Georgia Department of Natural Resources

2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, S.E., Suite 1152 East Tower, Atlanta, Georgia 30334-9000
Lonice C. Barrett, Commissioner
Harold F. Reheis, Director
Environmental Protection Division
404/656-4713

July 15, 2003

Mr. James I. Palmer, Jr.
Regional Administrator
U.S. EPA, Region I61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3104

Dear Mr. Palmer:

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has promulgated a new 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard. Section 107(d)(1) of the Clean Air Act requires each State to submit to the EPA its recommended designation of each area of the State as attainment/unclassifiable or nonattainment under the standard. The Georgia Environmental Protection Division has developed recommended designations in accordance with EPA's memorandum dated March 28, 2000, "Boundary Guidance on Air Quality Designations for the 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard," as well as other, more recent guidance.

The attached table provides the Georgia EPD's recommendations for the designation status of each county in Georgia. It is recommended that 20 counties in metropolitan Atlanta and three counties outside metropolitan Atlanta be designated as nonattainment.

Modeling conducted by the EPA and Georgia Tech indicates that the Augusta and Macon areas should attain the 8-hour ozone standard after implementation of the regional nitrogen oxide emission reductions and new federal vehicle and fuel standards, without the need for additional local control measures. In light of this modeling we are recommending that only the counties in those areas having ozone monitors showing violations of the standard (Richmond and Bibb Counties) be designated nonattainment. In addition, a monitor located within a federal Class I area in Murray County has shown violation of the standard. In accordance with recent EPA proposed guidance regarding rural transport of ozone, we are recommending only that portion of Murray County comprising the Class I area be designated nonattainment.

Please contact Ron Methier at (404) 363-7016 should you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Harold F. Reheis
Director

HFR:dks

Attachment

cc: Ron Methier, Chief
Air Protection Branch

RECOMMENDED DESIGNATION STATUS FOR GEORGIA COUNTIES

County Name	Designation
Appling	Attainment
Atkinson	Attainment
Bacon	Attainment
Baker	Attainment
Baldwin	Attainment
Banks	Attainment
Barrow	Nonattainment
Bartow	Nonattainment
Ben Hill	Attainment
Berrien	Attainment
Bibb	Nonattainment
Bleckley	Attainment
Brantley	Attainment
Brooks	Attainment
Bryan	Attainment
Bulloch	Attainment
Burke	Attainment
Butts	Attainment
Calhoun	Attainment
Camden	Attainment
Candler	Attainment
Carroll	Nonattainment
Catoosa	Attainment
Charlton	Attainment
Chatham	Attainment
Chattahoochee	Attainment
Chattooga	Attainment
Cherokee	Nonattainment
Clarke	Attainment
Clay	Attainment
Clayton	Nonattainment
Clinch	Attainment
Cobb	Nonattainment
Coffee	Attainment
Colquitt	Attainment
Columbia	Attainment
Cook	Attainment
Coweta	Nonattainment
Crawford	Attainment
Crisp	Attainment
Dade	Attainment
Dawson	Attainment

RECOMMENDED DESIGNATION STATUS FOR GEORGIA COUNTIES

County Name	Designation
Decatur	Attainment
DeKalb	Nonattainment
Dodge	Attainment
Dooly	Attainment
Doughtery	Attainment
Douglas	Nonattainment
Early	Attainment
Echols	Attainment
Effingham	Attainment
Elbert	Attainment
Emanuel	Attainment
Evans	Attainment
Fannin	Attainment
Fayette	Nonattainment
Floyd	Attainment
Forsyth	Nonattainment
Franklin	Attainment
Fulton	Nonattainment
Gilmer	Attainment
Glascock	Attainment
Glynn	Attainment
Gordon	Attainment
Grady	Attainment
Greene	Attainment
Gwinnett	Nonattainment
Habersham	Attainment
Hall	Nonattainment
Hancock	Attainment
Haralson	Attainment
Harris	Attainment
Hart	Attainment
Heard	Attainment
Henry	Nonattainment
Houston	Attainment
Irwin	Attainment
Jackson	Attainment
Jasper	Attainment
Jeff Davis	Attainment
Jefferson	Attainment
Jenkins	Attainment
Johnson	Attainment
Jones	Attainment

RECOMMENDED DESIGNATION STATUS FOR GEORGIA COUNTIES

County Name	Designation
Lamar	Attainment
Lanier	Attainment
Laurens	Attainment
Lee	Attainment
Liberty	Attainment
Lincoln	Attainment
Long	Attainment
Lowndes	Attainment
Lumpkin	Attainment
McDuffie	Attainment
McIntosh	Attainment
Macon	Attainment
Madison	Attainment
Marion	Attainment
Meriwether	Attainment
Miller	Attainment
Mitchell	Attainment
Monroe	Attainment
Montgomery	Attainment
Morgan	Attainment
Murray	Attainment, except for that portion in the Class I area
Muscogee	Attainment
Newton	Nonattainment
Oconee	Attainment
Oglethorpe	Attainment
Paulding	Nonattainment
Peach	Attainment
Pickens	Attainment
Pierce	Attainment
Pike	Attainment
Polk	Attainment
Pulaski	Attainment
Putnam	Attainment
Quitman	Attainment
Rabun	Attainment
Randolph	Attainment
Richmond	Nonattainment
Rockdale	Nonattainment
Schley	Attainment
Screven	Attainment
Seminole	Attainment
Spalding	Nonattainment

RECOMMENDED DESIGNATION STATUS FOR GEORGIA COUNTIES

County Name	Designation
Stephens	Attainment
Stewart	Attainment
Sumter	Attainment
Talbot	Attainment
Taliaferro	Attainment
Tattnall	Attainment
Taylor	Attainment
Telfair	Attainment
Terrell	Attainment
Thomas	Attainment
Tift	Attainment
Toombs	Attainment
Towns	Attainment
Treutlen	Attainment
Troup	Attainment
Turner	Attainment
Twiggs	Attainment
Union	Attainment
Upson	Attainment
Walker	Attainment
Walton	Nonattainment
Ware	Attainment
Warren	Attainment
Washington	Attainment
Wayne	Attainment
Webster	Attainment
Wheeler	Attainment
White	Attainment
Whitfield	Attainment
Wilcox	Attainment
Wilkes	Attainment
Wilkinson	Attainment
Worth	Attainment

Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Division, Air Protection Branch
4244 International Parkway, Suite 120, Atlanta, Georgia 30354
Phone: 404/363-7000; Fax: 404/363-7100
Lonice C. Barrett, Commissioner
David M. Word, Assistant Director

July 17, 2003

Ms. Kay Prince
Chief, Air Planning Branch
Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division
U.S. EPA, Region IV
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-8909

Re: Recommendations for Nonattainment Designations Under the 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS

Dear Ms. Prince:

Our July 15, 2003, submittal contains Georgia EPD's recommendations for the designation status of each county in Georgia under the 8-hour ozone standard. As indicated in that letter, we have recommended the following 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas:

- Atlanta area to include Barrow, Bartow, Carroll, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Hall, Henry, Newton, Paulding, Rockdale, Spalding and Walton Counties;
- Macon area to include Bibb County;
- Augusta area to include Richmond County; and
- Fort Mountain area to include that portion of Murray County, which contains the federal Class 1 Cohutta Wilderness Area.

With this letter we are supplying additional information regarding the selection methodology used to arrive at the aforementioned recommendations. These recommendations were developed in accordance with the boundary guidance provided by the U.S. EPA. The attached memo, dated July 15, 2003, provides the background information on the nonattainment designation process, including the Georgia counties that were evaluated for nonattainment designation, the selection criteria used to evaluate those counties, and the application of those criteria in making the final nonattainment designations. The memo explains how each of the selection criteria used address one or more of the recommended eleven selection criteria contained in EPA's nonattainment designation guidance. It is our hope that this information will aid EPA in reviewing and approving EPD's recommendations for the designations.

If you have any questions or need more information, please contact me at (404) 363-7016.

Sincerely,

Ron Methier
Chief, Air Protection Branch

Attachment

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Environmental Protection Division, Air Protection Branch
4244 International Parkway, Suite 120, Atlanta, Georgia 30354
Phone: 404/363-7000; Fax: 404/363-7100
Lonice C. Barrett, Commissioner
Harold F. Reheis, Director

July 15, 2003

MEMORANDUM

TO: Harold Reheis

FROM: Ron Methier

SUBJECT: Nonattainment Area Designations under the 8-hour Ozone Standard

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Background

As required under section 107(d)(1)(A) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Governor must submit to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by July 15, 2003, a list initially designating each area of the State as nonattainment, attainment or unclassifiable with respect to the new 8-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone. By no later than April 15, 2004, the EPA Administrator will promulgate the designation of each area of the State by Final Rule and notice in the Federal Register. As provided under section 107(d)(1)(B) of the CAA, the Administrator may modify, as he deems necessary, the initial area designations and/or area boundaries submitted by the Governor.

The Air Protection Branch has reviewed guidance provided by the EPA as well as pertinent, available data to develop criteria for assigning area designations and boundaries. The EPA's March 28, 2000, memorandum "Boundary Guidance on Air Quality Designations for the 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)" enunciates the EPA's position that any monitored violation of the standard within a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) should, as an initial presumption, cause that entire MSA to be considered for designation as nonattainment:

"The EPA believes that any county with an ozone monitor showing a violation of the NAAQS and any nearby contributing area needs to be designated as nonattainment. In reducing ozone concentrations above the NAAQS, EPA believes it is best to consider controls on sources over a larger area due to the pervasive nature of ground level ozone and transport of ozone and its precursors. Thus, EPA recommends that the Metropolitan Statistical Area or the Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (C/MSA) serve as the presumptive boundary for 8-hour NAAQS nonattainment areas. We believe this approach will best ensure public health protection from the adverse effects of ozone pollution caused by population density, traffic and commuting patterns, commercial development, and area growth."

As a result, the starting point for evaluation of nonattainment area boundaries should be the entire C/MSA if any monitor located within a C/MSA shows a violation of the 8-hour ozone NAAQS. In Georgia, monitors showing violations of the 8-hour ozone NAAQS are located in 10 counties within the Atlanta C/MSA (Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Paulding and Rockdale), in Richmond County within the Augusta-Aiken C/MSA and in Bibb County within the Macon C/MSA. Accordingly, the entire Atlanta, Augusta-Aiken and Macon C/MSAs comprise three potential nonattainment area boundaries. The counties included in these three C/MSAs are shown on the map "Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas for Atlanta, Augusta and Macon" (Attachment A). In the case of Atlanta, controls have been placed in the existing 13-county 1-hour ozone nonattainment area as well as the surrounding 32-counties to attain the old 1-hour ozone standard. Hence, the starting point for Atlanta includes

these 45-counties, shown on the map "Atlanta's Area of Influence under the 1-hour Ozone Standard" (Attachment B).

The March 28 memorandum lists the following factors that should be addressed if a State seeks to propose nonattainment area boundaries larger or smaller than the Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (C/MSAs):

a. Emissions and air quality in adjacent areas
b. Population density and degree of urbanization
c. Monitoring data representing ozone concentrations in local areas and larger areas
d. Location of emission sources
e. Traffic and commuting patterns
f. Expected growth
g. Meteorology
h. Geography/topography
i. Jurisdictional boundaries
j. Level of control of emission sources
k. Regional emission reductions

In order to address these factors we have obtained and reviewed the following data:

- Quality assured ozone monitoring data from each of the sites operated by our Ambient Monitoring Program.
- County by county NO_x and VOC emissions during CY 1999, compiled using the best available data from Georgia's 1999 Emissions Inventory, Georgia Tech's 1999 modeling inventories for Atlanta, Augusta and Macon, and EPA's 1999 National Emissions Inventory.
- Projected county-by-county NO_x and VOC emissions for CY 2007 based on application of EPA's EGAS projection model to the 1999 county-by-county NO_x and VOC emissions compiled as described above.
- 1990 & 2000 census data, and Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area boundaries from the U.S. Census Bureau.
- Projected CY 2005 and CY 2010 population data from the Georgia Department of Labor as published in Georgia State University's "The Georgia County Guide."
- CY 2001 summer daily vehicle miles traveled (VMT) data (without interstates) from the Georgia Department of Transportation.

Development of Criteria

The above data were reviewed in light of the EPA's guidance factors and input received from other State agencies. This process resulted in development of a set of criteria for use in screening counties in and around the Atlanta, Augusta and Macon C/MSAs for inclusion within the proposed nonattainment area boundaries. Attachment C, "Determination of 8-hour Ozone Nonattainment Areas" contains data on various criteria for the counties under consideration. In addition to the screening criteria, there are two factors that mandate inclusion of a county in the nonattainment area:

1) If the data from a monitor in a county show a violation of the standard, that is an absolute indicator of nonattainment and the county must be designated nonattainment. The spreadsheet "Determination of 8-hour Ozone Nonattainment Areas in Georgia" indicates

those counties in which ozone monitors are located, and whether a monitor has documented a violation of the standard.

2) If a county is currently designated nonattainment under the 1-hour standard, it will be included in the 8-hour nonattainment area. As a result, all 13 counties in the existing Atlanta 1-hour ozone nonattainment area will be included in the new Atlanta 8-hour ozone nonattainment area.

The two factors listed above incorporate the air quality considerations of the EPA's guidance factors "a" and "c" related to air quality and monitoring data, as well as local and regional emission controls already in place (for the 1-hour standard) which relate to guidance factors "j" and "k".

The screening criteria and rationale for their application are presented below.

Criterion 1: Projected 2007 population density exceeding the minimum value that corresponds to a monitored violation within a C/MSA. This criterion addresses guidance factors "b" and "f". To the extent that ozone precursor emissions are a function of human activity, population density of a county may serve as a reasonable indicator that activities within the county contribute to overall nonattainment within the C/MSA. The threshold value for this criterion has been selected as the population density below which no monitored violation of the 8-hour standard has occurred (an exception is Murray County, which is discussed below). The 2007 projected population of each county was interpolated using values for four years: U.S. Census Bureau data for years 1990 and 2000, and projected 2005 and 2010 data from the Georgia Department of Labor as published in Georgia State University's "The Georgia County Guide." As indicated in the spreadsheet "Determination of 8-hour Ozone Nonattainment Areas in Georgia," the county with the lowest measured population density, which has a violating monitor, is Coweta County, with a (2000 census) population density of 204 persons per square mile. Accordingly, a county with a projected 2007 population density equal to or greater than 204 persons per square mile would satisfy this criterion for inclusion in its C/MSAs nonattainment area.

Criterion 2: Projected 2007 NO_x or VOC emissions density exceeding the minimum value that corresponds to a known monitored violation within a C/MSA. As NO_x and VOC are precursors to ozone formation, the more NO_x or VOC emitted in a county the greater the contribution to the nonattainment problem. This criterion reflects the normalized (by land area) level of precursor emissions (per guidance factors "a", "d", "f," "h" and "i") as well as those emission controls and emission reductions already in place (per guidance factors j and k). Correlation of county-by-county 1999 emissions data to monitored violations of the 8-hour standard reveals that Paulding County has had the lowest NO_x emissions density (8 tons per year per square mile) and Coweta County has had the lowest VOC emissions density (10 tons per year per square mile) of any counties having a violating monitor (excluding Murray County, which is discussed below). Any county having either a NO_x emissions density equal to or greater than 8 tons per year per square mile or a VOC emissions density equal to or greater than 10 tons per year per square mile would meet this criterion for nonattainment designation.

Criterion 3: Daily commuting trips (year 2000 basis) from a county into the nonattainment area exceeding the minimum number of daily in-commutes for an existing nonattainment county. This criterion addresses the commuting pattern aspect of guidance factor "e." For the Atlanta C/MSA, an "in-commute" represents a trip into one of the five nonattainment "core

counties" (Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton and Gwinnett). For the Macon C/MSA, an in-commute is a trip into Bibb County. For the Augusta C/MSA, an in-commute is a trip into either Richmond County (Georgia) or Aiken County (South Carolina). Based on year 2000 data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the minimum number of daily in-commutes from a county currently designated nonattainment is 14,388 (from Rockdale County into the five Atlanta core counties). Any county with year 2000 daily in-commutes of 14,388 or greater would meet this criterion for nonattainment.

Criterion 4: Summer daily non-interstate vehicle miles traveled (VMT) exceeding the minimum summer daily non-interstate VMT for an existing nonattainment county (year 2001 basis). This criterion addresses the overall magnitude of a county's traffic per guidance factor "e." In order to minimize the effects of non-resident traffic, only non-interstate VMT are considered. Based on data from the Georgia Department of Transportation for the year 2001, Rockdale County had the minimum summer daily non-interstate VMT of any existing nonattainment county – 1,736,566 miles per day. Any county with summer daily non-interstate VMT of 1,736,556 miles per day would meet this criterion for nonattainment.

Application of Criteria

Any county within a nonattainment C/MSA (or, for Atlanta, within the 45 county "area of influence") would be included in the nonattainment area if it meets any two of the four screening criteria, unless there were compelling factors to override that determination. As indicated previously, the 13 Atlanta area counties (Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Paulding and Rockdale) currently designated nonattainment under the 1-hour standard will be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour standard. In addition to the existing Atlanta area nonattainment counties, Bibb, Richmond and Murray Counties have monitors, which violate the 8-hour standard and must be designated nonattainment. As indicated on the attached spreadsheet "Determination of 8-hour Ozone Nonattainment Areas in Georgia," the following additional counties meet two or more screening criteria:

In the Atlanta C/MSA or 45-county area of influence – Barrow, Bartow, Carroll, Newton, Spalding, Walton, Hall, Clarke and Floyd.

In the Macon C/MSA – Houston.

In the Augusta-Aiken (SC) C/MSA – Columbia.

In the Chattanooga (TN) C/MSA – Catoosa and Whitfield.

(For the Columbus C/MSA, Muscogee County meets two criteria but there have been no monitored violations of the 8-hour standard in the C/MSA and therefore the area is in attainment.)

Additional Considerations

The U.S. EPA and Georgia Tech have performed ozone air quality modeling under the Fall-line Air Quality Study (FAQS) which indicates that Macon and Augusta should attain (and Columbus will continue to attain) the 8-hour ozone standard by 2007, after implementation of the NOx SIP Call and federal fuel and vehicle standards, with no additional local control measures required.

The EPA and Systems Application International (SAI) have also performed such modeling under the Arkansas–Tennessee–Mississippi Ozone study (ATMOS) for the Chattanooga, Tennessee area, with similar results. In addition, local governments in both the Chattanooga and Augusta areas have entered into Early Action Compacts with the EPA, committing to achieve attainment by no later than December 31, 2007. Because modeling indicates that the Chattanooga, Augusta and Macon areas will achieve attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard without the need for any new control measures, the Air Protection Branch concludes that designation of Catoosa, Whitfield, Houston and Columbia Counties as nonattainment is not warranted.

The monitor in Murray County is located at Fort Mountain in the federal Class I Cohutta Wilderness Area at a high elevation. Nonattainment found at this monitor undoubtedly results from regional ozone transport, as the county has no significant emission sources and meets none of the screening criteria. EPA's proposed rulemaking for implementation of the 8-hour standard acknowledges that rural nonattainment areas such as Cohutta are completely dependent upon control measures implemented at upwind emission sources for future attainment. As a result, the Air Protection Branch concludes that only the federal Class I Cohutta Wilderness Area within Murray County should be designated as nonattainment.

As indicated previously, Clarke County meets at least two of the screening criteria for nonattainment and is within Atlanta's 45-county area of influence. However, Clarke County has an ozone monitor which has not collected the required three years' data to indicate either attainment or nonattainment. Because Clarke County is the hub of a separate C/MSA and nonattainment has not been documented, the Air Protection Branch concludes that Clarke County should not be designated nonattainment at this time.

Floyd County meets two of the screening criteria and is within Atlanta's 45-county area of influence. As is the case with Clarke County, Floyd County is the hub of a separate C/MSA and nonattainment has not been documented. The Air Protection Branch concludes that Floyd County should not be designated nonattainment at this time.

Recommendation

The Air Protection Branch recommends the following areas be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour ozone standard:

Atlanta Nonattainment Area: Barrow, Bartow, Carroll, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Hall, Henry, Newton, Paulding, Rockdale, Spalding and Walton Counties.

Augusta Nonattainment Area: Richmond County

Macon Nonattainment Area: Bibb County

Fort Mountain Nonattainment Area: That portion of Murray County within the Cohutta Wilderness Class 1 Area

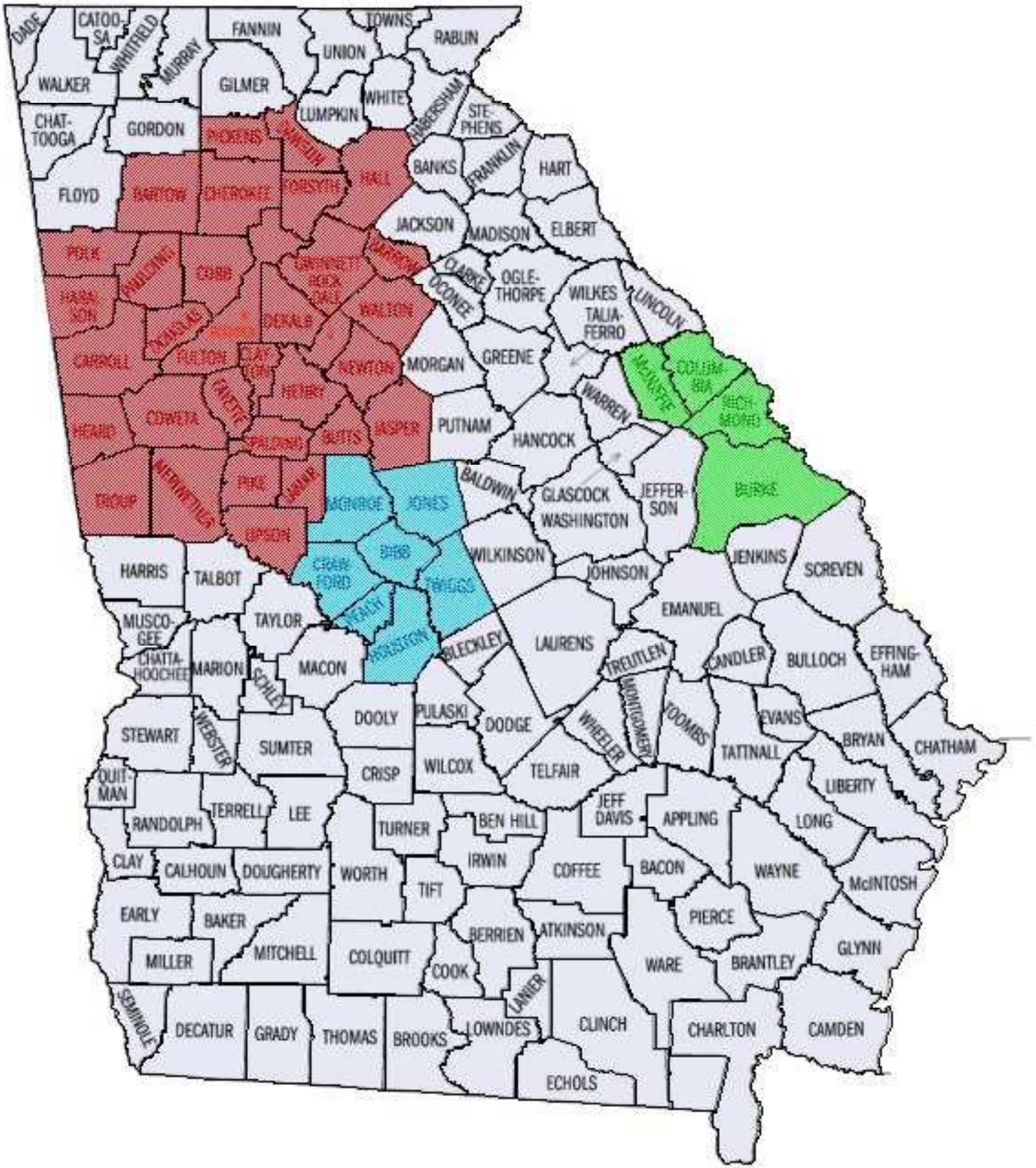
RCM:dks

Attachments

ATTACHMENT A

Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (C/MSAs) for Atlanta, Augusta and Macon

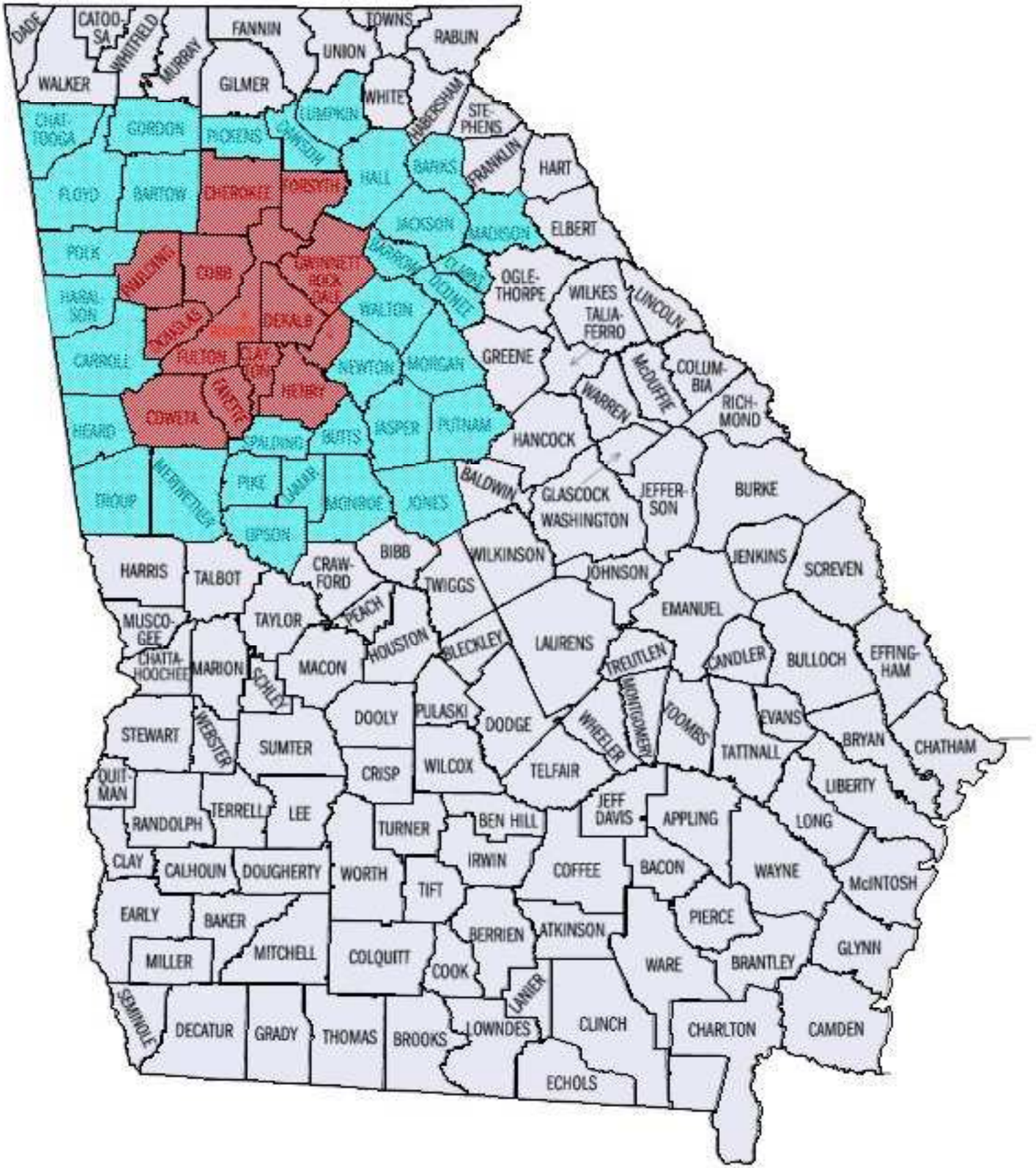
Source: U.S. Census Bureau's 2000 data on metropolitan, micropolitan, and combined statistical areas (CSAs) in Georgia.



