

PUBLICATION NUMBER 400B19001

6/7/2019

Office of Air and Radiation Final (OAR) FY 2020-2021 National Program Guidance



**Fiscal Years
2020-2021**

**OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION (OAR)
FINAL FY 2020-2021 NATIONAL PROGRAM GUIDANCE**

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**OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION (OAR)
FINAL FY 2020-2021 NATIONAL PROGRAM GUIDANCE**

SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

The Office of Air and Radiation's (OAR) FY 2020-2021 National Program Guidance describes the key activities expected to be undertaken by EPA (both headquarters and regional offices), states, territories, the District of Columbia, and tribal governments working together to improve the quality of the Nation's air and protect human health and the environment. The FY 2020-2021 Guidance aligns with Objective 1.1 – Improve Air Quality of the *FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan* and the FY 2020 President's Budget Request.

The OAR National Program Guidance also provides information and guidance on the State and Tribal Grant program (STAG), serving as the basis for negotiations between EPA headquarters (HQ) and regional offices and between regions and implementing state, tribal or local air agencies¹ regarding resource allocation and expected performance. Specific expectations and deliverables are established through workplan and budget negotiations between EPA regions and air agencies.

While the OAR National Program Guidance is a *guide*, there may be specific requirements that exist through law. Additionally, there may be other activities appropriate to include in grant agreements negotiated by an EPA region and implementing air agency not specifically listed in this guidance.

The Guidance reflects the core work related to meeting statutory, regulatory, and court-ordered requirements. EPA regions and air agencies are encouraged to use the established work-planning process to provide flexibility² and tailor work expectations and resource allocations to meet local circumstances, as long as core work continues. EPA regions will work collaboratively with air agencies to prioritize activities and commitments and agree on the level of effort within available resource levels. Regions should rely on established EPA-Tribal Environmental Plans (ETEPs) to guide federal environmental program activities in Indian country, including direct implementation and technical and financial assistance.

OAR recognizes that there will not be enough resources to do everything and not all programs and requirements apply in the same way everywhere. Also, recognizing that circumstances can change during the course of a year due to court decisions, state or federal legislative action, budget issues, or other events, EPA is prepared to work with air agencies to adjust resources to meet changing priorities, as necessary and appropriate. EPA's air program is committed to working collaboratively with air agencies to resolve issues that may arise during the course of work planning. OAR also coordinates with EPA program offices, regions, states, and local agencies and engages in consultation and coordination with tribal governments as it designs, develops, implements and oversees national air programs. Regional offices will work with states and local air agencies and consult with tribes to implement and review these programs.

As part of EPA's on-going collaboration with states and tribes, OAR will continue to participate actively in and advance the efforts of E-Enterprise for the Environment. OAR will also engage with ECOS in their state-led effort to illustrate the outcomes of states' efforts to improve public health and the environment and other entities that wish to develop and refine metrics that help EPA,

¹ Air Agencies are defined in this document as state, tribal, or local air pollution control agencies.

² The ECOS [Field Guide](#) includes references to EPA guidance, memos, and other official documents, as well as documents from ECOS developed in conjunction with EPA, in which flexibility is offered and encouraged to help states implement federal programs in a more efficient, cost-effective, and results-focused manner.

states, and tribes to gauge and communicate air quality improvements, and will continue to promote flexibility through the use of Performance Partnership Grants and other work planning mechanisms.³ EPA also supports continued coordination and engagement with states described in ECOS' Cooperative Federalism 2.0 paper. In addition, in developing this guidance, OAR carefully reviewed and considered the state, tribal, and territory priorities identified through the Regional Administrator-led early engagement.

Activities in this guidance encompass activities envisioned in FY 2020 and FY 2021 and may carry forward to future years; any out-year activities are included to inform air agencies of potential future work to assist with planning.

For additional background, please refer to [EPA's Overview of the FY 2020-2021 National Program Guidances](https://www.epa.gov/planandbudget/national-program-guidances): <https://www.epa.gov/planandbudget/national-program-guidances>.

SECTION II. STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Over the next two years, EPA will prioritize key activities to support attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and implementation of stationary source regulations. EPA will work with state and tribal partners to promptly review and make approval decisions on their implementation plans for attaining air quality standards reducing contaminants that cause or exacerbate health issues. Section A reflects the expected activities to help achieve OAR's strategic measure: "By September 30, 2022, reduce the number of nonattainment areas to 101."⁴ Section B reflects the expected activities to accomplish the other core work of the Air program.

A. IMPLEMENTING OAR'S STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

A.1 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

In FY 2020 and 2021, EPA will work with air agencies to achieve and maintain compliance with the NAAQS, including the ozone standards established in 2015, 2008, 1997, and 1979; particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) standards established in 2012, 2006, and 1997; particulate matter (PM₁₀) standard established in 1987; lead (Pb) standard established in 2008; nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) standard established in 2010; carbon monoxide (CO) standard established in 1971; and SO₂ standards established in 2010 and 1971. EPA will continue its periodic reviews of the NAAQS as required by the Clean Air Act (CAA) and expects to complete reviews of the PM and Ozone NAAQS by the end of calendar year 2020. EPA will continue to work closely with air agencies on all aspects of implementing the NAAQS.

OAR will continue to work with the regions on implementing lean approaches developed as part of a February 2018 lean event focused on improving the efficiency of EPA's review and approvals of State Implementation Plans (SIPs). A key identified process improvement is early engagement between EPA and air agencies during the air agencies' SIP development process, as well as early coordination among EPA offices during EPA's review and action on submitted SIPs. OAR is working collaboratively with Regional offices to incorporate early engagement into the typical SIP review and approval process. A key goal of this effort will be more timely processing of state implementation plans – more specifically – “endeavor in all cases to take final action on SIPs within 18 months of the date of the submission of a SIP. This goal applies to all SIPs and SIP revisions

³ See: <https://www.ecosresults.org/>

⁴ The baseline is 166 nonattainment areas as of 10/1/2017.

submitted pursuant to section 110 of the CAA (42 U.S.C. 7410)” as articulated in the April 24, 2018 Presidential Memorandum.

A.1.1 Expected Regional Activities

A.1.1.1 Designations

1. If the ozone and/or PM_{2.5} NAAQS are revised in 2020, review air agencies’ recommendations for area designations and boundaries; if necessary, develop EPA’s preliminary designations decisions in coordination with HQ, and prepare and send “120-day letters” communicating EPA’s preliminary decisions to states and tribes; and, prepare supporting documents for final decisions which may include action on exceptional events demonstrations.
2. Work with HQ to prepare final area designations decisions for the remaining undesignated areas for the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS as directed by court order, including preparing documents necessary to support final decisions.
3. Take final rulemaking action as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than 18 months of receipt of redesignation requests.

A.1.1.2 SIPs

1. Assist states in developing attainment plans for the 2008 and 2015 ozone NAAQS, and 2010 SO₂ NAAQS. Review and act on these SIPs within established timeframes.
2. If the ozone and/or PM_{2.5} NAAQS are revised in 2020, work with states to develop infrastructure SIPs.
3. Review and act on infrastructure SIPs (including Good Neighbor SIPs) for the 2015 NAAQS within 18 months. Work with HQ to meet any FIP obligations stemming from failure by states to submit infrastructure SIPs or from EPA disapproval actions of such SIPs.
4. Assist states that wish to develop SIP revisions to remove state rules requiring Stage II gasoline vapor recovery programs.
5. Work with HQ, as necessary, in taking timely action to process, review, and act on submitted SIP revisions consistent with the April 12, 2018 Presidential Memorandum. Apply lean principles stemming from the SIP lean effort to support process improvements in SIP review and action.
6. Assist air agencies in the revision of startup, shutdown, and malfunction regulations, as appropriate.
7. Take final rulemaking actions on any remaining SIP submittals for the 1997 and 2006 PM_{2.5} NAAQS, 2010 SO₂ NAAQS, and 1997 and 2008 ozone NAAQS.
8. Work to reduce backlogged SIP submissions in accordance with agency performance measures and the SIP management plans negotiated with the states.
9. Work with states to ensure early engagement between states and EPA.
10. Collaborate with EPA HQ to ensure early engagement on novel and unique issues of national significance.

