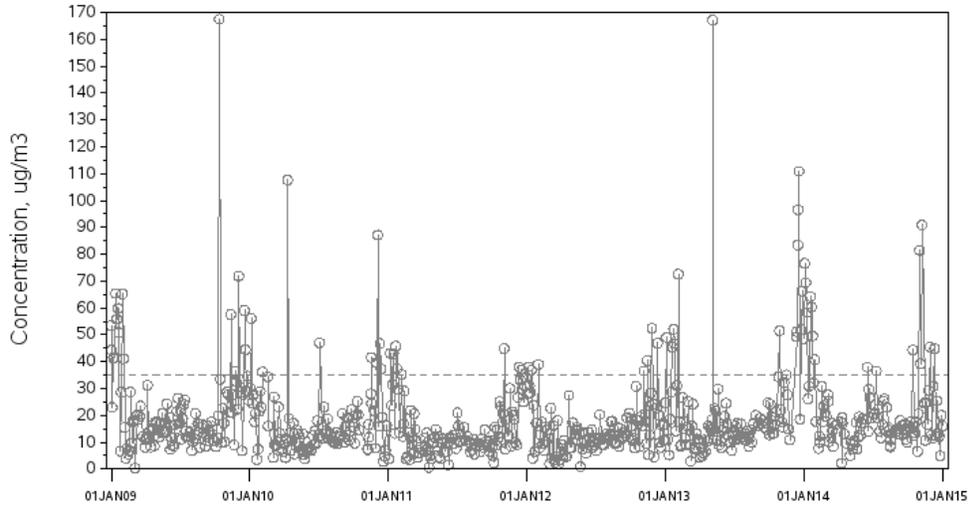
Parameter: PM2.5 - Local Conditions (Applicable standard is 35 ug/m³)
 CBSA: Fresno, CA
 County: Fresno
 State: California
 AQS Site ID: 06-019-5025, poc 1



Source: U.S. EPA AirData <<http://www.epa.gov/airdata>>
 Generated: November 6, 2015

Daily Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/14

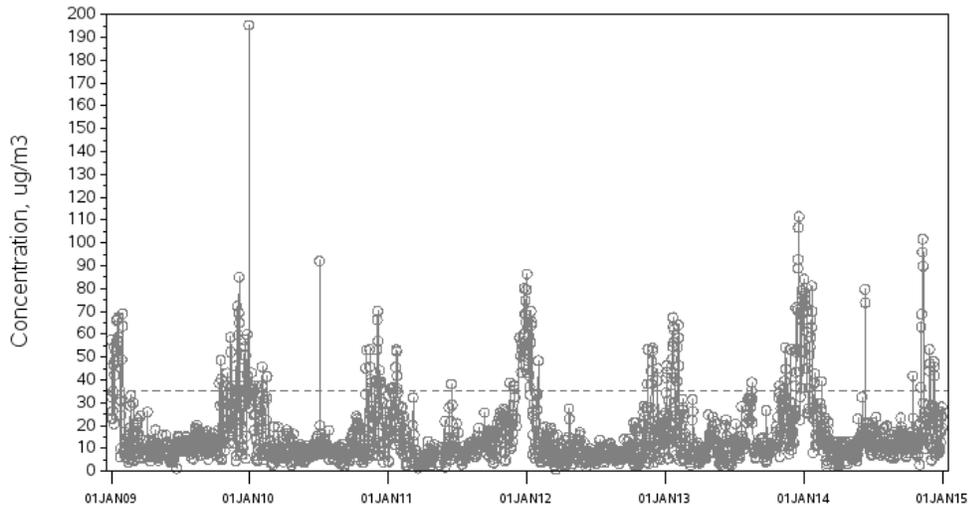
Parameter: PM2.5 - Local Conditions (Applicable standard is 35 ug/m³)
CBSA: Bakersfield, CA
County: Kern
State: California
AQS Site ID: 06-029-0016, poc 1



Source: U.S. EPA AirData <<http://www.epa.gov/airdata>>
Generated: November 3, 2015

Daily Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/14

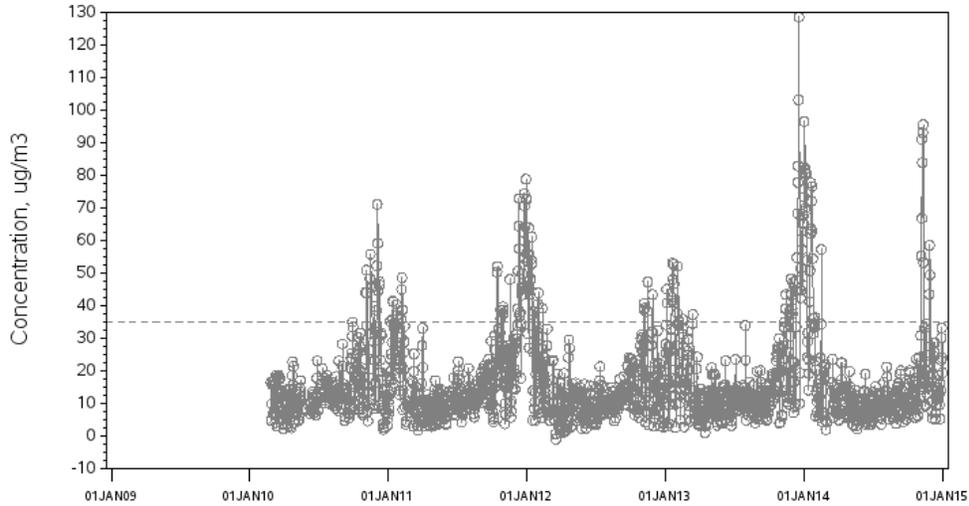
Parameter: PM2.5 - Local Conditions (Applicable standard is 35 ug/m³)
CBSA: Bakersfield, CA
County: Kern
State: California
AQS Site ID: 06-029-0014, poc 1



Source: U.S. EPA AirData <<http://www.epa.gov/airdata>>
Generated: November 3, 2015

Daily Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/14

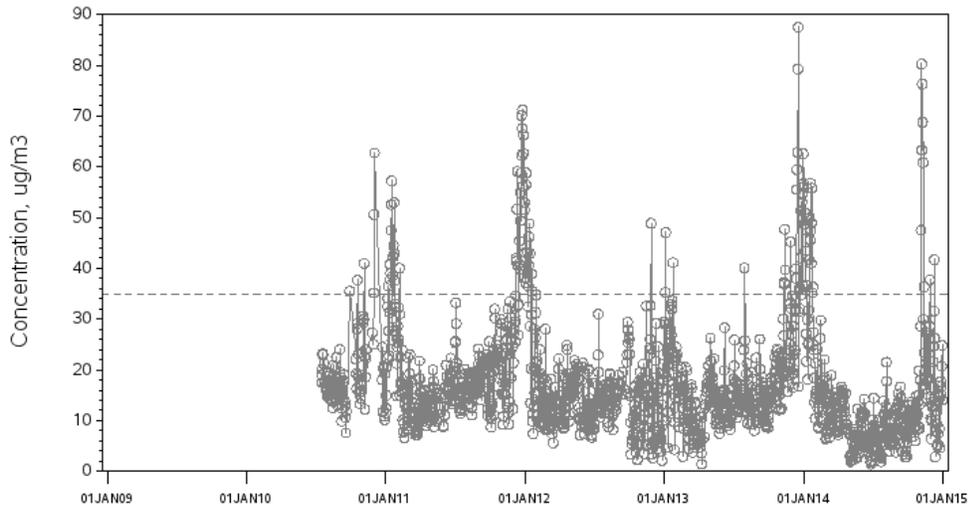
Parameter: PM2.5 - Local Conditions (Applicable standard is 35 ug/m3)
CBSA: Hanford-Corcoran, CA
County: Kings
State: California
AQS Site ID: 06-031-1004, poc 3



Source: U.S. EPA AirData <<http://www.epa.gov/airdata>>
Generated: November 3, 2015

Daily Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/14

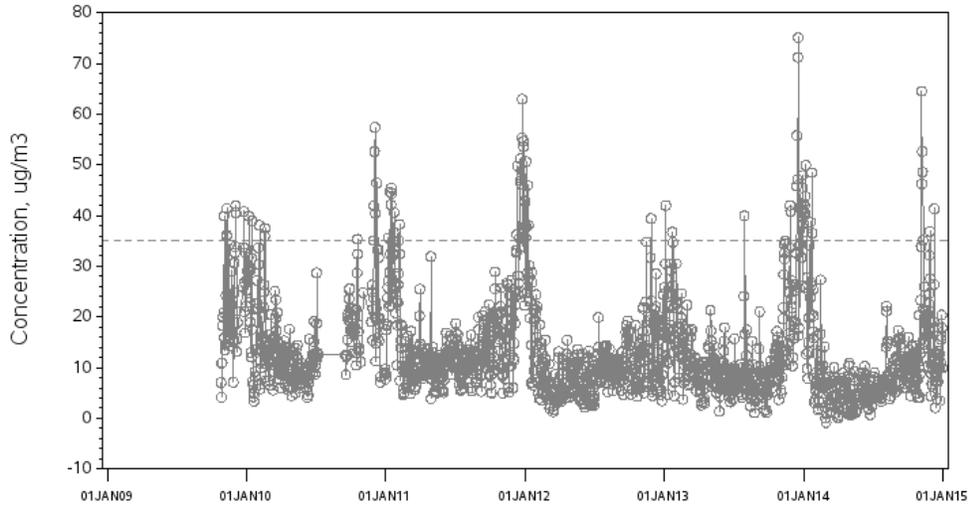
Parameter: PM2.5 - Local Conditions (Applicable standard is 35 ug/m3)
CBSA: Madera, CA
County: Madera
State: California
AQS Site ID: 06-039-2010, poc 3



Source: U.S. EPA AirData <<http://www.epa.gov/airdata>>
Generated: November 3, 2015

Daily Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/14

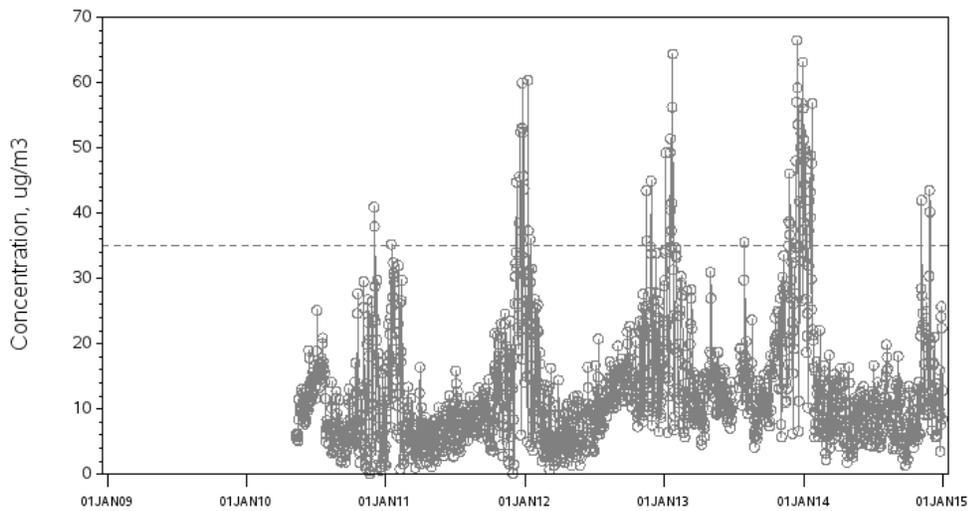
Parameter: PM2.5 - Local Conditions (Applicable standard is 35 ug/m³)
CBSA: Merced, CA
County: Merced
State: California
AQS Site ID: 06-047-0003, poc 3



Source: U.S. EPA AirData <<http://www.epa.gov/airdata>>
Generated: November 3, 2015

Daily Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/14

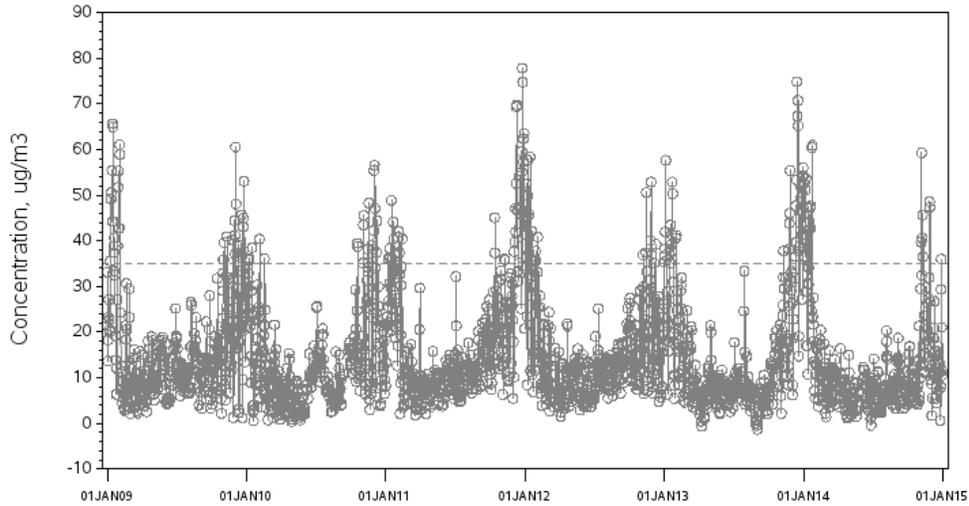
Parameter: PM2.5 - Local Conditions (Applicable standard is 35 ug/m³)
CBSA: Stockton, CA
County: San Joaquin
State: California
AQS Site ID: 06-077-1002, poc 3



Source: U.S. EPA AirData <<http://www.epa.gov/airdata>>
Generated: November 3, 2015

Daily Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/14

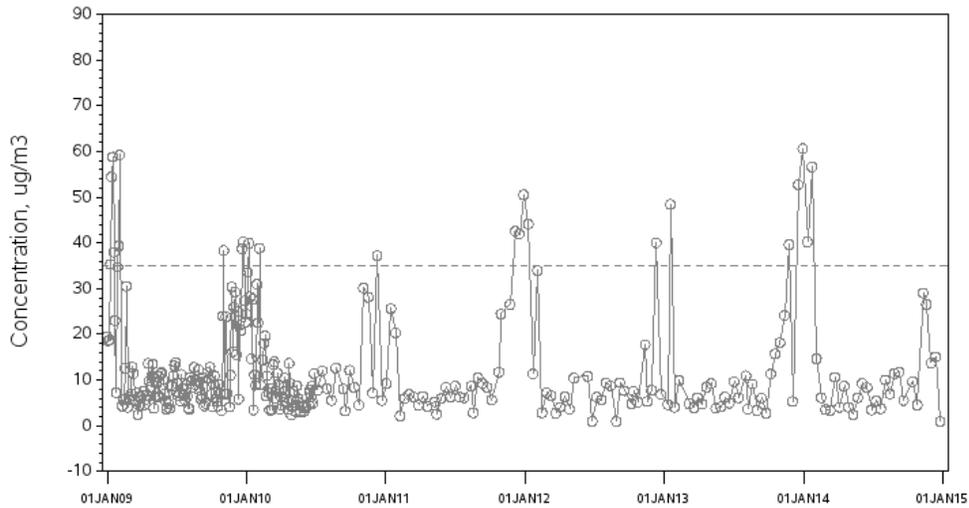
Parameter: PM2.5 - Local Conditions (Applicable standard is 35 ug/m³)
CBSA: Modesto, CA
County: Stanislaus
State: California
AQS Site ID: 06-099-0006, poc 3



Source: U.S. EPA AirData <<http://www.epa.gov/airdata>>
Generated: November 3, 2015

Daily Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/14

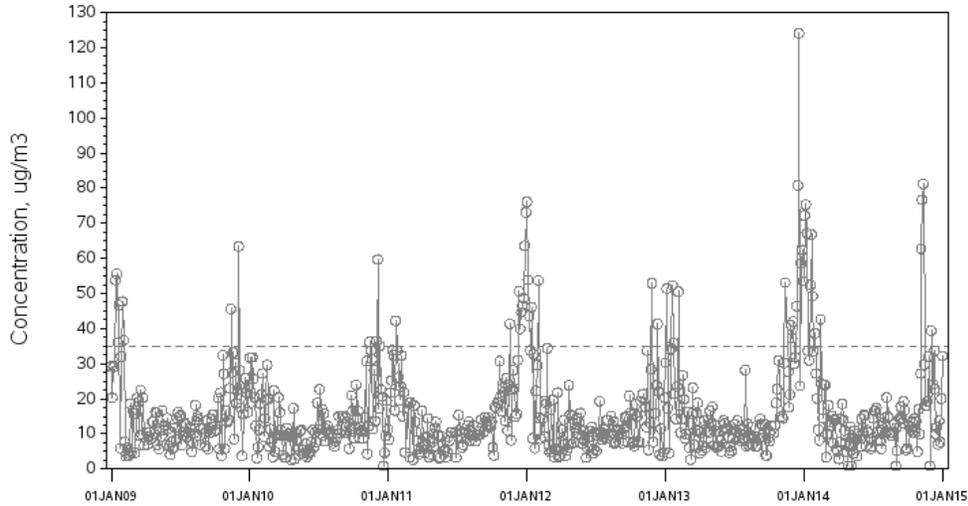
Parameter: PM2.5 - Local Conditions (Applicable standard is 35 ug/m³)
CBSA: Modesto, CA
County: Stanislaus
State: California
AQS Site ID: 06-099-0005, poc 1