ATTACHMENT B

Atlanta's Area of Influence under the 1-hour Ozone Standard

(13-County Nonattainment area + 32 Surrounding Counties)



Version date: July 15, 2003

ATTACHMENT C
Determination of 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Areas in Georgia

County Name	Monitor violates the 8-hour standard?	Criterion 1	Criterion 2		Criterion 3		Criterion 4	No. of Criteria Met
		Population Density	Emissions Density		2000 In-Commutes (worker flows) to		2001 Summer Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)	
		2007	2007 NOx	2007 VOC	Core counties	Monitored counties	w/o interstates	
	(yes/no)	(persons/sq mile)	(tpy/sq mile)	(tpy/sq mile)	(persons)	(persons)	(miles/day)	
ATLANTA								
Cherokee		440	11	11	41,597	41,766	3,277,346.40	4
Clayton		1,979	84	49	99,057	66,152	4,239,523.26	4
Cobb	Yes	2,150	68	49	301,751	305,446	11,641,231.72	4
Coweta	Yes	266	34	7	14,499	38,078	2,335,876.15	4
DeKalb	Yes	2,726	64	68	325,679	325,606	11,109,850.91	4
Douglas	Yes	549	19	16	25,857	42,689	2,419,880.63	4
Fayette	Yes	574	14	13	23,962	37,328	2,460,373.91	4
Forsyth		668	16	20	25,844	25,967	3,376,456.27	4
Fulton	Yes	1,738	71	52	363,026	358,732	18,437,558.09	4
Gwinnett	Yes	1,785	43	39	288,779	289,889	13,181,926.59	4
Henry	Yes	539	21	14	36,191	43,728	2,817,964.83	4
Paulding	Yes	374	7	8	24,665	37,382	1,851,557.55	3
Rockdale	Yes	616	19	19	14,338	28,629	1,736,565.83	4
Barrow		368	16	18	10,565	10,707	1,561,901.72	2
Bartow		205	30	8	10,062	10,317	2,656,851.02	3
Butts		128	9	7	1,740	2,718	527,038.15	1
Carroll		206	11	11	7,042	12,259	2,625,927.60	3
Dawson	No	104	4	6	2,143	2,148	581,438.14	0
Haralson		102	6	10	1,733	2,651	828,711.34	1
Heard		43	15	4	454	1,488	386,263.09	1
Jasper		38	2	3	717	1,442	470,308.97	0
Lamar		98	5	5	851	1,237	548,854.73	0
Meriwether		45	4	5	859	2,753	782,719.78	0
Newton		298	13	12	8,177	14,696	1,603,222.49	2
Pickens		134	6	8	2,183	2,225	891,478.77	0
Pike		77	3	4	1,067	1,286	491,746.29	0
Spalding		307	15	15	5,071	7,321	1,511,748.59	2
Walton		247	8	10	12,218	13,659	1,934,266.90	3
Hall		444	17	18	11,604	11,590	4,014,380.43	3
Polk		134	7	8	1,406	1,940	1,256,843.37	0
Troup		148	11	15	855	1,740	1,680,467.48	1
Upson		88	5	5	310	340	790,243.48	0
Banks		76	4	4	376	391	492,231.44	0
Chattooga		89	6	4	89	99	826,245.25	0
Clarke	No	908	31	35	2,190	2,383	2,872,706.73	3
Floyd		189	22	11	1,526	1,650	3,036,301.95	2
Gilmer		73	3	3	846	859	976,323.60	0
Gordon		145	11	9	689	709	1,417,958.18	1
Jackson		152	11	7	3,230	3,213	1,545,272.14	1
Lumpkin		92	4	4	1,073	1,083	818,513.61	0
Madison		102	4	4	266	288	896,625.57	0
Morgan		51	6	7	486	679	685,480.82	0
Oconee		176	11	11	740	768	1,362,355.06	1
Putnam		64	59	4	420	479	844,238.14	1
Talbot		17	2	2	69	93	411,567.01	0

ATTACHMENT C

Version date: July 15, 2003

Determination of 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Areas in Georgia

County Name	Monitor violates the 8-hour standard?	Criterion 1	Criterion 2		Criterion 3		Criterion 4	No. of Criteria Met
		Population Density	Emissions Density		2000 In-Commutes (worker flows) to		2001 Summer Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)	
		2007	2007 NOx	2007 VOC	Core counties	Monitored counties	w/o interstates	
	(yes/no)	(persons/sq mile)	(tpy/sq mile)	(tpy/sq mile)	(persons)	(persons)	(miles/day)	
AUGUSTA								
Burke		29	2	2	2,147	2,147	1,009,887.89	0
Columbia		363	12	14	26,207	22,363	1,641,509.10	2
McDuffie		84	6	6	892	1,332	737,166.53	0
Richmond	Yes	608	25	25	72,696	67,645	4,363,836.99	4
Emanuel		33	2	2	33	33	942,466.58	0
Jefferson		32	2	3	544	544	863,869.69	0
Jenkins		25	2	2	93	93	414,792.46	0
Lincoln		42	3	6	522	522	278,616.08	0
Screven		25	2	2	151	151	651,121.97	0
Warren		23	4	2	232	232	304,374.02	0
Wilkes		23	1	2	69	69	542,270.41	0
MACON								
Bibb	Yes	620	40	36	57,828	54,125	3,372,884.80	4
Crawford		45	2	2	3,002	2,360	394,743.30	0
Jones		66	5	4	6,345	5,988	921,533.85	0
Monroe		63	90	6	3,398	3,262	683,756.19	1
Twiggs		31	4	2	2,179	1,929	439,435.88	0
Houston		336	21	14	48,524	8,570	2,510,757.84	3
Peach		172	13	12	4,308	2,361	699,517.16	1
Baldwin		184	6	9	985	900	1,268,651.45	0
Bleckley		58	3	3	1,028	432	428,672.99	0
Dooly		32	6	4	295	75	468,144.54	0
Laurens		59	4	4	595	501	1,748,505.20	1
Macon		37	7	3	590	270	507,988.87	0
Pulaski		42	2	2	695	161	349,733.29	0
Taylor		25	3	2	298	184	470,280.42	0
Wilkinson		23	3	2	599	538	567,109.69	0
CHATTANOOGA								
Catoosa		384	16	18	14,257	12,320	1,219,090.43	2
Dade		98	9	6	3,838	3,091	446,251.54	1
Walker		143	3	7	20,342	9,098	1,705,784.84	0
Murray	Yes	129	7	5	410	349	1,402,542.48	0
Whitfield		320	23	21	947	807	2,693,984.11	3

Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Division • Air Protection Branch
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Lonice C. Barrett, Commissioner
David M. Word, Assistant Director

November 14, 2003

Ms. Beverly Banister
Director, Air Pesticides & Toxics Management Division
U.S. EPA, Region IV
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3104

Re: 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Designation for Augusta / Richmond County

Dear Ms. Banister:

EPD has recently completed the quality assurance of ozone monitoring data for the 2003 ozone monitoring season for the Augusta area (which extends through October 31, 2003). This quality-assured data has been entered into the Aerometric Information Retrieval System's Air Quality Subsystem (AQS).

A review of the monitoring data for the most recent three year period ending with the 2003 ozone monitoring season indicates that the Augusta area has attained the 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). As the attached analysis of the monitoring data shows, the current 8-hour ozone design value for the Augusta area is 0.083 parts per million.

As a result of this improvement in monitored ozone concentrations in the Augusta area, EPD is hereby withdrawing our previous recommendation of July 15, 2003, that Richmond County be designated as a nonattainment area for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS and is instead formally requesting that Richmond County be designated as an attainment area.

It is our expectation that the attached data and analysis will be sufficient for you to approve our request regarding the attainment status of Richmond County. If you have any questions or need more information, please contact Ron Methier at (404) 363-7016.

Sincerely,

David M. Word
Assistant Director

c: Ron Methier

Attachments

Review of Augusta Area Ozone Monitoring Data for 2001 – 2003 Ozone Monitoring Seasons

Georgia EPD maintains one ground-level ozone monitoring site in the Augusta area, which has a site identification number of 13-245-00091 and is located at Bungalow Road in Augusta. Pursuant to discussions with Kay Prince and members of her staff, and in support of EPD's request for Richmond County to be designated as attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard, we are submitting the following analysis of the 8-hour and 1-hour ozone design values for the Augusta area.

1. 8-Hour Design Value Analysis

The 8-hour ozone design value for the three year period from 2001 through 2003 is **0.083 parts per million**, which is below the nonattainment designation threshold of 0.085 under the 8-hour ozone NAAQS. The results of running a "Quick Look Report (AMP450)" query in the AQS database system produced the following results for the 8-hour ozone concentrations at this monitoring site:

Analysis of 8-Hour Ozone Concentrations in Augusta Area

Year	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**
Method	047	047	047
% OBS	96	99	100
Valid Days Measured			245
Number Days Required			245
1st Maximum 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.102	0.102	0.082
2nd Maximum 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.086	0.086	0.080
3rd Maximum 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.085	0.085	0.079
4th Maximum 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.082	0.082	0.078
Days Maximum $\geq$ 0.085 (ppm)	3	5	0

2. 1-Hour Design Value Analysis

The 1-hour ozone design value for the three year period from 2001 through 2003 is **0.110 parts per million**, which is substantially below the nonattainment designation threshold of 0.125 under the 1-hour ozone NAAQS.

The results of running a "Quick Look Report (AMP450)" query in the AQS database system produced the following results for the 8-hour ozone concentrations at this monitoring site:

Analysis of 1-Hour Ozone Concentrations in Augusta Area

Year	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**
Method	047	047	047
% OBS	96	99	100
Valid Days Measured	237	243	245
Number Days Required	245	245	245
1st Maximum 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.121	0.112	0.093
2nd Maximum 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.103	0.111	0.091
3rd Maximum 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.101	0.110	0.089
4th Maximum 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.094	0.103	0.089
Days Maximum $\geq$ 0.125 (ppm)	0	0	0
Estimated Days Maximum $\geq$ 0.125 (ppm)	0	0	0
Missing Days < 0.125	0	0	0

3. Average Expected Exceedance Rate for 1-Hour Ozone Concentration

As indicated in the 1-hour ozone Quick Look Report results for the 1-hour ozone standard presented above, the average expected exceedance rate for the 1-hour ozone standard is zero, as expressed as estimated days $\geq$ 0.125 ppm.

For your reference, portions of the AQS Quick Look Reports for the monitored 8-hour and 1-hour ozone concentrations, which contain the calculated values presented in the analyses above, are attached.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
AIR QUALITY SYSTEM
QUICK LOOK REPORT (AMP450)

Nov. 5, 2003

Ozone (44201) GEORGIA PPM (007)

8-HOUR

SITE ID	POC	REP ORG	CITY	COUNTY	ADDRESS	YEAR	METH	%OBS	VALID DAYS MEAS	NUM DAYS REQ	1ST MAX 8-HR	2ND MAX 8-HR	3RD MAX 8-HR	4TH MAX 8-HR	DAY MAX>/= 0.085	CERT	EDT
13-021-0012	1	0437	MACON	BIBB	MACON SE	2003	047	100	245	245	.089	.084	.084	.081	1		0
13-245-0091	1	0437	AUGUSTA	RICHMOND	BUNGALOW RD AUGI	2003	047	100	245	245	.082	.080	.079	.078	0		0

Note: The * indicates that the mean does not satisfy summary criteria.

-1003	1	F	COLUMBUS	MUSCOGEE	US HWY 80, SPUR 22 COLUMBUS CRIME LAB , US HWY 80, SPUR 22	1996	4,954	74	0.087	0.085	0.084	0.083	2	0		0
13-215-1003	1	F	COLUMBUS	MUSCOGEE	COLUMBUS CRIME LAB , US HWY 80, SPUR 22	1997	4,994	96	0.096	0.090	0.084	0.081	2	0		0
13-215-1003	1	F	COLUMBUS	MUSCOGEE	COLUMBUS CRIME LAB , US HWY 80, SPUR 22	1998	5,007	97	0.104	0.095	0.094	0.089	8	0	Y	0
13-215-1003	1	F	COLUMBUS	MUSCOGEE	COLUMBUS CRIME LAB , US HWY 80, SPUR 22	1999	5,075	85	0.101	0.098	0.097	0.097	12	0	Y	0
13-215-1003	1	F	COLUMBUS	MUSCOGEE	COLUMBUS CRIME LAB , US HWY 80, SPUR 22	2000	5,787	98	0.104	0.101	0.095	0.094	7	0		0
13-215-1003	1	F	COLUMBUS	MUSCOGEE	COLUMBUS CRIME LAB , US HWY 80, SPUR 22	2001	5,791	97	0.081	0.080	0.080	0.079	0	0		0
13-215-1003	1	F	COLUMBUS	MUSCOGEE	COLUMBUS CRIME LAB , US HWY 80, SPUR 22	2002	5,278	89	0.098	0.086	0.082	0.078	2	0		0
13-223-0002	5	F	NOT IN A CITY	PAULDING	DALLAS, DOT	1993	6,152	91	0.117	0.110	0.105	0.102	17	0		0
13-223-0002	5	F	NOT IN A CITY	PAULDING	DALLAS, DOT	1994	6,288	92	0.114	0.101	0.101	0.100	9	0		0
13-223-0002	5	F	NOT IN A CITY	PAULDING	DALLAS, DOT	1995	6,032	87	0.104	0.104	0.100	0.097	15	0		0
13-223-0003	1	F	NOT IN A CITY	PAULDING	YORKVILLE	1996	5,793	88	0.104	0.099	0.097	0.092	10	0		0
13-223-0003	1	F	NOT IN A CITY	PAULDING	YORKVILLE	1997	5,127	100	0.091	0.090	0.087	0.086	5	0		0
13-223-0003	1	F	NOT IN A CITY	PAULDING	YORKVILLE	1998	5,074	99	0.123	0.122	0.112	0.104	26	0		0
13-223-0003	1	F	NOT IN A CITY	PAULDING	YORKVILLE	1999	4,518	74	0.107	0.105	0.105	0.103	23	0		0
13-223-0003	1	F	NOT IN A CITY	PAULDING	YORKVILLE	2000	5,477	89	0.092	0.091	0.089	0.088	6	0		0
13-223-0003	1	F	NOT IN A CITY	PAULDING	YORKVILLE	2001	5,758	98	0.091	0.090	0.086	0.085	4	0		0
13-223-0003	1	F	NOT IN A CITY	PAULDING	YORKVILLE	2002	5,848	99	0.107	0.107	0.104	0.099	11	0		0
13-245-0091	1	F	AUGUSTA	RICHMOND	BUNGALOW RD AUGUSTA GA	1993	6,169	93	0.093	0.092	0.090	0.089	7	0	Y	0
13-245-0091	1	F	AUGUSTA	RICHMOND	BUNGALOW RD AUGUSTA GA	1994	6,332	98	0.094	0.088	0.087	0.086	4	0	Y	0
13-245-0091	1	F	AUGUSTA	RICHMOND	BUNGALOW RD AUGUSTA GA	1995	6,290	98	0.099	0.099	0.088	0.087	5	0		0
13-245-0091	1	F	AUGUSTA	RICHMOND	BUNGALOW RD AUGUSTA GA	1996	5,822	89	0.093	0.092	0.091	0.089	4	0		0

Note: The * indicates that the mean does not satisfy summary criteria.

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

Air Quality Subsystem
QUICK LOOK REPORT

Mar. 26, 2003

Parameter: OZONE (8-Hour)
All Values are in Units of Parts Per Million

Site ID	POC	Org Type	City	County	Address	Year	# Obs	% Obs	Highest Value	2nd Highest Value	3rd Highest Value	4th Highest Value	# > 0.084	Miss Days Assumed< Standard	Certified	Exc. Data
13-245-0091	1	F	AUGUSTA	RICHMOND	BUNGALOW RD AUGUSTA GA	1997	4,968	95	0.097	0.095	0.092	0.087	5	0		0
13-245-0091	1	F	AUGUSTA	RICHMOND	BUNGALOW RD AUGUSTA GA	1998	5,105	99	0.116	0.108	0.100	0.099	12	0	Y	0
13-245-0091	1	F	AUGUSTA	RICHMOND	BUNGALOW RD AUGUSTA GA	1999	4,897	83	0.100	0.092	0.091	0.090	10	0	Y	0
13-245-0091	1	F	AUGUSTA	RICHMOND	BUNGALOW RD AUGUSTA GA	2000	5,835	98	0.111	0.107	0.093	0.090	6	0		0
13-245-0091	1	F	AUGUSTA	RICHMOND	BUNGALOW RD AUGUSTA GA	2001	5,735	96	0.102	0.086	0.085	0.082	3	0		0
13-245-0091	1	F	AUGUSTA	RICHMOND	BUNGALOW RD AUGUSTA GA	2002	5,833	99	0.100	0.095	0.092	0.091	5	0		0
13-247-0001	1	F	CONYERS	ROCKDALE	CONYERS MONASTERY , 3780 GA HWY 212	1993	6,323	95	0.118	0.113	0.110	0.108	27	0	Y	0
13-247-0001	1	F	CONYERS	ROCKDALE	CONYERS MONASTERY , 3780 GA HWY 212	1994	6,295	96	0.110	0.107	0.100	0.098	10	0	Y	0

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
AIR QUALITY SYSTEM
QUICK LOOK REPORT (AMP450)

Nov. 5, 2003

Ozone (44201) GEORGIA PPM (007)

1-HOUR

SITE ID	POC	REP ORG	CITY	COUNTY	ADDRESS	YEAR	METH	VALID DAYS MEAS	NUM DAYS REQ	1ST MAX 1-HR	2ND MAX 1-HR	3RD MAX 1-HR	4TH MAX 1-HR	DAY MAX>/= 0.125	EST DAYS>/= .125	MISS DAYS< 0.125	CERT	EDT
13-021-0012	1	0437	MACON	BIBB	MACON SE	2003	047	245	245	.099	.093	.091	.091	0	0.0	0		0
13-245-0091	1	0437	AUGUSTA	RICHMOND	BUNGALOW RD AUGI	2003	047	245	245	.093	.091	.089	.089	0	0.0	0		0

Note: The * indicates that the mean does not satisfy summary criteria.

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

Air Quality Subsystem
QUICK LOOK REPORT

Mar. 26, 2003

Parameter: OZONE (1-Hour)
All Values are in Units of Parts Per Million

Site ID	POC	Org Type	City	County	Address	Year	Num Meas	Num Req	Highest Value	2nd Highest Value	3rd Highest Value	4th Highest Value	Values Meas	> 0.124 Est	# Methods Used	Miss Days Assumed< Standard	Exc. Data
13-245-0091	1	F	AUGUSTA	RICHMOND	BUNGALOW RD AUGUSTA GA	1999	205	245	0.117	0.108	0.106	0.104	0	0.0	1	0	0
13-245-0091	1	F	AUGUSTA	RICHMOND	BUNGALOW RD AUGUSTA GA	2000	242	245	0.129	0.115	0.101	0.100	1	1.0	1	2	0
13-245-0091	1	F	AUGUSTA	RICHMOND	BUNGALOW RD AUGUSTA GA	2001	237	245	0.121	0.103	0.101	0.094	0	0.0	1	0	0
13-245-0091	1	F	AUGUSTA	RICHMOND	BUNGALOW RD AUGUSTA GA	2002	243	245	0.112	0.111	0.110	0.103	0	0.0	1	0	0
13-247-0001	1	F	CONYERS	ROCKDALE	CONYERS MONASTERY , 3780 GA HWY 212	1993	262	275	0.136	0.130	0.129	0.128	5	5.2	1	4	0
13-247-0001	1	F	CONYERS	ROCKDALE	CONYERS MONASTERY , 3780 GA HWY 212	1994	265	275	0.124	0.122	0.117	0.115	0	0.0	1	1	0
13-247-0001	1	F	CONYERS	ROCKDALE	CONYERS MONASTERY , 3780 GA HWY 212	1995	273	275	0.166	0.146	0.145	0.141	5	5.0	1	2	0
13-247-0001	1	F	CONYERS	ROCKDALE	CONYERS MONASTERY , 3780 GA HWY 212	1996	245	275	0.134	0.123	0.121	0.118	1	1.1	1	0	0
13-247-0001	1	F	CONYERS	ROCKDALE	CONYERS MONASTERY , 3780 GA HWY 212	1997	210	214	0.156	0.139	0.133	0.130	9	9.0	1	4	0
13-247-0001	1	F	CONYERS	ROCKDALE	CONYERS MONASTERY , 3780 GA HWY 212	1998	214	214	0.140	0.134	0.132	0.129	6	6.0	1	0	0
13-247-0001	1	F	CONYERS	ROCKDALE	CONYERS MONASTERY , 3780 GA HWY 212	1999	211	245	0.158	0.155	0.153	0.143	13	15.1	1	0	0
13-247-0001	1	F	CONYERS	ROCKDALE	CONYERS MONASTERY , 3780 GA HWY 212	2000	244	245	0.148	0.132	0.125	0.125	4	4.0	1	1	0
13-247-0001	1	F	CONYERS	ROCKDALE	CONYERS MONASTERY , 3780 GA HWY 212	2001	245	245	0.132	0.125	0.111	0.108	2	2.0	1	0	0
13-247-0001	1	F	CONYERS	ROCKDALE	CONYERS MONASTERY , 3780 GA HWY 212	2002	240	245	0.147	0.126	0.123	0.116	2	2.0	1	0	0
13-261-1001	2	F	NOT IN A CITY	SUMTER	LESLIE, UNION HIGH SCHOOL	1993	270	275	0.098	0.093	0.093	0.092	0	0.0	1	2	0
13-261-1001	2	F	NOT IN A CITY	SUMTER	LESLIE, UNION HIGH SCHOOL	1994	272	275	0.097	0.087	0.083	0.082	0	0.0	1	3	0
13-261-1001	2	F	NOT IN A CITY	SUMTER	LESLIE, UNION HIGH SCHOOL	1997	207	214	0.103	0.098	0.096	0.091	0	0.0	1	0	0
13-261-1001	2	F	NOT IN A CITY	SUMTER	LESLIE, UNION HIGH SCHOOL	1998	213	214	0.098	0.095	0.091	0.090	0	0.0	1	1	0
13-261-1001	2	F	NOT IN A CITY	SUMTER	LESLIE, UNION HIGH SCHOOL	1999	206	245	0.103	0.098	0.096	0.095	0	0.0	1	0	0
13-261-1001	2	F	NOT IN A CITY	SUMTER	LESLIE, UNION HIGH SCHOOL	2000	245	245	0.109	0.107	0.098	0.096	0	0.0	1	0	0
13-261-1001	2	F	NOT IN A CITY	SUMTER	LESLIE, UNION HIGH SCHOOL	2001	242	245	0.093	0.090	0.090	0.087	0	0.0	1	3	0
13-261-1001	2	F	NOT IN A CITY	SUMTER	LESLIE, UNION HIGH SCHOOL	2002	221	245	0.096	0.079	0.077	0.075	0	0.0	1	1	0

Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Division • Air Protection Branch
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Lonice C. Barrett, Commissioner
David M. Word, Assistant Director

October 20, 2003

Ms. Kay Prince
Chief, Air Planning Branch
Air, Pesticides & Toxics Mgt. Division
U.S. EPA, Region IV
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8909

Re: Additional Information on Georgia's 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area Recommendations

Dear Ms. Prince:

We are submitting with this letter additional information in support of our July 15, 2003, recommendations for the designation of nonattainment areas within Georgia for the 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard. We would also like to take this opportunity to clarify and revise our recommendation for the designation of the nonattainment area for the ozone monitor located at the Cohutta Wilderness Overlook on Ft. Mountain in Murray County.

Augusta Area

Recent ozone monitoring data for Augusta indicate that this area is in attainment with the 8-hour ozone standard; the most recent three year average for the 4th maximum ozone concentration monitored at EPD's Augusta station for the years 2001 through 2003 is 0.084, although the ozone monitoring data has not been fully quality-assured through September 2003. We have conferred with our counterparts at South Carolina DHEC, and they report similar findings for the Aiken area. Therefore, it is our intention, once the recent ozone monitoring data has been quality-assured, to withdraw our recommendation that Richmond County be designated as nonattainment for the 8-hour ozone standard. We anticipate that the monitoring data will be quality-assured and that we will be in a position to withdraw our previous recommendation well before January 2004. The tables below summarize the recent monitoring trends for the Augusta/Aiken area. More detailed information can be found in the attachments.

Three-Year Average of 4th Maximum Ozone Reading for Augusta Monitor

3 Years Ending In:	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003*
Ozone Concentration (ppm)	0.091	0.091	0.093	0.087	0.088	0.084

** 2003 ozone data is not fully quality-assured.*

Monitor	4th Maximum 8-Hour Ozone Concentration (ppm)			
	2000	2001	2002	2003*
Augusta	0.090	0.082	0.091	0.074
SC Aiken – Jackson	0.094	0.081	0.092	0.067
SC Aiken – Wagener	0.075	0.079	0.089	N/A
SC Barnwell – Barnwell	0.090	0.073	0.086	0.071
SC Edgefield – Trenton	0.079	0.077	0.094	0.064

** 2003 ozone data is not fully quality-assured.*

Furthermore, we have also considered the potential impacts for the Augusta area with respect to the upcoming nonattainment designations under the $PM_{2.5}$ standard. The recent $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring data are equally as encouraging as the ozone data. The table below provides annual arithmetic mean data for $PM_{2.5}$ at two Augusta monitoring stations for the period from 1999 through July 2003. As with the ozone monitoring data, at the time of this correspondence the $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring data has not been fully quality-assured past July 2003.

Monitor	$PM_{2.5}$ Annual Arithmetic Mean ($\mu g/m^3$)		
	1999 - 2001	2000 - 2002	2001 - 2003*
Augusta - Medical College	17.1	16.0	14.9
Augusta - Bungalow Road	17.4	15.6	14.3

** 2003 PM data is not fully quality-assured.*

Macon Area

Upon review of recent monitoring data and other information concerning the Macon area, we would like to reiterate our earlier recommendation to designate only Bibb County as nonattainment for the 8-hour ozone standard for the Macon area. We submit the following additional information in support of this recommendation.

Recent monitoring data indicates that the trends for both 8-hour ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations are declining. The current 3-year average of the 4th maximum ozone concentration for Macon for the period from 2001 through 2003 is 0.087 and for $PM_{2.5}$ is 15.0 at the Allied Chemical station and 13.3 at the Macon Forestry station. The $PM_{2.5}$ data for the monitoring station at Warner Robins in neighboring Houston County is 12.4 for this same period. Please note, as above, that the ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring data are not fully quality-assured past July 2003. Results are presented in the tables below, and detailed information is available in the attachments.

Three Year Average of 4th Maximum Ozone Reading for Macon Monitor

3-Years Ending:	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003*
Ozone Concentration (ppm)	N/A	0.104	0.105	0.099	0.092	0.087

** 2003 ozone data is not fully quality-assured.*

Monitor	4th Maximum 8-Hour Ozone Concentration (ppm)			
	2000	2001	2002	2003*
Macon	0.097	0.086	0.093	0.081

** 2003 ozone data is not fully quality-assured.*

Monitor	$PM_{2.5}$ Annual Arithmetic Mean ($\mu g/m^3$)		
	1999 - 2001	2000 - 2002	2001 - 2003*
Macon - Allied Chemical	17.6	16.4	15.0
Macon - Forestry	16.2	14.5	13.3
Warner Robins	N/A	15.5	12.4

** 2003 PM data is not fully quality-assured.*

Another factor that was re-evaluated is the proximity to Macon of large NO_x emitters, such as Georgia Power Plants Scherer and Branch in Monroe and Putnam Counties, respectively. As EPA is aware, significant reductions of NO_x emissions from these facilities have been achieved through the Atlanta 1-hour Ozone Attainment SIP. These NO_x reductions amount to approximately 67.2 tons per day for Plant Scherer and 46.8 tons per day for Plant Branch. These reductions are permanent in nature and have been made federally enforceable through amendments to the plants' Title V operating permits (see attachments).

Moreover, the 1-Hour Ozone Attainment SIP for Atlanta is replete with similar reductions that were achieved from sources located in counties outside of the 13-county Atlanta 1-hour Ozone Nonattainment Area. For example, general VOC and NO_x RACT rules were extended to 6 additional counties; open burning ban and gasoline marketing rules were expanded to a 45-county region surrounding the metro Atlanta area; and certain sources of VOC and NO_x have been subject to specific emission standards and permitting requirements (including BACT-level controls and emission offsets) in 6 to 45 counties. Thus, EPD has demonstrated its ability to secure significant reductions in emissions from counties designated as attainment, but whose emissions may contribute to ozone violations within the nonattainment area. In the case, of Plants Scherer and Branch, it should also be pointed out that these plants are located in counties that are relatively distant and non-adjacent to the Atlanta Nonattainment Area for which the reductions were sought.

Evaluation of the eleven criteria established by EPA in determining boundaries for nonattainment areas, as well as preliminary results from the Fall Line Air Quality Study (FAQS) commissioned Georgia Tech, supports EPD's recommendation that the Macon 8-hour Ozone Nonattainment Area be restricted to Bibb County only. Although these additional neighboring counties contain large point source emitters of ozone precursors, especially NO_x, they do not meet the remaining criteria used to establish boundaries for nonattainment areas.

Chattanooga Area

Review of the most recent ozone monitoring data and trends for the Chattanooga area confirm EPD's opinion that Catoosa and Walker counties should not be included in the proposed Chattanooga Nonattainment Area. The monitored 4th highest maximum ozone concentration for the Chattanooga area in the 2003 ozone season indicates that the area is in attainment with the 8-hour standard, and the design value for the area has dropped from 93 ug/m3 to 88 ug/m3 with the close of the 2003 ozone season. Once again, this monitoring data has not yet been fully quality-assured.

Furthermore, the most recent findings of the Arkansas-Tennessee-Mississippi Ozone Study (ATMOS) are equally encouraging for the Chattanooga area. These findings indicate a downward trend with a future year (2007) design value of 86 ug/m3.

Murray County/Ft. Mountain Monitor

The ozone monitoring station in Murray County was recently relocated from a site within the Cohutta Class I Area to the Cohutta Wilderness Overlook, which is situated on Ft. Mountain just outside of the Class I Area. The current monitor is located approximately 10 miles from the position of the previous monitor site.

Review of evidence indicates that the relatively high ozone concentrations observed by the Ft. Mountain monitoring station are the result of pollutant transport and vertical dispersion characteristics unique to this area. Please refer to the attached meteorological analysis and accompanying weather charts and data.

Furthermore, evaluation of the eleven nonattainment designation criteria does not support designation of the entire county as a nonattainment area. There are few point sources of emissions, only one of which is a major source; there is low population density; and little vehicular traffic/low mobile emissions density.

Therefore, EPD continues to believe that the boundary of the nonattainment area should be drawn around the areas of Murray County with high elevations and other geographic and terrain characteristics that contribute to the observed high ozone concentrations. EPD has conferred with officials from the U.S. National Park Service and have determined that our initial

recommendation for the nonattainment designation for the Ft. Mountain monitor should be revised. EPD now recommends designation of all mountain peaks within the Chattahoochee National Forest area of Murray County that have an elevation greater than or equal to 2400 feet and that are enclosed by contour lines that close on themselves. We are working with the U.S. National Park Service to clearly identify these areas and define them with latitude and longitude coordinates.

We will provide additional information regarding the boundaries of the Ft. Mountain 8-hour Ozone Nonattainment Area as soon as possible.

We hope that the information submitted with this correspondence adequately addresses the concerns raised in our recent meeting. If you have any questions or need more information, please contact Dipan Shah at (404) 363-7014.