A.1.1.3 Other

1. Issue attainment determination actions and Clean Data Determinations for areas that are nonattainment for the 2008 and 2015 ozone NAAQS, the 2006 and 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS, and the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS.
2. Support emissions data collection, including supporting state point source emissions submissions for the 2018 and 2019 emissions years.
3. Assist air agencies in conducting air quality reporting and forecasting.
4. Assist air agencies in developing and/or beginning implementation of innovative and voluntary emission reduction projects, particularly local programs to help achieve

attainment of the 2015 ozone NAAQS and the 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS. These programs include, but are not limited to, the Ozone and PM Advance programs and strategies to control emissions from wood smoke.

5. Engage air agencies as early as possible in guidance and regulation development processes.
6. Assist with outreach and capacity building for underserved, minority, low-income, and indigenous communities to improve understanding of and engagement in regulatory and permitting processes.
7. Assist air agencies in implementation of the 2008 and 2015 Ozone SIP Requirements Rules, PM_{2.5} SIP Requirements Rule, and SO₂-related requirements.
8. Support state implementation of the Exceptional Events Rule, including (1) reviewing and acknowledging initial notifications of requests for data exclusion; (2) reviewing draft exceptional events demonstrations for completeness, and (3) reviewing and making concurrence/nonconcurrence determinations on final complete demonstrations. Where an exceptional event demonstration or petition has regulatory significance, the agency shall “endeavor to take final action within 120 days of a complete submission, as appropriate and consistent with law” as articulated in the April 12, 2018 Presidential Memorandum.

A.1.2 Expected Air Agency Activities

A.1.2.1 SIPs

1. Develop and submit Good Neighbor SIPs for the 2008 (if not yet submitted) and 2015 ozone NAAQS.
2. Submit Good Neighbor SIPs for the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS, if not yet submitted.
3. Develop and submit infrastructure SIPs for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS and 2015 ozone NAAQS, if not yet submitted.
4. Conduct SO₂ air quality planning, including the development and submittal of attainment demonstration SIPs as necessary, in accordance with the SO₂ Data Requirements Rule and associated guidance.
5. Develop and submit attainment demonstration SIPs for the 2008 and 2015 ozone NAAQS.
6. Engage early with EPA on SIP submissions with likely approvability issues.

A.1.2.2 Designations

1. If the ozone and/or PM NAAQS are revised in 2020, provide state recommendations for area designations and boundaries.
2. Provide comments, as necessary, regarding area designations and boundaries for remaining undesignated areas for the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS in accordance with relevant Clean Air Act procedures and associated EPA guidance.
3. Submit re-designation requests, including maintenance plans, for areas that attain the NAAQS.

A.1.2.3 Other

1. Conduct public notification, including reporting real-time air quality data and forecasts for ozone and particle pollution.
2. Continue to implement strategies to attain and maintain NAAQS in all areas.
3. Submit data to the Emissions Inventory System (EIS) for the 2018 National Emissions Inventory (NEI) (due December 2019) and for the 2019 NEI (due December 2020)
4. Review and comment on the latest Emissions Modeling Platform,⁵ including future-year emissions projections.

⁵ For more information on Modeling Platforms visit <https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-modeling>.

5. In 2021, review and comment on nonpoint emissions methods and data made available by the EPA for the 2020 NEI in accordance with the 2020 NEI schedule. Prepare and submit emissions and/or activity data for nonpoint sources for submission starting in 2021 (and continuing through 2022).
6. Prepare and submit 2019 point source data by December 2020 to the Emissions Inventory System (EIS) in accordance with the Air Emissions Reporting Requirements (AERR).
7. Prepare to submit 2020 emissions and activity by December 2021 to the EIS in accordance with the AERR and 2020 nonpoint schedule.
8. Participate in voluntary programs such as Ozone and PM Advance, as appropriate, and continue to implement and, if necessary, supplement Ozone and PM Advance action plans.
9. Implement strategies for controlling emissions from wood smoke where it is a significant contributor to air quality problems, including regulatory and non-regulatory measures.

A.1.3 Measures: NA1, NA3, SIP, SIP2, SIP3

A.2 Regional Haze

In FY 2020 and FY 2021, EPA will continue to implement the Regional Haze program with states and in Indian country. For the first planning period obligations, some states may submit SIP revisions to replace regional haze Federal Implementation Plans (FIPs) or to otherwise update/revise existing SIP requirements. EPA will work to process those submissions according to the CAA and Regional Haze Rule requirements and continue to address the legal challenges related to EPA's action on the initial SIP submittals and related regional haze rulemakings. EPA will continue to coordinate with those states that are under deadlines to submit five-year progress reports and act on five-year progress reports that have been submitted. EPA will also focus on the implementation of the second planning period based on the Regional Haze Rule revisions completed in 2017 and related updated guidance.⁶ EPA will work closely with air agencies to support development of the second planning period SIPs (due July 31, 2021).

A.2.1 Expected Regional Activities

1. Work with air agencies, multijurisdictional organizations, and Federal Land Managers on the development of regional haze SIP revisions for the second planning period (due July 31, 2021).
2. Work, as needed, with air agencies, multijurisdictional organizations, and Federal Land Managers on the development of regional haze SIP revisions for existing first planning period SIPs and FIPs.
3. Process SIP revisions to ensure that final rulemaking actions on regional haze SIPs are consistent with CAA requirements and legal deadlines.
4. Assist states with developing 5-year progress reports as required under 51.308(g) and 51.309(d)(10).
5. Act on submitted 5-year progress report SIP revisions as required under 51.308(g) and 51.309(d)(10) in accordance with CAA timelines.
6. Consult with air agencies and HQ to inform SIP development for the second Regional Haze planning period and on guidance/rulemaking.
7. Where requested and desired by states, support state activity to replace regional haze FIPs with SIPs, that are consistent with CAA and Regional Haze rule requirements.

⁶ See "Regional Haze Reform Roadmap", September 11, 2018: <https://www.epa.gov/visibility/epa-releases-regional-haze-reform-roadmap>

A.2.2 Expected Air Agency Activities

1. Implement existing Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) and other SIP requirements, as applicable.
2. Submit five-year progress reports, as applicable.
3. Develop and submit SIPs for the second planning period by July 31, 2021, in accordance with the 2017 Regional Haze Rule revisions and related updated guidance.

A.3 Title V and New Source Review Permitting

In FY 2020 and FY 2021, EPA will continue to support the timely issuance of permits by state, tribal and local permitting authorities and respond to citizen petitions under the Title V operating permits program. EPA will continue to address compliance monitoring issues when reviewing Title V, New Source Review (NSR) and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permits issued by state, local, and tribal permitting authorities, and will continue to include monitoring as an element in program reviews, where appropriate. Pursuant to the January 24, 2017, Presidential Memorandum on permit streamlining and Executive Order 13777, EPA will repeal, replace, or modify existing regulations to streamline the federal permitting process and reduce regulatory burdens for domestic manufacturers. EPA will work with air agencies to implement any revisions to the Title V, PSD and NSR programs, including updates to delegation agreements for delegated states and review of implementation plan and program revisions for SIP-approved states. EPA will conduct timely review of permit applications for areas of the country where EPA is the permit authority. EPA will continue to implement the improvement actions identified during the lean events conducted for the Title V and NSR programs in March and April 2018 respectively, including the use of visual management tools to track permitting timelines.