Source: U.S. EPA AirData <<http://www.epa.gov/airdata>>
Generated: November 3, 2015

Daily Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/14

Parameter: PM2.5 - Local Conditions (Applicable standard is 35 ug/m³)
 CBSA: Visalia-Porterville, CA
 County: Tulare
 State: California
 AQS Site ID: 06-107-2002, poc 1

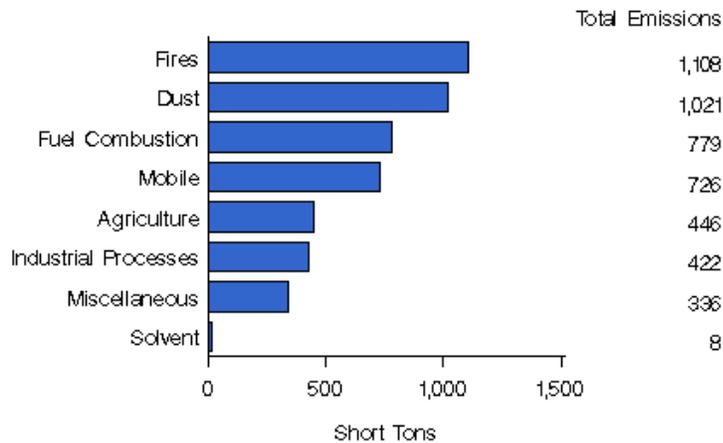


Source: U.S. EPA AirData <<http://www.epa.gov/airdata>>
 Generated: November 3, 2015

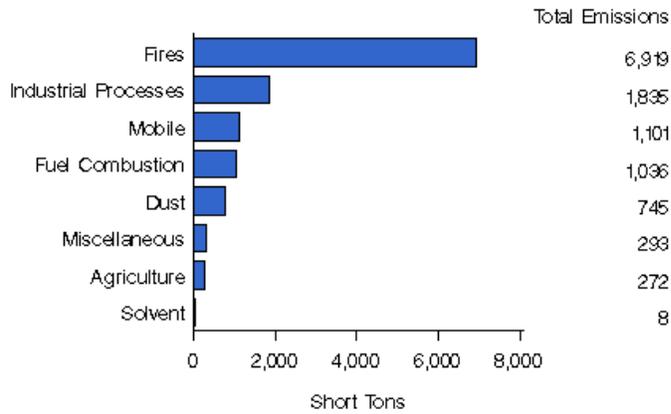
Emissions

Emission data are taken from www3.epa.gov/air/emissions/index (accessed 11/05/2015).

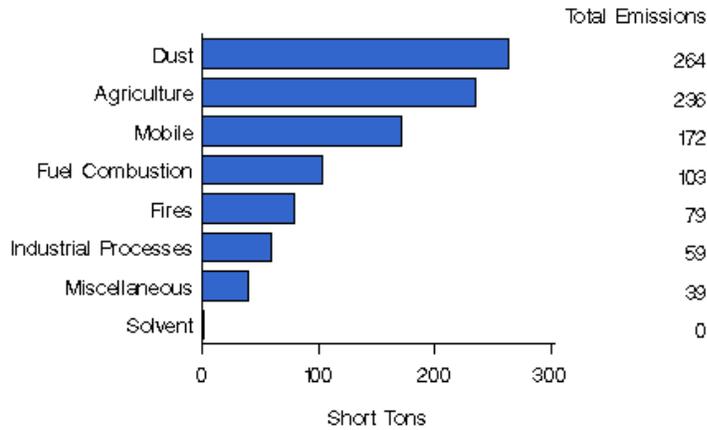
PM_{2.5} Emissions by Source Sector
 in Fresno County, California (NEI 2011 v2 GPR)



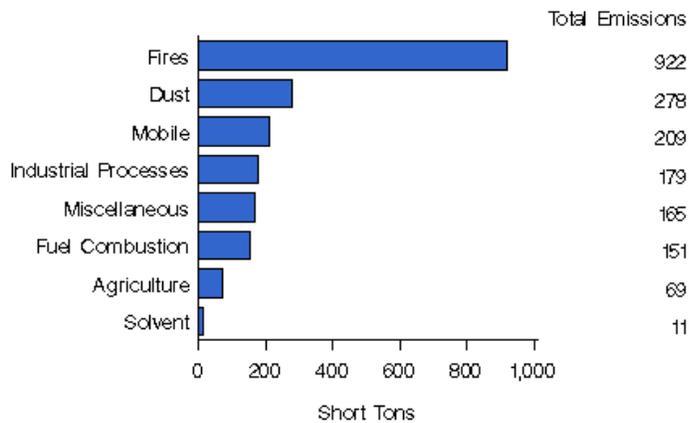
PM_{2.5} Emissions by Source Sector
in Kern County, California (NEI 2011 v2 GPR)



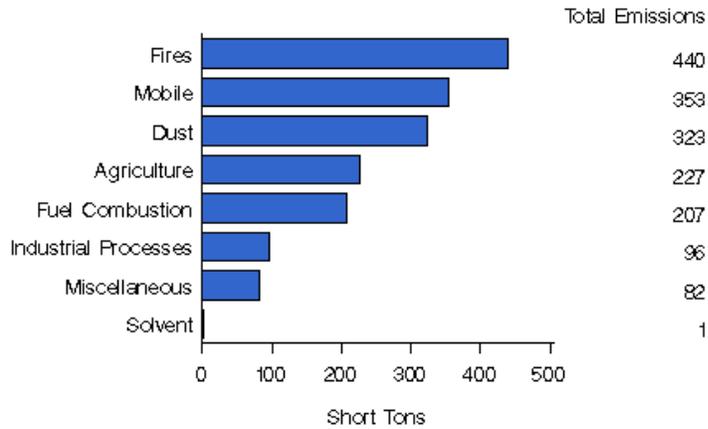
PM_{2.5} Emissions by Source Sector
in Kings County, California (NEI 2011 v2 GPR)



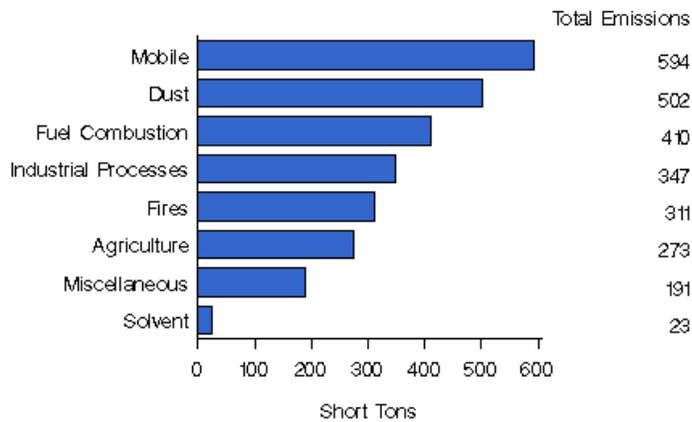
PM_{2.5} Emissions by Source Sector
in Madera County, California (NEI 2011 v2 GPR)



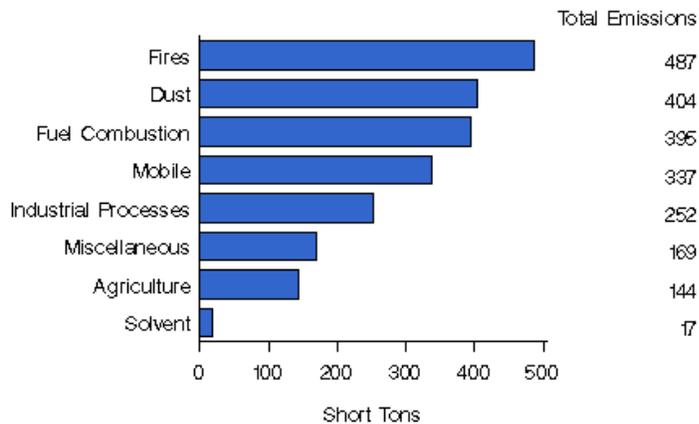
PM_{2.5} Emissions by Source Sector
in Merced County, California (NEI 2011 v2 GPR)



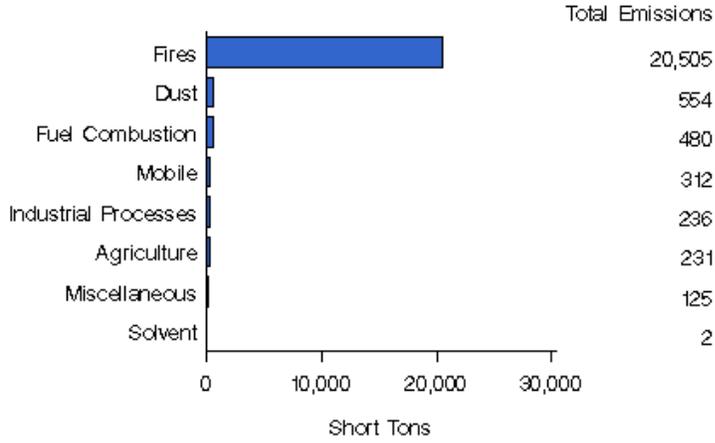
PM_{2.5} Emissions by Source Sector
in San Joaquin County, California (NEI 2011 v2 GPR)



PM_{2.5} Emissions by Source Sector
in Stanislaus County, California (NEI 2011 v2 GPR)



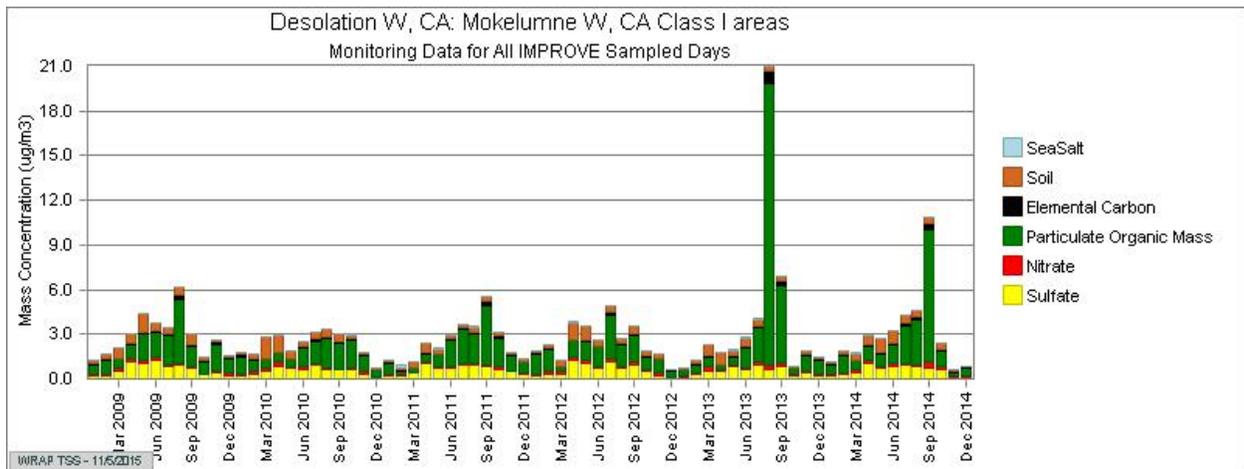
PM_{2.5} Emissions by Source Sector
in Tulare County, California (NEI 2011 v2 GPR)

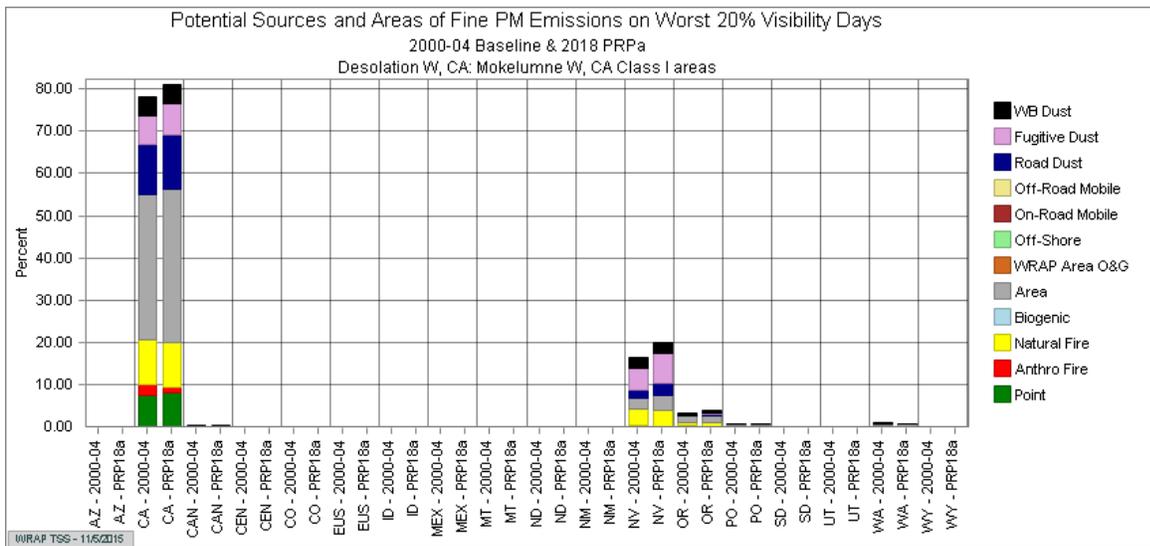
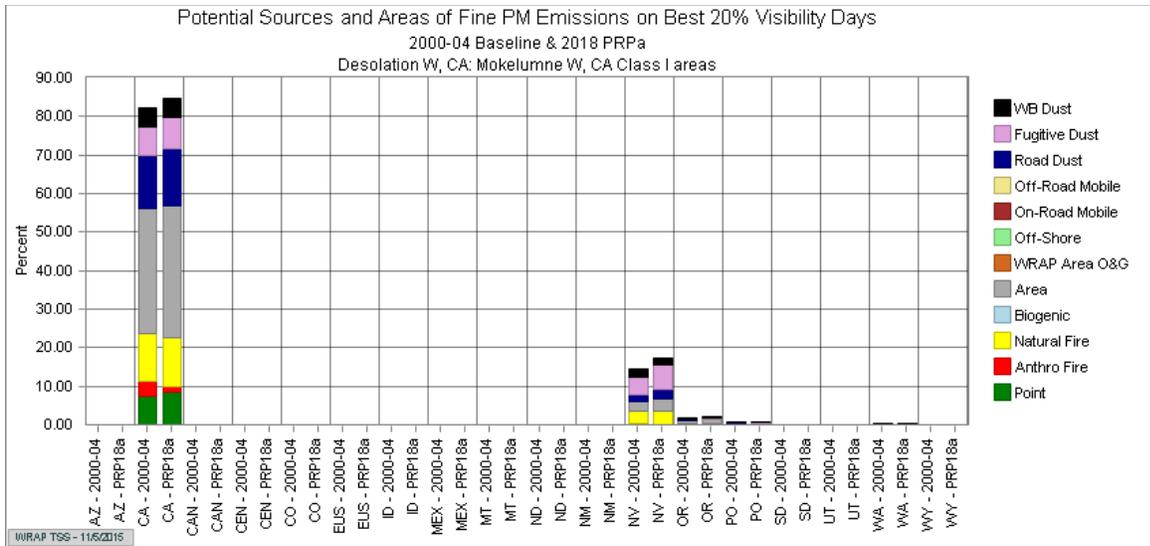