Sincerely,

Ron Methier
Branch Chief

Index of Attachments

Attachment A

8-Hour Ozone Standard: 3-Year Averages of 4th Highest Maximum Concentration

The following spreadsheet, organized by geographic area, presents the three-year average of the 4th highest maximum ozone concentration for each ozone monitor in EPD's monitoring network. The shaded areas indicate monitors that have recorded ozone concentrations that exceed the 8-hour ozone standard.

Three Year Average of 4th Maximum Ozone Concentration

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Augusta									0.079	0.078	0.081	0.083	0.087	0.087	0.087	0.091	0.091	0.093	0.087	0.088	0.084
Columbus Airport			0.084	0.084	0.086	0.087	0.080	0.073	0.700	0.074	0.076	0.078	0.083	0.082	0.084	0.084	0.087	0.089	0.083	0.080	0.074
Columbus Crime Lab	0.084	0.082	0.801	0.081	0.083	0.085	0.077	0.074	0.070	0.074	0.075	0.078	0.079	0.080	0.082	0.085	0.089	0.094	0.090	0.084	0.074
Macon																	0.104	0.105	0.099	0.092	0.087
Ft. Mountain																				0.088	0.086
Dawsonville							0.091	0.091	0.085	0.083	0.081	0.080	0.080	0.078	0.078	0.085	0.088	0.090	0.083	0.083	0.081
Leslie																	0.084	0.086	0.086	0.081	0.075
Brunswick															0.074	0.078	0.080	0.078	0.073	0.073	0.072
Savannah															0.073	0.074	0.077	0.080	0.076	0.071	0.068
Athens																					0.083
Confederate Avenue											0.089	0.102	0.113	0.109	0.113	0.113	0.118	0.121	0.107	0.099	0.092
Tucker																	0.102	0.110	0.102	0.095	0.090
Conyers	0.110	0.112	0.117	0.111	0.113	0.113	0.107	0.107	0.105	0.106	0.102	0.101	0.105	0.103	0.107	0.107	0.115	0.111	0.104	0.096	0.089
Paulding County							0.096	0.097	0.088	0.093	0.094	0.098	0.100	0.096	0.092	0.094	0.098	0.098	0.092	0.091	0.089
Douglasville																	0.102	0.105	0.098	0.096	0.092
McDonough																			0.108	0.099	0.089
Kennesaw																			0.097	0.098	0.091
Gwinnett																	0.100	0.105	0.094	0.090	0.086
Newnan																			0.096	0.093	0.087
South Dekalb	0.106	0.104	0.106	0.106	0.116	0.126	0.114	0.108	0.096	0.095	0.095	0.096	0.102	0.101	0.100	0.102	0.105	0.110	0.101	0.096	0.088
Fayetteville																		0.108	0.099	0.091	0.083
Waleska																			0.076	0.078	

* 2003 ozone data not quality assured past July.

Attachment B

$PM_{2.5}$ Standard: Annual Arithmetic Means for 1999--2003

The following spreadsheet, organized by geographic area, presents the arithmetic mean of observed $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations for each $PM_{2.5}$ monitor in EPD's monitoring network. The shaded areas indicate monitors that have recorded $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations that exceed the $PM_{2.5}$ standard.

PM 2.5 Annual Arithmetic Mean

	1999 Arithmetic Mean	2000 Arithmetic Mean	2001 Arithmetic Mean	2002 Arithmetic Mean	2003 Arithmetic Mean	99-01	00-02	01-03
AUG Medical College	19.3	17.0	14.9	16.1	13.7	17.1	16.0	14.9
AUG Bungalow Rd.	19.9	17.3	15.0	14.4	13.6	17.4	15.6	14.3
Columbus H.D.	16.8	16.7	15.4	14.2	14.2	16.3	15.4	14.6
Columbus Airport					17.4			17.4
Columbus Cussetta Rd.	18.7	19.4	15.8	14.4	12.9	18.0	16.5	14.4
Macon Allied Chem.	18.4	18.4	16.1	14.8	14.0	17.6	16.4	15.0
Macon Forestry	18.1	16.6	13.8	13.2	12.9	16.2	14.5	13.3
Warner Robins		21.3	12.9	12.4	11.8		15.5	12.4
Brunswick	13.9	14.4	12.1	10.9	11.7	13.5	12.5	11.6
SAV Market St.	18.2	16.1	15.3	12.8	13.2	16.5	14.7	13.8
SAV Mercer	16.3	15.4	14.7	13.1	12.6	15.5	14.4	13.5
Athens	19.8	18.5	17.5	15.0	14.0	18.6	17.0	15.5
Forest Park	21.0	19.4	17.1	15.3	16.7	19.2	17.3	16.4
Kennesaw	19.4	19.1	17.2	15.1	15.9	18.6	17.1	16.1
Powder Springs					15.7			
South Dekalb	20.8	17.4	16.8	15.4	15.9	18.3	16.5	16.0
Doraville	21.7	18.9	18.1	15.0	15.6	19.6	17.3	16.2
ATL E. Rivers School	20.4	18.6	17.2	15.8	16.4	18.7	17.2	16.5
ATL F.S. #8	23.0	21.5	19.1	17.4	17.1	21.2	19.3	17.9
Gainesville	18.1	18.1	15.5	14.6	15.0	17.2	16.1	15.0
Yorkville	18.5	16.9	14.9	13.7	14.6	16.8	15.2	14.4
Gwinnett		19.4	15.4	15.3	16.9		16.3	15.9
Albany	18.6	16.6	14.6	14.1	12.9	16.6	15.1	13.9
Valdosta		15.6	12.1	11.8	10.9		13.2	11.6
Rome	21.3	17.9	16.2	14.6	17.2	18.5	16.2	16.0
Rossville		18.5	15.9	14.8	15.3		16.4	15.3
Sandersville	18.2	16.4	14.8	13.6	14.1	16.5	14.9	14.2
Gordon	19.9	17.5	17.0	14.2	13.9	18.1	16.2	15.0
2003 Data Pulled 10/1/03								

2003 data pulled October 1, 2003 and is not fully quality-assured.

Attachment C

NO_x Reductions from Power Plants in the Greater Metro Atlanta Area

The following spreadsheet indicates NO_x reductions that have been achieved by seven power plants in or near the greater metro Atlanta area, including Plant Scherer in Monroe County and Plant Branch in Putnam County.

Plant	Heat Input Daily*	Heat Input Hourly* (mmBtu/hr)	2003 Base lb/mmBtu	Probable Control Tech.	NOx Target lb/mmBtu	Base NOx tpd	(Actual*) 2003 NOx tpd	Reduction Base - 2003 tpd
Bowen 1	158,270	6,595	0.43	SCR	0.07	34.03	5.54	28.49
Bowen 2	152,602	6,358	0.44	SCR	0.07	33.57	5.34	28.23
Bowen 3	204,086	8,504	0.44	SCR	0.07	44.90	7.14	37.76
Bowen 4	195,324	8,139	0.44	SCR	0.07	42.97	6.84	36.13
Hammond 1	20,000	833	0.86	LNB + OFA	0.42	8.60	4.20	4.40
Hammond 2	20,000	833	0.86	LNB + OFA	0.42	8.60	4.20	4.40
Hammond 3	20,000	833	0.86	LNB + OFA	0.42	8.60	4.20	4.40
Hammond 4	107,161	4,465	0.43	SCR	0.07	23.04	3.75	19.29
McDonough 1	47,744	1,989	0.3	GAS	0.26	7.16	6.21	0.95
McDonough 2	47,744	1,989	0.3	GAS	0.26	7.16	6.21	0.95
Wansley 1	179,224	7,468	0.4	SCR	0.07	35.84	6.27	29.57
Wansley 2	160,639	6,693	0.43	SCR	0.07	34.54	5.62	28.92
Yates 1	22,191	925	0.3	GAS	0.38	3.33	4.22	-0.89
Yates 2	21,058	877	0.3	GAS	0.38	3.16	4.00	-0.84
Yates 3	21,058	877	0.3	GAS	0.38	3.16	4.00	-0.84
Yates 4	26,063	1,086	0.3	GAS	0.33	3.91	4.30	-0.39
Yates 5	26,063	1,086	0.3	GAS	0.33	3.91	4.30	-0.39
Yates 6	63,189	2,633	0.3	GAS	0.26	9.48	8.21	1.26
Yates 7	59,032	2,460	0.3	GAS	0.26	8.85	7.67	1.18
Branch 1	41,608	1,734	0.99	LNB + OFA	0.5	20.60	10.40	10.19
Branch 2	53,092	2,212	0.72	LNB + OFA	0.5	19.11	13.27	5.84
Branch 3	93,344	3,889	0.83	LNB + OFA	0.5	38.74	23.34	15.40
Branch 4	93,344	3,889	0.83	LNB + OFA	0.5	38.74	23.34	15.40
Scherer 1	177,817	7,409	0.52	OFA	0.3	46.23	26.67	19.56
Scherer 2	196,410	8,184	0.53	OFA	0.3	52.05	29.46	22.59
Scherer 3	178,272	7,428	0.3	OFA	0.15	26.74	13.37	13.37
Scherer 4	194,995	8,125	0.32	OFA	0.2	31.20	19.50	11.70
		64,644						
		107,514						

	HI		Actual* lb/mmBtu	tpd	tpd	tpd	% Reduction
Total (5 Plants)	**1,551,448**	**Total (5 Plants)**	**0.132**	**324.8**	**102.2**	**222.6**	**68.5**
Total (Branch+Scherer)	**1,028,882**	**Total (Branch+Scherer)**	**0.310**	**273.4**	**159.4**	**114.1**	**41.7**
Total (7 Plants)	**2,580,330**	**Total (7 Plants)**	**0.203**	**598.2**	**261.6**	**336.6**	**56.3**

* Average Daily Heat Input from July 19 through Aug 20, 1999

Attachment D

Geographic Position and Elevation of Ft. Mountain Ozone Monitor

The following pages describe and illustrate in detail the geographic position and elevation of the ozone monitor station located in the Ft. Mountain area.

Fort Mountain, Cohutta Overlook Ozone Monitor Location

State Code: 13
County Code: 213
Site ID: 0003

Address Description: Fort Mountain, Cohutta Overlook
City Code: 15508

Latitude: 34.785 (34 degrees, 47 minutes, 6 seconds)
Longitude: -84.627 (-84 degrees, 37 minutes, 37 seconds)

Elevation: 794 meters (2605 feet)

Attachment E

Meteorological Discussion of Ft. Mountain Ozone Episodes

The following attachment provides an evaluation of the atmospheric and meteorological conditions that contributed to ozone episodes observed in June 2000, September 2002, and September 2003.

Attachment F

Meteorological Charts and Data for September 2003 Ft. Mountain Ozone Episode

The following pages contain maps, charts, and data that describe atmospheric and meteorological conditions that existed during the ozone episode observed at the Ft. Mountain monitor in September 2003 and described in the meteorological discussion contained in Attachment E.

Meteorological Discussion of Fort Mountain Ozone Episodes:

Fort Mountain is an interesting air quality site since the mountaintop is well exposed to different meteorological conditions throughout the year. These conditions affect ozone measurements during the summertime. Some possible meteorological influences that can affect ozone concentrations at Fort Mountain are buildup of residual ozone due to the rising and lowering of the mixing height during highly stable conditions and air stagnation events. The residual ozone is ozone that is mixed above the top of the mixed layer from the previous day's concentration and trapped aloft, and transported by low-level jet within that layer. Fort Mountain is better exposed to the residual ozone than urban sites around metro Atlanta, since it typically stays above the top of the mixing height during nighttime hours. Another meteorological influence, which can affect ozone concentrations at Fort Mountain, is transport from other high ozone regions or forest fire smoke areas. A third, but rare meteorological factor that can affect ozone levels at Fort Mountain is by stratospheric intrusion through a cutoff low tropopause fold mechanism. These episodes are rare this far south in latitude, since the jet stream position is typically further north, except during the transition seasons. The synoptic description of a transport episode, which could have contributed to the ozone violation at Fort Mountain on September 20, 2003, is given below.

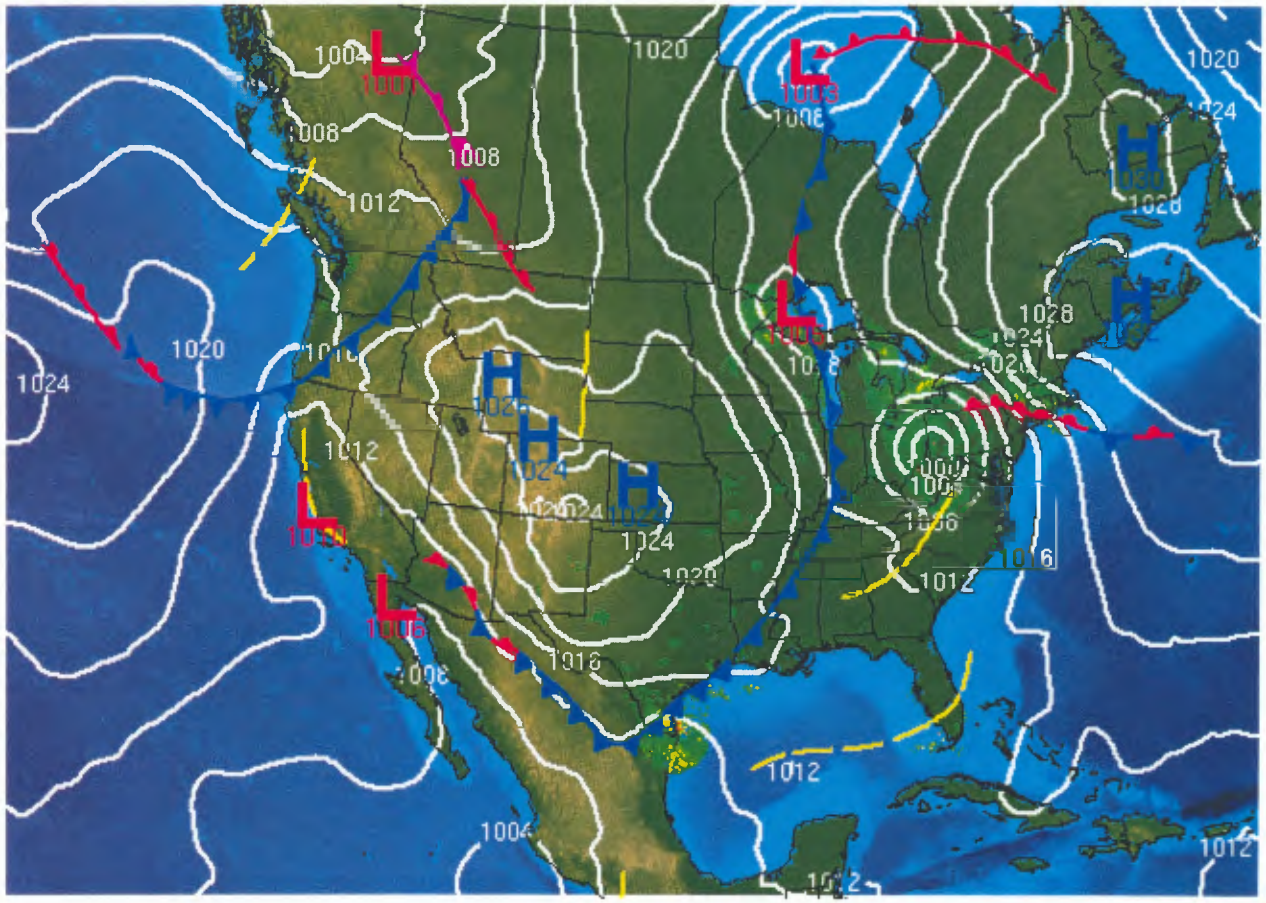
On September 19, 2003, Fort Mountain was situated on the leading edge of an approaching cold front with a weak surface trough over north Georgia. The front became occluded over the Southeast and began to pull a warm front northward. It is common in the Southeast for strong cold fronts to drag a surface low and warm front high in boundary layer Gulf moisture northward. A warm frontal passage typically occurs several hours ahead of the actual cold front passage, especially during the transition months when jet stream dynamics is strongest. On September 20 the occluded front was positioned just north of Fort Mountain, leaving the site in the warm-air sector. On September 21, the occluded front drifted to the south of Fort Mountain with strong high-pressure building to the north. The progression of this front is shown in the synoptic surface charts given in Attachment F. A much stronger Canadian cold front and associated trailing deep upper level trough approached Fort Mountain from the northwest on September 22. This frontal passage was accompanied by heavy precipitation on September 22. The position of the front and frontal band precipitation is shown in the satellite surface composite map in Attachment F.

The 12Z sounding for September 19 shows good drying and NW flow at 850mb, which is due to subsidence. Wind rose data verified the NW flow to be the dominant direction for September 19. Vertical motion back trajectories were run from Fort Mountain back 12 and 24 hours duration preceding the frontal passage. These trajectories indicated possible transport from the Tennessee Valley towards the Fort Mountain region late on September 19 and early on September 20. On September 21, the frontal passage occurred and winds shifted to a more easterly component, which brought in cleaner Atlantic air. This easterly component is verified by the 12Z sounding on Sept 21, and 12 and 24 hour back trajectory analysis for 800Z on September 21. Wind rose data on September 20 and 21 shows a predominant SSE wind component. From this transport and wind analysis it seems reasonable that at least some transport from the Tennessee Valley occurred and contributed to elevated ozone levels at Fort Mountain. The gradual ozone

buildup that occurred on September 19 and September 20 could be attributed to the pooling up and transport of higher concentration ozone ahead of the approaching cold front. Of particular interest was the observation that several locations in the Tennessee Valley reported elevated ozone levels on September 17 and 18. On September 18, one-hour average peak concentration values of 80-90 ppbv were observed just NW of Chattanooga. These ozone observations for the Tennessee Valley (darker yellow) for September 17-20 are given by the ozone contour maps shown in Attachment F.

Two other regional ozone episodes were observed and analyzed which gave Fort Mountain 8-hour ozone violations. The reason these two particular cases were chosen is because 6 other high elevation stations (5 in the Great Smokey Mountains and 1 in upstate South Carolina) experienced 8-hour violations on the same days (June 10, 2000 and September 10, 2002) and under different synoptic regimes. These episodes had different synoptic features, which illustrate how Fort Mountain can experience elevated ozone levels under different meteorological conditions. One episode (June 10, 2000) had a strong upper level ridge over the Southeast with the Atlantic High positioned of the South Carolina coast. The second episode (September 10, 2002) had a developing tropical low off the South Carolina coast and an associated Atlantic subtropical ridge. A brief synoptic summary for the June 10, 2000, and September 10, 2002, regional ozone episodes is presented in Attachments G and H, with supporting upper air and surface meteorological charts. Balloon rawinsonde data and satellite imagery show both cases had a strong upper level high-pressure ridge as the dominant synoptic feature with good surface and mid-level drying.

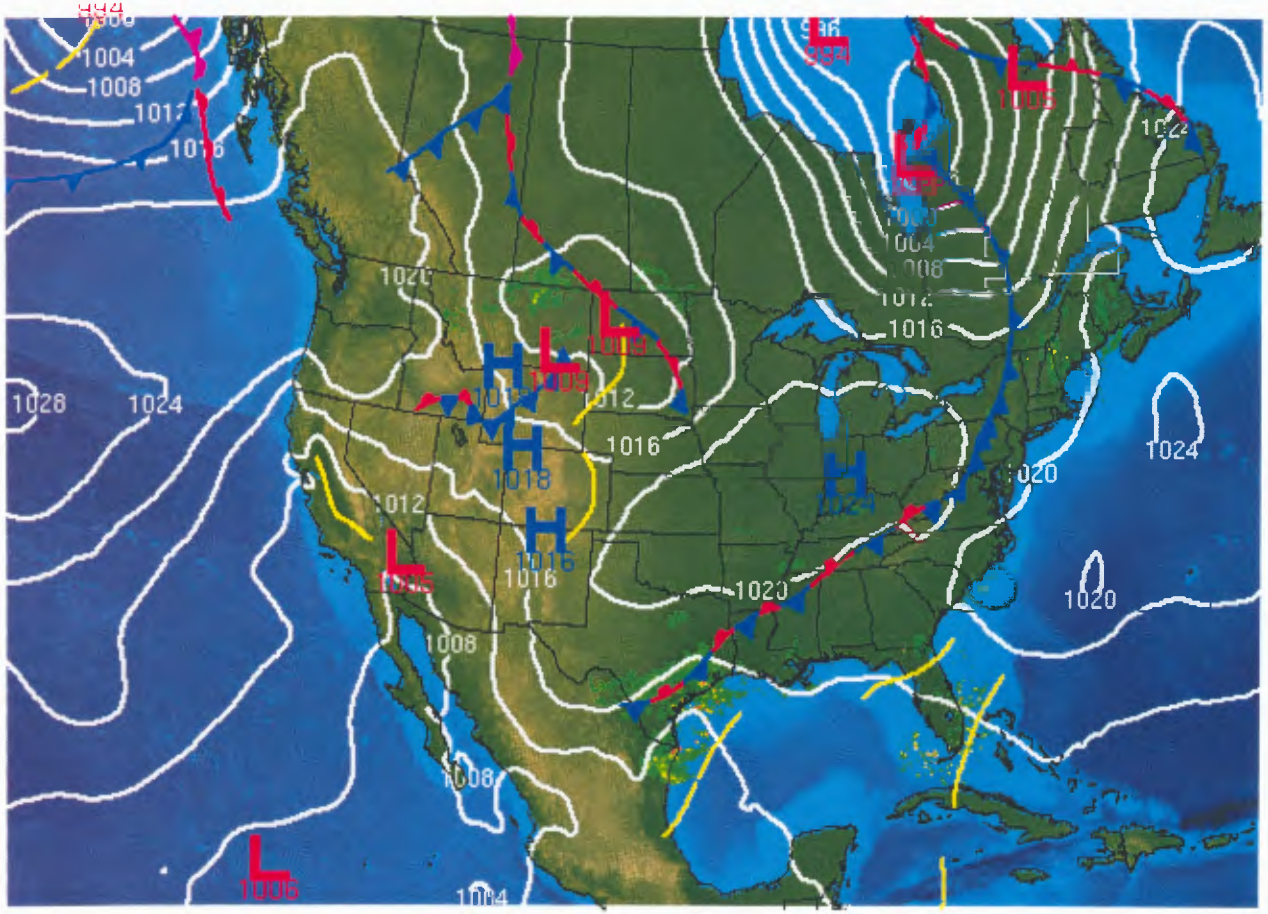
A strong surface and upper level ridge situated just off the east coast dominated the meteorology for the Southeast from June 9-11, 2000. GOES infrared images show very little clouds, other than a few fair weather cumulus, with strong drying in the lower and mid levels. The 12Z sounding on June 10 also shows a fairly strong inversion at the 800mb level and good subsidence with light and variable winds aloft. Upper level charts indicated a ridge axis extended over north Georgia. Low-level winds were predominantly light, associated with a weak pressure gradient, and southeasterly, as part of the return flow off the east coast high. The synoptic conditions for the time period of Sept 9-11, 2002, were similar to the above in regards to a very dry atmosphere and light/variable winds. However, the southeast region was wedged between an area of low pressure moving up the east coast and a ridge of high pressure in the Midwest. The tropical low is shown just off the North Carolina coast in the 850mb level height and isotherm chart. The 12Z sounding on September 10 shows a good pocket of dry air near 500mb with light winds aloft. There is some high level moisture near 300mb, which could be indicative of the cirrus outflow from the tropical system to the east. Satellite imagery shows a few clouds associated with scattered convection from Alabama westward, but little in Georgia with a pocket of dry air settled in place. Both of these cases show that residual buildup of ozone can occur at Fort Mountain under highly stable and subsident conditions during regional air stagnation episodes, even though the synoptic regimes can be different.



12Z 19 Sep 2003 University of Wyoming

Interested in graduate school or an undergraduate degree in meteorology?

Questions about the weather data provided by this site can be addressed to Larry Oolman (ldoolman@uwyo.edu)



12Z 20 Sep 2003

University of Wyoming

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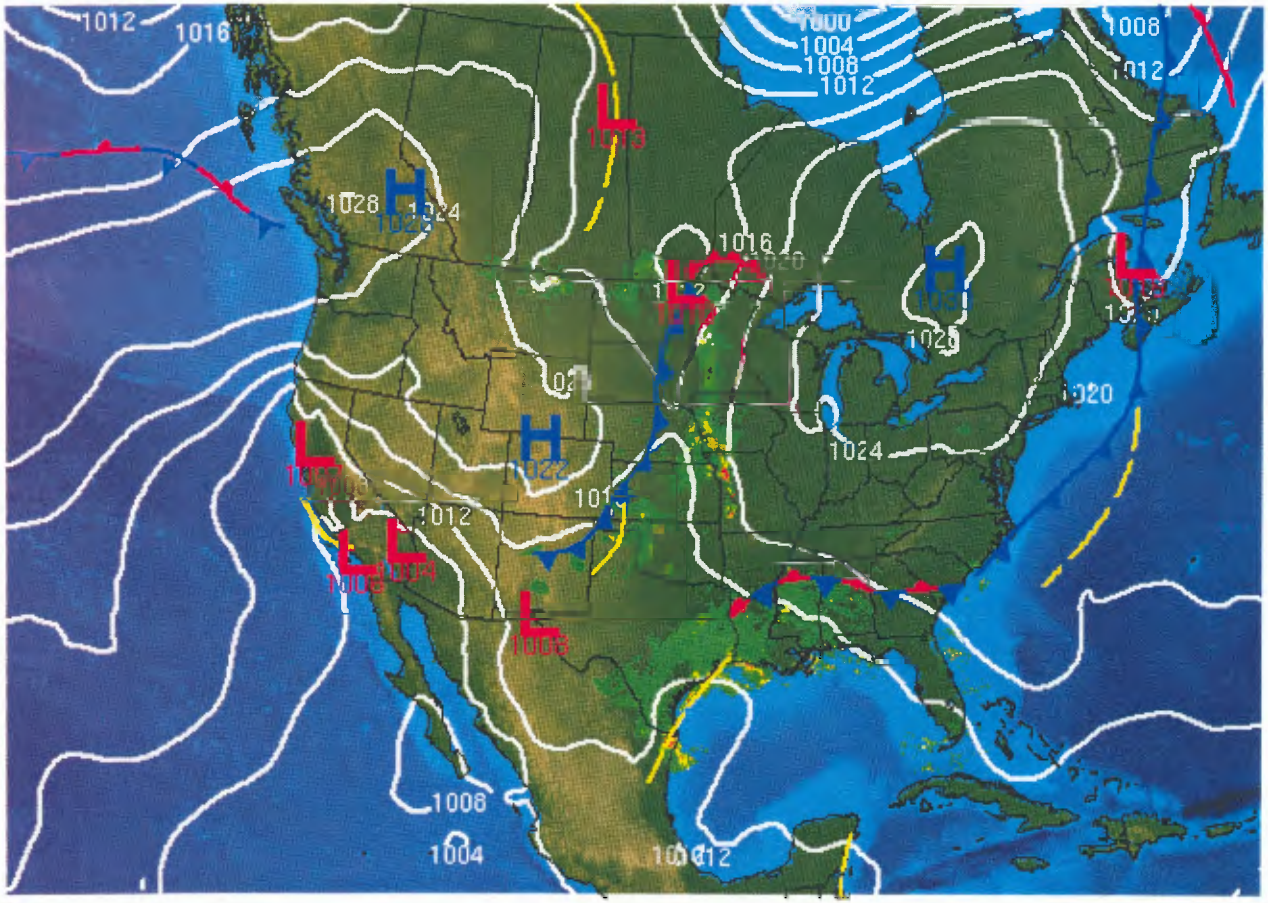

Stationary Front
In warm air sector ahead of strong cold front on 22nd

12Z 21 Sep 2003

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Frontal Passage - WARM AIR SECTOR MOISTURE FROM MARTY near BATH.