A.3.1 Expected Regional Activities

1. Review proposed initial, significant modifications and renewal operating permits, as necessary, to ensure consistent implementation of the Title V program.
2. Regularly update Title V Operating Permits System (TOPS), by working with the states to obtain the data and then regions enter the state data into TOPS (or successor systems that may be developed).
3. Provide appropriate oversight of state and tribal permitting programs including conducting Title V program evaluations consistent with the August 2016 document "Promoting Environmental Program Health and Integrity: Principles and Best Practices for Oversight of State Permitting Programs."
4. Issue PSD, Nonattainment NSR, Synthetic Minor, Minor Source and Part 71 permits in Indian country and in states that do not have an approved or delegated program in a timely manner (e.g., consistent with applicable statutory deadlines).⁷
5. Review draft PSD and Nonattainment NSR permits for new major stationary sources and major modifications to ensure consistent implementation of the NSR program.
6. Implement improvement actions identified during the NSR and Title V lean events, including the use of visual management tools for tracking permitting activity, as appropriate.
7. Incorporate environmental justice considerations into permits issued by EPA regional offices using available tools and guidance, assist in evaluating and refining draft tools, and provide opportunities for meaningful public involvement in accordance with Regional Implementation Plans.

⁷ The October 2012 memorandum regarding timely processing of PSD permits when EPA or PSD delegated air agency issues the permit is available at <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-07/documents/timely.pdf>.

8. Assist air agencies in developing the technical capacity to address greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the permitting of “anyway” sources, consistent with the Supreme Court decision and in coordination with HQ.
9. Provide training and technical guidance and support to permitting authorities and the public.
10. Support efforts to build community capacity to engage in the permitting process.
11. Assist permitting authorities with interpreting and implementing Title V and NSR regulatory provisions.
12. Assist HQ with program rule and guidance development.
13. Recognize the primacy of SIP-approved PSD permitting programs. EPA will provide adequate oversight and guidance to ensure a level playing field as air agencies make the various required permitting decisions.
14. Conduct outreach to tribes and sources in Indian country to implement Tribal NSR.
15. Work with HQ in responding to Title V petitions.

A.3.2 Expected Air Agency Activities

1. Provide data in a timely manner on Title V permits to EPA for entry into TOPS or its successor systems.
2. Issue initial permits, significant permit modifications, and renewal Title V permits in a timely manner and reduce backlog of renewal permits.
3. Participate with EPA in Title V permit program evaluations, set targets to respond to EPA’s evaluation report, and implement recommendations.
4. Issue major NSR PSD permits within one year of making the determination of completeness.
5. Issue NSR permits consistent with CAA requirements and enter BACT/LAER determinations in the RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse (RBLC) or its successor systems.
6. Provide data in a timely manner on PSD permits issued for new major sources and major modifications by entering data including “the application accepted date” and “the permit issuance date” into the RBLC or successor systems.

A.3.1 Measure: PMT, PMT2, and PMT3

A.4 Ambient Air Monitoring for Criteria Pollutants

In FY 2020 and FY 2021, EPA will continue working with air agencies to conduct air monitoring activities consistent with statutory and regulatory requirements, with an emphasis on sufficient quality assurance programs and consideration of multiple pollutant measurements. This approach includes changes, as necessary, to effectively and efficiently implement revised NAAQS monitoring requirements for ozone, Pb, SO₂, NO₂, CO, and/or PM. Detailed draft Ambient Monitoring Guidance will be posted on EPA’s Ambient Monitoring Technology Information Center website at <https://www.epa.gov/amtic/national-program-manager-npm-guidance-monitoring-appendix>.

A.4.1 Expected Regional Activities

1. Review Air Quality System (AQS) data quarterly and resolve any timeliness and completeness issues with the reporting organization. Evaluate submitters’ annual data certification requests and documentation and set appropriate flags in AQS.
2. Review the evidence that monitoring programs meet 40 CFR Part 58 appendices A, C, D, and E, as applicable (evidence is a required element in annual monitoring plans due each July 1, unless another schedule has been approved), and seek corrective action by monitoring agencies, where needed.

3. Manage contracts for independent performance audits of state/local monitor networks (PEP and NPAP) for states and local air agencies choosing that approach to independent audits.
4. Ensure that monitoring sites operated by air agencies for NCore, PM_{2.5} Speciation Trends Sites, and PAMS meet applicable regulations and/or guidance and coordinate with HQ as necessary per CFR that requires Administrator level approval for changes.
5. Review states' annual network plans and act on requests for changes in state and local monitoring plans within 120 days.
6. Perform Technical Systems Audits on one third of reporting organizations, or as required to achieve an audit of each monitoring agency within a 3-year period and ensure all necessary corrective actions are addressed by monitoring agency.
7. Transfer grant funds to HQ for any additional IMPROVE-protocol sites requested by air agencies annually by March for monitoring to begin/continue for the next year beginning each July.
8. Act on second and subsequent requests to approve Regional monitoring methods, per HQ guidance (Approved methods are referred to as Approved Regional Methods, ARMs.)

A.4.2 Expected Air Agency Activities

1. Operate required monitors including SLAMS, NCore, PM_{2.5} speciation, SO₂ Data Requirements Rule and PAMS according to 40 CFR Part 58, EPA's technical guidance, approved monitoring plans, and/or grant agreements including Quality Management Plans (QMPs) and Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPPs).
2. Ensure that independent Quality Assurance (QA) audits (Lead Performance Evaluation Program, NPAP) of SLAMS and other applicable monitoring systems take place according to criteria and schedule outlined in 40 CFR Part 58, App. A.
3. Conduct monthly QA flow checks/verifications and semi-annual flow audits of PM_{2.5} speciation monitors. Submit semi-annual flow audit results to the AQS. Submittal of monthly flow checks/verifications to AQS is optional.
4. Submit annual network plan required by 40 CFR 58.10, by July 1 of each year, unless another schedule has been approved.
5. Submit five-year network assessments required by 40 CFR 58.10(d), by July 1st of each five-year cycle year, including by July 1, 2020.
6. Submit SLAMS data, PAMS, NCore, and QA data to AQS according to schedule in 40 CFR Part 58.
7. Certify annual SLAMS data in AQS and provide supporting documentation per 40 CFR 58.15, including exceptional event flags, by May 1st of each year, unless another schedule has been approved.
8. Report real time data to AirNow for cities that are required to report the Air Quality Index (AQI).
9. Participate in EPA's Technical System Audits and address audit findings by completing corrective actions.

A.5 Air Toxics Program Implementation

The CAA requires EPA to regulate emissions of toxic air pollutants from a published list of source categories. EPA is required to develop regulations for all industries that emit one or more toxic air pollutants in significant quantities. The CAA also requires EPA to develop regulations for categories of sources which cause or significantly contribute to air pollution that may endanger public health or welfare. Under this section of the CAA, EPA must review and approve the plans for *existing* sources of non-criteria pollutants that states develop whenever EPA promulgates a standard for a new source. In FY 2020 and FY 2021, EPA will promulgate, revise, and amend regulations, as

resources allow, on deadlines as mandated by the CAA and as required by court orders or other binding directives or agreements. Underscoring EPA's work will be an emphasis on activities to support and assist air agencies in addressing air toxics, taking into consideration the most current recommendations from the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee.