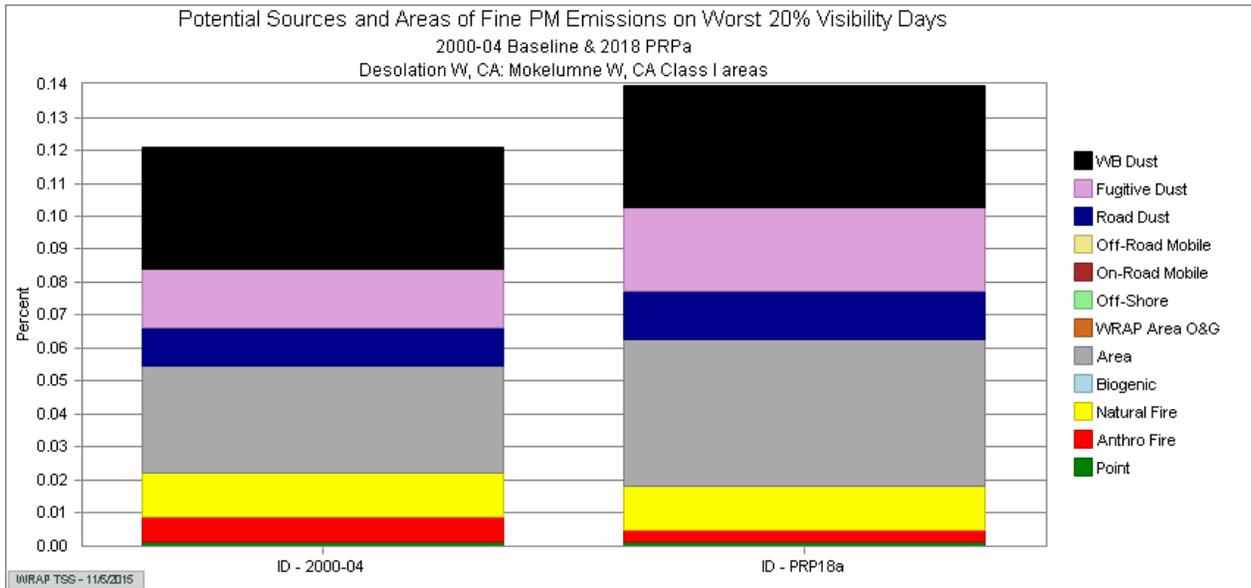
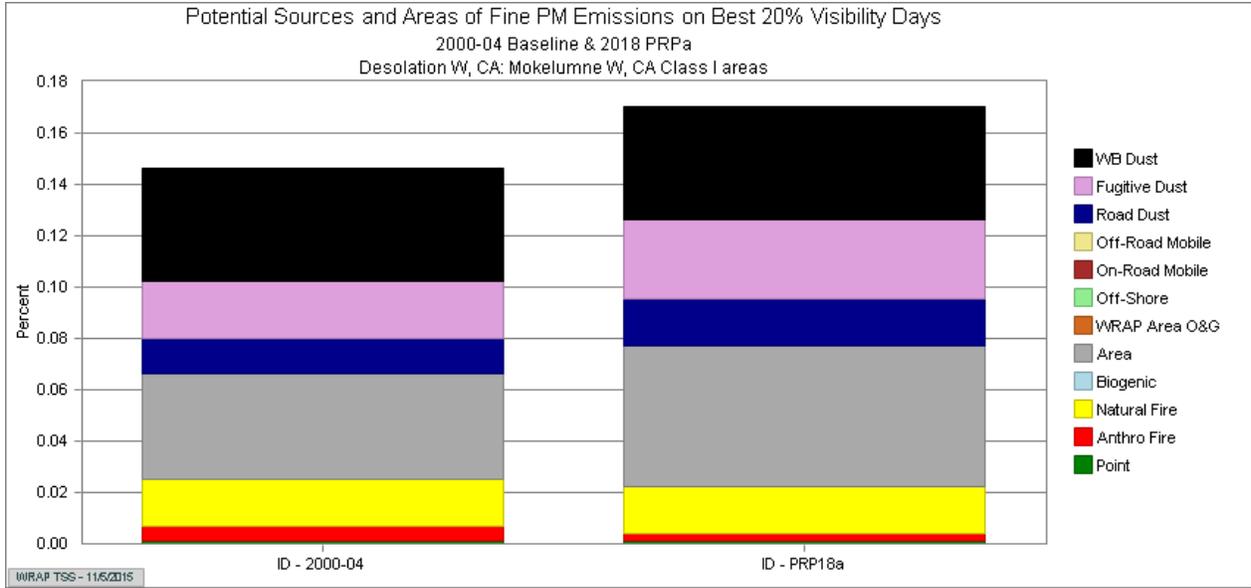
IMPROVE Data and WRAP Modeling

These graphics are taken from <http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/TSS/Results/HazePlanning.aspx> (accessed 11/05/2015).

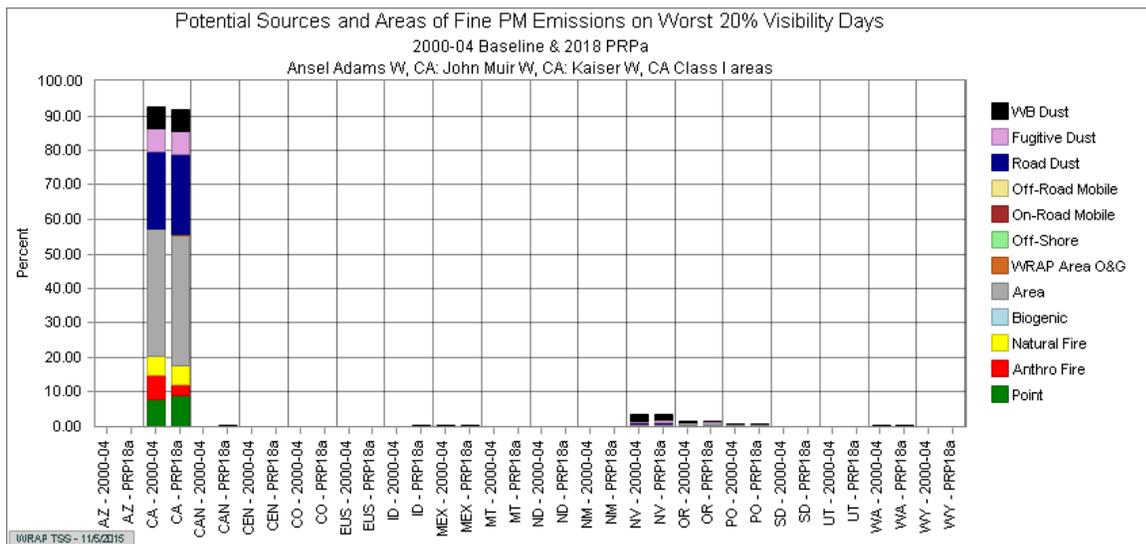
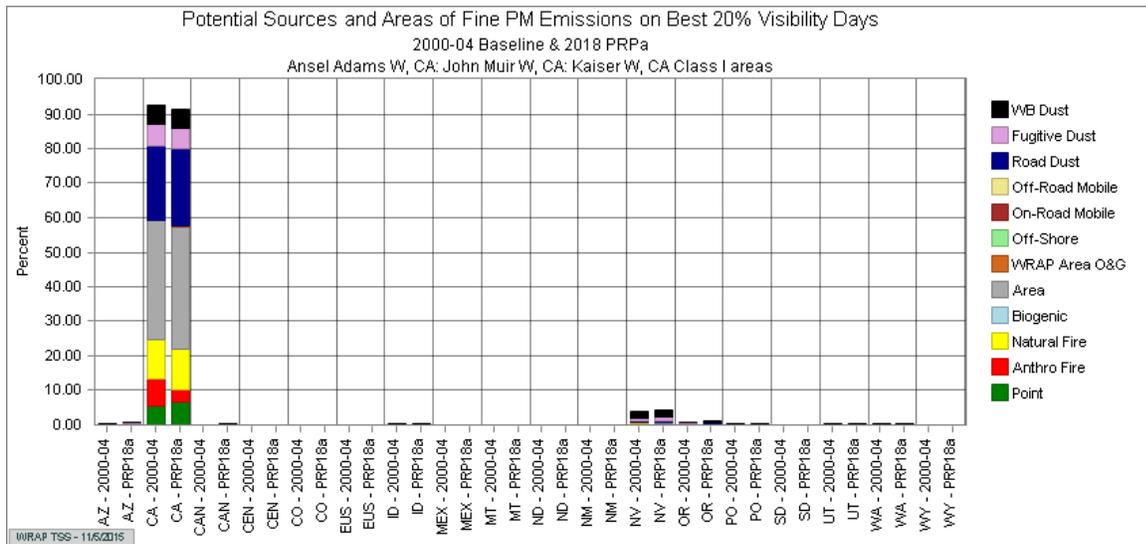
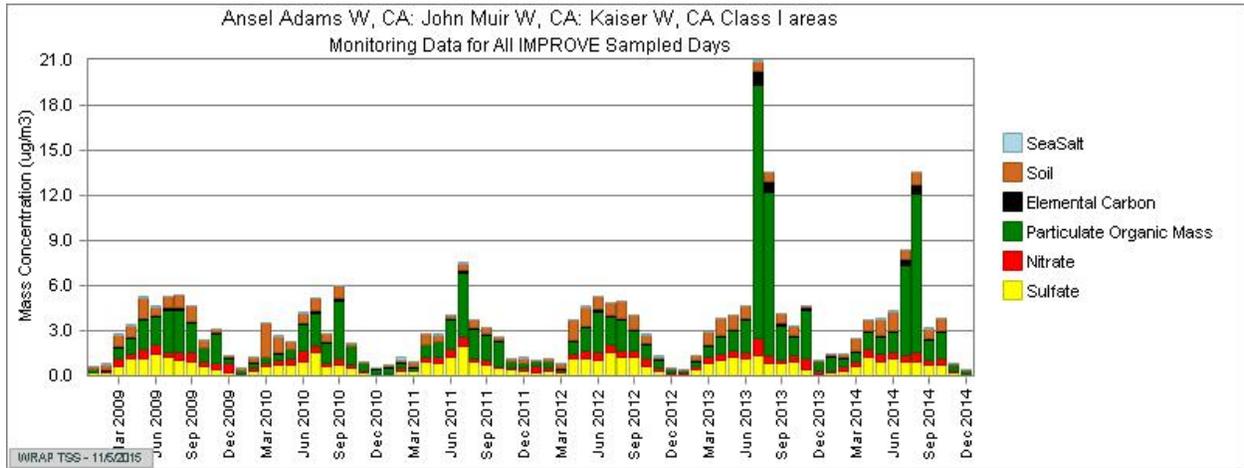
Data Representative of Northern Part of San Joaquin Valley

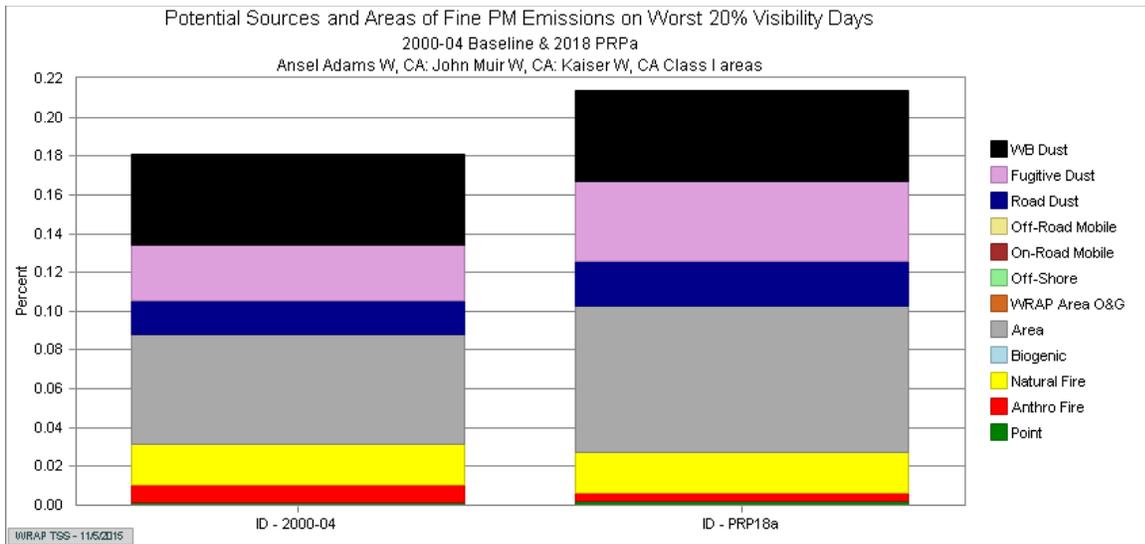
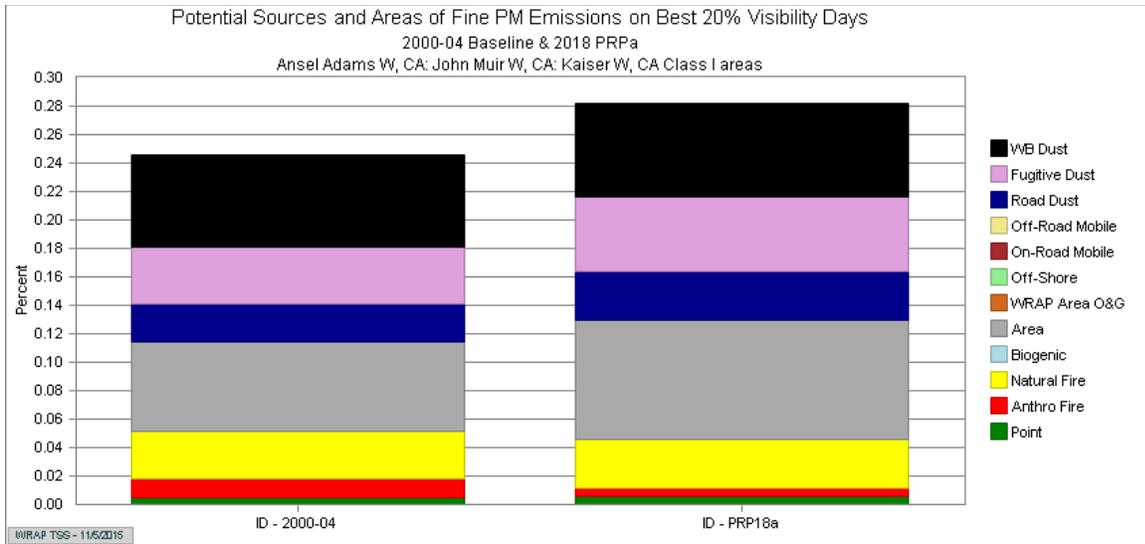