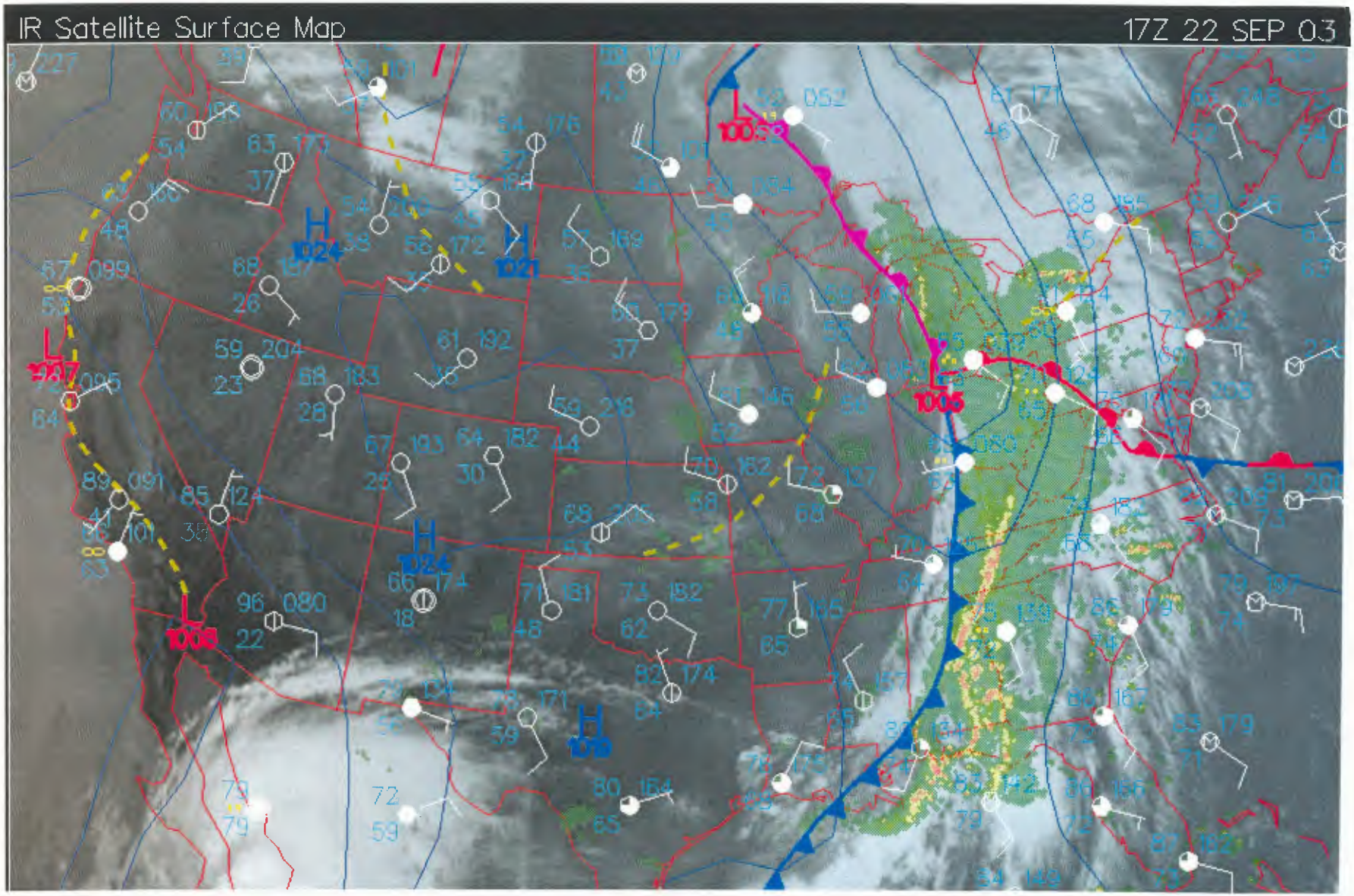
UNISYS

Back Home

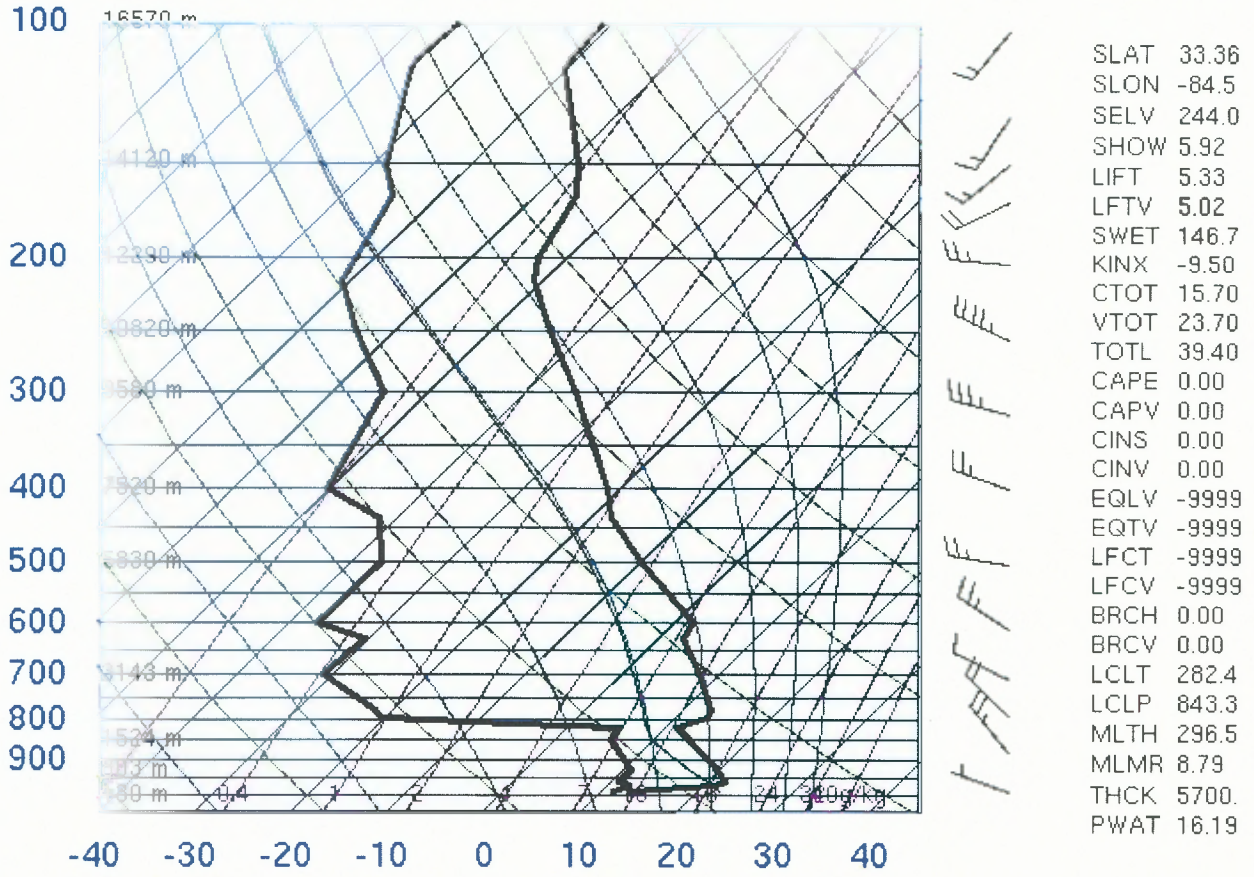
Current Satellite Surface Map Plot

TYPE Norm Inv

TIME Current -1 hr -2 hr -3 hr -4 hr -5 hr -6 hr -7 hr -8 hr -9 hr -10 hr -11 hr -12 hr Loop3 Loop12



72215 FFC Peachtree City



SLAT	33.36
SLON	-84.5
SELV	244.0
SHOW	5.92
LIFT	5.33
LFTV	5.02
SWET	146.7
KINX	-9.50
CTOT	15.70
VTOT	23.70
TOTL	39.40
CAPE	0.00
CAPV	0.00
CINS	0.00
CINV	0.00
EQLV	-9999
EQTV	-9999
LFCT	-9999
LFCV	-9999
BRCH	0.00
BRCV	0.00
LCLT	282.4
LCLP	843.3
MLTH	296.5
MLMR	8.79
THCK	5700.
PWAT	16.19

12Z 19 Sep 2003 University of Wyoming

Description of the indices.

Close this window | Select another map

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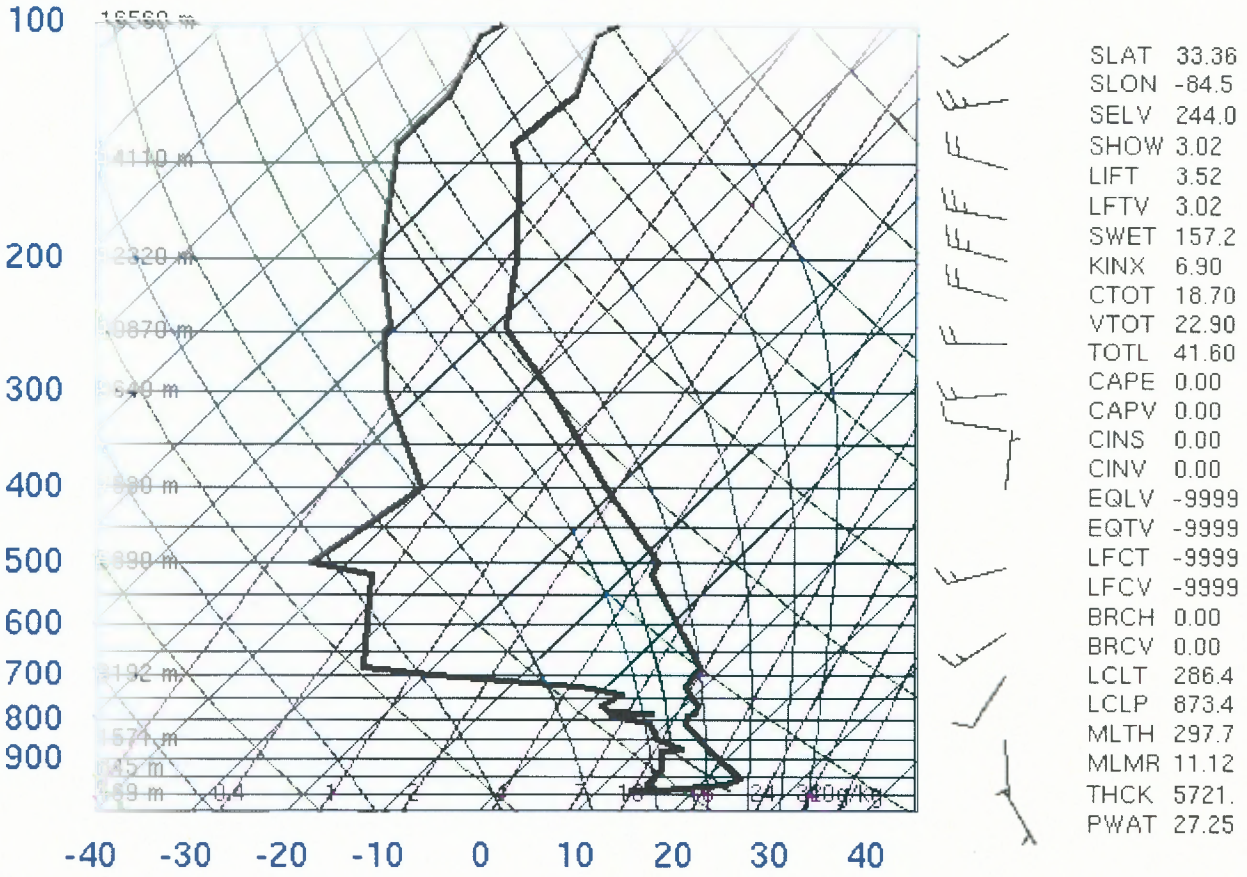
72215 FFC Peachtree City



12Z 20 Sep 2003 University of Wyoming

Description of the indices.

Close this window | Select another map

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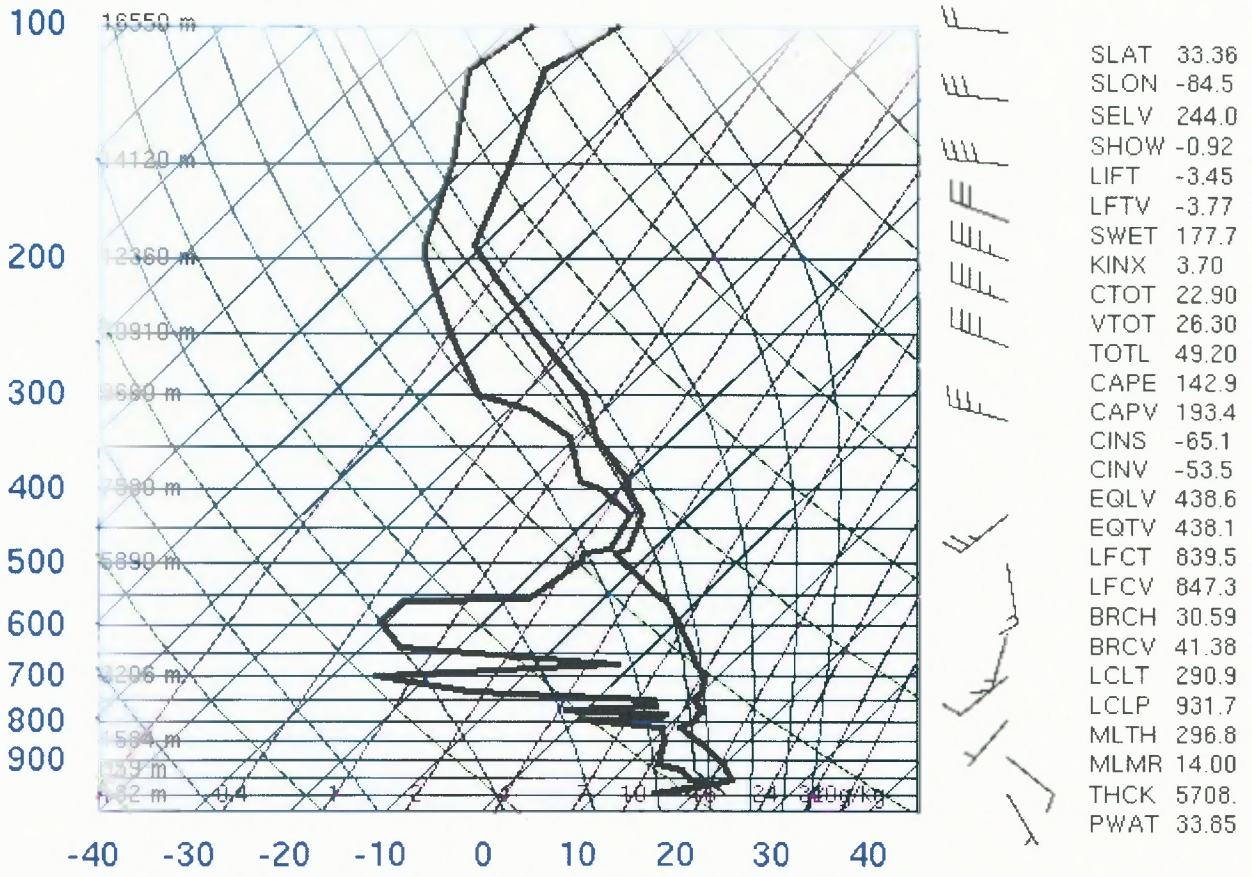
72215 FFC Peachtree City



12Z 21 Sep 2003 University of Wyoming

Description of the indices.

Close this window | Select another map

Interested in graduate school or an undergraduate degree in meteorology?

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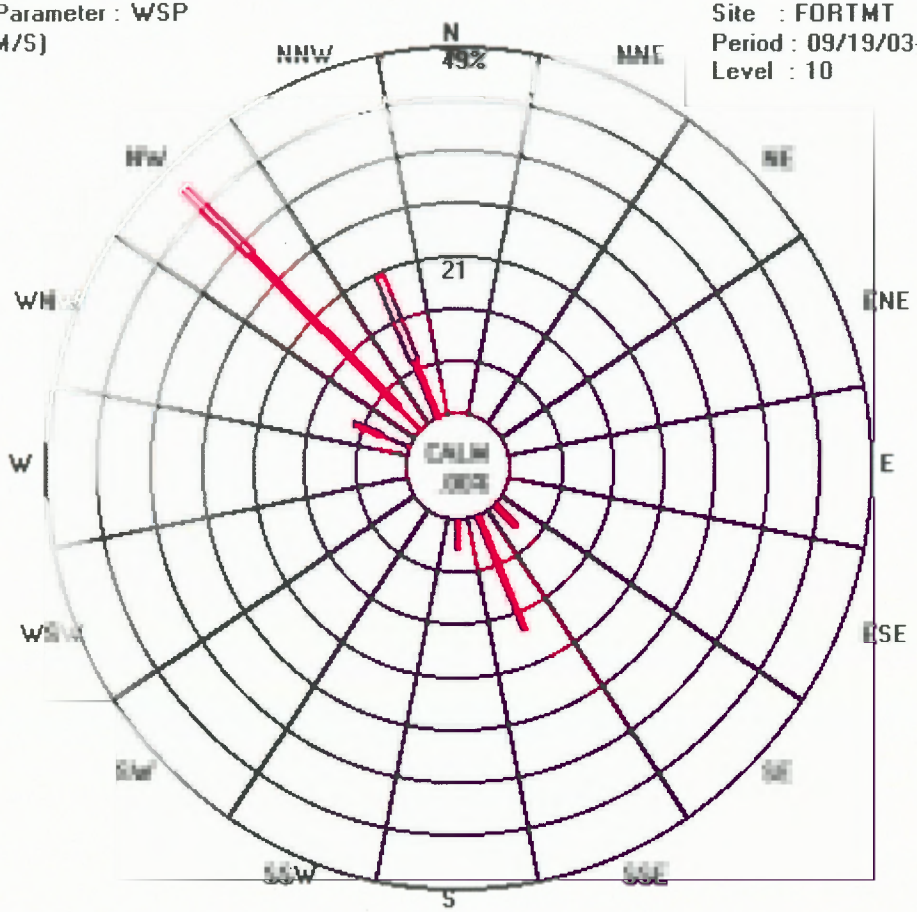
Logger : 2N Parameter : WSP
Class Limits (M/S)

>= 7.0
< 7.0
< 6.0
< 5.0
< 4.0
< 3.0
< 2.0
< 1.0



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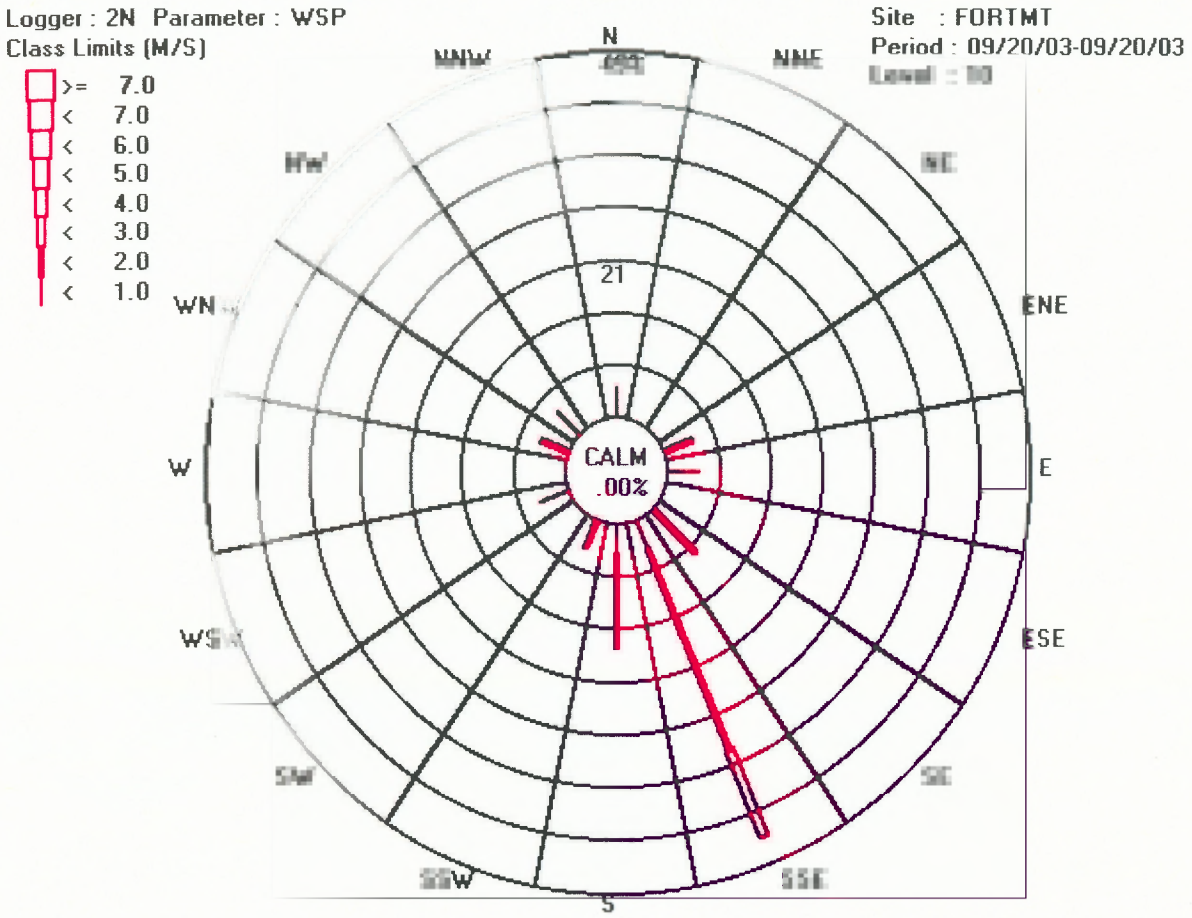
Period : 09/19/03-09/19/03
Level : 10

Possible Recirculation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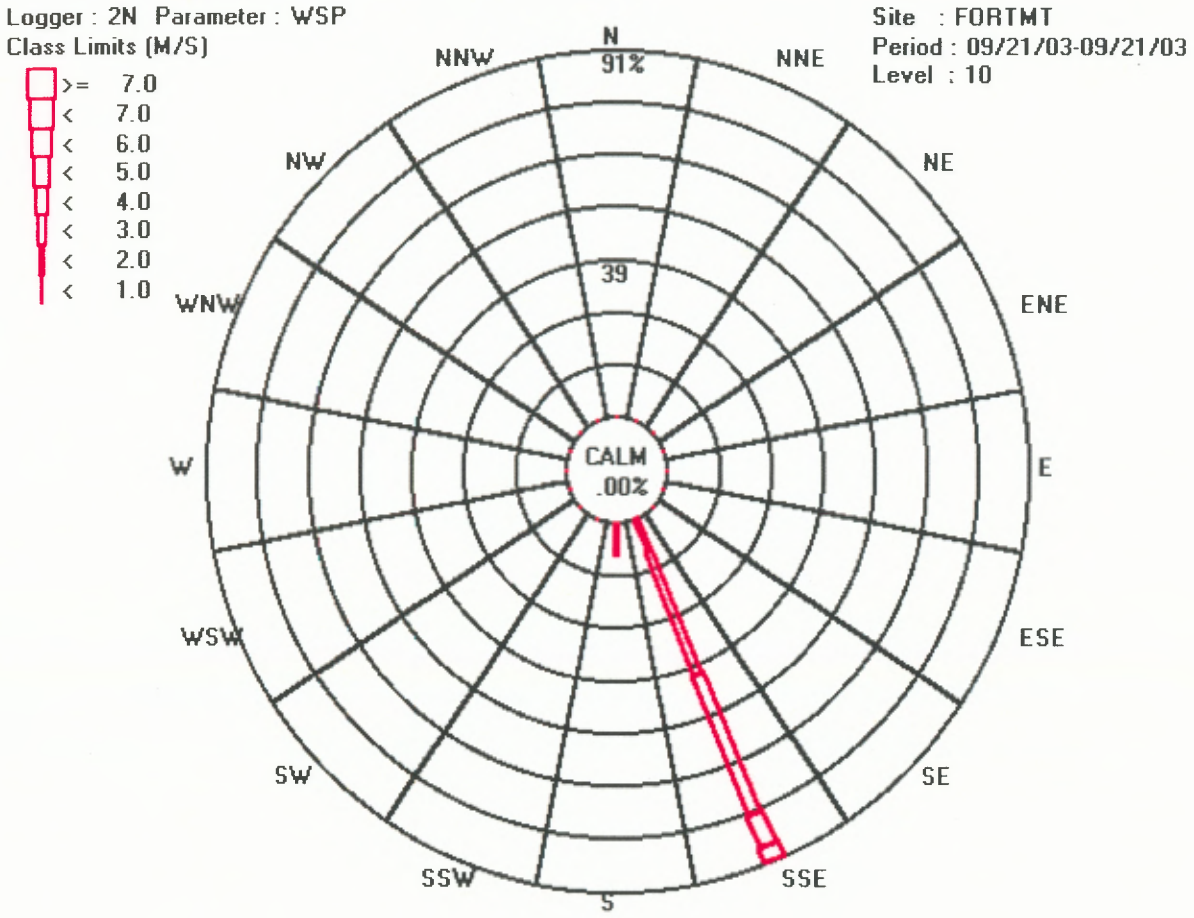
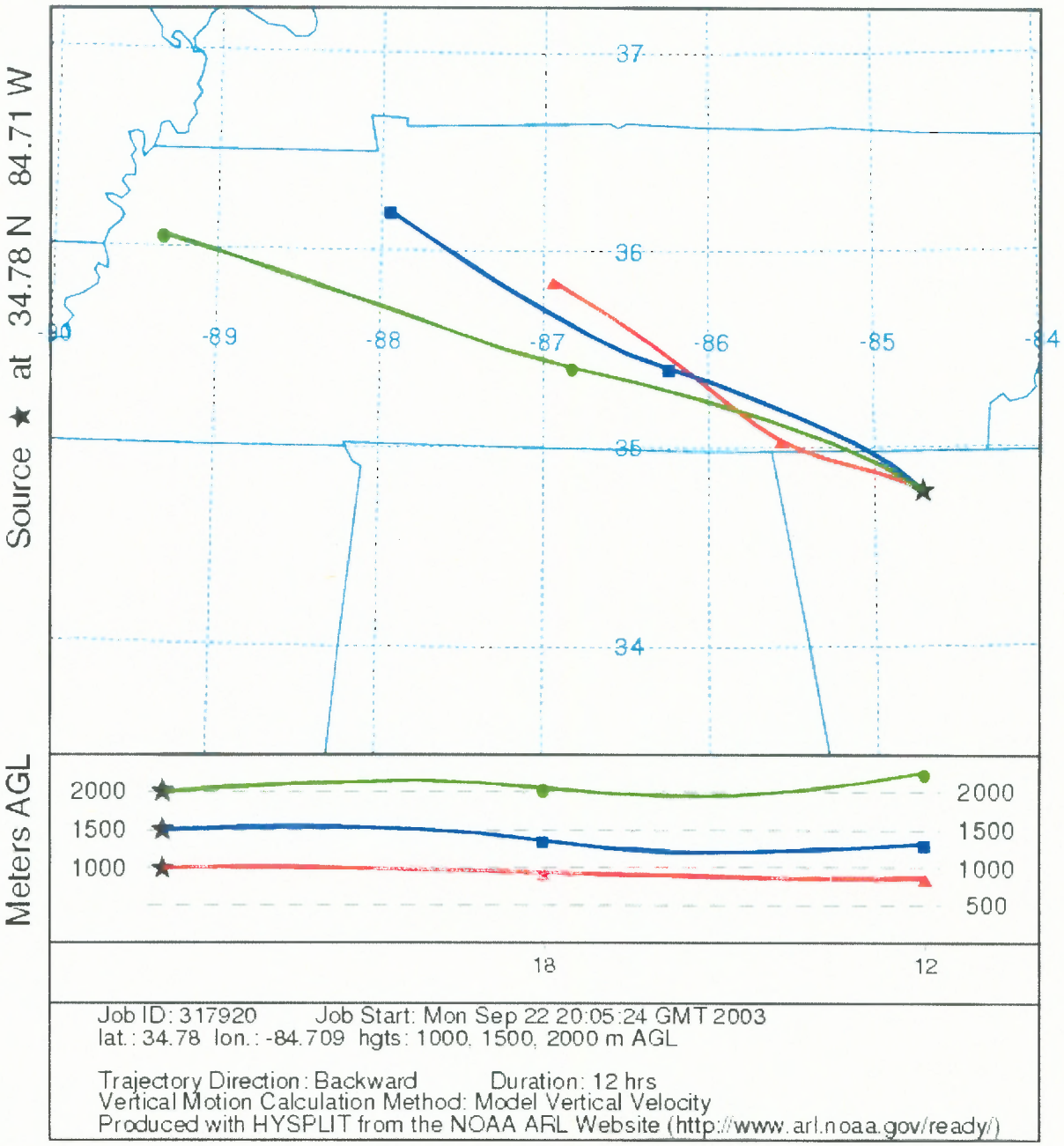
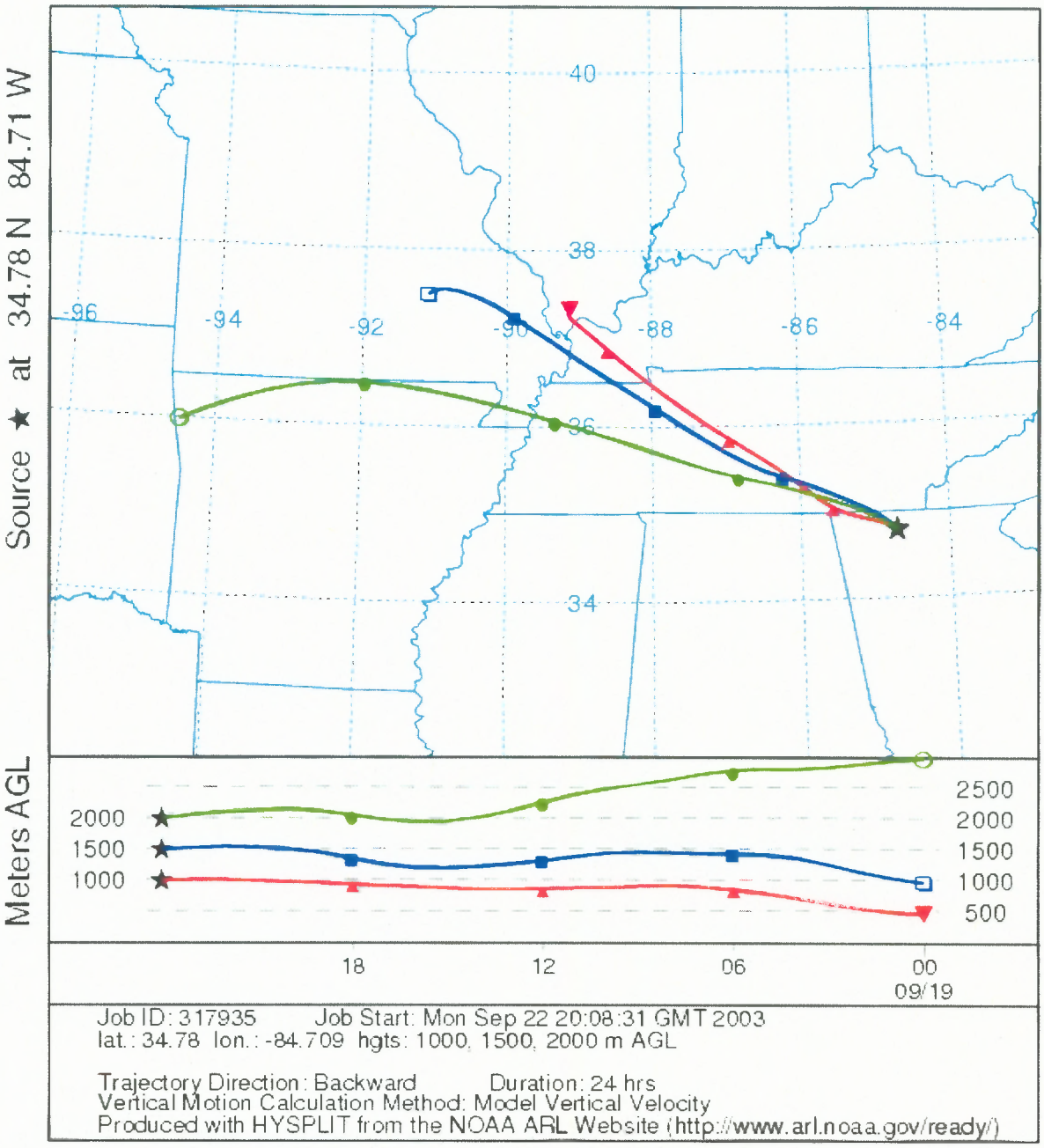
Class Limits (M/S)
>= 7.0
< 7.0
< 6.0
< 5.0
< 4.0
< 3.0
< 2.0
< 1.0
Site : FORTMT
Period : 09/20/03-09/20/03
N
NNE
NE
ENE
E
ESE
SE
SSE
S
SSW
SW
WSW
W
WN
NW
NNW
21
CALM
.00%