A.5.1 Expected Regional Activities

1. Delegate and assist air agencies with Sections 111, 112, and 129 standards. Examples of authorities that may be delegated to state, local, or tribal agencies include the ability to issue or approve certain applicability determinations, compliance schedule extensions, or minor or intermediate alternatives to testing or monitoring requirements.
2. Implement Sections 111, 112 and 129 standards, including Federal 111(d)/129 plans, in areas where air agencies do not have programs.
3. Work with HQ on applicability determinations related to Sections 111, 112, and 129 standards.
4. Support the Emissions Inventory System (EIS) for the 2018 National Emissions Inventory (NEI) (due December 2019) and for the 2019 NEI (due December 2020).
5. Assist air agencies in conducting data analysis and assessment of air toxics monitoring data.
6. Coordinate with regional and state solid waste offices in implementing non-hazardous secondary material standards through Section 112 and 129.
7. Continue to support the 2017 National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) development with data review and coordination with air agencies.
8. Participate in cross-Agency efforts to assess and reduce toxics on a local level by developing and implementing strategies
9. Work with communities, particularly in urban areas and areas with disproportionate impacts or environmental justice concerns, to reduce air toxics from indoor and outdoor sources.
10. Provide technical and programmatic support for community-based air toxics studies and reduction strategies.

A.5.2 Expected Air Agency Activities

1. Implement delegated or approved air toxic standards, as appropriate, for major sources and area sources.
2. Implement delegated residual risk standards.
3. Conduct data analysis and assessment of air toxics monitoring data.
4. Assess and address local air toxics issues, including the combined impact of multiple sources of air toxics, and support efforts to reduce emissions encouraging voluntary reductions of air toxics.
5. Submit data to the EIS for the 2018 NEI (due December 2019) and for the 2019 NEI (due December 2020).

A.6 Ambient Air Monitoring for Toxics

EPA will continue to offer technical support to air agencies as they implement the National Air Toxics Monitoring Network. The network has two main parts: National Air Toxics Trends Sites (NATTS) and Local Scale Monitoring (LSM) projects. The NATTS, designed to capture the impacts of widespread pollutants, includes 27 permanent monitoring sites, and the LSMs comprise scores of short-term monitoring projects, each designed to address specific local issues.⁸

⁸ See <https://www3.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/airtoxpg.html>.

A.6.1 Expected Regional Activities

1. Ensure NATTS sites, including study sites, are operating according to EPA's technical guidance and the quality-assurance project plan (QAPP) and quality management plan (QMP).
2. Track status and coordinate needed follow-up actions between HQ and air agencies in support of the NATTS QA program (e.g., attending Technical Systems Audits (TSAs) and reviewing Proficiency Test (PT) data).
3. Review AQS data quarterly and resolve any timeliness or completeness issues with the reporting organization.
4. Ensure NATTS workplans are consistent with HQ template guidance.
5. Ensure NATTS QAPP is adequate to provide quality data for submission to AQS.
6. As appropriate, participate in NATTS TSAs and field site audits and balance on-site/in-lab visits with remote participation.
7. Review QA programs for community-scale air toxics projects.
8. Assess and review air toxics networks and assist air agencies with siting, installing, and operating new and upgraded monitoring equipment.
9. If applicable, manage ongoing community-scale air toxics ambient monitoring grants.

A.6.2 Expected Air Agency Activities

1. Operate NATTS sites and other air toxics study sites, according to EPA's technical guidance and the QAPP and QMP.
2. Participate in inter-laboratory Proficiency Testing and Technical System Audit programs according to national guidance and the approved QAPP and QMP.
3. Submit NATTS data to AQS quarterly within 120 days of end of each quarter.
4. As federal funding is available, conduct community-scale assessment projects consistent with grant terms (including schedule), technical guidance, and applicable QAPPs and QMPs
5. Submit data from federally-funded community monitoring projects to AQS quarterly within 120 days of end of each quarter. The data objective for completeness rate is 85% of the potential concentration values for the study period.

A.7 Allowance Trading and Other Stationary Source Programs

The following section includes the regional Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR), the national Acid Rain SO₂ and NO_x emission reduction programs, and the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) Rule.⁹ CSAPR (inclusive of the CSAPR Update) requires 27 states in the eastern half of the U.S. to significantly improve air quality by reducing emissions that cross state lines and contribute to ground-level ozone and/or fine particle pollution in other states. EPA will continue to work with states to develop plans that fully address transport for all NAAQS.

EPA is also assisting states with the implementation of the MATS Rule, which requires electronic reporting of hour-by-hour emissions of mercury (Hg), hydrogen chloride (HCl), hydrogen fluoride (HF), and SO₂ (for units with SO₂ scrubbers that opt to monitor SO₂ as a surrogate for HCl) and associated quality assurance of data for sources that use continuous emission monitoring systems and sorbent trap monitoring systems.

EPA will continue its integrated assessment program that includes enhanced ambient, deposition, and rural ozone monitoring through the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET) and surface water chemistry and aquatic ecosystem response monitoring through the Long-Term

⁹ See <https://www.epa.gov/csapr> for updates on CSAPR.

Monitoring (LTM) programs.¹⁰ Ozone measurements from CASTNET's rural ozone monitoring sites are used to determine if an area meets, or exceeds, the NAAQS.

A.7.1 Expected Air Agency Activities

1. Submit any state-promulgated allowance allocations decisions to EPA for incorporation into unit accounts.
2. Assist sources with monitor certifications and recertifications, emissions monitoring, and reporting.
3. Perform electronic and field audits of monitor certifications, Part 75 continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS), and emissions reporting by sources. States and locals should perform Part 75 CEMS field audits in accordance with the field audit manual.¹¹
4. Provide reports of the audits and any corrective actions needed to the appropriate EPA regional office and HQ.

A.8 Mobile Source Programs

Mobile source programs include the development, implementation, and evaluation of regulatory and voluntary programs to reduce emissions from mobile sources and the fuels that power them. Types of mobile sources addressed include: light-duty vehicles/engines (cars, light-duty trucks, sport utility vehicles); heavy-duty vehicles/engines (buses, large trucks); nonroad vehicles/engines (construction, farm equipment, locomotives, marine); and fuels (diesel, gasoline, renewables).

A.8.1 Expected Regional Activities

1. Make timely adequacy/inadequacy determinations for identified motor vehicle emissions budgets included in control strategy SIPs or maintenance plans for transportation-related criteria pollutants (e.g., ozone, CO, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀) submitted by states.
2. Review/comment on transportation conformity determinations submitted by U.S. DOT or a Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for ozone, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, and CO nonattainment and maintenance areas.
3. Take final rulemaking actions on Transportation Conformity-related SIP revisions consistent with the annual SIP processing goal.
4. Review inspection and maintenance (I/M) annual summary reports submitted by states for existing I/M programs (including OBD) within 4 months of submittal and send findings of these reviews to HQ in a timely manner.
5. Ensure that all enhanced I/M programs under a Region's jurisdiction submit the required biennial I/M program evaluation no later than January of each even-numbered year, review such reports within four months of submittal, and send findings of these reviews to HQ in a timely manner.
6. Assist air agencies in implementing transportation conformity, I/M and fuel programs.
7. Conduct meaningful activities that support emission reductions at ports and/or railyards.
8. Conduct meaningful activities that support emission reductions in goods movement, in collaboration with the EPA SmartWay program.
9. Coordinate with HQ to review, select, award and manage clean diesel DERA grants.