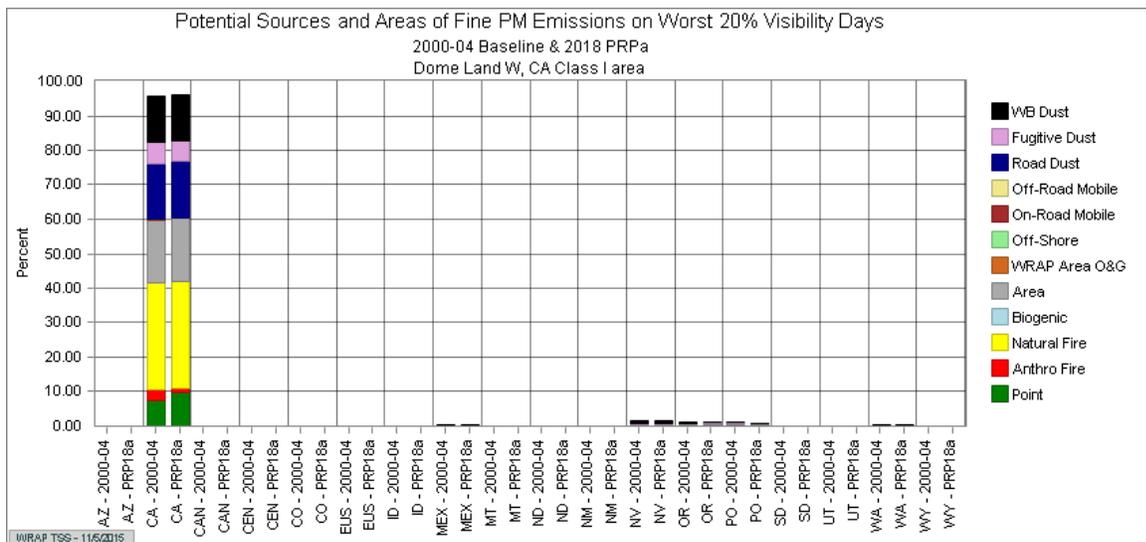
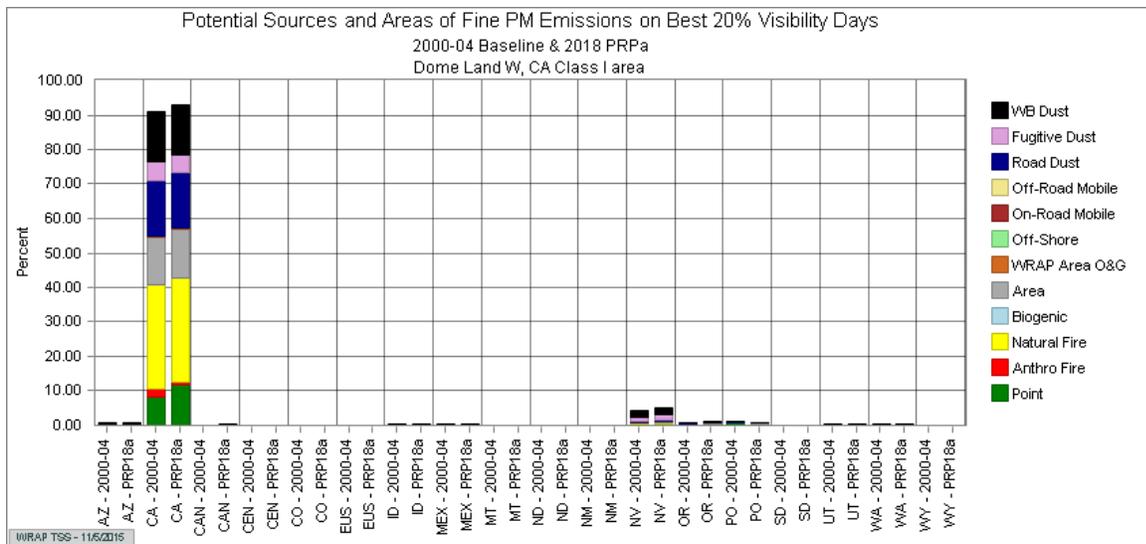
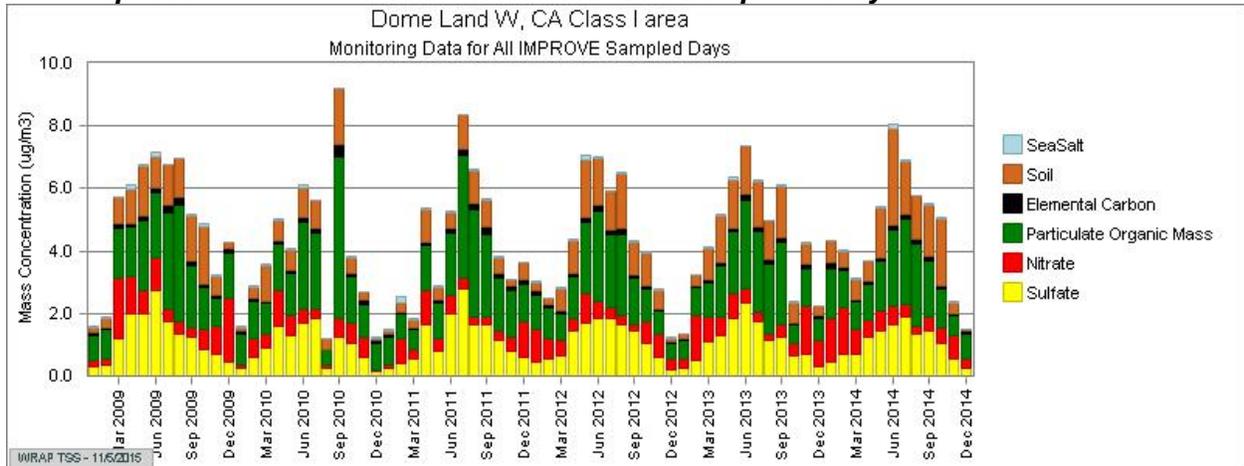


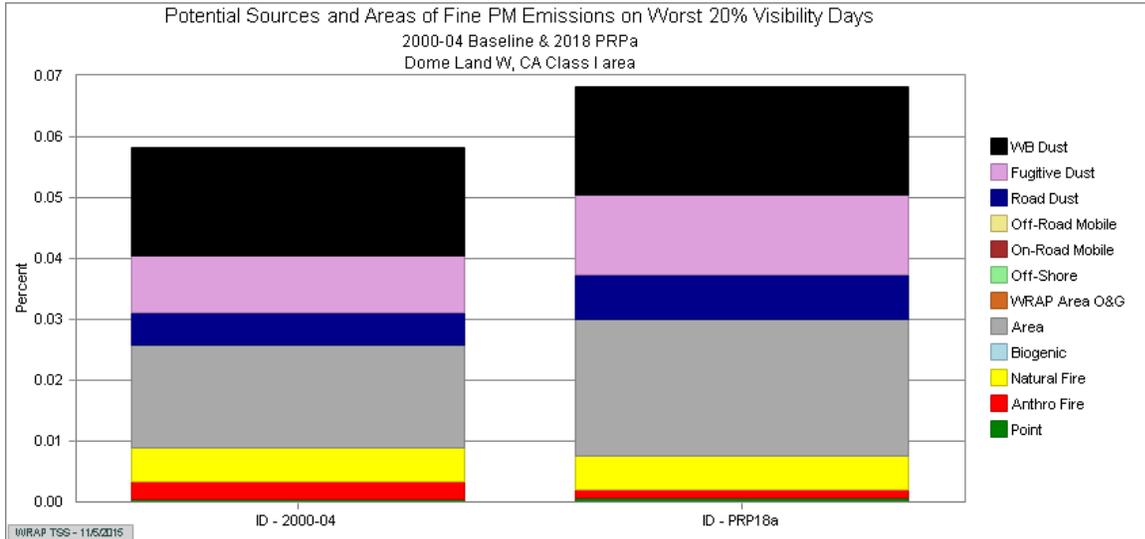
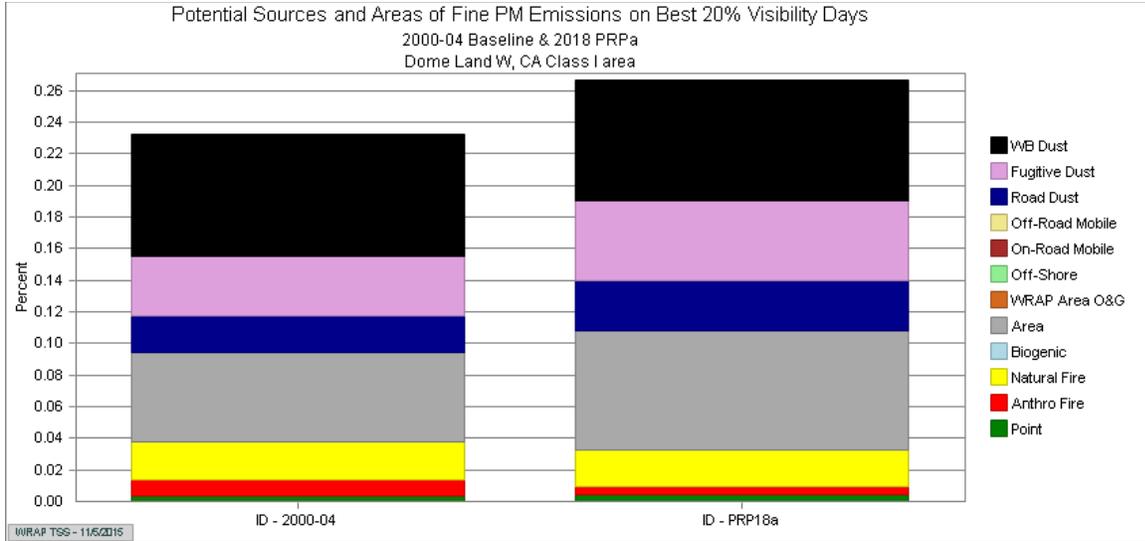
Data Representative of the Central Part of San Joaquin Valley





Data Representative of the Southern End of San Joaquin Valley





WestJumpAQMS Results

Source apportionment modeling results taken from *West-Wide Jump-Start Air Quality Modeling Study (WestJumpAQMS) – Final Report Appendix E*

<http://www.wrapair2.org/WestJumpAQMS.aspx> (accessed on 11/16/2015).

Fresno County source contribution results (all source categories) (Site CA_Fresno5001)

State/Region	% of Annual PM _{2.5} Concentration
Arizona	0.09%
California	55.88%
Colorado	0.00%
Kansas	0.00%
Idaho	0.04%
Montana	0.01%
Oklahoma	0.00%
Oregon	0.24%
Washington	0.08%
Wyoming	0.00%
North Dakota	0.00%
South Dakota	0.00%
Nebraska	0.00%
Nevada	0.26%
Utah	0.02%
Texas	0.02%
New Mexico	0.02%
Eastern US	0.02%
Canada	0.06%
Mexico	0.15%
Ocean	0.91%
Boundary Conditions	36.68%
Other	5.50%

Kern County source contribution results (all source categories) (Site CA_Kern0016)

State/Region	% of Annual PM_{2.5} Concentration
Arizona	0.17%
California	56.62%
Colorado	0.01%
Kansas	0.00%
Idaho	0.05%
Montana	0.01%
Oklahoma	0.00%
Oregon	0.20%
Washington	0.07%
Wyoming	0.01%
North Dakota	0.00%
South Dakota	0.00%
Nebraska	0.00%
Nevada	0.32%
Utah	0.04%
Texas	0.04%
New Mexico	0.04%
Eastern US	0.04%
Canada	0.06%
Mexico	0.24%
Ocean	0.82%
Boundary Conditions	36.59%
Other	4.66%

Kings County source contribution results (all source categories) (Site CA_Kings1004)

State/Region	% of Annual PM_{2.5} Concentration
Arizona	0.11%
California	56.82%
Colorado	0.00%
Kansas	0.00%
Idaho	0.04%
Montana	0.01%
Oklahoma	0.00%
Oregon	0.27%
Washington	0.10%
Wyoming	0.00%
North Dakota	0.00%
South Dakota	0.00%
Nebraska	0.00%
Nevada	0.29%
Utah	0.02%
Texas	0.02%
New Mexico	0.02%
Eastern US	0.02%
Canada	0.08%
Mexico	0.18%
Ocean	1.16%
Boundary Conditions	36.09%
Other	4.77%

Madera County source contribution results (all source categories) (Site CA_Madera2010)

State/Region	% of Annual PM_{2.5} Concentration
Arizona	0.09%
California	55.88%
Colorado	0.00%
Kansas	0.00%
Idaho	0.04%
Montana	0.01%
Oklahoma	0.00%
Oregon	0.24%
Washington	0.08%
Wyoming	0.00%
North Dakota	0.00%
South Dakota	0.00%
Nebraska	0.00%
Nevada	0.26%
Utah	0.02%
Texas	0.02%
New Mexico	0.02%
Eastern US	0.02%
Canada	0.06%
Mexico	0.15%
Ocean	0.91%
Boundary Conditions	36.68%
Other	5.50%

Merced County source contribution results (all source categories) (Site CA_Merced0003)

State/Region	% of Annual PM_{2.5} Concentration
Arizona	0.08%
California	56.00%
Colorado	0.00%
Kansas	0.00%
Idaho	0.04%
Montana	0.01%
Oklahoma	0.00%
Oregon	0.32%
Washington	0.11%
Wyoming	0.00%
North Dakota	0.00%
South Dakota	0.00%
Nebraska	0.00%
Nevada	0.29%
Utah	0.01%
Texas	0.02%
New Mexico	0.02%
Eastern US	0.01%
Canada	0.08%
Mexico	0.13%
Ocean	1.48%
Boundary Conditions	36.12%
Other	5.25%

**San Joaquin County source contribution results (all source categories)
(Site CA_San Joaquin1002)**

State/Region	% of Annual PM2.5 Concentration
Arizona	0.04%
California	67.06%
Colorado	0.00%
Kansas	0.00%
Idaho	0.02%
Montana	0.01%
Oklahoma	0.00%
Oregon	0.41%
Washington	0.13%
Wyoming	0.00%
North Dakota	0.00%
South Dakota	0.00%
Nebraska	0.00%
Nevada	0.28%
Utah	0.01%
Texas	0.01%
New Mexico	0.01%
Eastern US	0.00%
Canada	0.09%
Mexico	0.07%
Ocean	1.92%
Boundary Conditions	26.04%
Other	3.91%

Stanislaus County source contribution results (all source categories) (Site CA_Stanislaus0006)

State/Region	% of Annual PM_{2.5} Concentration
Arizona	0.06%
California	62.88%
Colorado	0.00%
Kansas	0.00%
Idaho	0.03%
Montana	0.01%
Oklahoma	0.00%
Oregon	0.36%
Washington	0.12%
Wyoming	0.00%
North Dakota	0.00%
South Dakota	0.00%
Nebraska	0.00%
Nevada	0.28%
Utah	0.01%
Texas	0.01%
New Mexico	0.01%
Eastern US	0.01%
Canada	0.09%
Mexico	0.10%
Ocean	1.72%
Boundary Conditions	30.03%
Other	4.30%

Tulare County source contribution results (all source categories) (Site CA_Tulare2002)

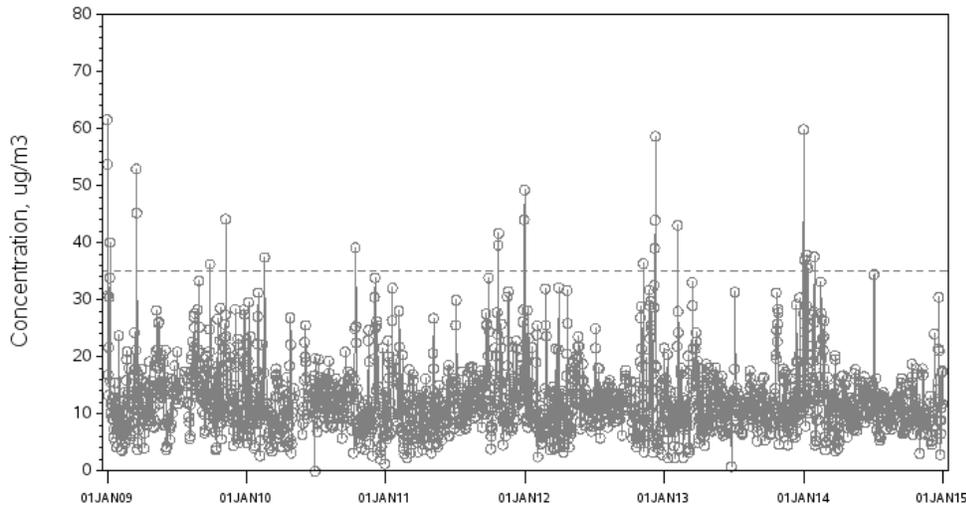
State/Region	% of Annual PM_{2.5} Concentration
Arizona	0.13%
California	51.51%
Colorado	0.00%
Kansas	0.00%
Idaho	0.05%
Montana	0.01%
Oklahoma	0.00%
Oregon	0.22%
Washington	0.08%
Wyoming	0.01%
North Dakota	0.00%
South Dakota	0.00%
Nebraska	0.00%
Nevada	0.29%
Utah	0.02%
Texas	0.04%
New Mexico	0.03%
Eastern US	0.03%
Canada	0.06%
Mexico	0.20%
Ocean	0.77%
Boundary Conditions	40.58%
Other	5.96%

Attachment 3. Supplemental Data for Los Angeles–South Coast Basin Nonattainment Receptors

Air Quality Data

Daily Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/14

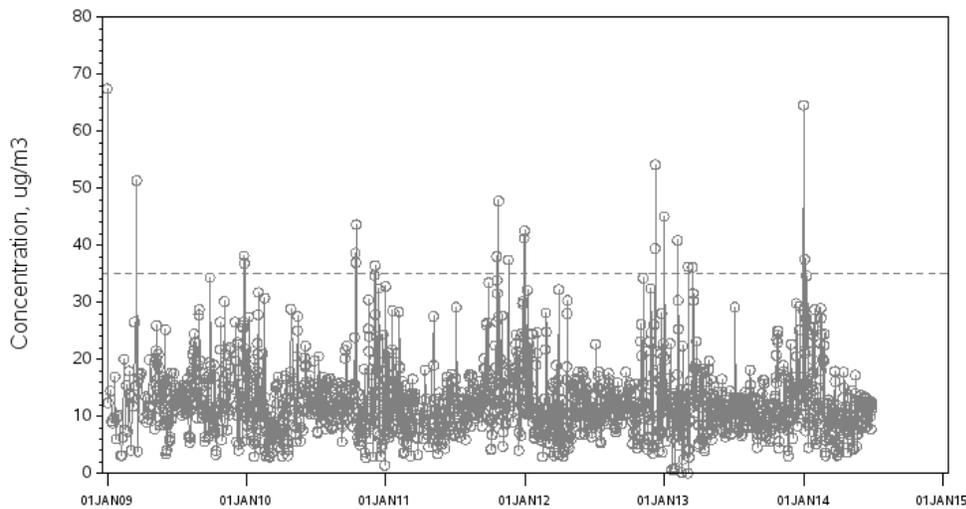
Parameter: PM2.5 - Local Conditions (Applicable standard is 35 ug/m³)
CBSA: Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA
County: Los Angeles
State: California
AQS Site ID: 06-037-1103, poc 1