Logger : 2N Parameter : WSP
Class Limits (M/S)
>= 7.0
< 7.0
< 6.0
< 5.0
< 4.0
< 3.0
< 2.0
< 1.0
Site : FORTMT
Period : 09/21/03-09/21/03
Level : 10
N
91%
NNE
NE
ENE
E
ESE
SE
SSE
S
SSW
SW
WSW
W
WNW
NW
NNW
39
CALM
.00%

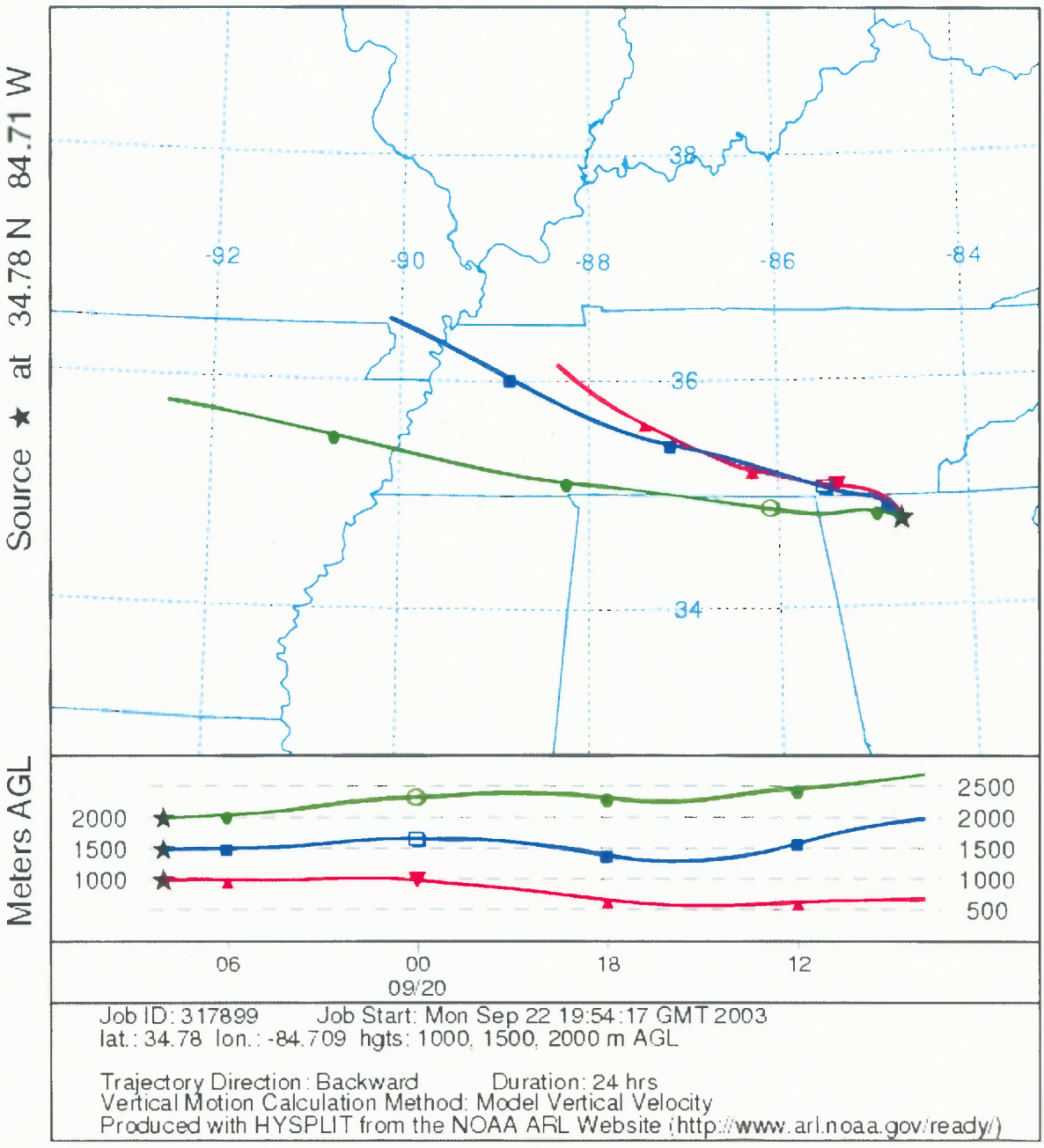
NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL
Backward trajectories ending at 00 UTC 20 Sep 03
EDAS Meteorological Data



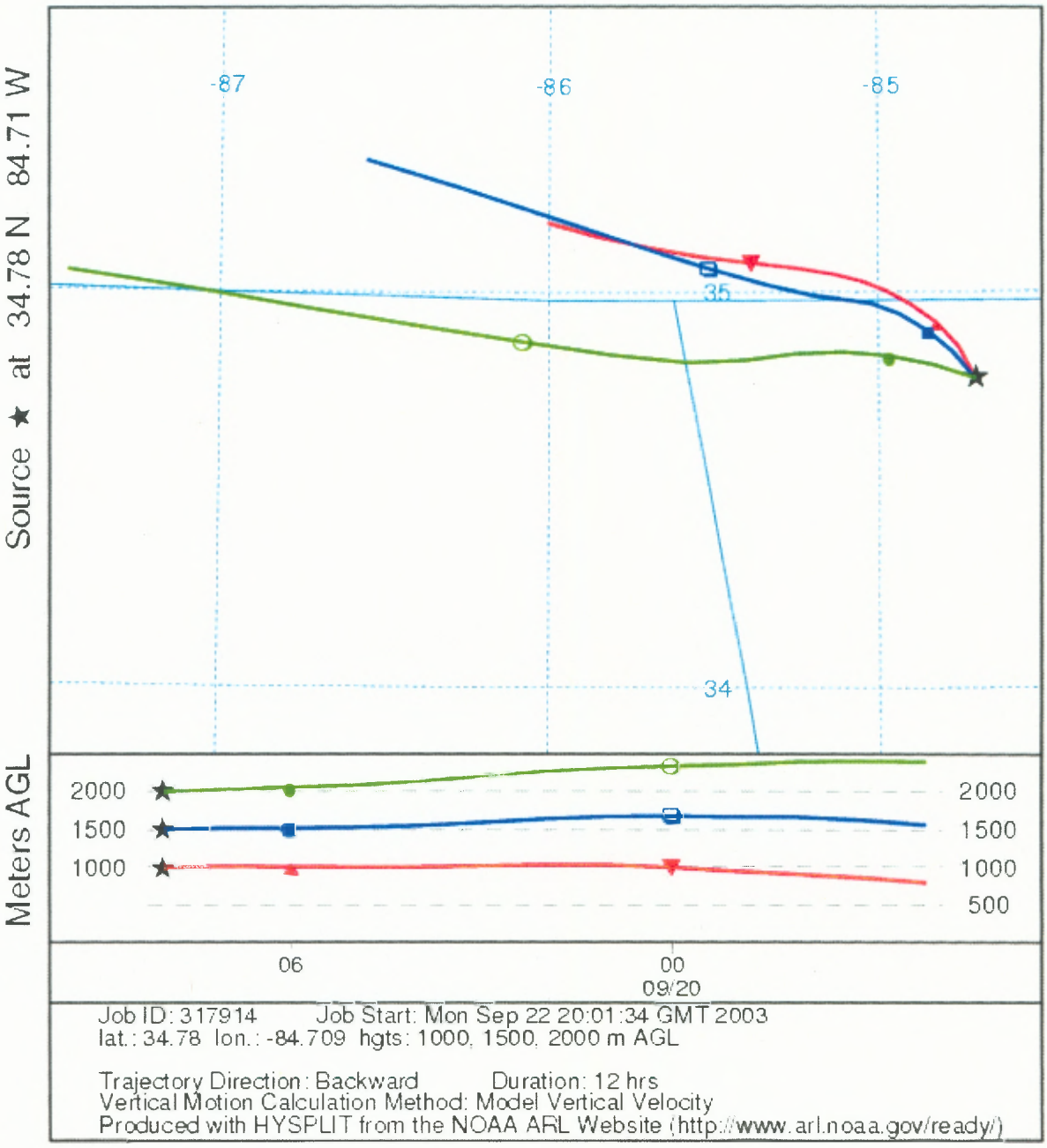
NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL
Backward trajectories ending at 00 UTC 20 Sep 03
EDAS Meteorological Data



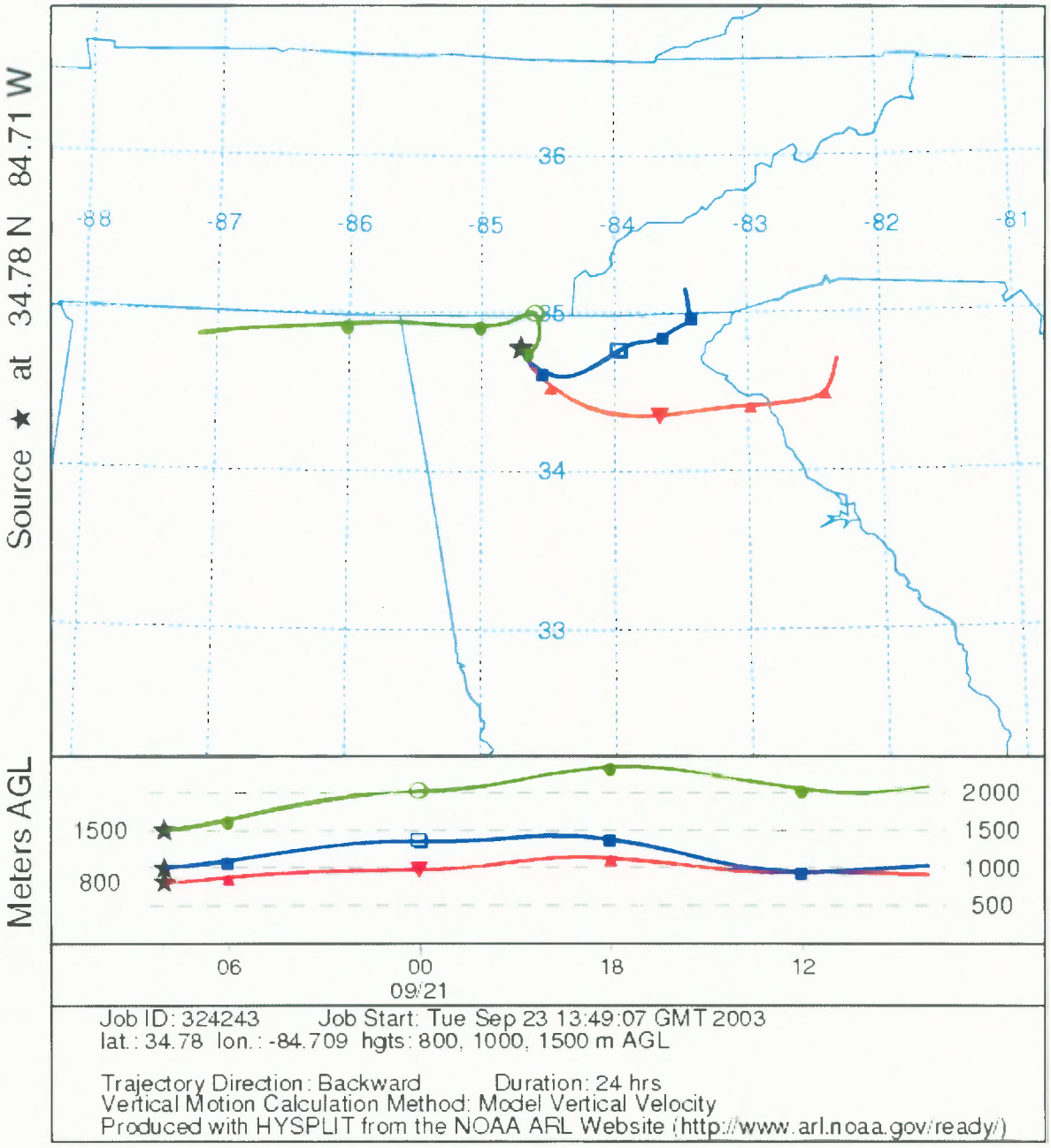
NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL
Backward trajectories ending at 08 UTC 20 Sep 03
EDAS Meteorological Data



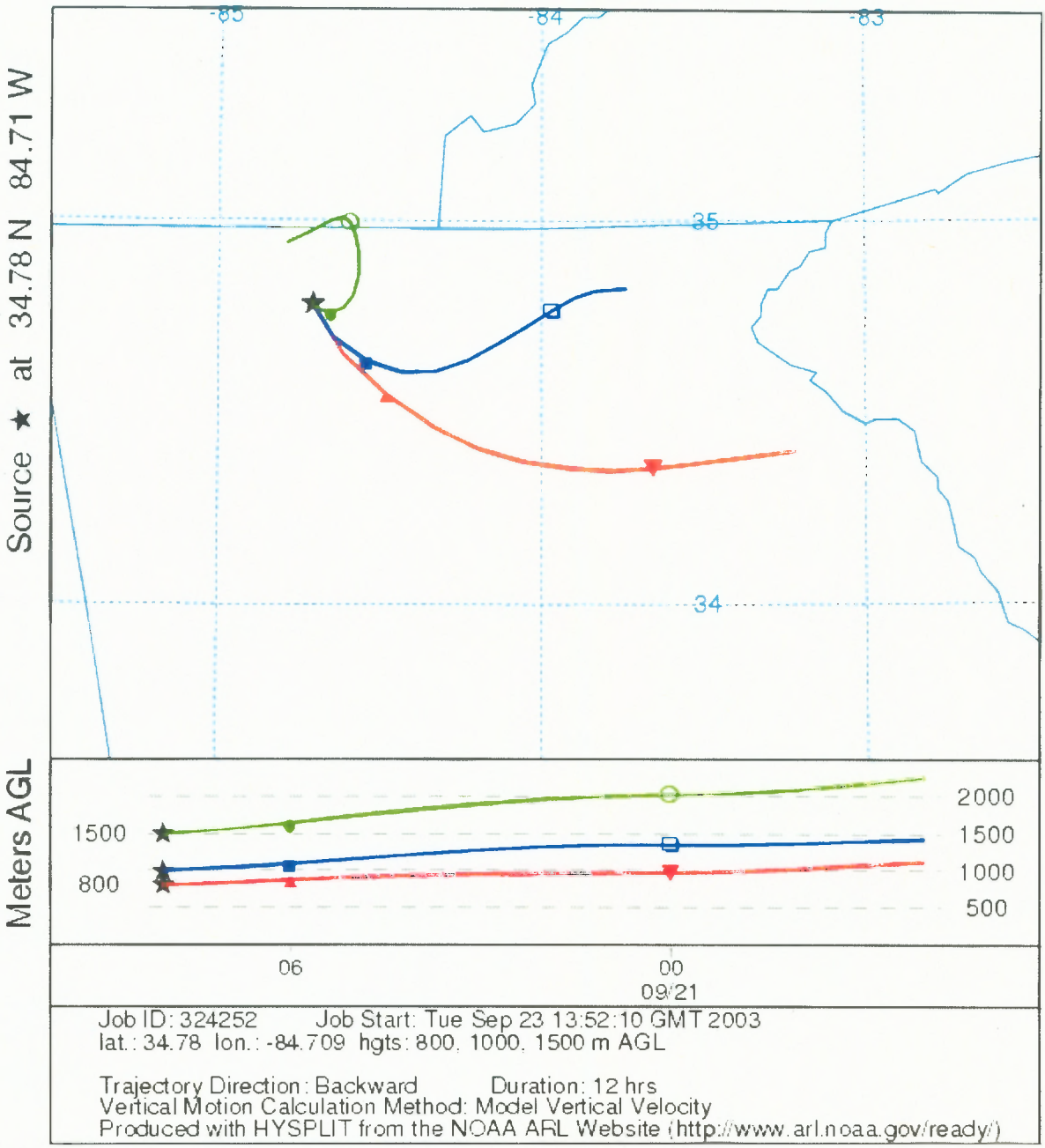
NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL
Backward trajectories ending at 08 UTC 20 Sep 03
EDAS Meteorological Data

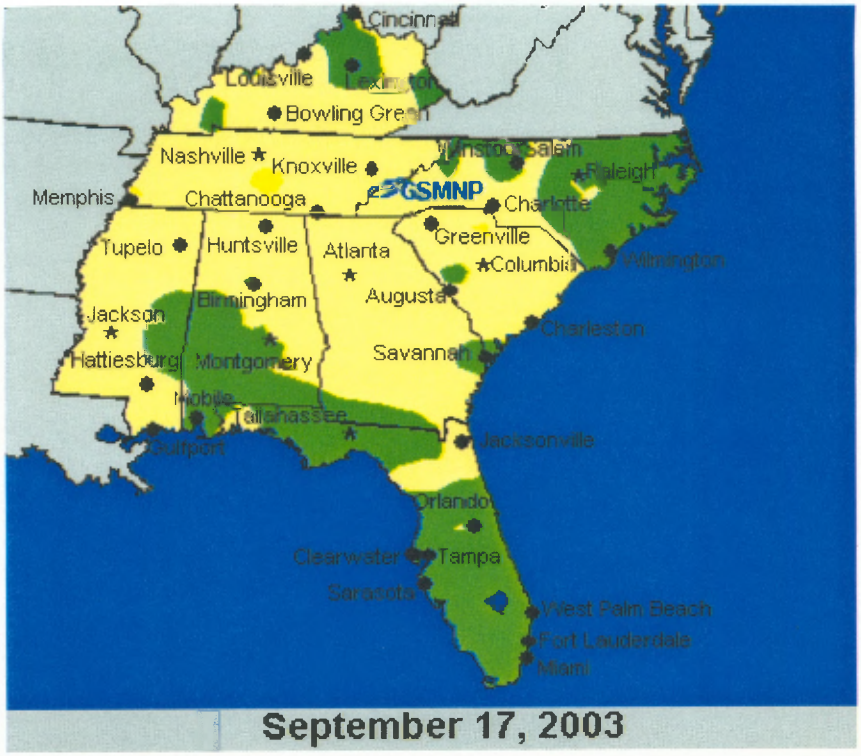


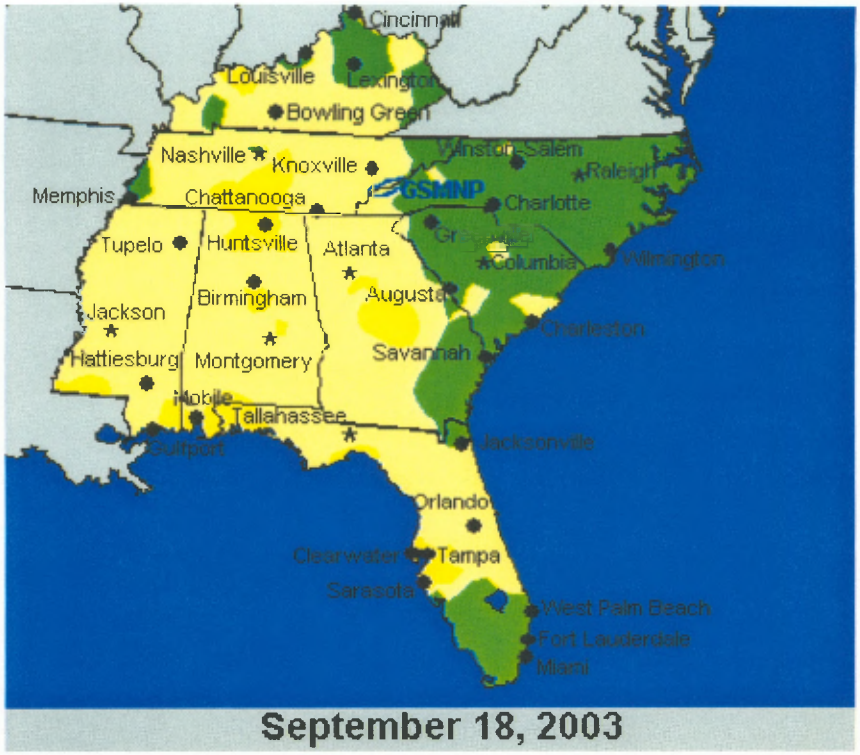
NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL
Backward trajectories ending at 08 UTC 21 Sep 03
EDAS Meteorological Data



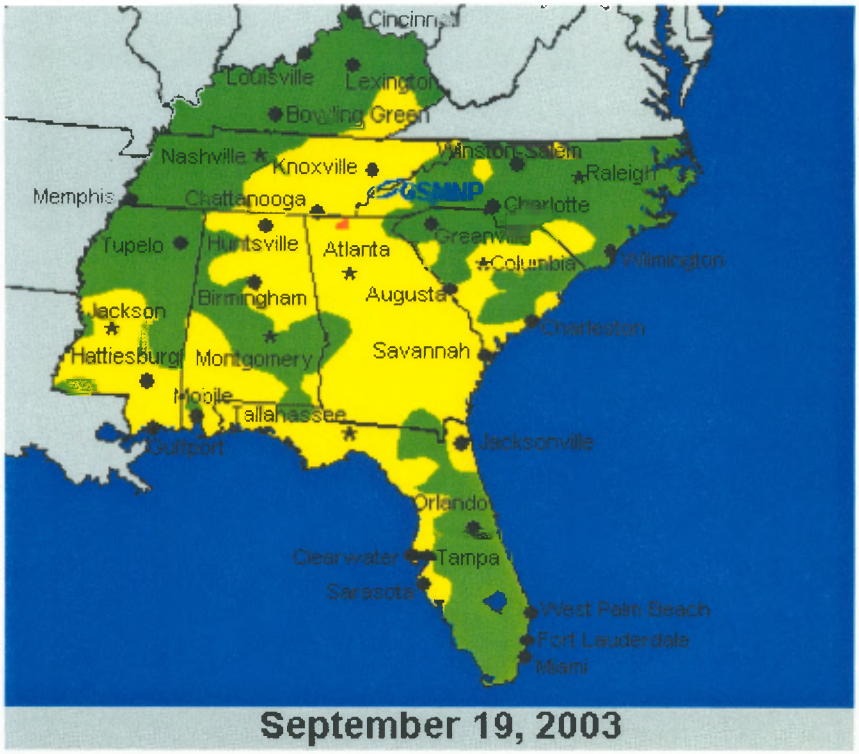
NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL
Backward trajectories ending at 08 UTC 21 Sep 03
EDAS Meteorological Data



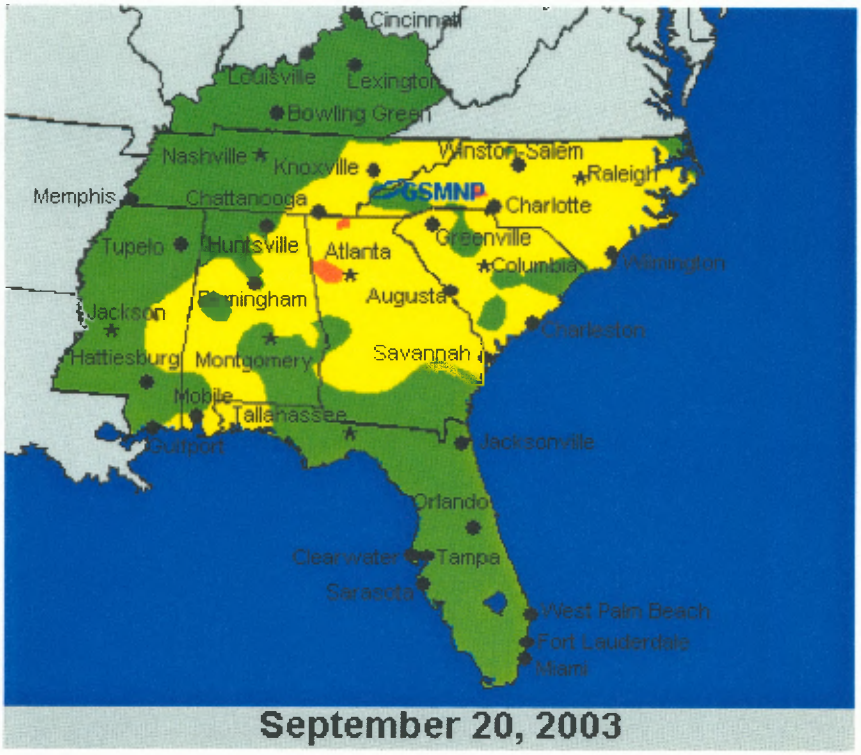

Cincinnati
Louisville
Bowling Green
Nashville
Knoxville
GSMNP
Raleigh
Memphis
Chattanooga
Charlotte
Tupelo
Huntsville
Atlanta
Greenville
Columbia
Wilmington
Birmingham
Augusta
Jackson
Charleston
Hattiesburg
Montgomery
Savannah
Mobile
Tallahassee
Gulfport
Jacksonville
Orlando
Clearwater
Tampa
Sarasota
West Palm Beach
Fort Lauderdale
Miami
September 17, 2003



September 18, 2003



September 19, 2003



September 20, 2003

Current Date : 09/22/03
Current Time : 10:16

Daily Data Report - Hourly Averages
Environmental Systems Corporation
09/19/03

Logger Id : 2N Logger Name : Fort Mountain Ozone site Interval : 001H

Param :	TMP	O3	OZCAL	WSP	WDR	ATP2	REL/H
Units :	DEG	PPM	PPM	M/S	DEG	DEGC	%
Hour							
00	26	.061		2.5	325.0	16.8	80.1
01	26	.058	.000	2.2	329.2	16.0	84.0
02	26	.057	.000	2.3	325.6	15.7	86.1
03	25	.057	.000	2.1	324.0	15.3	88.0
04	25	.058	.000	2.4	327.8	15.3	87.8
05	25	.057	.000	2.1	326.7	15.0	89.1
06	24	.058	.000	1.8	321.6	15.1	89.1
07	24	.058	.000	1.1	299.5	16.2	85.6
08	25	.062	.000	1.1	309.4	18.7	79.0
09	26	.057		1.6	329.9	20.7	76.9
10	26	.063	.000	1.6	325.8	22.1	73.4
11	26	.063	.000	1.7	321.9	23.2	72.5
12	26	.066	.000	1.8	321.5	23.7	71.0
13	26	.068	.000	1.4	310.6	23.8	69.9
14	26	.071	.000	1.5	323.9	23.1	72.3
15	26	.078	.000	1.2	326.3	23.4	69.4
16	26	.080	.000	.9	313.5	23.2	68.0
17	26	.085	.000	.5	292.9	22.6	68.4
18	26	.086	.000	1.2	170.7	21.6	71.4
19	26	.087	.000	1.5	153.3	21.3	72.5
20	26	.085	.000	1.4	137.1	21.3	72.6
21	26	.085		1.6	154.0	20.7	73.9
22	27	.085	.000	1.7	164.5	20.3	75.0
23	27	.084	.000	1.8	164.1	20.1	75.5
Max :	27	.087	.000	2.5	329.9	23.8	89.1
Min :	24	.057	.000	.5	137.1	15.0	68.0
Mean :	25	.069	.000	1.6	316.1	19.8	77.1
Hours :	24	24	21	24	24	24	24

Status : '<' - Less than ##% Data, 'P' - Power Fail, 'D' - Disabled, 'T' - Out-of-Control, 'F' - Boiler Off-Line,
Flags : 'B' - Bad Status, 'C' - Calibration, 'M' - Maintenance, 'O' - Analog Overrange, 'U' - Analog Underrange,
'A' - Arithmetic Error, '+' - Maximum, '-' - Minimum, 'R' - Rate of Change, 'H' - High-High Alarm,
'L' - Low-Low Alarm, 'h' - High Alarm, 'l' - Low Alarm, 'J' - High Rate of Change, 'j' - Low Rate of Change,
'V' - DIS #1 Obs, 'W' - DIS #2 Obs, 'X' - DIS #3 Obs, 'Y' - DIS #4 Obs, 'Z' - DIS #5 Obs.