¹⁰ For additional information on CASTNET and LTM, see <https://www.epa.gov/castnet> and <https://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/clean-air-markets-monitoring-surface-water-chemistry> respectively.

¹¹ See: <https://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/clean-air-markets-field-audit-manual>.

A.8.2 Expected Air Agency Activities

10. Implement mobile source control strategies on time and consistent with SIP commitments.
11. Implement grants to accomplish needed reductions (e.g., DERA grants).
12. Work with transportation agencies, as appropriate, when new or revised motor vehicle emissions SIP budgets are developed.
13. As appropriate, use flexibilities provided in the Transportation Conformity Rule Restructuring Amendments from March 2012 to update out-of-date conformity SIPs.
14. Continue to support I/M programs that focus on in-use vehicles and engines and submit required I/M reports and program evaluations.
15. Work with a broad range of stakeholders to focus efforts on reducing mobile source emissions in and around ports and railyards.
16. Continue coordination efforts between states and EPA regarding vehicle/engine emissions standards.

A.9 Improving Air Quality in Indian Country and Alaska Native Villages

EPA regions working with tribal and Alaska Native Village air agencies are encouraged to use the established EPA and Tribal Environmental Plans (ETEP), as well as the work-planning process to provide flexibility and tailor work expectations and resource allocations to meet local circumstances, as long as core work continues. OAR encourages tribal air agencies to continue to engage EPA on other activities not specifically listed in this guidance that may be appropriate to include in particular grant agreements negotiated by an EPA region and implemented by a Tribe or Alaskan Native Village.

This section addresses: attaining and maintaining the NAAQS; improving visibility; reducing the risks from outdoor and indoor air including air toxics; and strengthening the technical capacity of tribal environmental professionals in Indian country. Each activity listed below should be tailored to each tribe's capabilities and needs.

A.9.1. Expected Federal (HQ and Regional) Activities Unique to Tribal Work

1. Provide support for tribes on the Treatment as State (TAS) and Tribal Implementation Plan (TIP) processes and act on TAS and TIP submittals in a timely manner.
2. Support tribes in taking delegation of CAA programs and program elements.
3. Provide grant resources and staff support for tribal organizations and tribes to participate in regional and national level activities such as policy making, rule or program development, and implementation workgroups.
4. Manage and host training courses to assist tribes in implementing air quality programs on tribal lands at the Tribal Air Monitoring Support (TAMS) Center and remote locations. Training topics include but are not limited to: Grants Management, Principles of Air Monitoring, Data Collection, Quality Assurance, Data Management, Indoor Air Quality, and Indoor Air Quality Diagnostic Tools.
5. Operate an Equipment Loan Program to provide tribes with monitoring equipment for ambient and indoor air efforts.

A.9.2 Expected Tribal Activities

A.9.2.1 Tribal Air Quality Management

1. Continue to implement strategies to attain and maintain the NAAQS, as appropriate.
2. Conduct public notification, including reporting air quality data and forecasts for ozone and particle pollution.

3. Provide air quality monitoring and/or assessment data to EPA and/or Air Quality System (AQS).
4. Complete and submit emissions inventories to the Emissions Inventory System (EIS).
5. Participate in regional and national meetings, conferences, and teleconferences on rule and policy development, attend outreach events, and seek training and support to build capability for effective participation.
6. Submit eligibility determinations under the Tribal Authority Rule (TAR).
7. Submit tribal implementation plans (TIPs) and/or develop ordinances to address air quality conditions for reservation areas and for non-reservation areas within the tribe's jurisdiction.
8. Assist in federal implementation plan (FIP) development and implementation process for sources and areas in Indian country.
9. Participate in local, regional, and national policy developments and actions directly with tribes or through the National Tribal Air Association (NTAA).
10. Participate in training and technical support activities conducted as part of: the American Indian Air Quality Training Program (AIAQTP), including participating in workshop training both as students and instructors and assisting tribes in collaborative learning; and the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP)/Tribal Air Monitoring Support (TAMS) Center to build capacity to address indoor and outdoor air quality concerns.
11. Continue discussion and outreach on the use of ambient air monitoring sensor applications.
12. Continue operating three tribal CASTNET small-footprint monitoring sites at Nez Perce, ID; Kickapoo, KS; and Red Lake, MN; and three full tribal CASTNET sites at Alabama-Coushatta, TX; Cherokee, OK; and Santee Sioux, NE.
13. Work with states and EPA, as necessary, to clarify air quality management authority for non-reservation tribal lands.

A.9.2.2 Tribal Title V and New Source Review Permitting Activities

1. Work with regions to register minor sources for NSR permit planning.
2. For Tribes with approved new source permitting programs, issue permits.
3. Work with regions to understand tribal role in implementing New Source Review (NSR) and as appropriate, participate in permitting, take program delegation, or develop Tribal Implementation Plans (TIPs).

B. Implementing Other Core Work

Section B reflects the expected activities to accomplish the other core work of the Air program, including developing and providing data, analysis, and technical tools and assistance to industry, states, tribes, and communities to meet CAA obligations and other statutory requirements. EPA also is responsible for measuring and monitoring ambient radiation and assessing radioactive contamination in the environment. EPA supports federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations under the National Response Framework and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and will assist states, tribes, and other partners, as appropriate.

B.1 Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program

EPA implements the U.S. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reporting Program under its CAA authority pursuant to Congressional direction that EPA "require mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions above appropriate thresholds in all sectors of the economy of the U.S." EPA annually collects data from over 8,000 facilities from 41 large industrial source categories in the U.S. and uses this data to improve estimates included in the Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and

Sinks, to support federal and state-level policy development, and to share with industry stakeholders, state and local governments, the research community, and the public.

B.1.1 Expected Regional Activities

1. Assist HQ in identifying reporters that may fall under the GHG Reporting Program, as requested.
2. Work with HQ to communicate with reporters about issues related to noncompliance including non-reporting as well as correcting errors identified in annual GHG reports, as needed.
3. Work with HQ to understand regional variability in GHG emissions, when necessary.
4. Review and provide input on tools and initiatives developed at HQ to improve compliance, as requested.

B.2 Energy Star

ENERGY STAR is the recognized symbol for energy efficiency; the program provides information that consumers and businesses rely on to make informed decisions to reduce energy use, save money, and reduce harmful air pollutants. By reducing energy use through voluntary action, ENERGY STAR programs are useful for states, tribal and local governments as they design and implement plans to meet their air quality and other environmental goals.

B.2.1 Expected Regional Activities

1. Encourage businesses, governments, institutions, and/or other organizations that can set policies to procure energy efficient/ENERGY STAR equipment.
2. Encourage organizations to benchmark the energy performance of buildings using ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager, apply for the ENERGY STAR label for the qualifying buildings, and determine improvement plans for those that do not currently qualify.
3. Encourage industrial facilities to participate in the ENERGY STAR program using EPA's tools and resources, apply for the ENERGY STAR label for qualifying industrial plants, and determine improvement plans for those that do not qualify. Encourage industry to join the ENERGY STAR Industrial Challenge and promote a 10% or more reduction in energy use.
4. Support state and local mandatory and voluntary building benchmarking through ENERGY STAR.
5. Support regional implementation of the ENERGY STAR New Construction programs.
6. Promote the use of the ENERGY STAR tools, such as MyEnergyStar, ENERGY STAR Yard Stick, and Home Energy Advisor.
7. Recognize the achievements of ENERGY STAR partners, including through local events and regional/state press releases.
8. Work with HQ and states to promote integration of energy efficiency and renewable energy as emissions reduction strategies in meeting CAA objectives, such as into air quality plans/SIPS.