Source: U.S. EPA AirData <<http://www.epa.gov/airdata>>
Generated: November 3, 2015

Daily Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/14

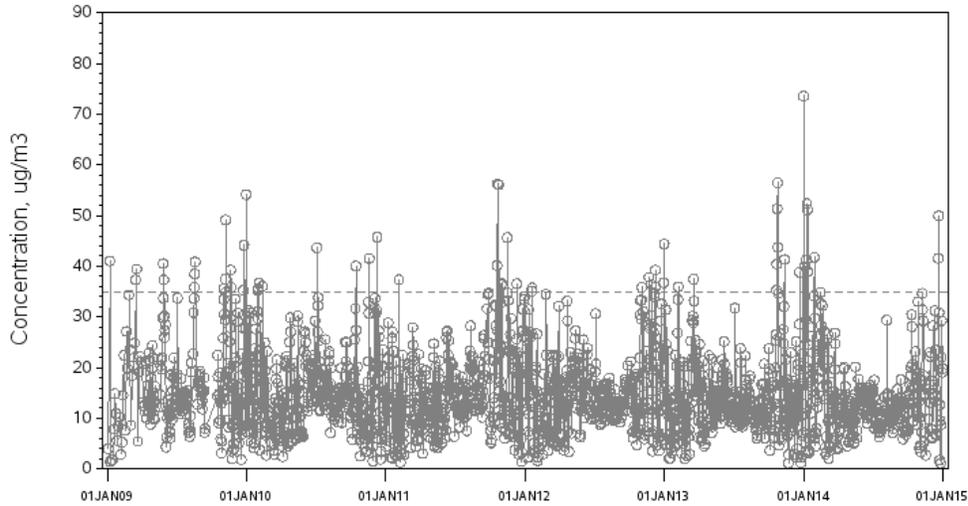
Parameter: PM2.5 - Local Conditions (Applicable standard is 35 ug/m³)
CBSA: Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA
County: Los Angeles
State: California
AQS Site ID: 06-037-1002, poc 1



Source: U.S. EPA AirData <<http://www.epa.gov/airdata>>
Generated: November 3, 2015

Daily Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/14

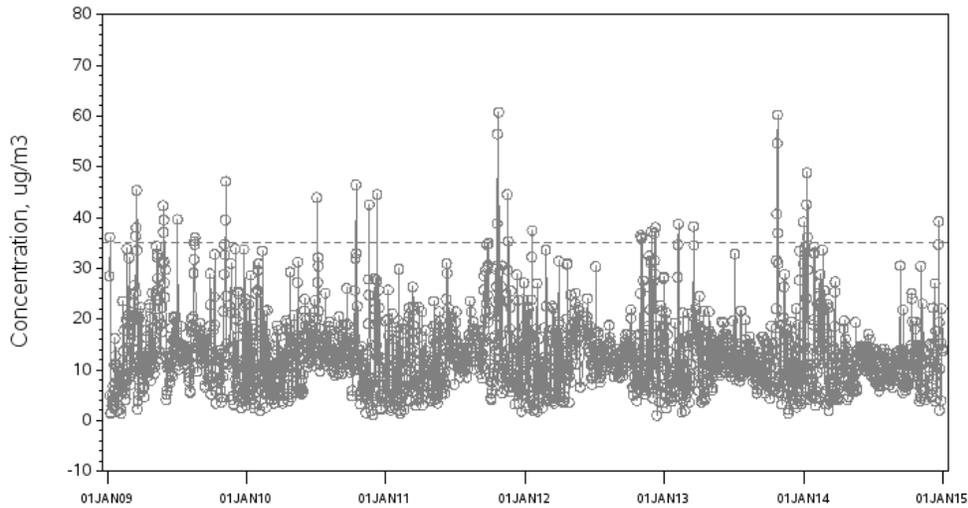
Parameter: PM2.5 - Local Conditions (Applicable standard is 35 ug/m³)
CBSA: Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
County: Riverside
State: California
AQS Site ID: 06-065-8005, poc 1



Source: U.S. EPA AirData <<http://www.epa.gov/airdata>>
Generated: November 6, 2015

Daily Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/14

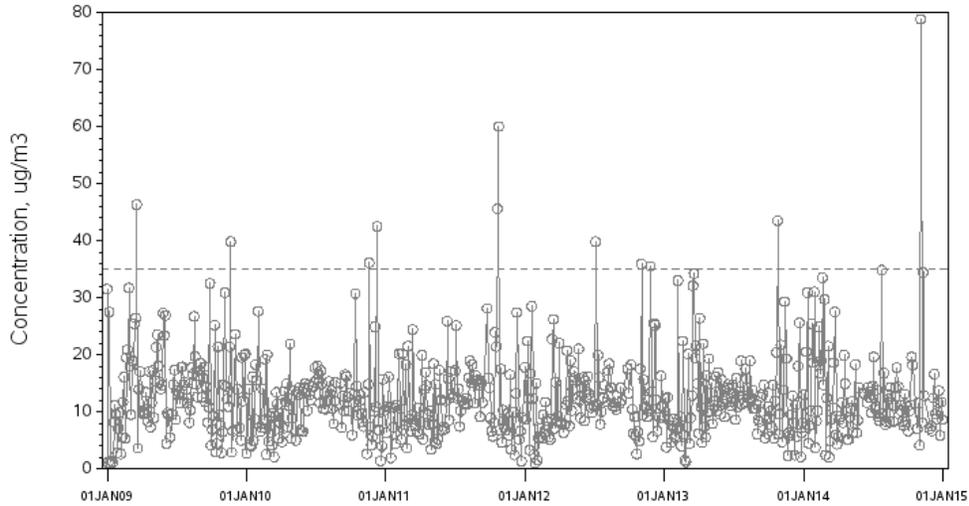
Parameter: PM2.5 - Local Conditions (Applicable standard is 35 ug/m³)
CBSA: Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
County: Riverside
State: California
AQS Site ID: 06-065-8001, poc 1



Source: U.S. EPA AirData <<http://www.epa.gov/airdata>>
Generated: November 3, 2015

Daily Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/14

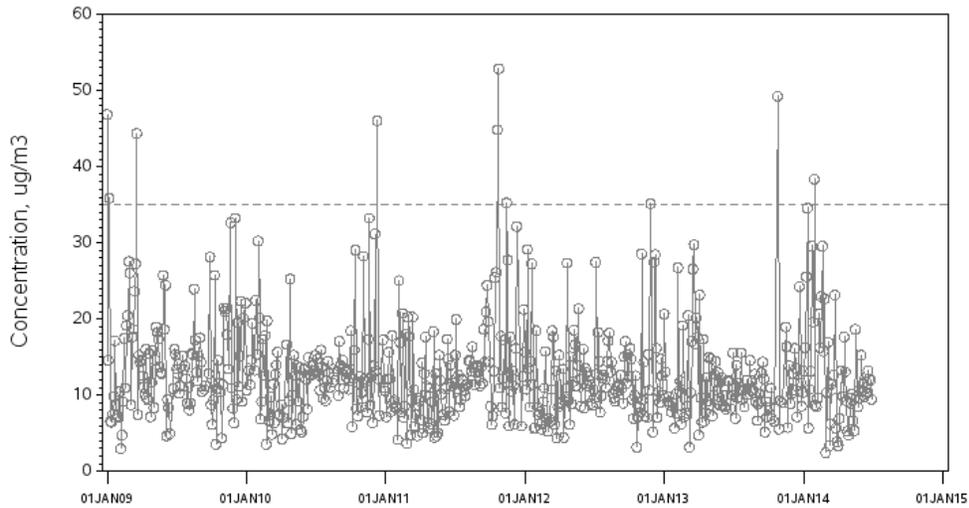
Parameter: PM2.5 - Local Conditions (Applicable standard is 35 ug/m³)
CBSA: Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
County: San Bernardino
State: California
AQS Site ID: 06-071-2002, poc 1



Source: U.S. EPA AirData <<http://www.epa.gov/airdata>>
Generated: November 6, 2015

Daily Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/14

Parameter: PM2.5 - Local Conditions (Applicable standard is 35 ug/m³)
CBSA: Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
County: San Bernardino
State: California
AQS Site ID: 06-071-0025, poc 1

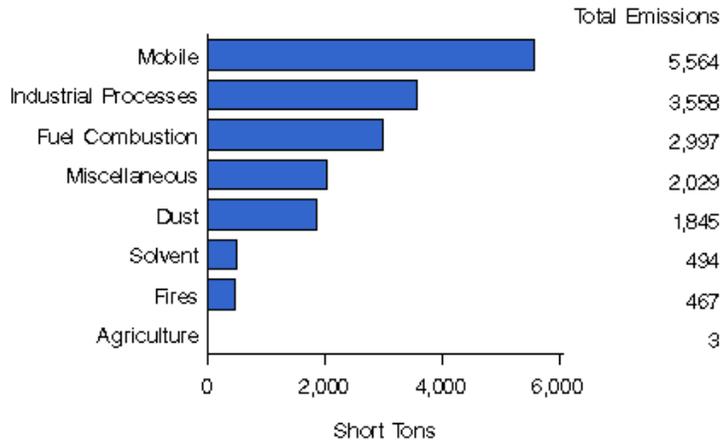


Source: U.S. EPA AirData <<http://www.epa.gov/airdata>>
Generated: November 3, 2015

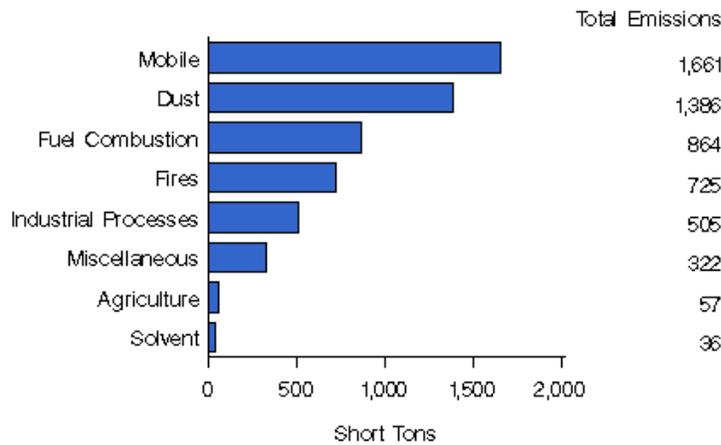
Emissions

Emission data are taken from www3.epa.gov/air/emissions/index (accessed 11/05/2015).

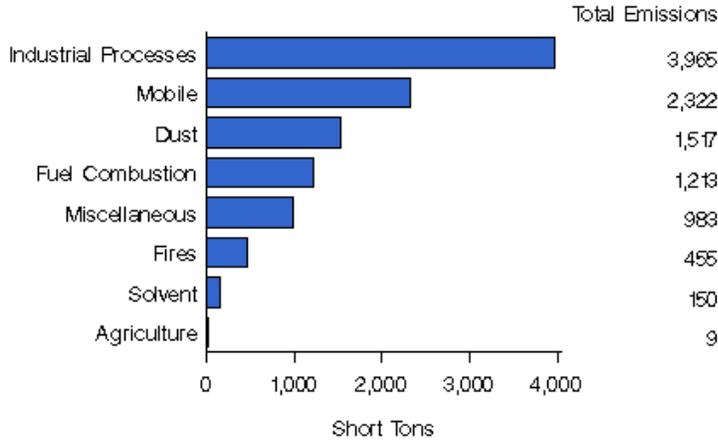
PM_{2.5} Emissions by Source Sector
in Los Angeles County, California (NEI 2011 v2 GPR)



PM_{2.5} Emissions by Source Sector
in Riverside County, California (NEI 2011 v2 GPR)



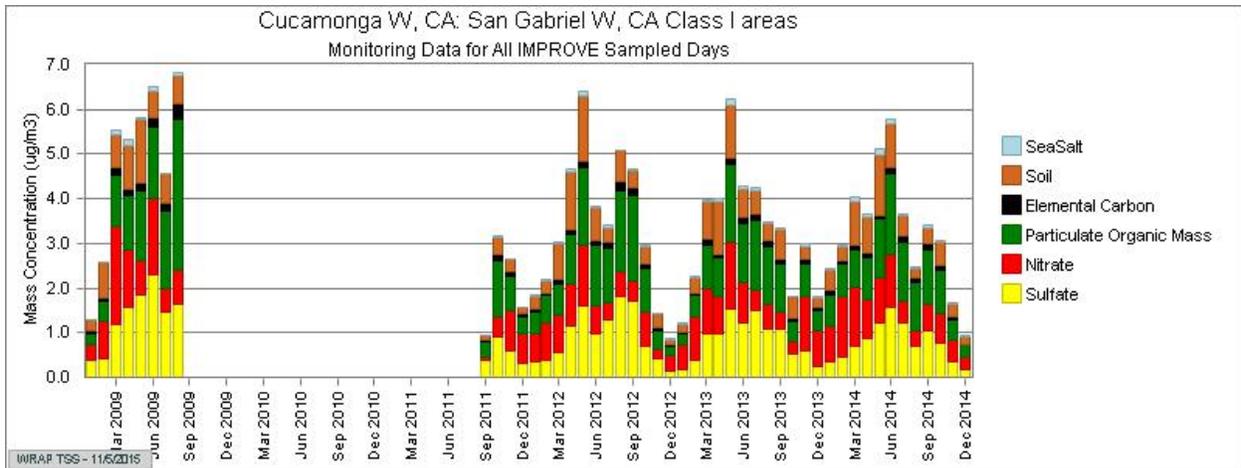
PM_{2.5} Emissions by Source Sector
in San Bernardino County, California (NEI 2011 v2 GPR)

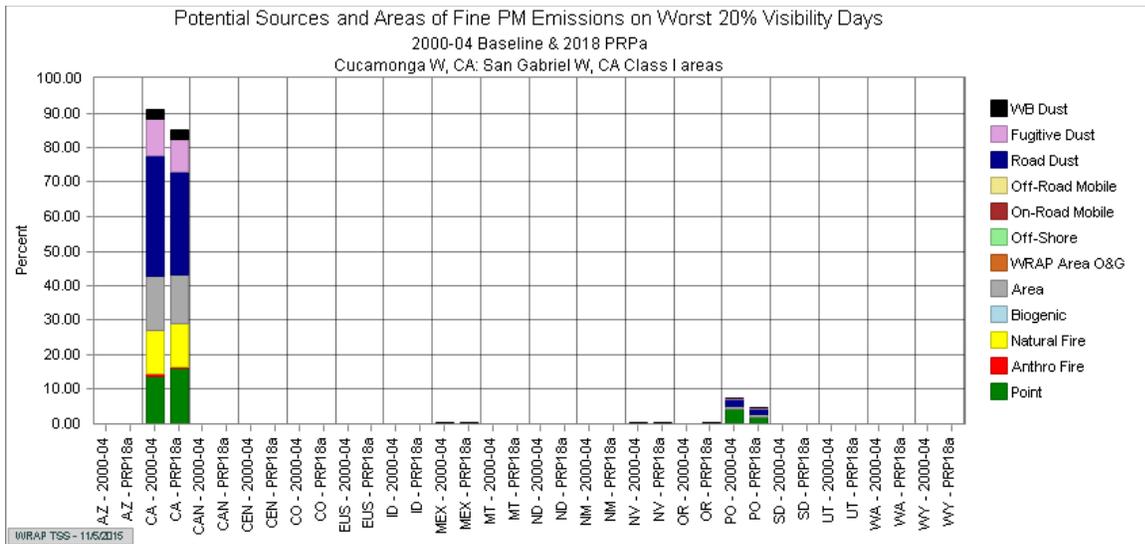
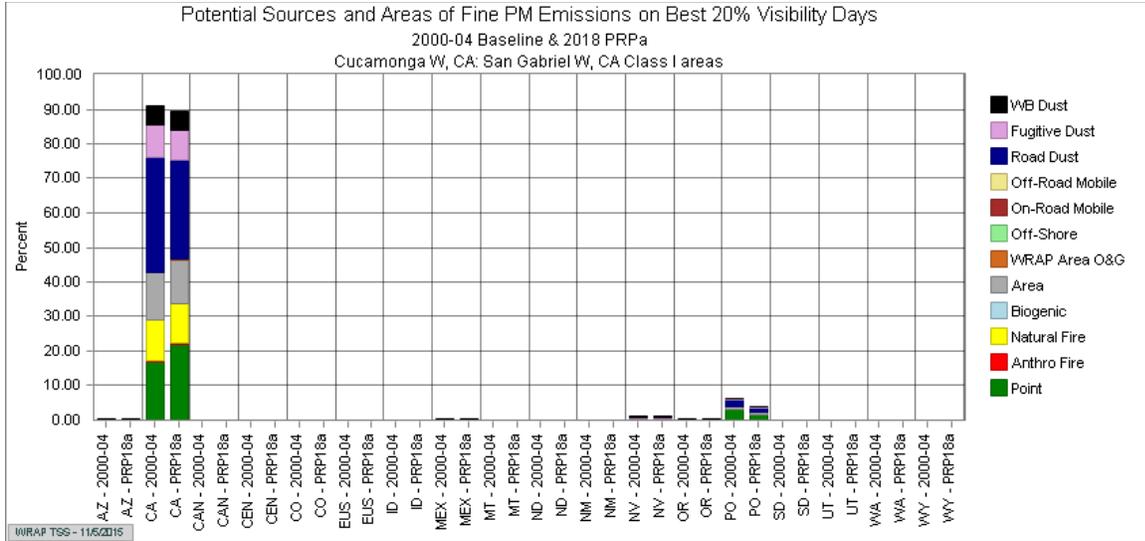