Current Date : 09/22/03
Current Time : 10:17

Daily Data Report - Hourly Averages
Environmental Systems Corporation
09/20/03

Logger Id : 2N Logger Name : Fort Mountain Ozone site Interval : 001H

Param :	TMP	O3	OZCAL	WSP	WDR	ATP2	REL/H
Units :	DEG	PPM	PPM	M/S	DEG	DEGC	%
Hour							
00	27	.079	.000	1.7	132.9	20.4	73.2
01	27	.082	.000	1.8	158.6	20.3	73.0
02	27	.087	.000	1.3	169.1	20.4	71.1
03	27	.090	.000	1.1	150.7	20.7	68.4
04	27	.092	.000	1.0	154.5	20.7	68.0
05	26	.082	.000	1.1	283.3	20.5	69.9
06	26	.080	.000	.6	241.0	20.2	72.1
07	26	.076		.7	313.6	21.0	72.9
08	27	.072	.000	.7	9.0	22.1	71.8
09	26	.062	.000	.9	85.4	23.6	74.2
10	26	.062	.000	1.1	131.7	25.2	69.6
11	26	.064	.000	1.3	148.3	26.4	65.3
12	26	.067	.000	1.4	148.5	26.9	63.1
13	26	.068	.000	1.2	73.9	25.2	65.8
14	26	.065	.000	.8	155.6	25.8	67.4
15	26	.064	.000	.8	190.7	24.6	69.0
16	26	.061		1.2	182.4	24.0	73.1
17	26	.064	.000	1.0	194.3	23.4	72.6
18	26	.063	.000	1.5	162.9	22.5	74.5
19	26	.060	.000	2.0	161.4	21.2	79.4
20	26	.058	.000	2.0	165.2	20.4	82.9
21	26	.063	.000	1.8	169.2	20.5	76.4
22	27	.070	.000	1.8	167.4	20.4	71.6
23	27	.072	.000	2.1	163.5	19.7	71.0
Max :	27	.092	.000	2.1	313.6	26.9	82.9
Min :	26	.058	.000	.6	9.0	19.7	63.1
Mean :	26	.070	.000	1.2	159.4	22.3	71.5
Hours :	24	24	22	24	24	24	24

Status : '<' - Less than ##% Data, 'P' - Power Fail, 'D' - Disabled, 'T' - Out-of-Control, 'F' - Boiler Off-Line,
Flags : 'B' - Bad Status, 'C' - Calibration, 'M' - Maintenance, 'O' - Analog Overrange, 'U' - Analog Underrange,
'A' - Arithmetic Error, '+' - Maximum, '-' - Minimum, 'R' - Rate of Change, 'H' - High-High Alarm,
'L' - Low-Low Alarm, 'h' - High Alarm, 'l' - Low Alarm, 'J' - High Rate of Change, 'j' - Low Rate of Change,
'V' - DIS #1 Obs, 'W' - DIS #2 Obs, 'X' - DIS #3 Obs, 'Y' - DIS #4 Obs, 'Z' - DIS #5 Obs.

Current Date : 09/22/03
Current Time : 10:24

Daily Data Report - Hourly Averages
Environmental Systems Corporation
09/21/03

Logger Id : 2N Logger Name : Fort Mountain Ozone site Interval : 001H

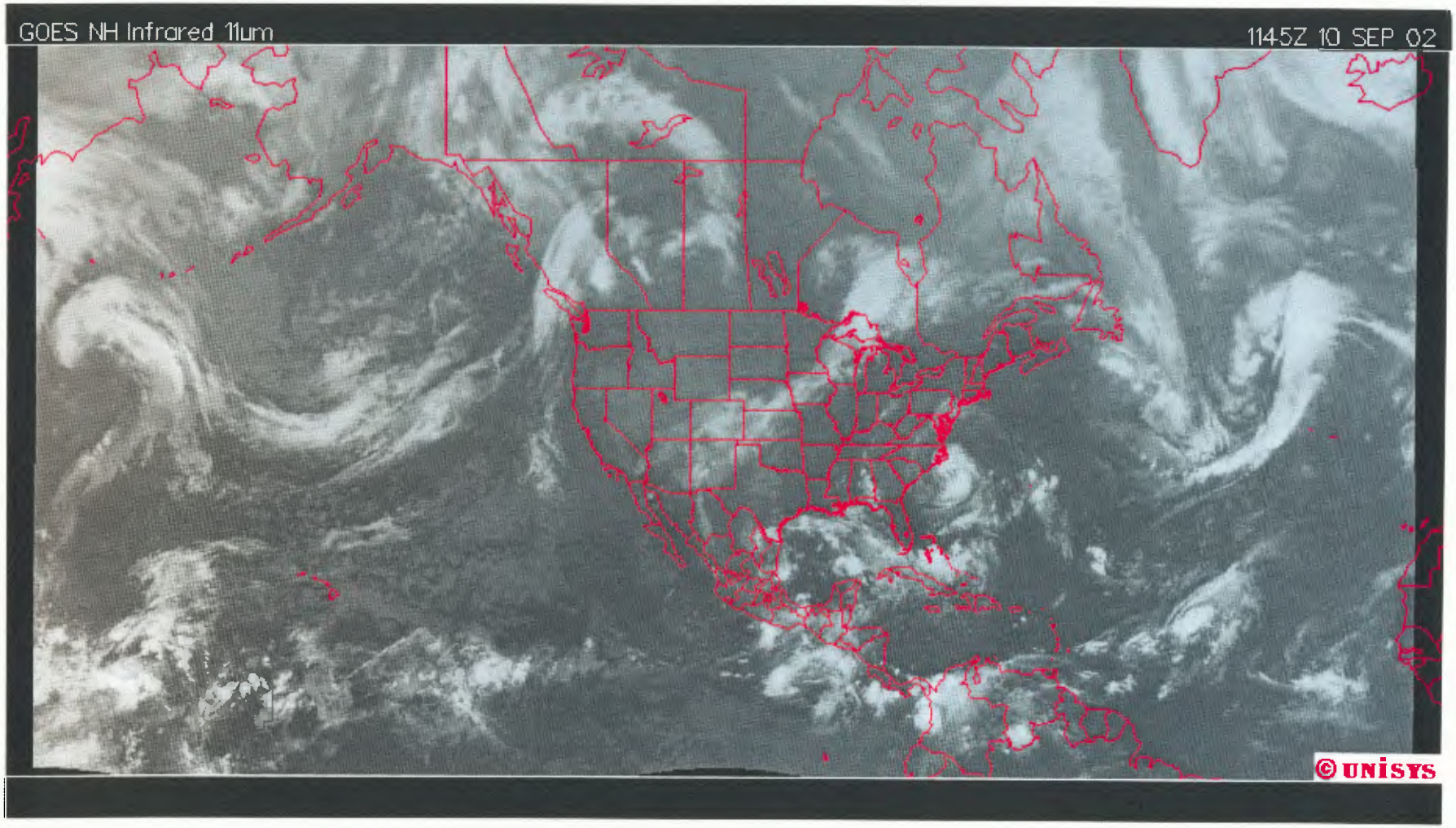
Param :	TMP	O3	OZCAL	WSP	WDR	ATP2	REL/H
Units :	DEG	PPM	PPM	M/S	DEG	DEGC	%
Hour							
00	27	.072	.000	2.0	168.1	19.3	68.6
01	27	C	C	2.3	164.7	19.0	69.1
02	27	C		2.4	161.9	18.4	71.5
03	27	.071	.000	2.2	165.6	18.4	71.6
04	26	.076	.000	1.7	168.6	19.0	69.9
05	26	.076	.000	1.9	169.3	18.4	73.5
06	26	.074	.000	1.9	169.8	18.2	74.7
07	26	.070	.000	1.8	168.2	18.8	76.5
08	26	.060		2.0	165.5	20.6	77.3
09	27	.053	.000	2.1	163.7	21.0	80.2
10	27	.046	.000	2.1	162.7	21.3	82.9
11	27	.049	.000	2.8	156.9	22.7	81.1
12	26	.061	.000	3.7	155.0	24.0	74.0
13	26	.060	.000	4.0	150.5	23.0	72.8
14	26	.058	.000	3.7	152.3	22.2	76.2
15	26	.058		3.6	148.7	22.5	75.2
16	26	.057	.000	3.5	147.0	21.7	77.5
17	26	.054	.000	3.6	151.3	20.9	81.6
18	26	.050	.000	3.7	155.6	20.0	84.2
19	27	.051	.000	3.8	159.6	19.6	81.8
20	27	.054	.000	3.8	162.8	19.5	79.8
21	27	.053	.000	3.6	161.8	19.2	81.5
22	27	.051	.000	4.0	162.1	19.0	83.6
23	27	.052	.000	5.0	157.9	17.6	95.2
Max :	27	.076	.000	5.0	169.8	24.0	95.2
Min :	26	.046	.000	1.7	147.0	17.6	68.6
Mean :	26	.059	.000	2.9	158.9	20.1	77.5
Hours :	24	22	20	24	24	24	24

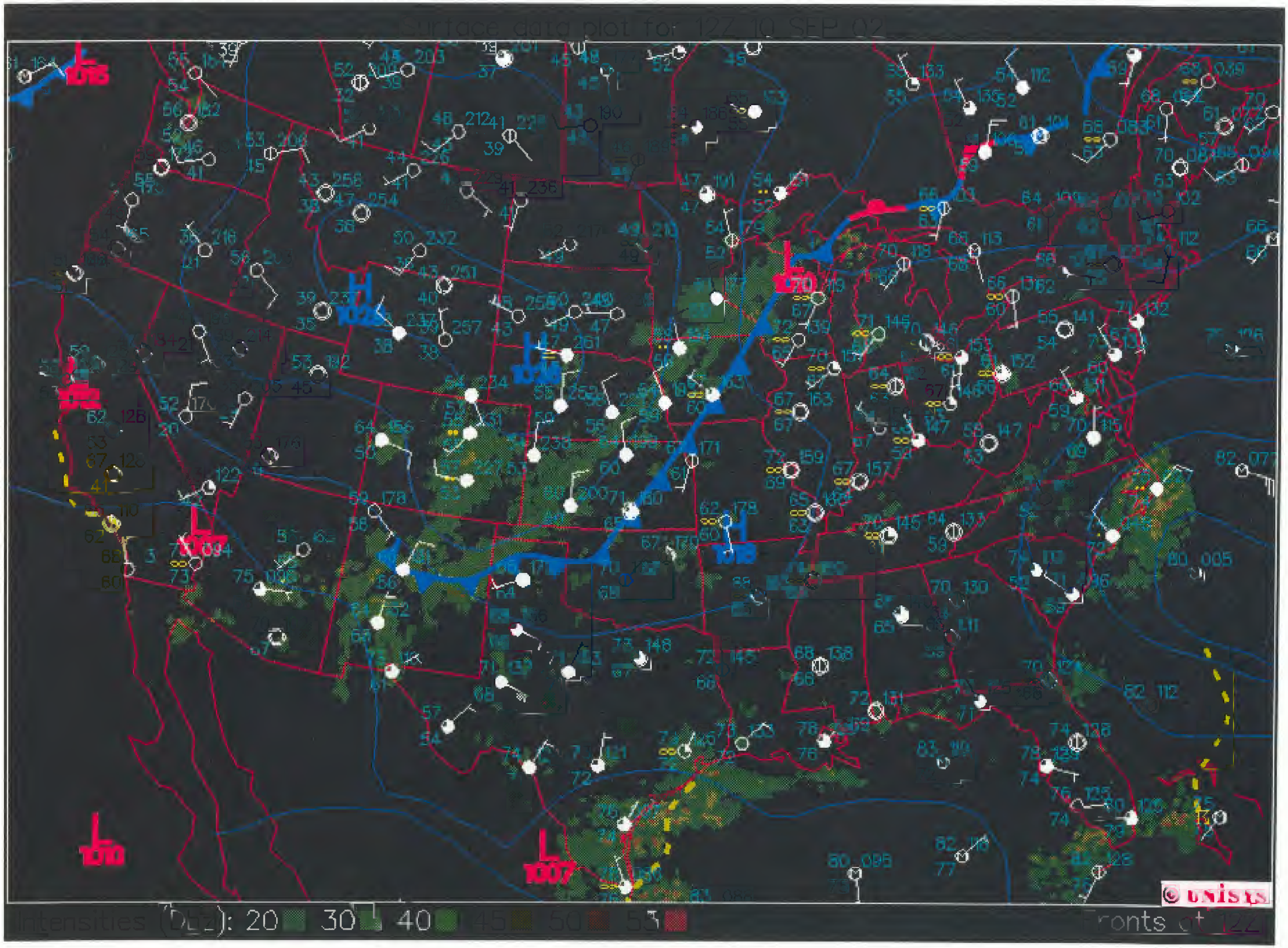
Status : '<' - Less than ##% Data, 'P' - Power Fail, 'D' - Disabled, 'T' - Out-of-Control, 'F' - Boiler Off-Line,
Flags : 'B' - Bad Status, 'C' - Calibration, 'M' - Maintenance, 'O' - Analog Overrange, 'U' - Analog Underrange,
'A' - Arithmetic Error, '+' - Maximum, '-' - Minimum, 'R' - Rate of Change, 'H' - High-High Alarm,
'L' - Low-Low Alarm, 'h' - High Alarm, 'l' - Low Alarm, 'J' - High Rate of Change, 'j' - Low Rate of Change,
'V' - DIS #1 Obs, 'W' - DIS #2 Obs, 'X' - DIS #3 Obs, 'Y' - DIS #4 Obs, 'Z' - DIS #5 Obs.

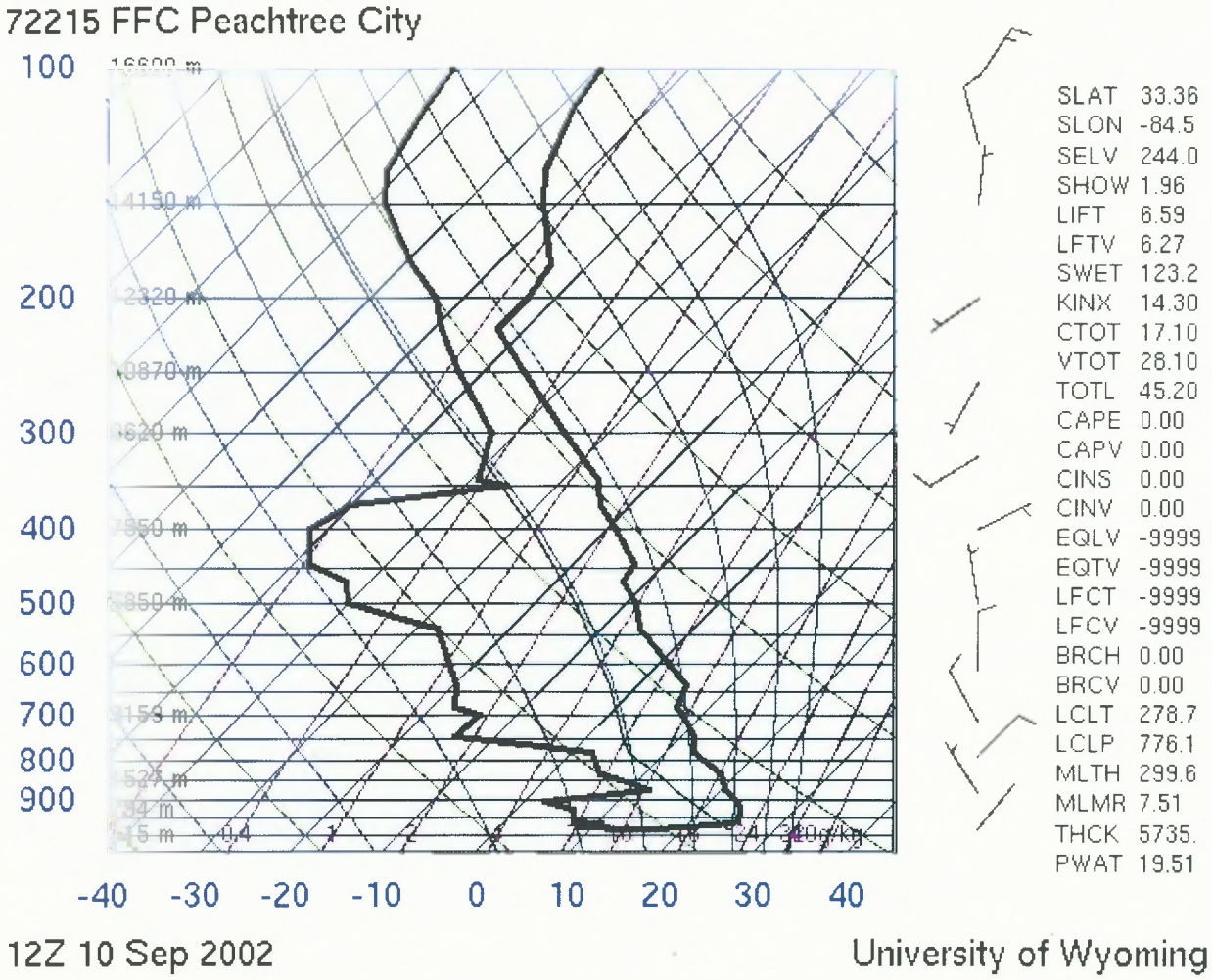
Attachment G

Meteorological Charts and Data for September 2002 Ft. Mountain Ozone Episode

The following pages contain maps, charts, and data that describe atmospheric and meteorological conditions that existed during the ozone episode observed at the Ft. Mountain monitor in September 2002 and described in the meteorological discussion contained in Attachment E.


GOES NH Infrared 11um
1145Z 10 SEP 02
©UNISYS

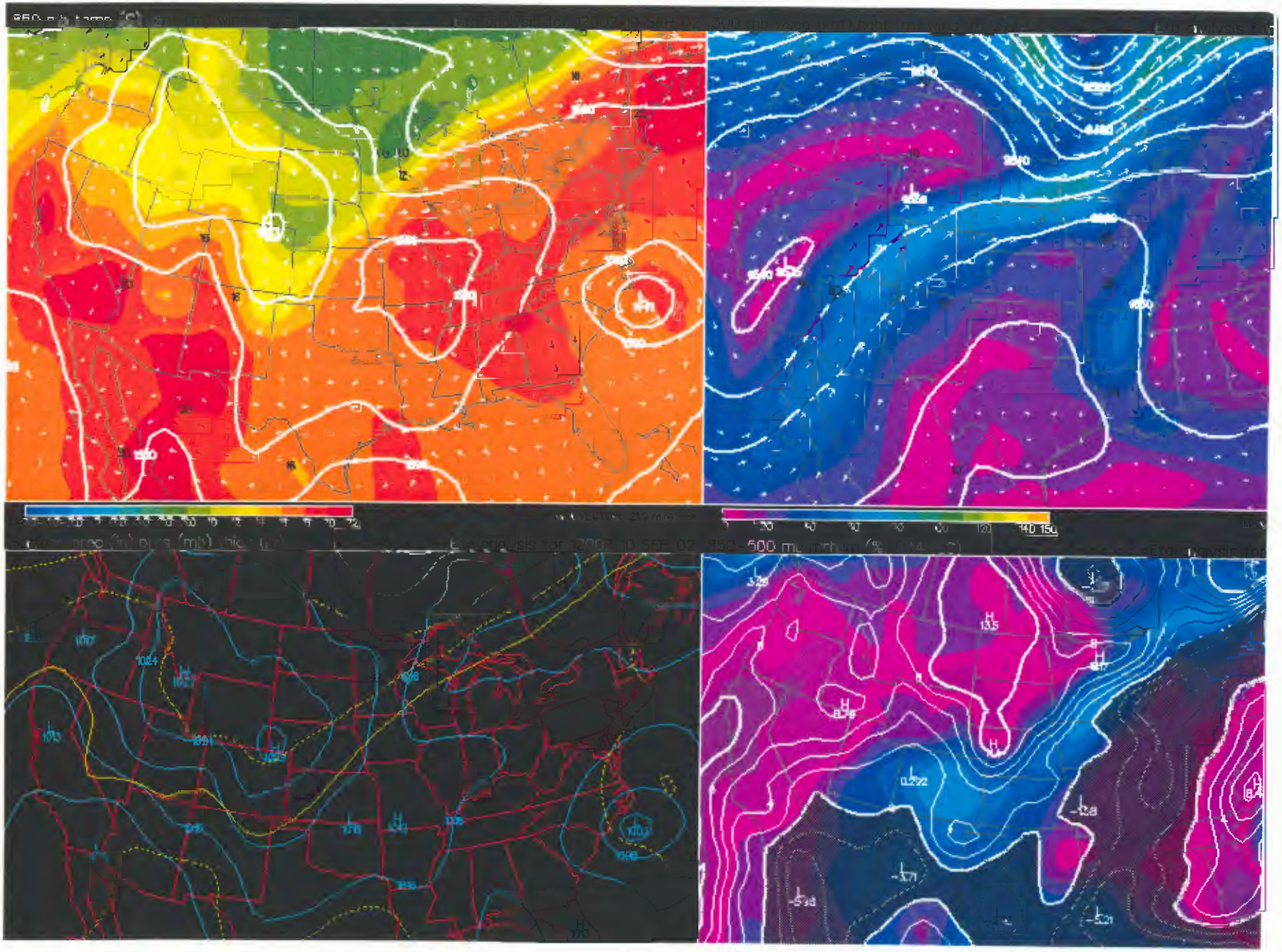

Surface data plot for 12Z 10 SEP 02
Intensities (DBZ): 20 30 40 45 50 55
Fronts at 12Z
© UNISYS



Description of the indices.

Close this window | Select another map

Interested in graduate school or an undergraduate degree in meteorology?



Current Date : 09/09/03
Current Time : 14:02

Daily Data Report - Hourly Averages
Environmental Systems Corporation
09/09/02

Logger Id : 2N Logger Name : Fort Mountain Ozone site Interval : 001H

Param :	TMP	O3	OZCAL	WSP	WDR	APT2	RH
Units :	DEG	PPM	PPM	M/S	DEG	DEGC	%
Hour							
00	27	.069		2.7	163.0	20.1	59.4
01	28	.069		2.7	161.8	19.6	61.5
02	28	.074		2.2	158.4	19.7	58.7
03	28	.074		1.7	146.9	19.9	57.5
04	27	.073	.000	1.9	158.8	19.2	60.4
05	27	.073		<	<	<	<
06	27	.074		<	<	<	<
07	27	.069		<	<	<	<
08	27	.057		1.4	326.5	22.1	62.8
09	27	.056		1.7	338.6	23.9	59.5
10	26	.062		1.5	333.1	25.1	54.9
11	26	.068		1.5	325.4	26.3	50.2
12	26	.069		1.7	322.4	28.1	46.0
13	26	.071		1.7	318.6	28.4	45.3
14	26	.070		1.4	26.1	29.1	42.1
15	26	.073		1.3	322.0	29.0	42.0
16	26	.070		1.0	79.7	28.6	40.1
17	26	.075		1.6	354.0	27.0	44.8
18	26	.083		1.6	334.2	25.9	45.7
19	26	.085		2.1	349.2	25.1	47.9
20	26	.076		2.1	35.1	25.0	50.0
21	27	.090		2.1	41.4	25.3	46.6
22	27	.095		2.5	49.2	25.6	41.2
23	27	.093		2.1	35.3	25.4	40.0
Max :	28	.095	.000	2.7	354.0	29.1	62.8
Min :	26	.056	.000	1.0	26.1	19.2	40.0
Mean :	26	.073	.000	1.8	19.4	24.6	50.3
Hours :	24	24	01	21	21	21	21

Status : '<' - Less than ##% Data, 'P' - Power Fail, 'D' - Disabled, 'T' - Out-of-Control, 'F' - Boiler Off-Line,
Flags : 'B' - Bad Status, 'C' - Calibration, 'M' - Maintenance, 'O' - Analog Overrange, 'U' - Analog Underrange,
'A' - Arithmetic Error, '+' - Maximum, '-' - Minimum, 'R' - Rate of Change, 'H' - High-High Alarm,
'L' - Low-Low Alarm, 'h' - High Alarm, 'l' - Low Alarm, 'J' - High Rate of Change, 'j' - Low Rate of Change,
'V' - DIS #1 Obs, 'W' - DIS #2 Obs, 'X' - DIS #3 Obs, 'Y' - DIS #4 Obs, 'Z' - DIS #5 Obs.

Current Date : 09/09/03
Current Time : 14:03

Daily Data Report - Hourly Averages
Environmental Systems Corporation
09/10/02

Logger Id : 2N Logger Name : Fort Mountain Ozone site Interval : 001H

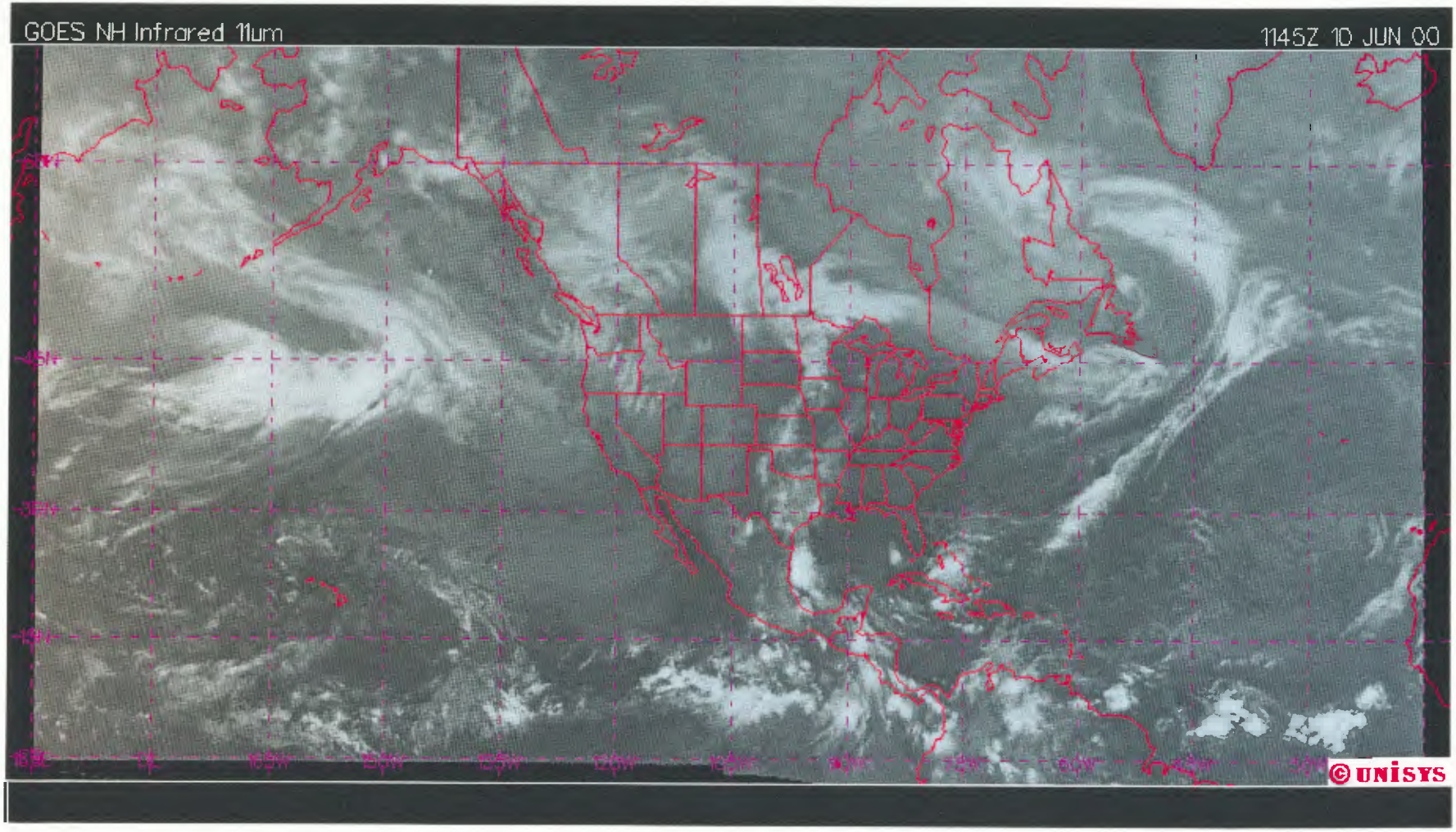
Param :	TMP	O3	OZCAL	WSP	WDR	APT2	RH
Units :	DEG	PPM	PPM	M/S	DEG	DEGC	%
Hour							
00	27	.092		1.6	308.7	24.8	41.0
01	27	.092		.8	165.3	23.6	47.1
02	27	.091		1.4	165.9	23.2	50.4
03	28	.095		.6	218.5	23.6	48.7
04	28	.093		1.0	286.9	23.3	50.2
05	28	.080		1.9	160.3	21.7	55.1
06	28	.077		1.2	203.4	22.1	49.4
07	27P	.079P		<	<	<	<
08	27	.071		1.6	329.3	23.6	59.2
09	27	.066		1.4	326.3	25.3	57.6
10	26	.072		1.6	326.4	27.5	50.3
11	26	.079		2.3	329.4	29.8	40.5
12	26	.080		3.0	334.2	30.4	31.0
13	26	.084		2.7	345.7	30.7	28.9
14	26	.091	.000	3.1	331.0	30.5	26.2
15	26	.099		2.8	338.6	29.8	26.9
16	26	.103		2.6	342.9	29.1	28.3
17	26	.098		2.7	342.5	27.7	30.8
18	26	.087		2.2	326.7	25.8	35.1
19	26	.086		2.3	327.6	24.3	41.0
20	26	.084		2.6	346.9	24.0	41.2
21	27	.086		2.6	349.9	23.6	41.8
22	27	.087		2.4	336.6	23.5	41.4
23	27	.088		2.6	343.9	23.2	42.2
Max :	28	.103	.000	3.1	349.9	30.7	59.2
Min :	26	.066	.000	.6	160.3	21.7	26.2
Mean :	26	.085	.000	2.0	331.6	25.7	41.9
Hours :	24	24	01	23	23	23	23

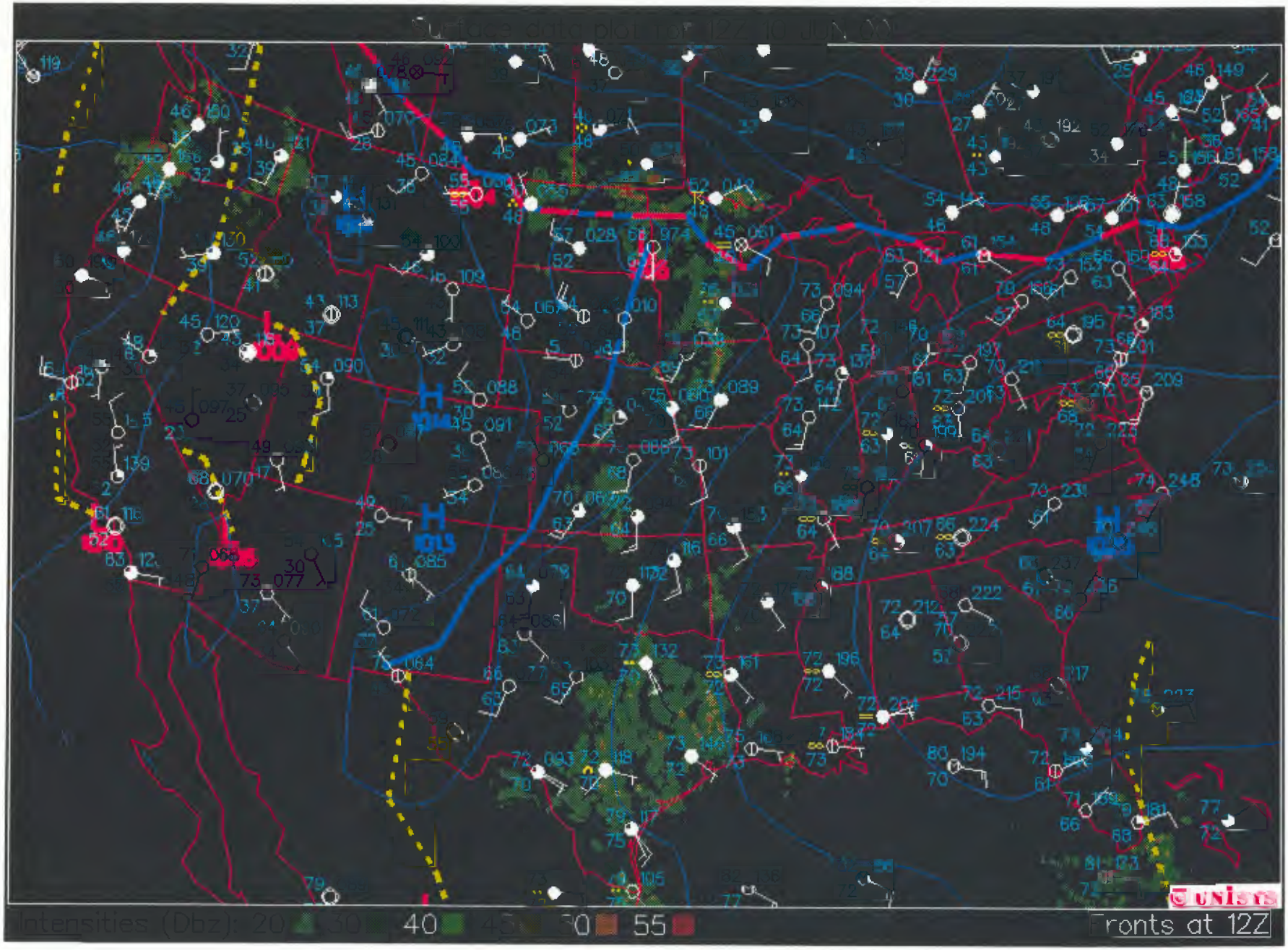
Status : '<' - Less than ##% Data, 'P' - Power Fail, 'D' - Disabled, 'T' - Out-of-Control, 'F' - Boiler Off-Line,
Flags : 'B' - Bad Status, 'C' - Calibration, 'M' - Maintenance, 'O' - Analog Overrange, 'U' - Analog Underrange,
'A' - Arithmetic Error, '+' - Maximum, '-' - Minimum, 'R' - Rate of Change, 'H' - High-High Alarm,
'L' - Low-Low Alarm, 'h' - High Alarm, 'l' - Low Alarm, 'J' - High Rate of Change, 'j' - Low Rate of Change,
'V' - DIS #1 Obs, 'W' - DIS #2 Obs, 'X' - DIS #3 Obs, 'Y' - DIS #4 Obs, 'Z' - DIS #5 Obs.