B.3 Radiation Protection

This program includes activities for radiation clean up, federal guidance, risk modeling, regulatory oversight of the Department of Energy's (DOE) Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), radiation air toxics or National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs), technologically-enhanced naturally-occurring radioactive material (TENORM), radioactive waste management, radioactive operations and laboratory analyses. EPA works with other federal agencies, states, tribes, and other government agencies, stakeholders and the public to inform and educate people

about radiation risks and promote actions that reduce human exposure. EPA provides radiation guidance and tools and develops regulations to control radiation releases.

B.3.1 Expected Regional Activities

1. Disseminate information on EPA's radiation protection program to the states.
2. Coordinate regional radiation issues as appropriate.
3. Implement regulatory programs (e.g., radiation, air toxics, NESHAPs).
4. Provide technical support to state radiation, solid waste, environmental and health programs and HQ radiation regulatory, policy and technical workgroups, as requested.
5. Provide technical support to other regional programs (e.g. Superfund, Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP), Brownfields) and other federal and state site remediation programs.
6. Work with states on issues involving technologically-enhanced naturally-occurring radioactive material (TENORM), including issues associated with legacy mine waste and water treatment residue.
7. Provide comment on nuclear power plant license which National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) reviews addressing radiological health and safety issues and emergency planning and preparedness activity.
8. Review uranium extraction facility Environmental Impact Statements and NESHAP approvals under Subpart B and Subpart W.
9. Support technical Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) oversight activities, including coordinating with DOE and New Mexico Environment Department (NMED).
10. Coordinate with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) as needed, respond to administration direction on long term spent fuel repository options, including coordination with NRC and DOE.

B.4 Radiation Emergency Response Preparedness

This program includes federal preparedness activities, OAR programmatic readiness, Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT) personnel and equipment readiness. This includes development and participation in exercises, training and outreach, radiological emergency response guidance, readiness of laboratory capability for radioactive analyses, and operation of RadNet - EPA's national environmental radiation monitoring system. Using a collaborative strategy, EPA works with other federal agencies, states, tribes, and local government agencies to ensure that the appropriate parties are fully informed and prepared to respond should an incident involving radiation occur.

B.4.1 Expected Regional Activities

1. Disseminate information on EPA's radiation response and preparedness program activities and capabilities to the states.
2. Provide technical support to state radiation control programs.
3. Support EPA's radiation emergency response operations, by assigning personnel to serve in the positions of Regional Radiation Advisor and RERT Liaison.
4. Provide training opportunities for personnel identified and assigned to serve in the positions of Regional Radiation Advisor and RERT Liaison.
5. Participate in annual radiation exercises and/or drills.
6. Participate in state and national radiological response efforts.
7. Participate as members of the Regional Assistance Committee (RAC) of each Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) region and perform committee functions as required in 44 CFR Part 351, Subpart B (Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee and Regional Assistance Committees) and participate as members of the

Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health Subcommittee of the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC).

8. Assist FEMA in developing and promulgating guidance to state and local governments for the preparation of radiological emergency plans and participate with FEMA in assisting state and local governments in developing their radiological emergency plans, evaluating exercises to test plans and evaluating the plans and preparedness.
9. Assist FEMA in the development of guidance for state and local governments on emergency instrumentation systems for radiation detection and measurement.
10. Assist state and local governments on implementing Protection Action Guides (PAGs), including recommendations on protective actions which can be taken to mitigate the potential radiation dose to the population.
11. Assist FEMA with the development, implementation and presentation, to the extent that resources permit, of technical training for state and local officials regarding PAGs and protective actions, radiation dose assessment and decision-making.
12. Assist FEMA in the development, implementation and maintenance of public information and education programs.

B.5 Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery

Coordinate EPA's radiation-related homeland security activities with the Department of Homeland Security and other federal agencies to ensure consistency with the National Response Framework. EPA's Radiation Program continues to integrate radiation data into the agency's information systems and to make radiation information accessible to the public. The program maintains RadNet to better respond to radiation emergencies and prepare for potential terrorist threats. RadNet Fixed Monitor sites are operated by regional, state and local government environmental professionals and other trained individuals. The program also provides guidance and tools to other federal agencies, state, local, and tribal agencies, stakeholders, and partners.

B.5.1 Expected Regional Activities

1. Disseminate information on EPA's national radiation monitoring system, RadNet, to the states.
2. Provide leadership in coordinating inquiries from RadNet monitor site personnel and station operators; provide practical and technical support for station operators; and serve as a liaison with RadNet system coordinators and technical experts at HQ.

B.6 Addressing Radiation Protection in Indian Country and Alaska Native Villages

EPA works with tribes to inform and educate people about radiation risks and promote actions that reduce human exposure. EPA provides radiation guidance and tools and develops regulations to control radiation releases.

B.6.1 Federal (HQ and Regional) Activities

1. Provide training and support for tribes to understand, assess, and respond to radiation risks concerns including specific trainings such as Multi-Agency Site Survey and Investigation Manual (MARSSIM) and Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Assessment of Materials and Equipment (MARSAME) training.
2. Support tribes in addressing unique radiation problems, concerns, and issues which includes providing radiation technical assistance, training, guidance, and/or presentations to tribal governments and communities.

SECTION III. FLEXIBILITY AND GRANT PLANNING

EPA regions and air agencies are encouraged to use the established work-planning process to provide flexibility and tailor work expectations and resource allocations to meet local circumstances, as long as core work continues. EPA regions will work collaboratively with air agencies to prioritize activities and agree on the level of effort within available resource levels.

OAR recognizes that there will not be enough resources to do everything and not all programs and requirements apply in the same way everywhere. Recognizing that circumstances can change during a year due to court decisions, state or federal legislative action, budget issues, or other events, as necessary and appropriate, EPA is prepared to work with air agencies to adjust resources to meet changing priorities. The air program is committed to working collaboratively with states, tribes, and local agencies to resolve issues that may arise during work planning. OAR also coordinates with EPA program offices, regions, states, and local agencies and engages in consultation and coordination with tribal governments as it designs, develops, implements and oversees national air programs. Regional offices will work with states and local air agencies and consult with tribes to implement and review these programs.

A. GRANT ASSISTANCE TO CO-IMPLEMENTERS

The President's FY 2020 Budget requests \$171 million in State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) funds for air programs. \$152 is targeted for continuing air programs carried out by states/locals. The request for the tribal air grant program is \$9 million and \$10 million for Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) Grants.¹²

Comparison of State and Tribal Assistance Grants for Air: FY 2018, FY 2019, and FY 2020 (in \$millions)			
Program Area	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 President's Request
State/Local Air Program	\$228.2	\$228.2	\$152.0
Tribal Air Program	\$12.8	\$12.8	\$9.0
Diesel Emission Reduction Program	\$75.0	\$87.0	\$10.0
State Indoor Radon	\$8.1	\$8.1	\$0.0
Total	\$324.1	\$336.1	\$171.0

In February 2019, as part of the consolidated appropriations act for FY 2019, Congress directed the Agency to take a rescission to the STAG account and directed the Agency to use its historical allocation methodology for distributing FY 2019 Section 105 resources to air agencies.

