California Air Resources Board

PUBLIC MEETING AGENDA

January 20-21, 2005

9:00 a.m./8:30 a.m.

Agenda Items to be heard;
05-1-1, 05-1-2, 05-1-3
05-1-4, 05-1-5, 05-1-6

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ELECTRONIC BOARD BOOK

California Environmental Protection Agency

Air Resources Board

LOCATION:
Air Resources Board
Byron Sher Auditorium, Second Floor
1001 I Street
Sacramento, California 95814

PUBLIC MEETING AGENDA

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January 20 - 21, 2005
9:00 a.m./8:30 a.m.

Agenda Item #

05-1-1 Report to the Board on a Health Update - Indoor Ozone Generators Sold as Air Purifiers

Some appliances sold as indoor air cleaners, indoor air purifiers, and personal air purifiers, purposely emit ozone, purportedly to clean the air. Manufacturers often falsely claim that these devices eliminate bacteria, mold, and chemical contaminants from the air, and that they help persons with asthma and allergies. Advertising and sales of such devices is increasing. Staff will report on a recent article on ozone generators, and discuss current activities and concerns regarding ozone generators currently marketed in California.

05-1-2 Board Meeting to Consider (11) Research Proposals:

1. *"Cardiovascular Health Effects of Fine and Ultrafine Particles During Freeway Travel," University of California, Los Angeles, Proposal No. 2574-246.*
2. *"Traffic-Related Air Pollution and Asthma in Economically Disadvantaged and High Traffic Density Neighborhoods in Los Angeles County, California," University of California, Los Angeles, Proposal No. 2561-246.*
3. *"Monitoring and Modeling of Ultrafine Particulates and Black Carbon at the Los Angeles International Airport," University of California, Los Angeles, Proposal No. 2562-246.*
4. *"Assessment of Out-of-State Heavy-Duty Truck Activity Trends in California," University of California, Davis, Proposal No. 2566-246.*
5. *"Development of an Improved Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Analysis Method for Architectural Coatings," California Polytechnic State University, Proposal No. 2568-246.*
6. *"Development of In-field Diesel PM Compliance Method for Stationary and Portable CI Engines," University of California, Riverside, Proposal No. 2569-246.*
7. *"Reducing Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) from Agricultural Soil Fumigation," University of California, Riverside, Proposal No. 2570-246.*
8. *"Characterization of Versatile Aerosol Concentration Enrichment System," University of California, Davis, Proposal No. 2571-246.*
9. *"How New Chemistry Findings Affect Our Understanding of the Weekend Effect - A Modeling Study," University of California, Irvine, Proposal No. 2572-246.*
10. *"Investigation of Atmospheric Ozone Impacts of Selected Pesticides," University of California, Riverside, Proposal No. 2573-246.*
11. *"Nighttime Chemistry: Observations of NO_3 and N_2O_5," University of California, Berkeley, Proposal No. 2560-246.*

05-1-3 Report to the Board on the Air Resources Board's Action Plan for 2005

Staff will highlight the Air Resources Board's high priority programs for 2005, including how those programs are linked to policy goals and what action items are planned for the year.

05-1-4 Public Meeting to Update the Board on the Carl Moyer Air Quality Standards Attainment Program

In 2004, new legislation established on-going, and significantly-increased, funding for the Carl Moyer Program. The legislation expanded the types of sources eligible for funding and allowed funding of projects to reduce particulate matter and reactive organic gases. Staff will present an update on the status of implementation, and provide a briefing on upcoming activities to implement the legislative changes.

05-1-5 Public Hearing to Consider 2004 Proposed Amendments to Area Designations

The Board will consider ARB staff's recommended amendments to the area designations for State standards. State law requires the Board to annually review designations and update them, as new information becomes available. The 2004 area designations are based on air quality data for the years 2001 through 2003.

05-1-6 Public Meeting to Update the Board on Pollution Transport Assessment

Staff will present an update on the assessment of ozone transport relationships in California, focusing on the work underway to develop 8-hour ozone State Implementation Plans in Northern California.

Closed Session – Litigation

The Board will hold a closed session as authorized by Government Code section 11126(e) to confer with, or receive advice from, its legal counsel regarding the following pending litigation:

Fresno Dodge, Inc. et al. v. California Air Resources Board, Fresno County Superior Court Case No. 04 CE CG 03498; and Central Valley Chrysler-Jeep, Inc. et al. v. Witherspoon, Untied States District Court Eastern District of California No. CIV-F-04-6663 REC LJO.