Attachment H

Meteorological Charts and Data for June 2000 Ft. Mountain Ozone Episode

The following pages contain maps, charts, and data that describe atmospheric and meteorological conditions that existed during the ozone episode observed at the Ft. Mountain monitor in June 2000 and described in the meteorological discussion contained in Attachment E.


GOES NH Infrared 11um
1145Z 10 JUN 00
©UNISYS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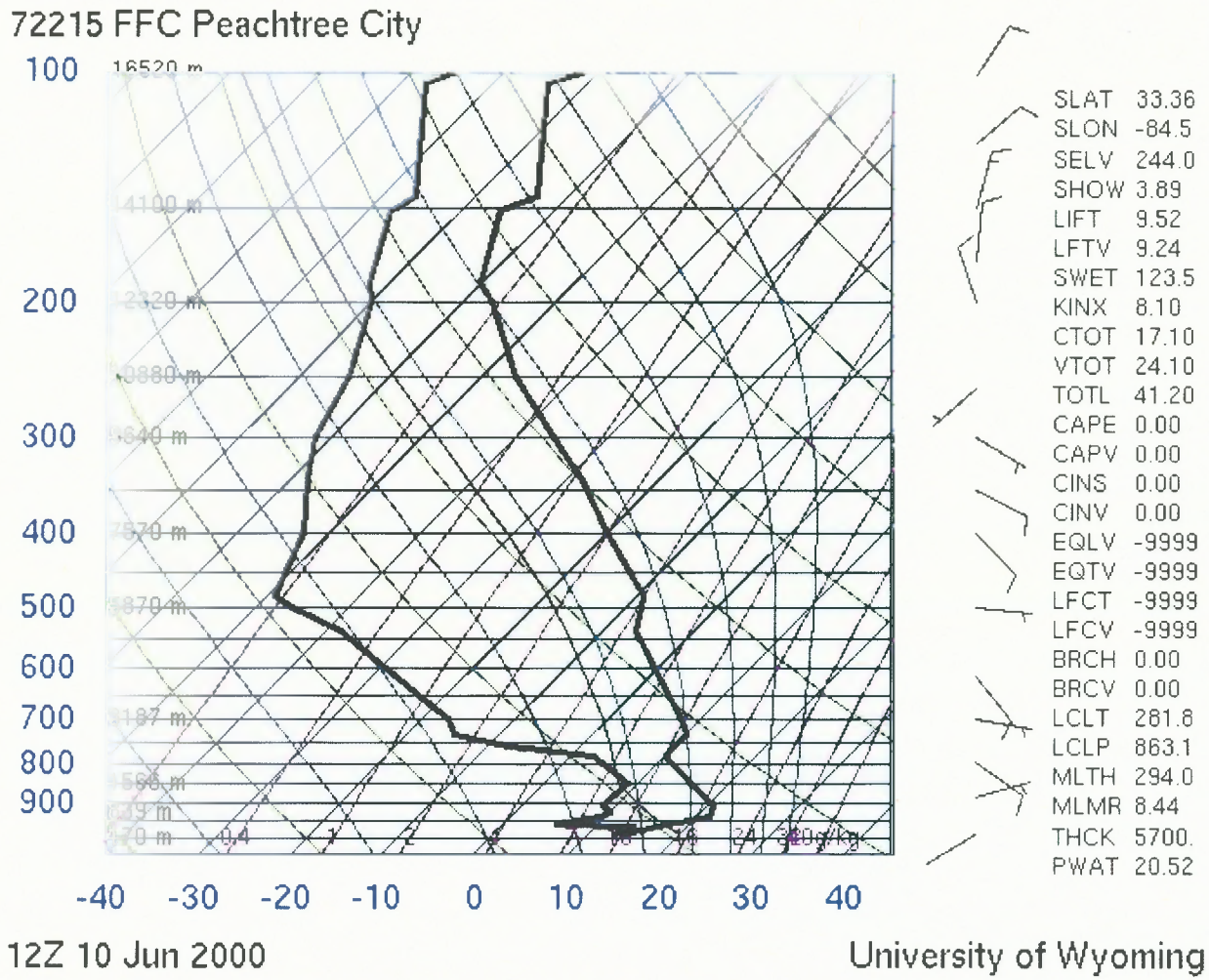
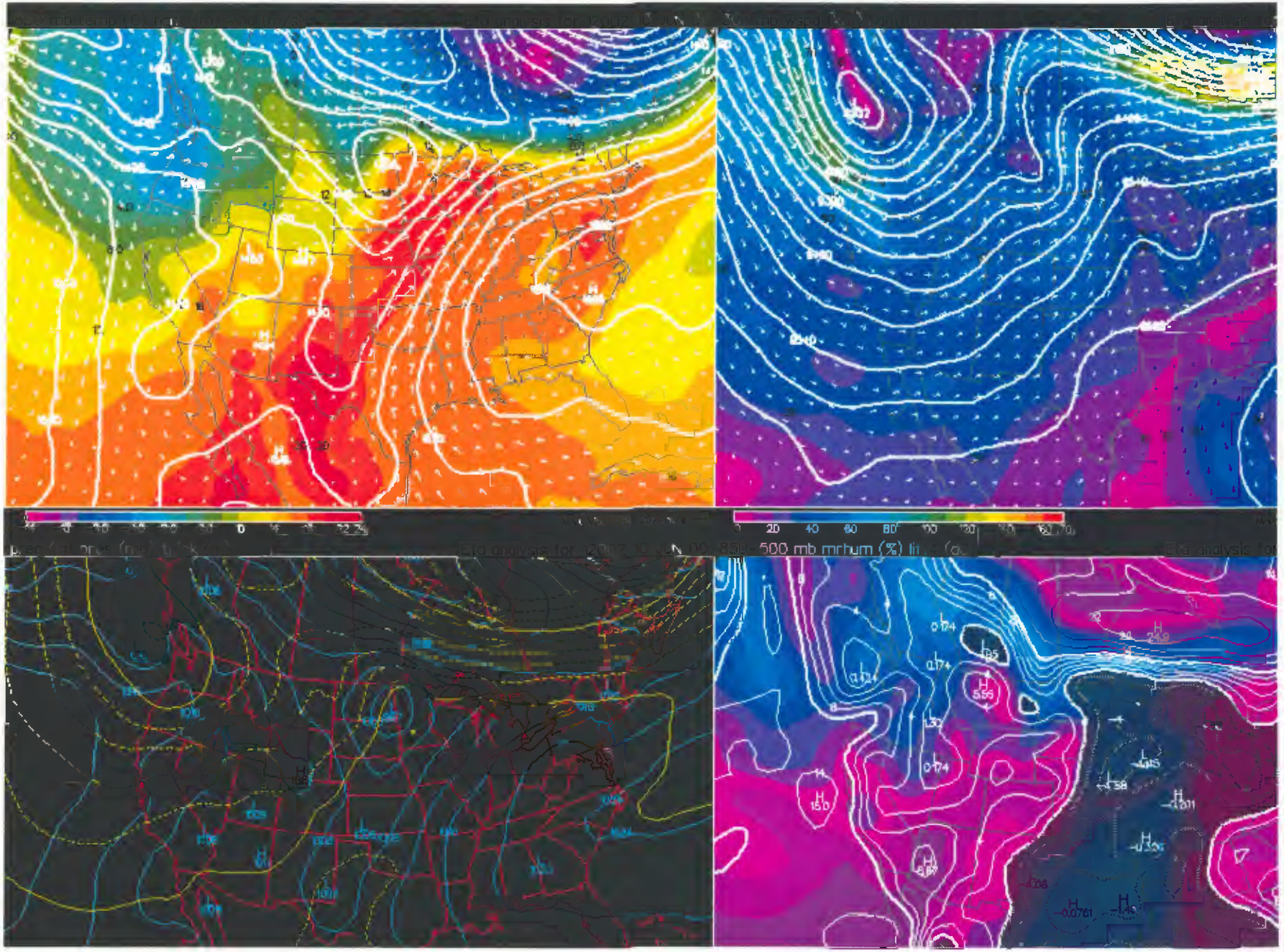


Description of the indices.

Close this window | Select another map

Interested in graduate school or an undergraduate degree in meteorology?


500 mb mrhum (%)

Current Date : 09/09/03
Current Time : 14:37

Daily Data Report - Hourly Averages
Environmental Systems Corporation
06/10/00

Logger Id : 2N Logger Name : Fort Mountain Ozone site Interval : 001H

Param :	TMP	O3	OZCAL	WSP	WDR	ATP2	REL/H
Units :	DEG	PPM	PPM	M/S	DEG	DEGC	%
Hour							
00	26	.088	.000				
01	26	.089	.000				
02	26	.098	.000				
03	26	.100	.000				
04	26	.097					
05	26	.096	.000				
06	26	.088	.000				
07	26	.081	.000				
08	26	.070	.000				
09	26	.066	.000				
10	26	.071	.000				
11	26	.083	.000				
12	26	.083	.000				
13	26	.082					
14	26	.074	.000				
15	26	.071	.000				
16	27	.075	.000				
17	27	.074	.000				
18	27	.077	.000				
19	27	.083	.000				
20	27	.078	.000				
21	26	.082	.000				
22	26	.083	.000				
23	27	.083	.000				
Max :	27	.100	.000	-999	-999	-999	-999
Min :	26	.066	.000	-999	-999	-999	-999
Mean :	26	.082	.000	-999	-999	-999	-999
Hours :	24	24	22	00	00	00	00

Status : '<' - Less than ##% Data, 'P' - Power Fail, 'D' - Disabled, 'T' - Out-of-Control, 'F' - Boiler Off-Line,
Flags : 'B' - Bad Status, 'C' - Calibration, 'M' - Maintenance, 'O' - Analog Overrange, 'U' - Analog Underrange,
'A' - Arithmetic Error, '+' - Maximum, '-' - Minimum, 'R' - Rate of Change, 'H' - High-High Alarm,
'L' - Low-Low Alarm, 'h' - High Alarm, 'l' - Low Alarm, 'J' - High Rate of Change, 'j' - Low Rate of Change,
'V' - DIS #1 Obs, 'W' - DIS #2 Obs, 'X' - DIS #3 Obs, 'Y' - DIS #4 Obs, 'Z' - DIS #5 Obs.

Current Date : 09/09/03
Current Time : 14:37

Daily Data Report - Hourly Averages
Environmental Systems Corporation
06/10/00

Logger Id : 1K Logger Name : Dawsonville Interval : 001H

Param :	TMP	O3	OZCAL	WSP	WDR
Units :	DEG	PPM	PPM	M/S	DEG
Hour					
00	28	.021	.001	.8	38.0
01	28	.018	.001	.5	85.2
02	27	.014	.001	.4	46.2
03	27	.014	.001	.6	50.4
04	26	.029	.001	1.1	22.6
05	26	.032	.001	1.0	28.7
06	26	.018	.001	.7	29.6
07	26	.019	.001	.6	4.7
08	26	.034	.001	.7	30.2
09	24	.056	.001	.5	325.3
10	24	.067	.001	.8	311.8
11	24	.076	.001	.2	320.7
12	25	.090	.001	1.0	142.6
13	25	.090	.001	.8	156.0
14	25	.081	.001	1.2	188.6
15	26	.080	.001	.8	164.9
16	26	.081	.001	.8	153.1
17	26	.085	.001	.8	137.4
18	26	.084	.001	.8	124.5
19	27	.084	.001	.6	91.6
20	27	.063	.001	.8	44.3
21	27	.043	.001	1.0	31.9
22	28	.040	.001	1.0	21.0
23	27	.030	.001	1.0	23.9
Max :	28	.090	.001	1.2	325.3
Min :	24	.014	.001	.2	4.7
Mean :	26	.052	.001	.7	60.5
Hours :	24	24	24	24	24

Status : '<' - Less than ##% Data, 'P' - Power Fail, 'D' - Disabled, 'T' - Out-of-Control, 'F' - Boiler Off-Line,
Flags : 'B' - Bad Status, 'C' - Calibration, 'M' - Maintenance, 'O' - Analog Overrange, 'U' - Analog Underrange,
'A' - Arithmetic Error, '+' - Maximum, '-' - Minimum, 'R' - Rate of Change, 'H' - High-High Alarm,
'L' - Low-Low Alarm, 'h' - High Alarm, 'l' - Low Alarm, 'J' - High Rate of Change, 'j' - Low Rate of Change,
'V' - DIS #1 Obs, 'W' - DIS #2 Obs, 'X' - DIS #3 Obs, 'Y' - DIS #4 Obs, 'Z' - DIS #5 Obs.

Attachment I

Table of Point Sources Located in Murray County

The following table lists stationary point sources that are located within Murray County.

Point Sources Located In Murray County

Facility	AIRS #	City	Source Category
Aladdin Manufacturing Corp.	21300012	Eton	Minor
Aladdin Manufacturing Corp.	21300020	Chatsworth	Synthetic Minor
Ashmore Company	21300027	Chatsworth	Minor
Beaulieu	21300009	Chatsworth	Minor
Beaulieu	21300031	Eton	Minor
Beaulieu	21300032	Chatsworth	Minor
Better Backers, Inc.	21300018	Chatsworth	Minor
Better Backers, Inc.	21300019	Chatsworth	Synthetic Minor
Custom Grinders Sales, Inc.	21300002	Chatsworth	Synthetic Minor
Custom Grinders Sales, Inc.	21300005	Chatsworth	Minor
Diamond Rug & Carpet	21300013	Chatsworth	Minor
Duke Energy	21300034	Dalton	Major
Fort Mountain Lumber	21300008	Chatsworth	Minor
Galaxy Carpet Mills, Inc.	21300014	Chatsworth	Minor
Galaxy Carpet Mills, Inc.	21300015	Chatsworth	Minor
Georgia Carpet, Inc.	21300011	Chatsworth	Minor
Global Stone Filler Products	21300010	Chatsworth	Synthetic Minor
International Satellite, Inc.	21300025	Cisco	Minor
North Georgia Rock	21300024	Chatsworth	Minor
Queen Carpet Commercial	21300016	Chatsworth	Minor

Attachment J

Selected Emission Standards Adopted for Atlanta 1-Hour SIP

The following table provides a list of emission standards adopted for the Atlanta 1-Hour SIP that apply to sources located outside the 13-county 1-Hour Atlanta Nonattainment Area.

Emission Standards Adopted for the Atlanta 1-Hour SIP for Sources Located Outside the 13-County Nonattainment Area

Rule	Description	Applicability Range
391-3-1-.02(2)(tt)	Case-by-case VOC RACT	1-Hour Atlanta NAA, plus 6 adjacent counties.
391-3-1-.02(2)(yy)	Case-by-case NOx RACT	1-Hour Atlanta NAA, plus 6 adjacent counties.
391-3-1-.02(2)(bbb)	Gasoline marketing rule	45 county region surrounding the 1-Hour Atlanta NAA.
391-3-1-.02(2)(jjj)	NOx Emissions from EGUs	1-Hour Atlanta NAA, plus 5 counties outside the NAA (some not adjacent to the NAA).
391-3-1-.02(2)(lll)	NOx Emissions from Fuel-Burning Equipment	45 county region surrounding the 1-Hour Atlanta NAA.
391-3-1-.02(2)(mmm)	NOx Emissions from Stationary Gas Turbines and Stationary Engines Used to Generate Electricity	45 county region surrounding the 1-Hour Atlanta NAA.
391-3-1-.02(2)(nnn)	NOx Emissions from Large Stationary Gas Turbines	45 county region surrounding the 1-Hour Atlanta NAA.
391-3-1-.02(2)(qqq)	VOC Emissions from Extruded Polystyrene Products Manufacturing Utilizing a Blowing Agent	1-Hour Atlanta NAA, plus 6 adjacent counties.
391-3-1-.03(8)14	BACT-level controls and emission offsets for large VOC and NOx sources outside Atlanta.	6 counties adjacent to the 1-Hour Atlanta NAA.
391-3-1-.03(8)15	BACT-level controls and emission offsets for large EGUs outside Atlanta.	26 counties surrounding the 1-Hour Atlanta NAA.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Division • Air Protection Branch
4244 International Parkway • Suite 120 • Atlanta • Georgia 30354
404/363-7000 • Fax: 404/363-7100
Lonice C. Barrett, Commissioner
Carol A. Couch, Ph.D., Director

March 4, 2004

Ms. Kay Prince
Chief, Air Planning Branch
Air, Pesticides & Toxics Mgt. Division
U.S. EPA, Region IV
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303-8909

Re: Recommended Murray County Nonattainment Area

Dear Ms. Prince:

With this letter, the Georgia Environmental Protection Division is submitting additional information in support of our July 15, 2003, recommendations for the designation of the nonattainment area for the ozone monitor located at the Cohutta Wilderness Overlook on Ft. Mountain in Murray County, Georgia for the 8-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standard.

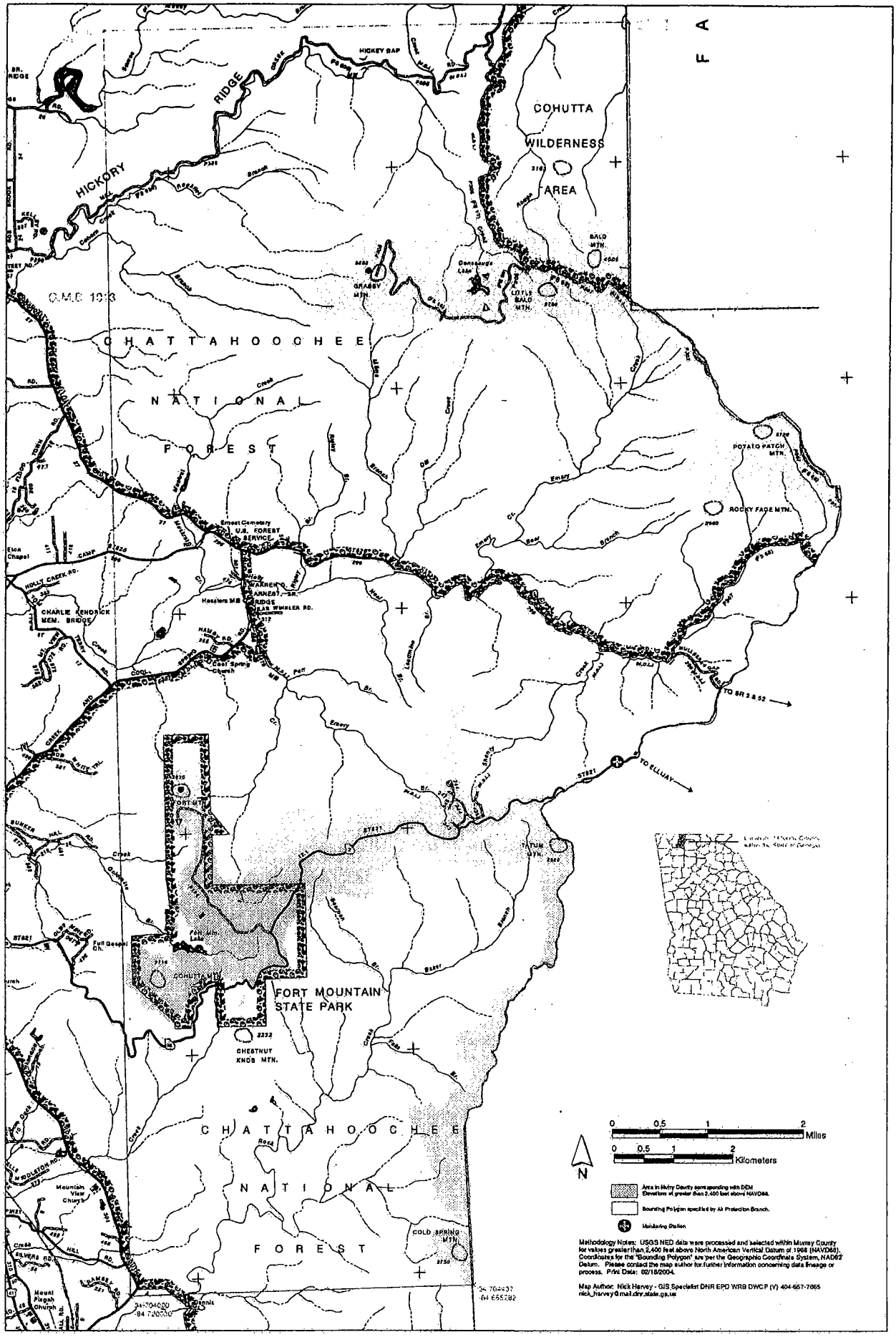
In a letter submitted October 20, 2003, EPD recommended that the designation of the nonattainment area be defined as all mountain peaks in Murray County characterized by elevations greater than or equal to 2400 feet and that are enclosed by contour lines that close on themselves. Consistent with these recommendations, we have evaluated the topography of the Murray County area and identified the boundaries of that area of the county that contain peaks that meet the above-referenced criteria. We therefore recommend that the nonattainment area in Murray County be defined as the area enclosed to the east by Murray County's eastern border, to the North by latitude of 34.9004 degrees, to the West by longitude -84.7200 degrees, and to the South by 34.7040 degrees. All elevations above 2400 feet within the county fall within the rectangular area defined by these borders. A discussion detailing the relationship between elevation and nonattainment can be found the October 20, 2003 letter.

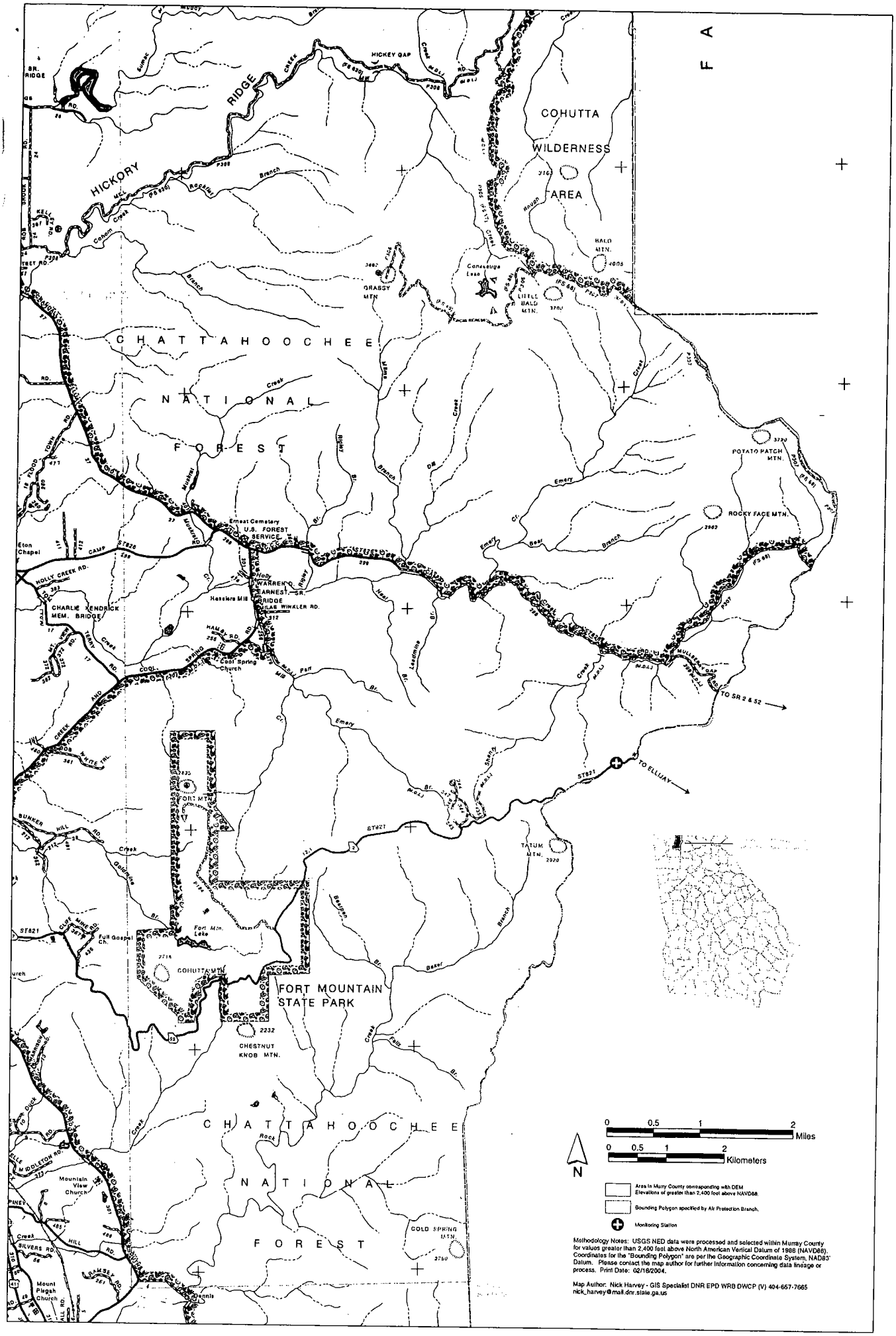
Along with this letter, we are providing color maps of the eastern portion of Murray County that represent EPD's recommended nonattainment area boundaries. The map indicates in orange the longitude and latitude lines and county line that form the border of the recommended nonattainment area, and the areas above 2400 feet of elevation are indicated in green.

If you have any questions or need more information, please contact Dipan Shah at (404) 363-7014.

Sincerely,

Ron Methier
Chief, Air Protection Branch


COHUTTA
WILDERNESS
AREA
CHATTAHOOCHEE
NATIONAL
FOREST
FORT MOUNTAIN
STATE PARK
HICKORY RIDGE
POTATO PATCH MTN.
ROCKY FACE MTN.
GRASSY MTN.
LITTLE BALD MTN.
BALD MTN.
CHESTNUT KNOB MTN.
COLD SPRING MTN.
TO SR 2 & 52
TO ELLIJAY
0 0.5 1 2 Miles
0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers
N
Area in Murray County corresponding with DEM Elevations of greater than 2,400 feet above NAVD88.
Bounding Polygon specified by Air Protection Branch.
Monitoring Station
Methodology Notes: USGS NED data were processed and selected within Murray County for values greater than 2,400 feet above North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88). Coordinates for the "Bounding Polygon" are per the Geographic Coordinate System, NAD83 Datum. Please contact the map author for further information concerning data lineage or process. Print Date: 02/18/2004.
Map Author: Nick Harvey - GIS Specialist DNR EPD WRB DWCP (V) 404-657-7865
nick_harvey@mail.dnr.state.ga.us



Methodology Notes: USGS NED data were processed and selected within Murray County for values greater than 2,400 feet above North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88). Coordinates for the "Bounding Polygon" are per the Geographic Coordinate System, NAD83 Datum. Please contact the map author for further information concerning data lineage or process. Print Date: 02/16/2004.