A.1 Continuing Air Program

The FY 2020 President's Budget focuses on statutory requirements, streamlined core environmental work, and a reduction of duplicative activities. EPA has recommitted to work

¹² See: <https://www.epa.gov/planandbudget/fy-2020-justification-appropriation-estimates-committee-appropriations>

collaboratively with air agencies during the course of work planning and to encourage flexibility through the use of Performance Partnership Agreements (PPAs) and Performance Partnership Grants (PPGs). Information on PPAs and PPGs can be found in EPA's [Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs \(OCIR\) FY 2020-2021 National Program Guidance](#) and at <https://www.epa.gov/ocir/national-environmental-performance-partnership-system-nepps>. OAR-specific PPA and PPG-eligible grants include Air Pollution Control – CAA Section 105 and State Indoor Radon Grants– TSCA 306.

Core Activities: In FY 2020 and FY 2021, air agencies will continue to implement NAAQS with a focus on reducing the number of nonattainment areas, monitor industry compliance with EPA stationary source regulations, develop emission inventories, characterize air toxics problems, and meet NAAQS ambient air monitoring requirements. EPA updates NAAQS according to CAA deadlines and based on the most recent science, and these updates typically require the preparation of new or updated state air quality implementation plans (SIPs). Due to the multi-pollutant, and often regional nature of air pollution, preparation and implementation of SIPs are complex - requiring modeling, technical analysis, refined emission inventories, monitoring, and increased stakeholder involvement and coordination. EPA is committed to working with states to reduce the SIP backlog as well as improving the timeliness of SIP action. Air agencies also address hazardous air pollutants.

Ambient Monitoring: The CAA requires EPA to review each NAAQS every five years and propose necessary revisions. A revision to a NAAQS may place new monitoring requirements on states/locals/tribes. Funding of air monitoring, including a proposed transition in funding authorities for PM_{2.5} monitoring and associated program support for ambient monitoring, is addressed in greater detail in the current National Program Guidance – Monitoring Appendix available at: <https://www.epa.gov/amtic/national-program-manager-npm-guidance-monitoring-appendix>.

Program Contact: Laurie Trinca, OAR, (919) 541-0520.

Allowance Trading Programs: The Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs are nationwide and multi-state programs that address major, national, and regional air pollutants from large stationary sources. In FY 2020, the EPA will operate five trading programs on behalf of 27 states in the eastern U.S. – two annual SO₂ trading programs, an annual NO_x trading program and two ozone season NO_x trading programs. Since 1998, all the affected states in each of the interstate air pollution control programs have annually contributed a portion of their STAG dollars for the implementation of centralized allowance trading and emissions tracking systems. EPA is authorized to use Section 105 grants for direct implementation (PL 105-65, 111 Statute 1344, and 40 CFR 35.116). The average annual cost of the trading and emissions tracking systems are estimated at about \$2.4 million. These costs include systems operations and maintenance, software development and maintenance, and system security. The costs also include quality assurance and electronic auditing of emissions data, support for monitoring and reporting-related questions, and development of reporting procedures and instructions for new reporting requirements. In EPA's §105 allocation to regional offices, the amount held off the top to administer the allowance trading program is determined based on the number of units participating in EPA's trading programs at the start of the fiscal year. Individual unit cost is calculated proportionally to total overall cost. Because the system is centralized, the total overall cost is constant regardless of number of unit participants. Unit participation in EPA's trading programs can vary from year to year, based on changes in regulatory and legal requirements.

Daniel Hopkins, OAR, (202) 564-8626

Multi-Jurisdictional Organizations (MJOs): Numerous states/locals have found it advantageous to form MJOs to help coordinate their geographically specific clean air interests at the regional level. A state or local agency wishing to fund an MJO may: a) direct that the Regional Office set aside that agency's desired contribution from its prospective portion of the regional allotment (i.e., on a pre-allotment basis); or, b) directly fund the MJO once the state or local agency receives its allotment. A Regional Office may provide STAG funding to such an organization using Section 103 authority only if: the contributing agencies provide their prior consent; the MJO is eligible for the funding; and, the MJO's activities are appropriate as associated program support. Funding for regional-scale MJOs is not delineated as part of the national region-by-region allocation of STAG funds but is instead identified within the respective Region's allotments to its state/local agencies.

Air agencies may ask EPA to dedicate part of EPA's region-by-region allocation of STAG funds to national-level MJOs that have a grant with EPA. National-level MJOs provide associated program support to its member state/local agencies by coordinating their air quality activities at the national level and engaging in activities that enhance their effectiveness. Member agencies may support a national-level MJO with their own STAG funds by either: a) providing their prior consent to EPA to target a portion of the funds that would otherwise be allotted to them to go instead for direct award to a national level MJO; or b) directing a national level MJO to bill them directly for their membership dues. Section 105 recipients who are not members of any national-level MJO will not have their allotments affected. The awarding of funds to national level MJOs is subject to Agency review and approval.

Program Contact: Timothy Roberts, OAR, (202) 564-6004.

Clean Air Act Training: CAA §103(b) authorizes EPA to provide training for air pollution control personnel and agencies, and to make training grants related to the causes, effects, extent, prevention, and control of air pollution available to air pollution control agencies and other qualified entities. EPA provides STAG funds annually for the support of CAA training provided by MJOs and other state training programs. These funds are subject to consultation and concurrence with participating states/local agencies. EPA will continue working with the Joint Training Committee which includes MJOs, national organizations, and several air agencies to:

1. Continue to maintain and enhance the APTI-Learn learning management system to improve the administration and delivery of classroom and web-based training;
2. Develop and update courses on a routine basis;
3. Update self-instructional courses in a web-based e-learning format; and,
4. Develop and maintain curricula to facilitate the training of air pollution agency staff on both introductory and more advanced state plan development.

In addition, EPA will continue to provide training webinars, and expects to continue with web-based videos, website development, and other available means to support training and outreach for air agencies and air quality management professional. The Agency continues to record and post training on the Air Pollution Training Institute website (<http://www.apti-learn.net>).

Program Contact: Adam Baumgart-Getz, OAR, (919) 541-0386.

Ozone Transport Commission (OTC): EPA will support the OTC using the CAA Section 106 authority to provide grants to commissions designated by affected Governors to address ozone transport. To date, the OTC is the only such commission. The OTC represents Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic States in the Ozone Transport Region (OTR).

Program Contact: Catrice Jefferson, OAR, (202) 564-1668.

A.2 Diesel Emissions Reduction Act Grants

EPA continues to support DERA grant funds for FY 2020. Priority for funding will be on ports and goods movement, poor air quality areas, communities suffering from a disproportionate exposure to diesel emissions, and/or those projects with multi-pollutant benefits. EPA will continue to manage DERA grants, rebates, and loans and to monitor and close grants from prior years. EPA also will track, assess, and report the results of the DERA grants, such as numbers of engines retrofitted, emissions benefits, and cost-benefit information. For information see:

<http://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel/grantfund.htm>.

Program Contact: Jennifer Keller, OAR, (202) 343-9541.

A.3 Other Grant Programs

Tribal Air Grants: Through CAA §105 grants, tribes may develop and implement programs to prevent and control air pollution or to implement National Ambient Air Quality Standards, NSR and permit programs, and delegated federal programs like 40 CFR Part 71 and MACT standards.

Through CAA Section 103 grants, tribes, tribal air pollution control agencies, and multi-tribe jurisdictional air pollution control agencies may conduct and promote research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys, studies and training related to air pollution on tribal lands.

For information see: <http://www.epa.gov/air/tribal>.

Program Contact: Pat Childers, OAR, (202) 564-1082.

B. ALLOCATION of SECTION 105 GRANTS

Section 105 of the Clean Air Act provides the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) authority to administer grants to air pollution control agencies to support implementation of Clean Air Act activities. In allocating Section 105 resources, the Clean Air Act directs EPA to consider population, pollution, and financial need.