TO SUBMIT WRITTEN COMMENTS ON AN AGENDA ITEM IN ADVANCE OF THE MEETING:

CONTACT THE CLERK OF THE BOARD, 1001 I Street, 23rd Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 322-5594
FAX: (916) 322-3928
ARB Homepage: www.arb.ca.gov

To request special accommodation or language needs, please contact the following:

- TTY/TDD/Speech-to-Speech users may dial 7-1-1 for the California Relay Service.
- Assistance for Disability-related accommodations, please go to http://www.arb.ca.gov/html/ada/ada.htm or contact the Air Resources Board ADA Coordinator, at (916) 323-4916.
- Assistance in a language other than English, please go to http://www.arb.ca.gov/as/eeo/languageaccess.htm or contact the Air Resources Board Bilingual Coordinator, at (916) 324-5049.

OPEN SESSION TO PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE BOARD ON SUBJECT MATTERS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD.

Although no formal Board action may be taken, the Board is allowing an opportunity to interested members of the public to address the Board on items of interest that are within the Board's jurisdiction, but that do not specifically appear on the agenda. Each person will be allowed a maximum of five minutes to ensure that everyone has a chance to speak.

THOSE ITEMS ABOVE THAT ARE NOT COMPLETED ON JANUARY 20 WILL BE HEARD BEGINNING AT 8:30 A.M. ON JANUARY 21.

THE AGENDA ITEMS LISTED ABOVE MAY BE CONSIDERED IN A DIFFERENT ORDER AT THE BOARD MEETING.

SMOKING IS NOT PERMITTED AT MEETINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD

California Environmental Protection Agency

Air Resources Board

LOCATION:
Air Resources Board
Byron Sher Auditorium Second Floor
1001 I Street
Sacramento, California 95814

PUBLIC MEETING AGENDA

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January 20 - 21, 2005
9:00 a.m./8:30 a.m.

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05-1-1	**Report to the Board on a Health Update - Indoor Ozone Generators Sold as Air Purifiers**	---
05-1-2	**Board Meeting to Consider Research Proposals**	---
05-1-3	**Report to the Board on the Air Resources Board's Action Plan for 2005**	---
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TITLE 17. CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE AREA DESIGNATIONS FOR STATE AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

The Air Resources Board (the Board or ARB) will conduct a public hearing at the time and place noted below to consider adoption of amendments to the regulations designating areas of California as attainment, nonattainment, nonattainment-transitional, or unclassified for pollutants with State ambient air quality standards set forth in section 70200 of title 17, California Code of Regulations.

DATE: January 20, 2005

TIME: 9:00 a.m.

PLACE: California Environmental Protection Agency
Air Resources Board
1001 I Street
Byron Sher Auditorium, Second Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

This item will be considered at a two-day meeting of the Board, which will commence at 9:00 a.m., January 20, 2005, and may continue at 8:30 a.m., January 21, 2005. This item may not be considered until January 21, 2005. Please consult the agenda for the meeting, which will be available at least 10 days before January 20, 2005, to determine the day on which this item will be considered.

If you have a disability-related accommodation need, please go to *http://www.arb.ca.gov/html/ada/ada.htm* for assistance or contact the ADA Coordinator at (916) 323-4916. If you are a person who needs assistance in a language other than English, please contact the Bilingual Coordinator at (916) 324-5049. TTY/TDD/Speech-to-Speech users may dial 7-1-1 for the California Relay Service.

INFORMATIVE DIGEST OF PROPOSED ACTION AND POLICY STATEMENT OVERVIEW

Sections Affected: Proposed amendments to title 17, California Code of Regulations (CCR), sections 60201, 60202, 60205, and 60210.

Background: Pursuant to section 39606 of the Health and Safety Code (H&SC), the Board is charged with the responsibility of adopting standards of ambient air quality for each air basin in consideration of the public health, safety, and welfare. The Board has adopted State ambient air quality standards (State Standards) for ten pollutants, set forth in CCR, title 17, section 70200. The California Clean Air Act in H&SC section 39607(e)

requires the Board to establish designation criteria which provide the basis for designating areas of California as attainment, nonattainment, nonattainment-transitional, or unclassified with respect to the State standards. The Board originally adopted designation criteria in 1989 and has modified them several times since then, the last time in January 2004. The designation criteria are set forth in CCR, title 17, sections 70300 through 70306, and appendices 1 through 4, thereof. Based on these designation criteria, the California Clean Air Act in H&SC section 39608 further requires the ARB to establish and annually review area designations for State standards. During the annual review, ARB determines whether changes to the existing area designations are warranted, based on an evaluation of recent air quality data.