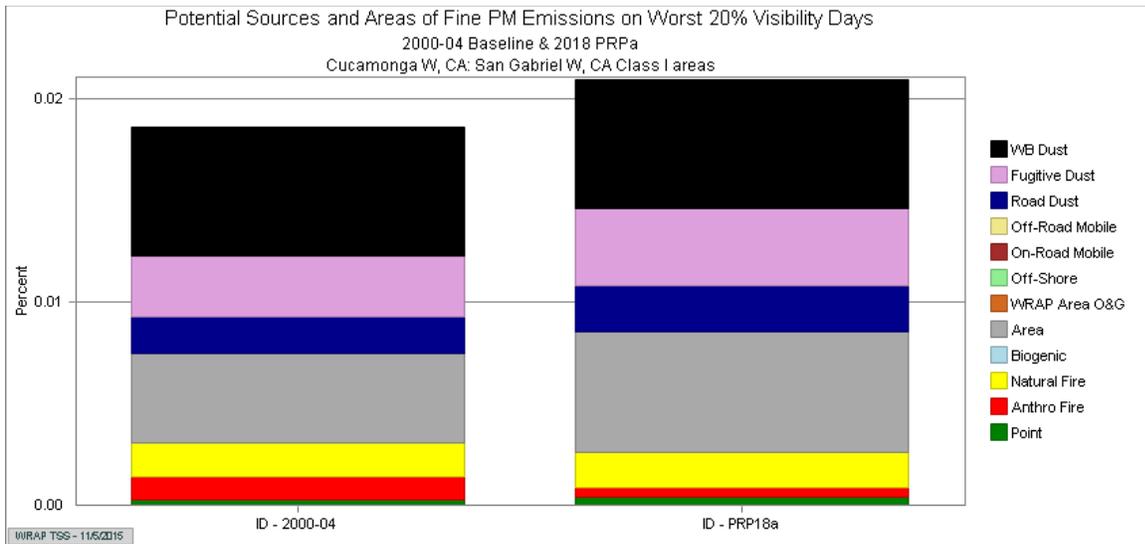
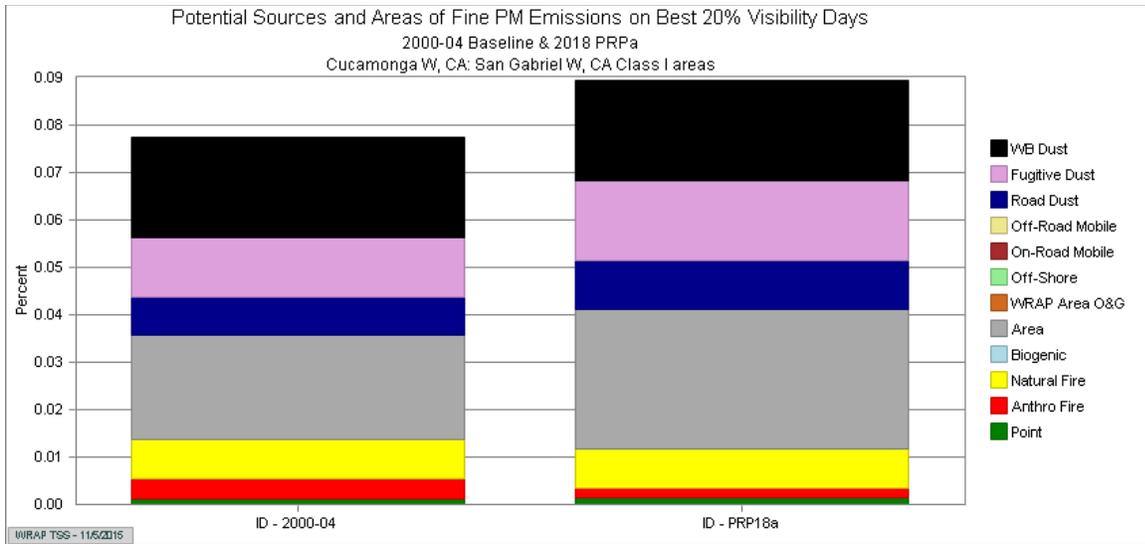
IMPROVE Data and WRAP Modeling

These graphics are taken from <http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/TSS/Results/HazePlanning.aspx> (accessed 11/05/2015).

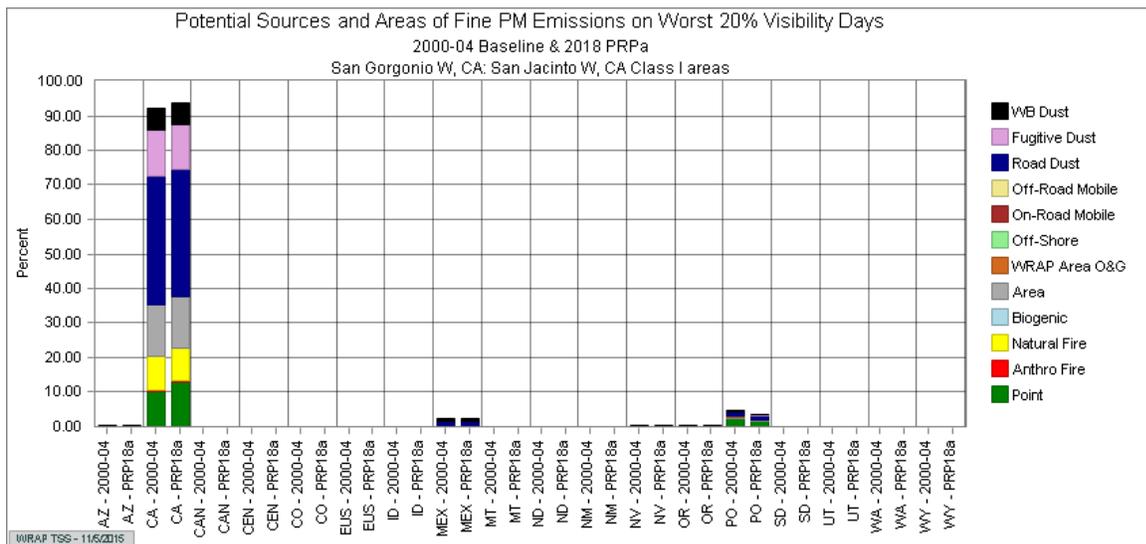
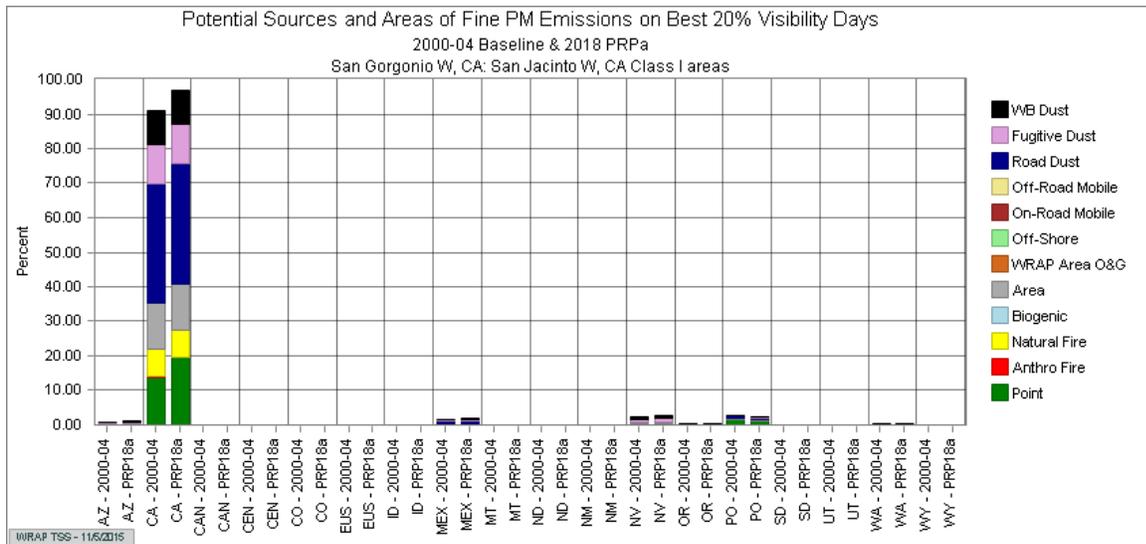
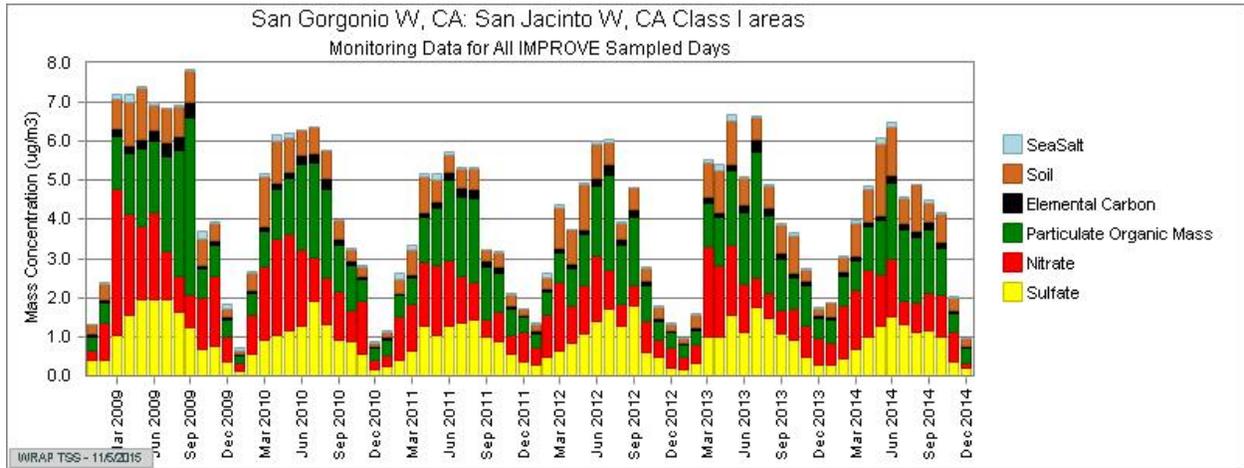
Data Representative of the Northern Part of Los Angeles–South Coast Basin

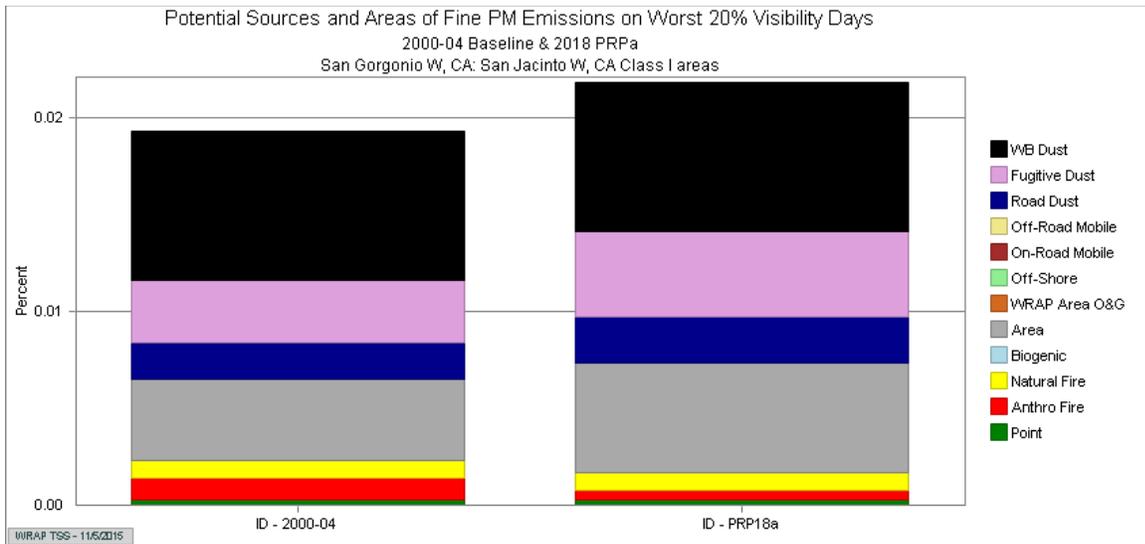
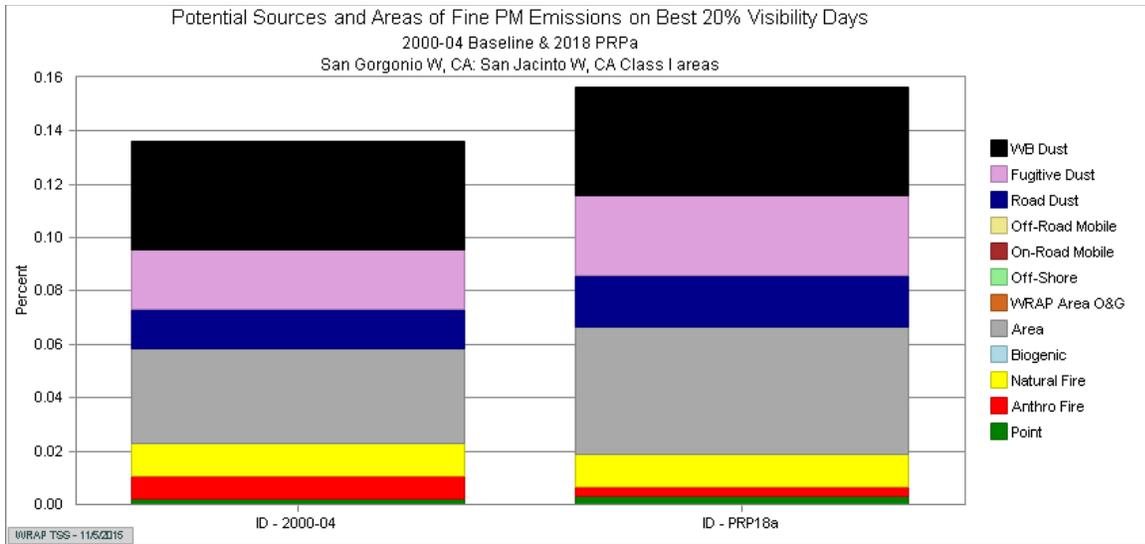