With the exception of FY 2016, EPA has used the same methodology since the early 1990s for allocating CAA Section 105 resources among its ten regions for distribution by the regions to air agencies. Between 2006 and 2010 EPA led an effort to update this allocation methodology; however, Congress directed EPA's continued use of the historical allocation through FY 2015.

EPA's FY 2016 appropriation provided the opportunity to move forward with implementation of the revised allocation using updated data sets. The results revealed some sensitivities in this methodology that prompted EPA to commit to further refinements. This has not yet occurred because every appropriation from FY 2017 until the publication of this National Program Guidance has directed EPA to allocate Section 105 resources using the historical allocation.

Future Refinements to the Allocation of Section 105 Grants

EPA remains interested in moving toward a more up-to-date allocation methodology. OAR will share any proposed refinements to the allocation methodology with interested parties for review and public comment prior to making any changes.

C. EFFECTIVE GRANTS MANAGEMENT

Administrative and programmatic provisions for effective oversight and utilization of continuing program and project-specific grants awarded to states/locals/tribes and multi-jurisdictional entities are summarized below. The list is not exhaustive but includes the proper use of award authority, adherence to specific grant program requirements, effective post-award oversight, identification of performance measures and results, the funding of co-regulator organizations, and

the promotion of competition. See: <https://www.epa.gov/grants> and <https://www.epa.gov/grants/epa-grants-policy-resources>.

Using Proper Authorities for Award: OAR provides guidance to its program offices and the regions via the intranet that clarifies who is eligible for grant assistance given the purpose of the funded activity, the appropriation, and the grant authority associated with the funds. OAR will update the guidance to reflect any changes associated with its annual appropriation, as needed.

Program Contact: Timothy P. Roberts, OAR, (202) 564-6004.

Ensuring Effective Oversight of Assistance Agreements: EPA Order 5700.6.2A2, Policy on Compliance, Review and Monitoring, effective January 1, 2008, updated and streamlined the post-award management of grants and cooperative agreements. The Order requires EPA offices to monitor a recipient's compliance with its programmatic terms and conditions, the correlation of the work plan and application content with actual grant progress, the use of equipment, and compliance with relevant statutory and regulatory requirements. The key internal controls to monitor these activities are Baseline and Advanced Monitoring. Offices are required to submit oversight plans and document their execution. For EPA personnel, the Order may be found at http://intranet.epa.gov/ogd/policy/order/5700_2A2.pdf.

Program Contact: Eric Geer, OAR, (202) 564-0890.

Improving Grant Workplans: States/tribes/locals seeking single media air grants or Performance Partnership grants containing air elements should submit grant work plans that show clear linkages between the recipient's efforts and the agency's Strategic Plan goals and objectives. The agency's long-term goal is for EPA and the states to achieve greater consistency in work plan formats. Accordingly, the Office of Grants and Debarment (OGD) issued Grants Policy Issuance (GPI) 11-03, "[State Grant Workplans and Progress Reports](#)." Regional Program Offices should ensure that the GPI is incorporated in workplan negotiations and provides appropriate outreach to recipients.

Program Contact: Timothy P. Roberts, OAR, (202) 564-6004.

Achieving Programmatic and Environmental Results: Recipients have the obligation to articulate sound measures of performance and report insightful and useful results data. EPA Order 5700.7A1 – "Environmental Results under Assistance Agreements" applies to all grants, not just categorical grants to states. The Order requires EPA project officers to assure that each grant: (1) links proposed assistance agreements to the Agency's Strategic Plan; (2) ensures that outputs and outcomes are appropriately addressed in assistance agreement competitive funding announcements, work plans and performance reports; and (3) reviews the results from completed assistance agreement projects and report on how they advance the Agency's mission of protecting human health and the environment. For more information, see <https://www.epa.gov/grants/epa-order-57007a1-epas-policy-environmental-results-under-epa-assistance-agreements>

Program Contact: Eric Geer, OAR, (202) 564-0890.

Promotion of Competition: Agency policy is to promote competition in the award of grants and cooperative agreements where practical. EPA Order 5700.5A1 presents the Agency's competition policy. The Order exempts grants for continuing environmental programs, such as those funded under Section 105 as well as Section 103 grants for PM_{2.5} monitoring, Section 103 national air toxics monitoring trends network grants, federally-recognized tribes, and inter-tribal consortia under OAR's tribal grant program. EPA is not precluded from awarding grants through competition for a portion of the exempted programs if the Agency determines it is in the best interest of the public to

do so. The Competition Policy may be found at <https://www.epa.gov/grants/epa-order-57005a1-epas-policy-competition-assistance-agreements>.

Program Contact: Timothy P. Roberts, OAR, (202) 564-6004.

Approval Process for STAG Awards to Co-Regulator Organizations: A co-regulator organization is defined by EPA as a national or regional (i.e., multi-jurisdictional) organization that represents the interests of co-regulators/co-implementers (state, tribal or local governments) in the execution of national or regional environmental programs. EPA issued a policy on December 1, 2006 that clarified that the head of the affected state agency or department (e.g., the state environmental commissioner or head of the state public health or agricultural agency) be involved in the funding process and that EPA request and obtain the prior consent of this official before taking funds off the top of a state grant allotment for direct award to a state/local co-regulator organization. On October 12, 2011, the Agency further clarified that co-regulator organizations are exempted from competition for awards made using funds appropriated by Congress under the STAG appropriation for certain co-regulator activities that clearly support, or are extensions of, core state, local or tribal agency responsibilities. The clarification also notes that awards made to co-regulators using other than STAG funds, though not exempted from competition, could qualify for an exception from competition on a case-by-case basis, if properly justified.

Program Contact: Eric Geer, OAR, (202) 564-0890.

SECTION IV. FY 2020 NATIONAL PROGRAM GUIDANCE MEASURES

Code	Measure
NA1	Number of non-attainment areas as defined in the Strategic Plan
NA3	Number of additional non-attainment areas
SIP	SIPs Acted On
SIP2	SIP Backlog
SIP3	SIPs Acted on within 18 Months
PMT	Number of Preconstruction (PSD/NSR) Permits Pending Past 12 Months after Receiving a Complete Application
PMT2	Initial Title V Permit Applications Pending Past 18 Months After Receiving a Complete Application
PMT3	Renewal Title V Permit Applications Pending Past 18 Months After Receiving a Complete Application

SECTION V. KEY CONTACTS

Contact Name	Subject/Program Area	Phone	Email
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Office of Radiation and Indoor Air	Shelley Costa	202-343-9889	costa.shelley@epa.gov
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General Questions	Marc Vincent Michael Wolfe	202-564-0876 202-564-1295	vincent.marc@epa.gov wolfe.michael@epa.gov

APPENDIX. EXPLANATION OF KEY CHANGES FROM FY 2018-2019

Office of Air and Radiation

Section of Guidance	Change from FY 2018-2019 NPM Guidances	Reason for Change	Location of New/Modified Information
General	Activities aligned to support implementation of the FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan	Issuance of FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan	Throughout the Guidance
General	Inserted Regional Activities	Clarification	Throughout the Guidance
Strategic Measures	New strategic measure for Objective 1.1 – Improve Air Quality	Issuance of FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan	Section II.A
Other Core Work	Re-framed activities to support implementation of the FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan	Issuance of FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan	Section II.B
Measures	Refined to align with agency direction on performance measures.	EPA Lean Management System	Section IV
Contact Information	Updated List	Staff Changes	Section V