Map Author: Nick Harvey - GIS Specialist DNR EPD WRB DWCP (V) 404-657-7665
nick_harvey@mail.dnr.state.ga.us

Rate set	For plans with a valuation date		Immediate annuity rate (percent)	Deferred annuities (percent)				
	On or after	Before		i_1	i_2	i_3	n_1	n_2
* *	*		*	*		*		*
157	11–1–06	12–1–06	2.75	4.00	4.00	4.00	7	8

■ 3. In appendix C to part 4022, Rate Set 157, as set forth below, is added to the table.

Appendix C to Part 4022—Lump Sum Interest Rates for Private-Sector Payments

* * * * *

Rate set	For plans with a valuation date		Immediate annuity rate (percent)	Deferred annuities (percent)				
	On or after	Before		i_1	i_2	i_3	n_1	n_2
* *	*		*	*		*		*
157	11–1–06	12–1–06	2.75	4.00	4.00	4.00	7	8

PART 4044—ALLOCATION OF ASSETS IN SINGLE-EMPLOYER PLANS

■ 4. The authority citation for part 4044 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 29 U.S.C. 1301(a), 1302(b)(3), 1341, 1344, 1362.

■ 5. In appendix B to part 4044, a new entry for November 2006, as set forth below, is added to the table.

Appendix B to Part 4044—Interest Rates Used to Value Benefits

* * * * *

For valuation dates occurring in the month—	The values of i_t are:					
	i_t	for t =	i_t	for t =	i_t	for t =
* * *	*		*		*	
November 2006	.0570	1–20	.0475	>20	N/A	N/A

Issued in Washington, DC, on this 5th day of October 2006.

James C. Gerber,

Acting Interim Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

[FR Doc. E6–16958 Filed 10–12–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7709–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 81

[EPA OAR–2003–0083; FRL–8231–1]

Air Quality Designations and Classifications for the 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards; Early Action Compact Areas With Deferred Effective Dates

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action corrects the 8-hour ozone nonattainment boundary for Monroe County, Georgia by deleting a highway from the boundary description, and clarifies the 8-hour ozone nonattainment boundary for Murray County, Georgia by adding a boundary description. Monroe County, Georgia is part of the Macon, Georgia 8-hour ozone nonattainment area and a portion of Murray County, Georgia makes up the Murray County (Chattahoochee National Forest Mountains), Georgia 8-hour ozone nonattainment area. The nonattainment boundaries for these two counties were described in EPA's final 8-hour ozone designations rule which was published in the **Federal Register** on April 30, 2004. EPA is clarifying the exact location of the 8-hour ozone nonattainment boundary for Murray County by including the precise descriptions of the boundary in the Code of Federal Regulations. In addition, pursuant to Clean Air Act (CAA) section 110(k)(6), EPA is also correcting an error made in identifying the 8-hour ozone nonattainment boundary for Monroe County.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This action is effective: October 13, 2006.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established dockets for this action under Docket ID No. EPA OAR–2003–0083 (Designations) and EPA OAR–2003–0090 (Early Action Compacts). All documents in the docket are listed on the *www.regulations.gov* Web site. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, i.e., Confidential Business Information or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in *www.regulations.gov* Web site or in hard copy at the Docket, EPA/DC, EPA West, Room B102, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the

Public Reading Room is (202) 566–1744, and the telephone number for the Office of Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center is (202) 566–1742. In addition, we have placed a copy of the rule and a variety of materials regarding designations on EPA's designation Web site at: *http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/glo/designations* and on the tribal Web site at: *http://www.epa.gov/air/tribal.* Materials relevant to Early Action Compact (EAC) areas are on EPA's Web site at: *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/ozone/eac.* In addition, the public may inspect the rule and technical support at the following locations:

Regulatory Development Section, Air Planning Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street, SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Dick Schutt, Regulatory Development Section, Air Planning Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street, SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. The telephone number is (404) 562–9033. Mr. Schutt can also be reached via electronic mail at *schutt.dick@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 30, 2004, (69 FR 23858), EPA published a rule designating and classifying areas for the 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). That rule designated portions of both Monroe County and Murray County, Georgia, as nonattainment for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS. Those designations appear in 40 CFR 81.311. Today, EPA is clarifying the exact location of the 8-hour ozone nonattainment boundary for Murray County by precisely describing the boundary as was recommended by the State of Georgia and approved by EPA in the April 2004 8-hour ozone designations rulemaking. In addition, pursuant to CAA section 110(k)(6), EPA is correcting an error made in identifying the 8-hour ozone nonattainment boundary for Monroe County.

Murray County

In letters dated October 20, 2003, and March 4, 2004, the State of Georgia recommended an 8-hour ozone nonattainment boundary for Murray County, Georgia (Murray County, Chattahoochee National Forest Mountains, Georgia 8-hour ozone nonattainment area) and described the boundary as being ''enclosed to the east by Murray County's eastern border, to the north by latitude of 34.9004 degrees, to the west by longitude 84.7200 degrees, and to the south by 34.7040 degrees. All mountain peaks within the Chattahoochee National Forest area of Murray County that have an elevation greater than or equal to 2,400 feet and that are enclosed by contour lines that close on themselves.'' See, Letter from Ron Methier, Georgia Environmental Protection Division, to Kay Prince, EPA Region 4, dated March 4, 2004. EPA concurred with this nonattainment boundary for Murray County, but in our subsequent April 30, 2004, 8-hour ozone designations rulemaking we described the nonattainment boundary only generally as ''Murray Co. (Chattahoochee Nat Forest), GA: Murray County (part).'' See, 69 FR 23857 (April 30, 2004).

The purpose of today's rule is not to change the Murray County, Georgia, 8-hour ozone nonattainment boundary, but to clarify the exact boundary description as recommended by Georgia and concurred upon by EPA as part of the April 30, 2004 8-hour ozone designations rulemaking. Thus, EPA is more clearly describing the Murray County 8-hour ozone nonattainment boundary (found at 40 CFR 81. 311) as:

- The area enclosed to the east by Murray County's eastern border, to the north by latitude of 34.9004 degrees, to the west by longitude 84.7200 degrees, and to the south by 34.7040 degrees. All mountain peaks within the Chattahoochee National Forest area of Murray County that have an elevation greater than or equal to 2,400 feet and that are enclosed by contour lines that close on themselves.

Monroe County

Monroe County and Bibb County, Georgia make up the Macon, Georgia, 8-hour ozone nonattainment area. 69 FR 23857, 23894 (April 30, 2004). Monroe County is adjacent to the core Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) county of Bibb and has a large source of nitrogen oxides (NO_X) emissions from Georgia Power Company's Plant Scherer. Based on EPA's technical analysis in 2004, the portion of Monroe County that contains Plant Scherer was determined to be contributing to the 8-hour ozone violations recorded in Bibb County.

In its initial designation recommendation in July 2003, Georgia did not recommend any portion of Monroe County be included as part of the designated 8-hour ozone nonattainment area. In EPA's December 2003 response to the State's recommendation, EPA indicated that Monroe County should be included as part of the designated nonattainment area. Just prior to EPA's signature on the 8-hour ozone nonattainment designations on April 15, 2004, EPA's Office of Air Quality, Planning and Standards (OAQPS) requested that Georgia provide EPA with a boundary description for the Monroe County portion of the Macon, Georgia 8-hour ozone nonattainment area. In response, on April 13, 2004, the State of Georgia submitted a recommended boundary to OAQPS that included Georgia Power's Plant Scherer and that included the portion of the county that was contiguous to Bibb County. That recommendation included a road—U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87—as part of the recommended area to be designated nonattainment. The April 13, 2004 recommended boundary description read as follows:

- From the point where Bibb and Monroe Counties meet at the Ocmulgee River, follow the Ocmulgee River boundary north to 33 degrees, 05 minutes, due west to 83 degrees, 50 minutes, due south to the intersection with Georgia Hwy 18, east along Georgia Hwy 18 to U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87, south on U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 to the Monroe/Bibb County line, and east to the intersection with the Ocmulgee River.

Following EPA's signature on the 8-hour ozone designations rule on April 15, 2004, but just prior to EPA's announcement of its 8-hour ozone designations on April 30, 2004, the State of Georgia submitted a corrected boundary description for Monroe County (on April 29, 2004). The corrected boundary description was provided to EPA Region 4, rather than OAQPS and continued to be contiguous to Bibb County and continued to include Georgia Power's Plant Scherer. The correction, however, excluded U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87. The State's April 29, 2004 corrected boundary description for Monroe County read as follows:

- From the point where Bibb and Monroe Counties meet at U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 follow the Bibb/Monroe County line westward 150′ from the U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 centerline, proceed northward 150′ west of and parallel to the U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 centerline to 33 degrees, 04 minutes, 30 seconds; proceed westward to 83 degrees, 49 minutes, 45 seconds; proceed due south to 150′ north of the Georgia Hwy 18 centerline, proceed eastward 150′ north of and parallel to the Georgia Hwy 18 centerline to 1150′ west of the U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 centerline, proceed southward 1150′ west of and parallel to the U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 centerline to the Monroe/Bibb County line; then follow

the Monroe/Bibb County line to 150′ west of the U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 centerline.

EPA Region 4 reviewed this corrected boundary recommendation at the time it was submitted and agreed with the recommendation, finding that it continued to include Georgia Power's Plant Scherer and was consistent with EPA's 11-factor nonattainment boundary guidance. However, at the time EPA Region 4 received Georgia's corrected boundary description for Monroe County, it was unaware that Georgia had previously provided a different description to OAQPS. In addition, EPA Region 4 believed, erroneously, that Georgia had simultaneously provided its April 29, 2004 corrected boundary description to OAQPS. Yet, Georgia had not provided its boundary correction to OAQPS and as a result, no effort was made by either EPA Region 4 or OAQPS to correct the Monroe County boundary description prior to the June 15, 2004, effective date of designation.

EPA is taking action today to correct its error in failing to correct the boundary prior to the area's effective date of designation. Because the April 29, 2004 letter was submitted in sufficient time for EPA to have corrected the boundary prior to the effective date of designation and such correction was not made due to a breakdown in communication between two EPA offices, EPA is today correcting its error. The corrected boundary description will read as follows:

• From the point where Bibb and Monroe Counties meet at U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 follow the Bibb/Monroe County line westward 150′ from the U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 centerline, proceed northward 150′ west of and parallel to the U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 centerline to 33 degrees, 04 minutes, 30 seconds; proceed westward to 83 degrees, 49 minutes, 45 seconds; proceed due south to 150′ north of the Georgia Hwy 18 centerline, proceed eastward 150′ north of and parallel to the Georgia Hwy 18 centerline to 1150′ west of the U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 centerline, proceed southward 1150′ west of and parallel to the U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 centerline to the Monroe/Bibb County line; then follow the Monroe/Bibb County line to 150′ west of the U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 centerline.

EPA is making this correction pursuant to the authority of CAA section 110(k)(6). Section 110(k)(6) provides:

• ''Whenever the Administrator determines that the Administrator's action approving, disapproving, or promulgating any plan or plan revision (or part thereof), area designation, redesignation, classification, or reclassification was in error, the Administrator may in the same manner as the approval, disapproval, or promulgation, revise such action as appropriate without requiring any further submission from the State. Such determination and the basis thereof shall be provided to the State and public.''

As discussed above, the Administrator erroneously allowed the 8-hour ozone area designation for Monroe County, Georgia to become effective without reflecting Georgia's April 29, 2004 correction of its boundary recommendation. EPA's recent discovery of this error prompted today's correction.

Public Participation

EPA is clarifying the 8-hour ozone nonattainment boundary for Murray County, Georgia without notice and comment in accordance with CAA section 107(d)(2), which exempts the promulgation or announcement of a designation (including boundary determinations) from the notice and comment provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA).

In addition, EPA is correcting the 8-hour ozone nonattainment boundary for Monroe County, Georgia without notice and comment for several reasons. First, CAA section 110(k)(6) provides that corrections to the promulgation of area designations (including boundary corrections) may be accomplished by the Administrator ''in the same manner'' as the promulgation. EPA's April 30, 2004 final 8-hour ozone designations rule was published as a final rule without public notice and comment in accordance with CAA section 107(d)(2), which exempts the promulgation or announcement of a designation (including boundary determinations) from the notice and comment provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. Further, EPA's correction of the Monroe County, Georgia, 8-hour ozone nonattainment boundary falls under the ''good cause'' exemption in APA section 553(b)(3)(B). Section 553(b)(3)(B) provides that, upon finding ''good cause,'' agencies may dispense with public participation where public notice and comment procedures are impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest. Public notice and comment for EPA's correction of the 8-hour ozone nonattainment boundary for Monroe County, Georgia, is unnecessary because the correction makes no substantive difference to EPA's analysis of the designation status of the Macon, Georgia, 8-hour nonattainment area, as set out in EPA's April 30, 2004, final 8-hour ozone designations rule (69 FR 23858). In the April 30, 2004 rulemaking, EPA included, as part of the Macon, Georgia, 8-hour ozone nonattainment, the portion of Monroe County that contains Georgia Power's Plant Scherer because that portion was determined to be contributing to the 8-hour ozone violations recorded in Bibb County, Georgia. Today's correction of the boundary for Monroe County does not impact this prior technical analysis since the boundary continues to include Georgia Power's Plant Scherer and continues to be consistent with EPA's 11-factor ozone nonattainment boundary guidance. Finally, EPA can identify no particular reason why the public would be interested in being notified of this correction or in having the opportunity to comment on the correction prior to this action being finalized, since the corrected boundary for Monroe County continues to include Georgia Power's Plant Scherer and continues to be consistent with EPA's 11-factor ozone nonattainment boundary guidance.

Effective Date

EPA also finds that there is good cause under APA section 553(d)(3) for today's actions to become effective on the date of publication of this final rule. Section 553(d)(3) of the APA allows an effective date less than 30 days after publication ''as otherwise provided by the agency for good cause found and published with the rule.'' 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3). The purpose of the 30-day waiting period prescribed in APA section 553(d)(3) is to give affected parties a reasonable time to adjust their behavior and prepare before the final rule takes effect. Today's rule, however, does not create any new regulatory requirements such that affected parties would need time to prepare before the rule takes effect. Rather, today's rule merely corrects the 8-hour ozone nonattainment boundary for Monroe County, Georgia, to exclude a highway, and clarifies the 8-hour ozone nonattainment boundary for Murray County, Georgia, by adding a boundary description to 40 CFR part 81. For these reasons, EPA finds good cause under APA section 553(d)(3) for today's actions to become effective on the date of publication of this final rule.

Final Actions

EPA is taking two actions today. First, EPA is clarifying the exact location of the 8-hour ozone nonattainment boundary for Murray County by including the boundary that was

recommended by the State of Georgia and approved by EPA in the April 2004 ozone designations rulemaking, but that was not included in 40 CFR part 81. Second, pursuant to CAA section 110(k)(6), EPA is also correcting the 8-hour ozone nonattainment boundary for Monroe County to reflect Georgia's April 29, 2004 recommended boundary.

Statutory and Executive Order Reviews:

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), the Agency must determine whether the regulatory action is ''significant'' and, therefore, subject to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review and the requirements of the Executive Order. The Order defines ''significant regulatory action'' as one that is likely to result in a rule that may: (1) Have an annual effect on the economy of $100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or state, local, or tribal governments or communities; (2) create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency; (3) materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or (4) raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order. Pursuant to the terms of Executive Order 12866, it has been determined that this rule is not a ''significant regulatory action'' because none of the above factors applies. As such, this final rule was not formally submitted to OMB for review.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* This rule only clarifies and corrects the 8-hour nonattainment boundaries for Murray County and Monroe County, Georgia. This rule does not establish any new information collection burden apart from that required by law. Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations in 40 CFR are listed in 40 CFR part 9.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) generally requires an agency to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis of any rule subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements under the APA or any other statute unless the agency certifies the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions. For purposes of assessing the impacts of today's final rule on small entities, small entity is defined as: (1) A small business that is a small industrial entity as defined in the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) size standards. (See 13 CFR 121.); (2) a small governmental jurisdiction that is a government of a city, county, town, school district or special district with a population of less than 50,000; and (3) a small organization that is any not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field. This rule only clarifies and corrects the 8-hour nonattainment boundaries for Murray County and Monroe County, Georgia. The clarification and correction of these boundaries will not impose any requirements on small entities. After considering the economic impacts of today's final rule on small entities, I certify that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), Public Law 104–4, establishes requirements for Federal agencies to assess the effects of their regulatory actions on state, local, and tribal governments and the private sector. Under section 202 of the UMRA, EPA generally must prepare a written statement, including a cost-benefit analysis, for proposed and final rules with ''Federal mandates'' that may result in expenditures to state, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or to the private sector, of $100 million or more in any one year. Before promulgating an EPA rule for which a written statement is needed, section 205 of the UMRA generally requires EPA to identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives and adopt the least costly, most cost-effective or least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule. The provisions of section 205 do not apply when they are inconsistent with applicable law. Moreover, section 205 allows EPA to adopt an alternative other than the least costly, most cost-effective or least burdensome alternative if the Administrator publishes with the final rule an explanation of why that alternative was not adopted. Before EPA establishes any regulatory requirements that may significantly or uniquely affect small governments, including tribal governments, it must have developed under section 203 of the UMRA a small government agency plan. The plan must provide for notifying potentially affected small governments, enabling officials of affected small governments to have meaningful and timely input in the development of EPA regulatory proposals with significant Federal intergovernmental mandates, and informing, educating, and advising small governments on compliance with the regulatory requirements. Today's final rule does not include a Federal mandate within the meaning of UMRA that may result in expenditures of $100 million or more in any one year by either state, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate or to the private sector, and therefore, is not subject to the requirements of sections 202 and 205 of the UMRA. It does not create any additional requirements beyond those of the 8-hour NAAQS for ozone (62 FR 38894; July 18, 1997), and therefore, no UMRA analysis is needed. This rule only clarifies and corrects the 8-hour nonattainment boundaries for Murray County and Monroe County, Georgia. EPA believes that any new controls imposed as a result of this rule will not cost in the aggregate $100 million or more annually. Thus, this Federal rule will not impose mandates that will require expenditures of $100 million or more in the aggregate in any one year.

E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

Executive Order 13132, entitled ''Federalism'' (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure ''meaningful and timely input by state

and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications.'' ''Policies that have federalism implications'' is defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that have ''substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the national government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.'' This final rule does not have federalism implications. It will not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the national government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132. The Clean Air Act establishes the scheme whereby states take the lead in developing plans to meet the NAAQS. This rule will not modify the relationship of the states and EPA for purposes of developing programs to implement the NAAQS. Thus, Executive Order 13132 does not apply to this rule. Although Executive Order 13132 does not apply to this rule, EPA discussed the designation process and compact program with representatives of state and local air pollution control agencies, and tribal governments, as well as the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee, which is also composed of state and local representatives.

F. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

Executive Order 13175, entitled ''Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments'' (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure ''meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications.'' This final rule does not have ''tribal implications'' as specified in Executive Order 13175. This rule only clarifies and corrects the 8-hour ozone nonattainment boundaries for Murray County and Monroe County, Georgia. The Clean Air Act provides for states to develop plans to regulate emissions of air pollutants within their jurisdictions. The Tribal Authority Rule (TAR) gives tribes the opportunity to develop and implement Clean Air Act programs such as programs to attain and maintain the 8-hour ozone NAAQS, but it leaves to the discretion of the tribe whether to develop these programs and which programs, or appropriate elements of a program, they will adopt. This rule only clarifies and corrects the 8-hour ozone nonattainment boundaries for Murray County and Monroe County, Georgia, of which no tribal land is included. This final rule does not have tribal implications as defined by Executive Order 13175. It does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, since no tribe has implemented a Clean Air Act program to attain the 8-hour ozone NAAQS at this time. Furthermore, this rule does not affect the relationship or distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal government and Indian tribes. The Clean Air Act and the TAR establish the relationship of the Federal government and tribes in developing plans to attain the NAAQS, and this rule does nothing to modify that relationship. Because this rule does not have tribal implications, Executive Order 13175 does not apply. Although Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this rule, prior to designations action promulgated on April 15, 2004, EPA did outreach to tribal representatives regarding the designations and to inform them about the compact program and its impact on designations. EPA supports a national ''Tribal Designations and Implementation Work Group'' which provides an open forum for all tribes to voice concerns to EPA about the designation and implementation process for the NAAQS, including the 8-hour ozone standard. These discussions informed EPA about key tribal concerns regarding designations as the rule was under development.

G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health and

Safety Risks

Executive Order 13045: ''Protection of Children From Environmental Health and Safety Risks'' (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) applies to any rule that (1) is determined to be (economically significant'' as defined under Executive Order 12866, and (2) concerns an environmental health or safety risk that EPA has reason to believe may have disproportionate effect on children. If the regulatory action meets both criteria, the Agency must evaluate the environmental health or safety effects of the planned rule on children, and explain why the planned regulation is preferable to other potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives considered by the Agency. This final rule is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it is not economically significant as defined in E.O. 12866, and because the Agency does not have reason to believe the environmental health risks or safety risks addressed by this rule present a disproportionate risk to children. Nonetheless, we have evaluated the environmental health and safety effects of the 8-hour ozone NAAQS on children. The results of this risk assessment are contained in the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone, Final Rule (62 FR 38855–38896; specifically, 62 FR 38854, 62 FR 38860 and 62 FR 38865).

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This rule is not subject to Executive Order 13211, ''Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use,'' (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866. Information on the methodology and data regarding the assessment of potential energy impacts is found in Chapter 6 of U.S. EPA 2002, Cost, Emission Reduction, Energy, and Economic Impact Assessment of the Proposed Rule Establishing the Implementation Framework for the 8-Hour, 0.08 ppm Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard, prepared by the Innovative Strategies and Economics Group, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC April 24, 2003.

I. National Technology Transfer Advancement Act

Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA), Public Law No. 104–113, section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note) directs EPA to use voluntary consensus standards (VCS) in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (*e.g.*, materials specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, and business practices) that are developed or adopted by VCS bodies. The NTTAA directs EPA to provide Congress, through OMB, explanations when the Agency decides not to use available and applicable VCS. This rule does not involve technical standards. Therefore, EPA did not consider the use of any VCS.

J. Congressional Review Act

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General

of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This rule is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2). This rule will be effective October 13, 2006.

K. Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by *December 12, 2006*. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See CAA section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 81

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, National parks, Wilderness areas.

Dated: October 5, 2006.

Stephen L. Johnson,

Administrator.

■ 40 CFR part 81 is amended as follows:

PART 81—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 81 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

■ 2. In § 81.311 the table entitled (Georgia—Ozone (8-hour standard) is amended:

■ a. By adding footnote 3 to heading ''Macon, GA:'',

■ b. Under Macon, GA by revising entries for ''Monroe County (part)'' and ''Murray Co (Chattahoochee Nat Forest), GA:'' to read as follows:

§ 81.311 Georgia

* * * * *

GEORGIA—OZONE (8-HOUR STANDARD)

Designated area	Designation [a]		Category/classification	
	Date [1]	Type	Date [1]	Type
* * *	*	*	*	*
Macon, GA: [3]				
* * *	*	*	*	*
Monroe County (part)	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Subpart 1.
From the point where Bibb and Monroe Counties meet at U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 follow the Bibb/Monroe County line westward 150′ from the U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 centerline, proceed northward 150′ west of and parallel to the U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 centerline to 33 degrees, 04 minutes, 30 seconds; proceed westward to 83 degrees, 49 minutes, 45 seconds; proceed due south to 150′ north of the Georgia Hwy 18 centerline, proceed eastward 150′ north of and parallel to the Georgia Hwy 18 centerline to 1150′ west of the U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 centerline, proceed southward 1150′ west of and parallel to the U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 centerline to the Monroe/Bibb County line; then follow the Monroe/Bibb County line to 150′ west of the U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 centerline.				
* * *	*	*	*	*
Murray Co (Chattahoochee Nat Forest), GA:				
Murray County (part)	.....	Nonattainment	.....	Subpart 1.
The area enclosed to the east by Murray County's eastern border, to the north by latitude of 34.9004 degrees, to the west by longitude 84.7200 degrees, and to the south by 34.7040 degrees. All mountain peaks within the Chattahoochee National Forest area of Murray County that have an elevation greater than or equal to 2,400 feet and that are enclosed by contour lines that close on themselves.				
* * *	*	*	*	*

[a] Includes Indian Country located in each county or area, except as otherwise specified.

[1] This date is June 15, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

* * * * *

[3] The boundary change is effective October 13, 2006.

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[FR Doc. E6–17012 Filed 10–12–06; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

44 CFR Part 62

RIN 1660–AA41

National Flood Insurance Program; Appeal of Decisions Relating to Flood Insurance Claims

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule amends and finalizes the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) May 2006 interim rule establishing an appeals process for National Flood Insurance policyholders as required under section 205 of the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004.

DATES: This final rule is effective November 13, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James Shortley, Director of Claims, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–3418 (Phone), (202) 646–2818 (facsimile), or *James.Shortley@dhs.gov* (e-mail).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In the face of mounting flood losses and escalating costs of disaster relief to the taxpayers, the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) was established by Congress as part of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (the Act). Pub. L. 90–448, Title XII (Aug. 1, 1968), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4001, *et seq.* The intent of the NFIP is to reduce future flood damage through community floodplain management ordinances, and to make risk-based flood insurance generally available for property owners. FEMA was designated by Congress to be the administrator of the NFIP.

In 1983, FEMA partnered with the private insurance industry to expand the NFIP policy base. This partnership between FEMA and the private sector property insurance companies is termed the Write Your Own (WYO) Program.

The WYO Program is a cooperative undertaking between the insurance industry and FEMA. The WYO Program allows participating property and casualty insurance companies to issue and service the NFIP Standard Flood Insurance policies (SFIPs) in their own names. FEMA also uses the services of contractors to process NFIP policy information from the WYO Companies and the agents and to service SFIPs sold directly by FEMA. Contractors are sometimes employed by the WYO Companies to handle and adjust claims.

Section 205 of the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act (FIRA) of 2004 (Pub. L. 108–264 (June 30, 2004), 42 U.S.C. 4011) requires FEMA to establish by regulation a formal process for the appeal of decisions of flood insurance claims issued through the NFIP. On May 26, 2006, FEMA issued an interim rule establishing a formal appeals process and soliciting comments from the public. *See* 71 FR 30294. The process implemented under the interim rule codifies FEMA's existing NFIP appeals practice and enables policyholders to formally appeal the decisions of any insurance agent or adjuster, or insurance company, or any FEMA employee or contractor with respect to their SFIP claims, proofs of loss, and loss estimates.

Under the formal appeals process, FEMA will acknowledge receipt of a policyholder's appeal in writing and advise the policyholder if additional information is required in order to fully consider the appeal. FEMA will review the documentation submitted by the policyholder and conduct any necessary additional investigations. FEMA will then advise the policyholder and the appropriate flood insurance carrier of FEMA's decision regarding the appeal.

Discussion

The Act and the SFIP authorize an insured (or policyholder) who is dissatisfied with an insurer's decision to deny a claim, in whole, or part, to file a lawsuit in Federal district court for the disallowed portion of the claim, or invoke the appraisal provision of the SFIP (a procedure to resolve disputes regarding the actual value of covered losses). This rule provides a formal appeals process for resolving flood insurance disputes prior to commencement of litigation.

The appeals process outlined in this rule does not abolish or replace the right to file a lawsuit against the insurer pursuant to the Act (42 U.S.C. 4072), nor does it expand or change the one-year statute of limitation to file suit against the insurer for the disallowed portion of the insured's claim. To avoid potentially conflicting results and duplicative efforts, an insured who files suit against an insurer is prohibited from filing an appeal under this appeals process.

Similarly, this appeals process is not meant to provide an insured with multiple contractual or administrative, pre-litigation remedies. Accordingly, an insured who seeks to resolve issues regarding the actual cash value or, if applicable, replacement cost of damaged property, must elect to resolve this dispute through either the appraisal provision in the SFIP or this appeals process. An insured cannot seek remedy under both processes.

Finally, this rule does not amend or change the conditions necessary to recover under the SFIP. In the case of a flood loss to insured property, the insured must comply with the requirements set out in the SFIP; including, but not limited to, providing the insurer with prompt notice of the loss, submitting a valid proof of loss within 60 days after the loss, cooperating with the adjuster, separating damaged and undamaged property so that the insurer may examine it, and preparing an inventory of damaged personal property. *See* SFIP, 44 CFR Part 61, App. A(1), Part 61, App. A(2), Part 61, App. A(3).

This appeals process is available after the issuance of the insurer's final claim determination, which is the insurer's written denial, in whole or in part, of the insured's claim. Once the final claim determination is issued, an insured may appeal any action taken by the insurer, FEMA employee, FEMA contractor, insurance adjuster, or insurance agent. An insured must file an appeal within 60 days after receiving the insurer's final claim determination.

Response to Comments

The interim rule requested public comment. FEMA received two written and one oral comment. A summary of the comments received, together with FEMA's responses, is set forth below.

One commenter, U.S. Senator James Bunning, asked that FEMA provide additional information to the public during the appeals process, including stating the grounds for the initial denial of a claim and eventual resolution of any appeal; and identifying a point of contact for claimants so that they can speak with someone at FEMA directly. The Senator also recommended that FEMA provide a timeframe for issuance of a decision on an appeal, as well as what information and documentation should be included in any appeal filed.

FEMA agrees with these comments and has amended 44 CFR 62.20 accordingly. Specifically, FEMA agrees to provide the policyholder with a written acknowledgement of the receipt