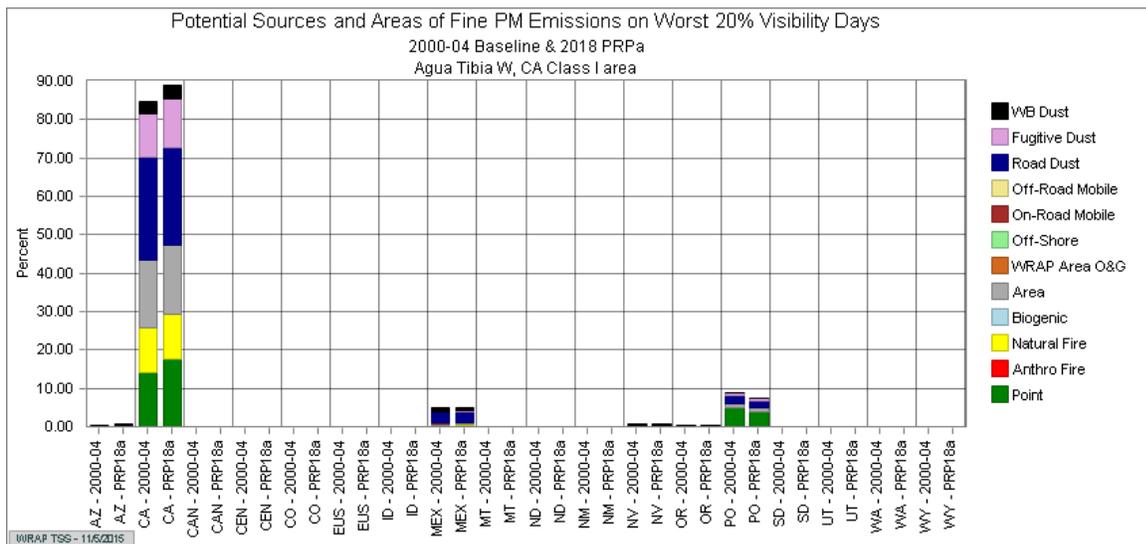
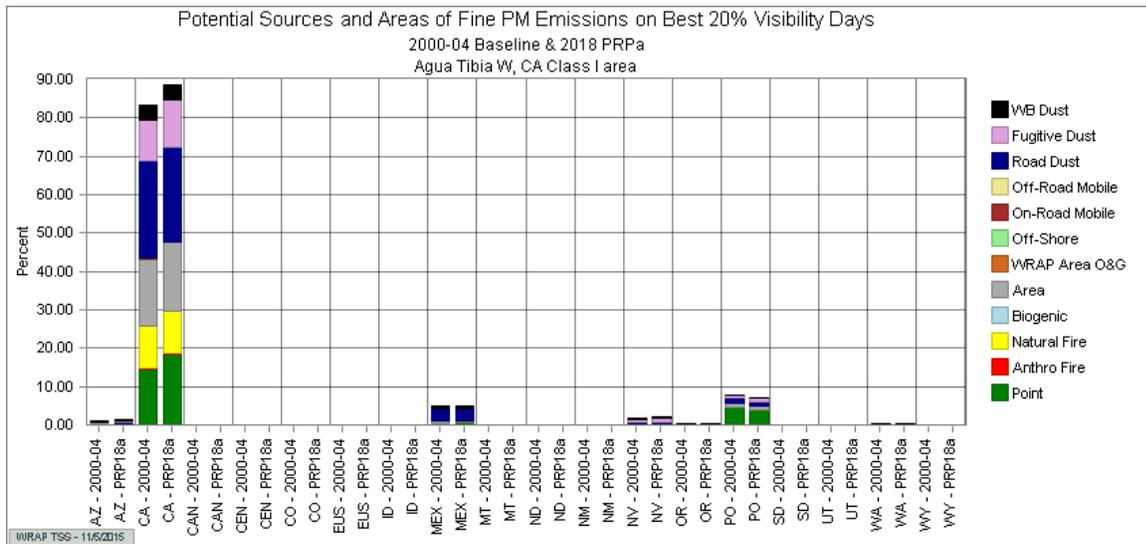
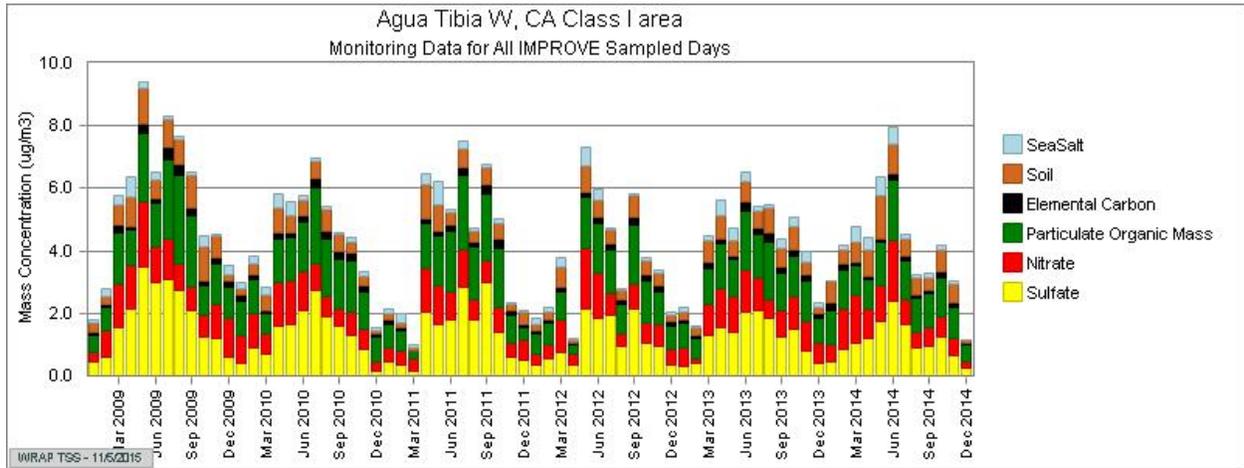


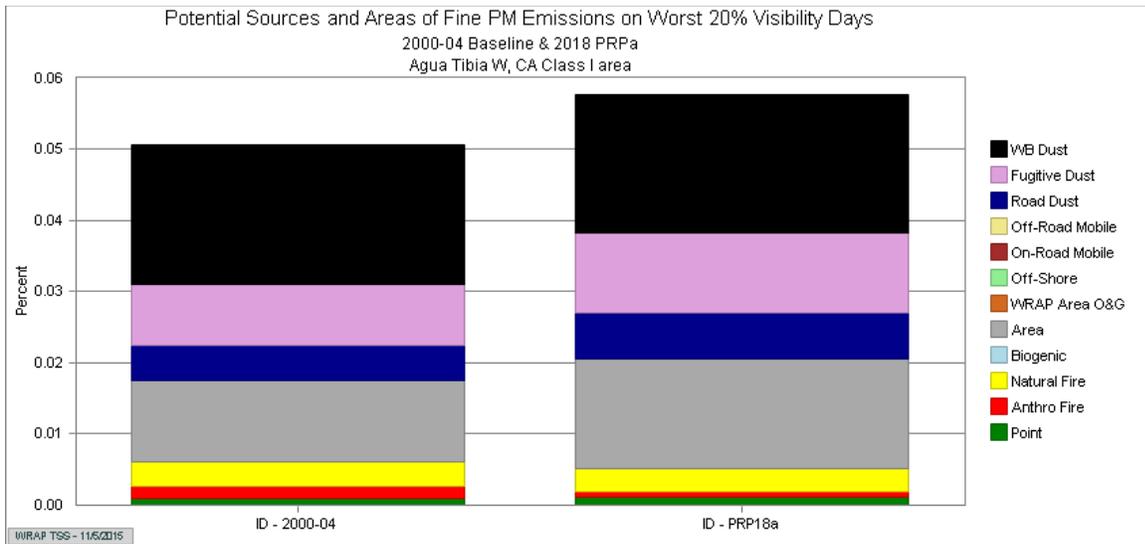
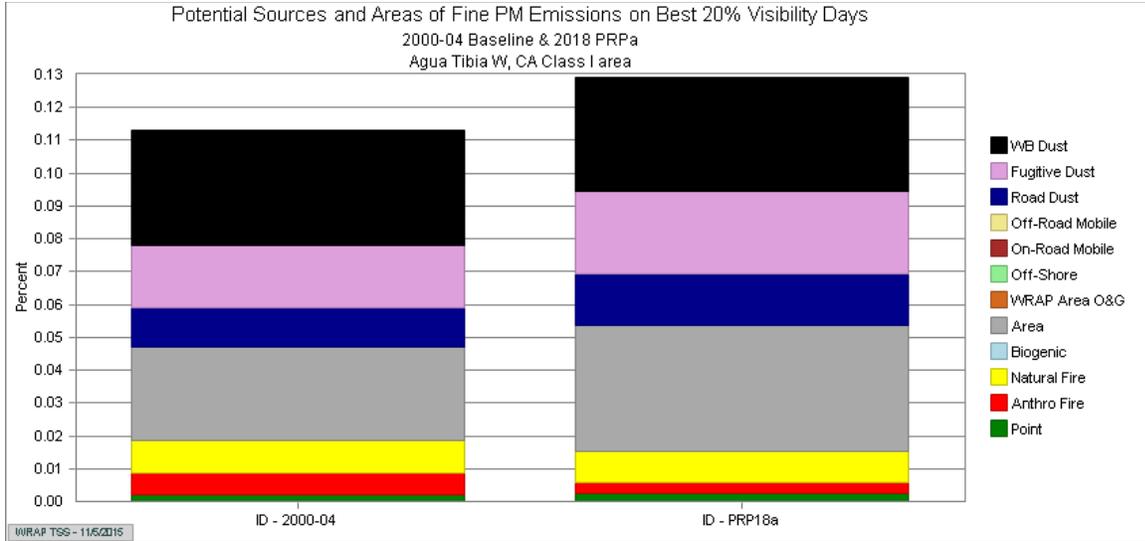
Data Representative of the Central Part of the Los Angeles–South Coast Basin





Data Representative of the Southern Part of the Los Angeles–South Coast Basin





WestJumpAQMS Results

Source apportionment modeling results taken from *West-Wide Jump-Start Air Quality Modeling Study (WestJumpAQMS) – Final Report Appendix E*, www.wrapair2.org/WestJumpAQMS (accessed 11/16/2015).

Los Angeles County source contribution results (all source categories) (Site CA_Los Angeles1103)

State/Region	% of Annual PM2.5 Concentration
Arizona	0.23%
California	58.27%
Colorado	0.01%
Kansas	0.00%
Idaho	0.05%
Montana	0.01%
Oklahoma	0.00%
Oregon	0.14%
Washington	0.06%
Wyoming	0.01%
North Dakota	0.00%
South Dakota	0.00%
Nebraska	0.00%
Nevada	0.34%
Utah	0.06%
Texas	0.05%
New Mexico	0.06%
Eastern US	0.05%
Canada	0.05%
Mexico	0.58%
Ocean	1.55%
Boundary Conditions	32.71%
Other	5.76%

Riverside County source contribution results (all source categories) (Site CA_Riverside8005)

State/Region	% of Annual PM2.5 Concentration
Arizona	0.26%
California	71.48%
Colorado	0.01%
Kansas	0.00%
Idaho	0.04%
Montana	0.01%
Oklahoma	0.00%
Oregon	0.10%
Washington	0.04%
Wyoming	0.01%
North Dakota	0.00%
South Dakota	0.00%
Nebraska	0.00%
Nevada	0.30%
Utah	0.06%
Texas	0.06%
New Mexico	0.06%
Eastern US	0.05%
Canada	0.04%
Mexico	0.72%
Ocean	1.31%
Boundary Conditions	21.86%
Other	3.56%

**San Bernardino County source contribution results (all source categories)
(Site CA_San Bernardino2002)**

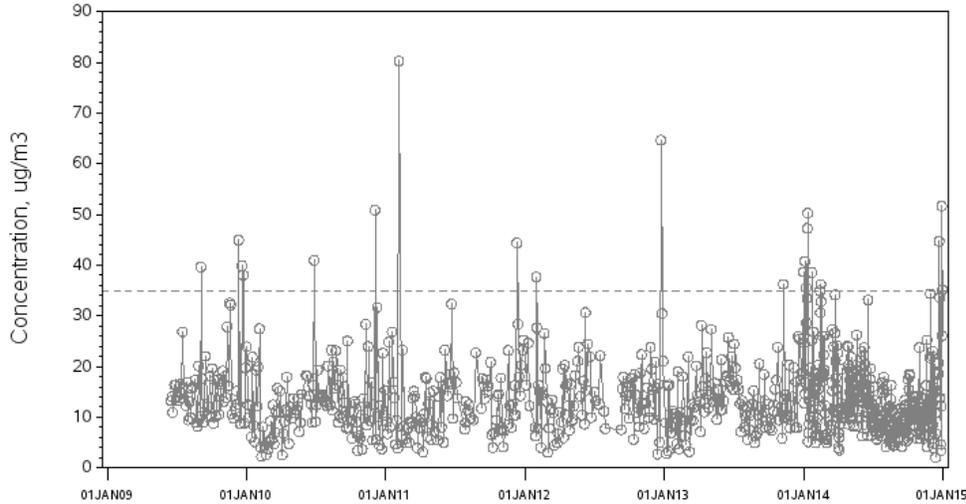
State/Region	% of Annual PM2.5 Concentration
Arizona	0.26%
California	71.48%
Colorado	0.01%
Kansas	0.00%
Idaho	0.04%
Montana	0.01%
Oklahoma	0.00%
Oregon	0.10%
Washington	0.04%
Wyoming	0.01%
North Dakota	0.00%
South Dakota	0.00%
Nebraska	0.00%
Nevada	0.30%
Utah	0.06%
Texas	0.06%
New Mexico	0.06%
Eastern US	0.05%
Canada	0.04%
Mexico	0.72%
Ocean	1.31%
Boundary Conditions	21.86%
Other	3.56%

Attachment 4. Supplemental Data for Imperial County Nonattainment Receptor

Air Quality Data

Daily Mean PM_{2.5} Concentrations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/14

Parameter: PM2.5 - Local Conditions (Applicable standard is 35 ug/m³)
 CBSA: El Centro, CA
 County: Imperial
 State: California
 AQS Site ID: 06-025-0005, poc 1

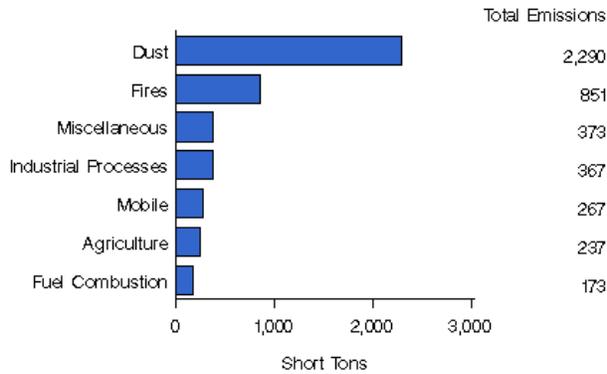


Source: U.S. EPA AirData <<http://www.epa.gov/airdata>>
 Generated: November 3, 2015

Emissions

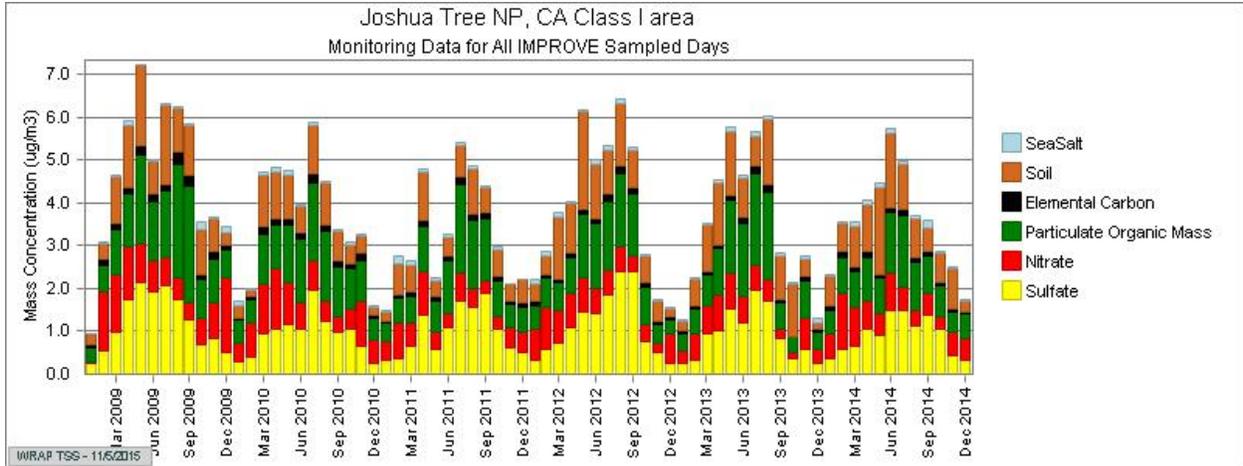
Emission data are taken from www3.epa.gov/air/emissions/index (accessed 11/05/2015).

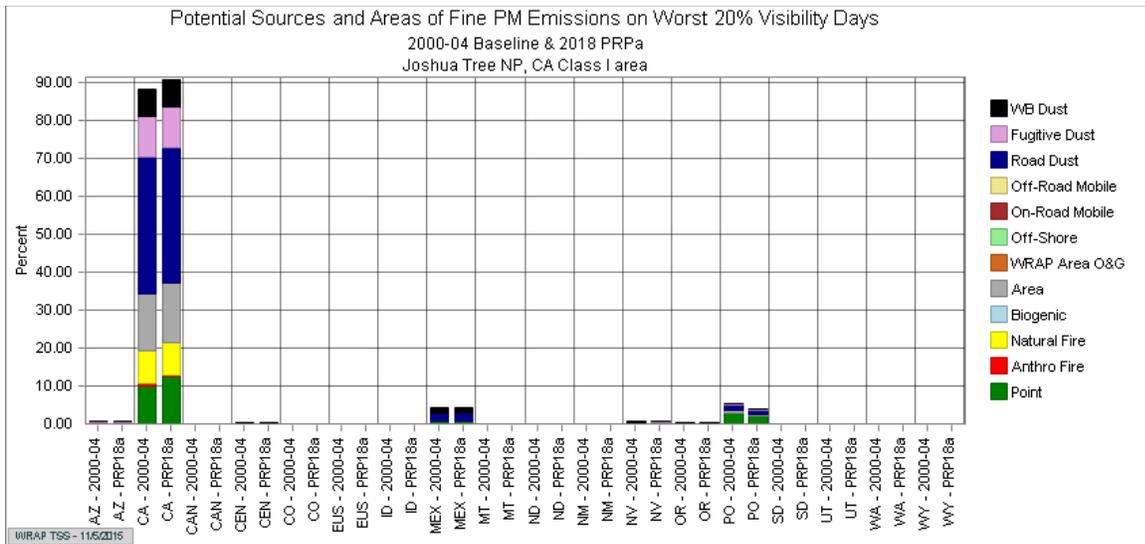
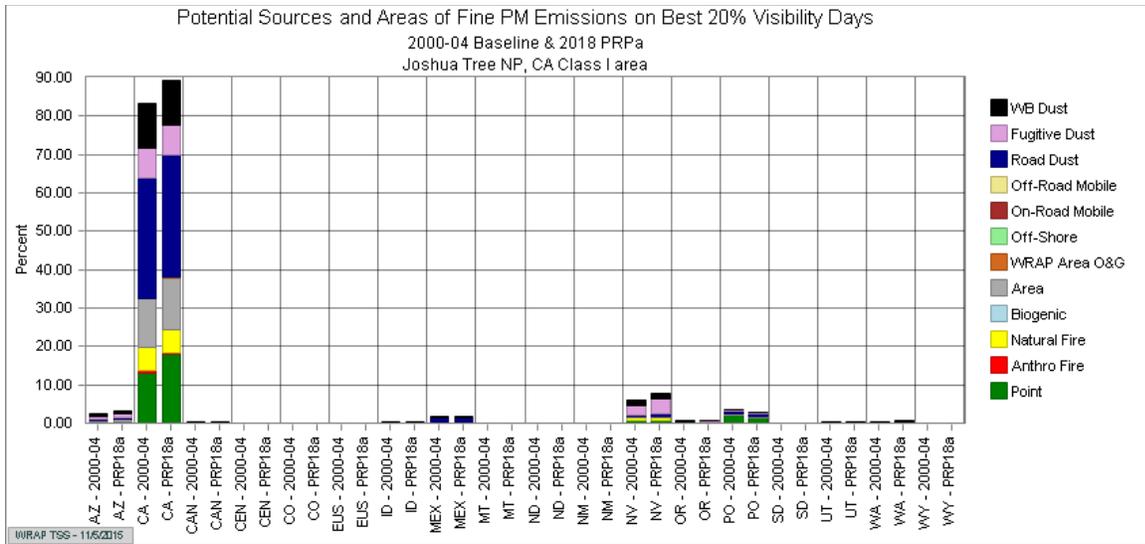
PM_{2.5} Emissions by Source Sector
 in Imperial County, California (NEI 2011 v2 GPR)

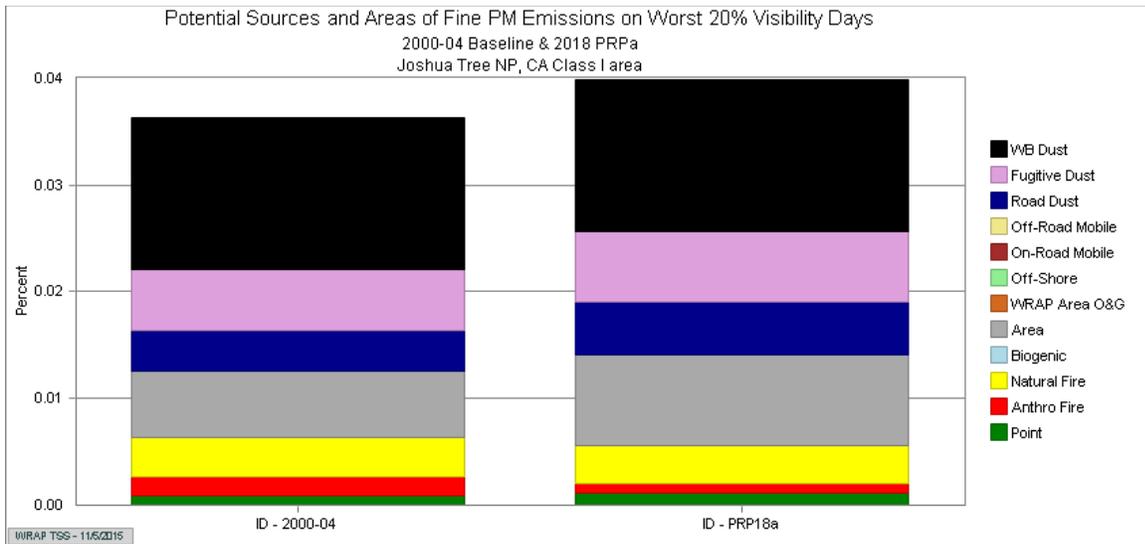
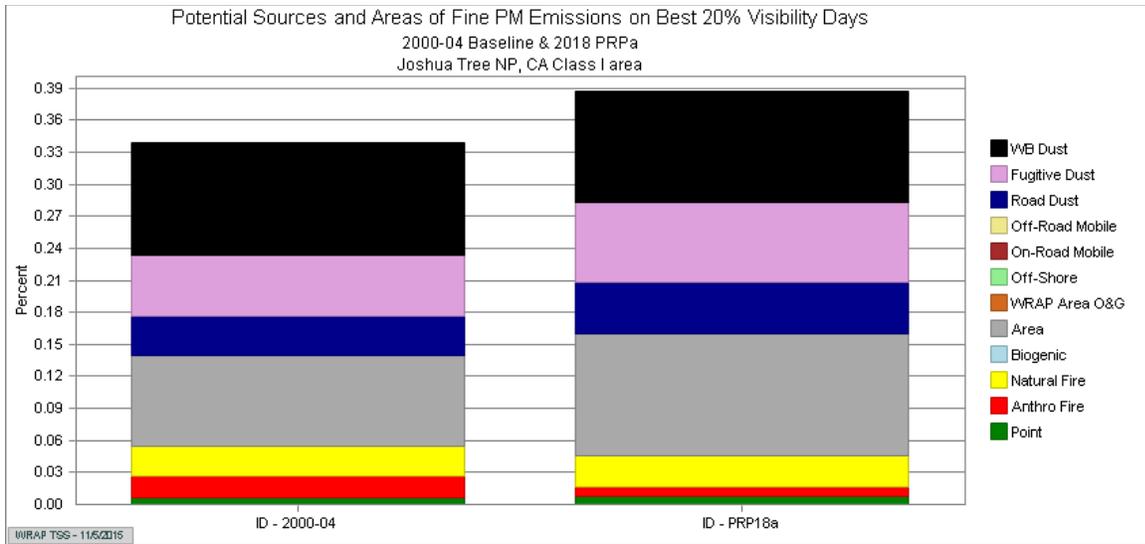


IMPROVE Data and WRAP Modeling

These graphics are taken from <http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/TSS/Results/HazePlanning.aspx> (accessed 11/05/2015).







WestJumpAQMS Results

Source apportionment modeling results taken from *West-Wide Jump-Start Air Quality Modeling Study (WestJumpAQMS) – Final Report Appendix E*, www.wrapair2.org/WestJumpAQMS (accessed 11/16/2015).

Imperial County source contribution results (all source categories) (Site CA_Imperial0005)

State/Region	% of Annual PM2.5 Concentration
Arizona	1.85%
California	37.48%
Colorado	0.03%
Kansas	0.02%
Idaho	0.10%
Montana	0.02%
Oklahoma	0.02%
Oregon	0.15%
Washington	0.08%
Wyoming	0.05%
North Dakota	0.01%
South Dakota	0.01%
Nebraska	0.01%
Nevada	0.89%
Utah	0.22%
Texas	0.22%
New Mexico	0.28%
Eastern US	0.18%
Canada	0.09%
Mexico	5.59%
Ocean	1.42%
Boundary Conditions	46.39%
Other	4.89%

Appendix C. Public Comment and Hearing Material

Idaho Statesman
The Newspaper of the Treasure Valley
 IDAHOSTATESMAN.COM
 PO Box 40, Boise, ID 83707-0040

DEQ AQ
 DEC 02 2015

LEGAL PROOF OF PUBLICATION

Financial Management

Account #	Ad Number	Identification	PO	Amount	Cols	Lines
263916	0002103978	LEGAL NOTICE NOTICE OF PUBLIC COM	State Implementation Plans	\$105.80	2	55

Attention: PAULA WILSON
 IDAHO DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
 1410 N HILTON ST
 BOISE, ID 837061253

RECEIVED
 DEC 03 2015
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
 STATE A Q PROGRAM

STEPHANIE LINDSTROM, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That she is the Principal Clerk of The Idaho Statesman, a daily newspaper printed and published at Boise, Ada County, State of Idaho, and having a general circulation therein, and which said newspaper has been continuously and uninterruptedly published in said County during a period of twelve consecutive months prior to the first publication of the notice, a copy of which is attached hereto: that said notice was published in The Idaho Statesman, in conformity with Section 60-108, Idaho Code, as amended, for:

LEGAL NOTICE
NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD AND PUBLIC HEARING REGARDING THE INTERSTATE TRANSPORT STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE 2010 NO₂ AND 2010 SO₂ STANDARDS AND THE INFRASTRUCTURE STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE 2012 ANNUAL PM_{2.5} STANDARD

PROPOSED ACTIONS: The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) is proposing to submit two **State Implementation Plans (SIPs)** to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The first SIP demonstrates that Idaho meets the requirements of Section 110(a)(2)(D)(i) of the Clean Air Act for the 2010 NO₂ and 2010 SO₂ National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Idaho is required to demonstrate that interstate transport of emissions from Idaho will not interfere with any other state efforts to attain or maintain the 2010 NO₂ and 2010 SO₂ NAAQS.

The second SIP demonstrates that Idaho meets the requirements of Sections 110(a)(1) and 110 (a)(2) of the Clean Air Act for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Idaho is required to adopt and submit to EPA a plan that provides for implementing, maintaining, and enforcing any newly promulgated primary NAAQS. This SIP also demonstrates that interstate transport of emissions from Idaho will not interfere with any other state efforts to attain or maintain the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} standard.

PUBLIC HEARING: DEQ will conduct a public hearing on Monday, December 21, 2015, at 3 p.m. MST at the DEQ State Office, Conference Room B, 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, Idaho.

AVAILABILITY OF MATERIALS: Two documents, the (1) Draft Interstate Transport State Implementation Plan for the 2010 NO₂ and 2010 SO₂ Standards and (2) Draft State Implementation Plan Update with regard to the 2012 PM_{2.5} National Ambient Air Quality Standard, are available for public review on the DEQ website at www.deq.idaho.gov/public-comment-opportunities.

Printed materials will be made available upon request at the DEQ State office in Boise.

SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS-ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS: Anyone may submit written comment regarding these two documents. To be most effective, comments should address air quality considerations and include support materials where available. Direct comments, requests, and questions about the public comment process to Laura Sherrill, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706-1255, laura.sherrill@deq.idaho.gov, or (208) 373-0234. Reference "State Implementation Plans" when sending comments or requesting information.

For technical assistance on questions concerning this project, contact Carl Brown at (208) 373-0206 or Carl.Brown@deq.idaho.gov.

All written comments concerning this proposal must be directed to and received by the undersigned on, or before, 5:00 p.m., MST, December 21, 2015.

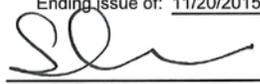
DATED this 20th day of November, 2015.
 Laura Sherrill, Air Quality Division

Pub. Nov. 20, 2015 0002103978-01

1 Insertions

Beginning issue of: 11/20/2015

Ending issue of: 11/20/2015


 (Legals Clerk)

STATE OF IDAHO)
) SS
 COUNTY OF ADA)
 On this 23rd day of November in the year of 2015 before me, a Notary Public, personally appeared before me STEPHANIE LINDSTROM known or identified to me to be the person whose name subscribed to the within instrument, and being by first duly sworn, declared that the statements therein are true, and acknowledged to me that she executed the same.




 Notary Public FOR Idaho
 Residing at: Boise, Idaho

My Commission expires: 2/1/2020

DEQ seeks comment on draft updates to air quality state implementation ... http://www.deq.idaho.gov/news-archives/air-state-implementation-plan...

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DEQ seeks comment on draft updates to air quality state implementation plan

Friday, November 20, 2015

BOISE – The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is seeking public comment on two draft updates to Idaho's air quality State Implementation Plan (SIP).

The purpose of the updates is to certify that the state has the necessary legal authorities and programs in place to comply with certain requirements of the Clean Air Act.

DEQ will accept comments through December 21, 2015, at 5 p.m. MST, on the following draft documents:

Interstate Transport State Implementation Plan for the 2010 NO₂ and 2010 SO₂ Standards, which demonstrates that interstate transport of emissions from Idaho will not interfere with any other state efforts to attain or maintain the 2010 nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) National Ambient Air Quality Standards;

State Implementation Plan Update With Regard to the 2012 Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) National Ambient Air Quality Standard, which demonstrates that (1) DEQ has the necessary infrastructure to implement the fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) standard in Idaho and (2) interstate transport of emissions from Idaho will not interfere with any other state efforts to attain or maintain the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} standard.

Most of the authorities listed in the documents have already been subject to public process or review. Therefore, comments should focus on whether Idaho has properly demonstrated compliance with applicable sections of the Clean Air Act.

A public hearing on the documents will be held December 21, 2015, at 3 p.m. at the DEQ State Office, Conference Room B, 1410 N. Hilton, Boise.

Submit written comments on DEQ's website or by mail or e-mail to:

Laura Sherrill
Air Quality Division
DEQ State Office
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706
E-mail: laura.sherrill@deq.idaho.gov

Media Contact

Air Quality Rules Coordinator
Dr. Carl Brown
DEQ State Office
Air Quality Division
1440 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706
(208) 373-0206
carl.brown@deq.idaho.gov

Related Documents

[Public Notice](#)

[Interstate Transport State Implementation Plan for 2010 NO₂ and 2010 SO₂ - Draft](#)

[State Implementation Plan Update With Regard to the 2012 Particulate Matter \(PM_{2.5}\) National Ambient Air Quality Standard - Draft](#)

Related Pages

[Air Quality Planning in Idaho](#)

Public Comment Form

DEQ seeks comment on draft updates to air quality state implementation ... <http://www.deq.idaho.gov/news-archives/air-state-implementation-plan-...>

Fields marked with * are required.

Name *

Email *

Affiliation

Comments *

Thank you

Submit

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CERTIFICATE OF HEARING

SUBJECT: Interstate Transport and Infrastructure State Implementation Plans

LOCATION: DEQ State Office Conference Center, Boise, Idaho

HEARING DATE: December 21, 2015

The undersigned designated hearing facilitator hereby certifies that on the 21st day of December, 2015, a public hearing on the Interstate Transport and Infrastructure State Implementation Plans was held in the DEQ State Office Conference Center in Boise, Idaho. The hearing commenced at 3 p.m. and was adjourned at 3:30 p.m. No members of the public attended the hearing.

Notice of this hearing appeared in the Idaho Statesman on November 20, 2015.

DATED this 21st day of December, 2015.



Paula J. Wilson
Hearing Facilitator

CERTIFICATE OF HEARING