The ARB makes area designations for ten pollutants: ozone, suspended particulate matter (PM10), fine suspended particulate matter (PM2.5), carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, sulfates, lead, hydrogen sulfide, and visibility reducing particles. The area designations comprise CCR, title 17, sections 60200 through 60210. This year's review of the area designations is based on air quality data from 2001 through 2003. The proposed amendments include changes to several of the existing area designations for carbon monoxide, PM10, and PM2.5. These changes are summarized below:

Carbon Monoxide:

- Designate the Los Angeles County portion of the South Coast Air Basin as attainment. This area is currently designated as nonattainment-transitional. With this change, the entire South Coast Air Basin area will be attainment for the State carbon monoxide standards.

PM10:

- Designate Siskiyou County in the Northeast Plateau Air Basin as attainment. This area is currently designated as nonattainment.

PM2.5:

- Designate the Lake Tahoe Air Basin as attainment. This area is currently designated as unclassified.
- Designate the North Central Coast Air Basin as attainment. This area is currently designated as unclassified.

In addition to these changes, there is one change for ozone (summarized below) that occurs by operation of law under H&SC section 40925.5. Because this change occurs by operation of law, it does not require formal action by the Board. However, staff is proposing a change to the area designation regulations to reflect the automatic redesignation to nonattainment-transitional.

Ozone:

- Change the North Central Coast Air Basin designation for ozone specified in CCR, title 17, section 60201 from nonattainment to nonattainment-transitional. This redesignation occurred automatically by operation of law, and the staff proposes amending the area designation regulations to reflect this change.

COMPARABLE FEDERAL REGULATIONS

The proposed changes are amendments to existing State regulations. There are no comparable federal or local regulations.

AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTS AND AGENCY CONTACT PERSONS

The Board staff has prepared a Staff Report: Initial Statement of Reasons (ISOR) for the proposed regulatory action, which includes a summary of the economic and environmental impacts of the proposal. The Staff Report is entitled: "Initial Statement of Reasons for Proposed Rulemaking: 2004 Area Designations and Maps."

Copies of the ISOR and the full text of the proposed regulatory language, in underline and strike-out format to allow for comparison with the existing regulations, may be accessed on the ARB's web site listed below, or may be obtained from the Public Information Office, Air Resources Board, 1001 I Street, Visitors and Environmental Services Center, 1st Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814, (916) 322-2990 at least 45 days prior to the scheduled hearing, January 20, 2005.

Upon its completion, the Final Statement of Reasons (FSOR) will be available and copies may be requested from the agency contact persons in this notice, or may be accessed on the ARB's web site listed below.

Inquires concerning the substance of the proposed regulations may be directed to the designated agency contact persons: Marcella Nystrom, Staff Air Pollution Specialist, Air Quality Analysis Section, Planning and Technical Support Division, at (916) 323-8543 or via email at mnystrom@arb.ca.gov, or Gayle Sweigert, Manager, Air Quality Analysis Section, Planning and Technical Support Division, (916) 322-6923 or via email at gsweiger@arb.ca.gov.

Further, the agency representative and designated back-up contact persons to whom nonsubstantive inquiries concerning the proposed administrative action may be directed are Artavia Edwards, Manager, Board Administration & Regulatory Coordination Unit, (916) 322-6070, or Amy Whiting, Regulations Coordinator, (916) 322-6533. The Board has compiled a record for this rulemaking action, which includes all the information upon which the proposal is based. This material is available for inspection upon request to the contact persons.

This notice, the ISOR, and all subsequent regulatory documents, including the FSOR, when completed, are available on the ARB Internet site for this rulemaking at http://www.arb.ca.gov/regact/area05/area05.htm.

COSTS TO PUBLIC AGENCIES AND TO BUSINESSES AND PERSONS AFFECTED

The determinations of the Board's Executive Officer concerning the costs or savings necessarily incurred by public agencies and private persons and businesses in reasonable compliance with the proposed regulations are presented below.

The proposed amendments to the area designation regulations do not contain any requirements for action. Subsequent requirements for action may result after additional steps, such as plan preparation and approval, are taken. The area designations are simply labels that describe the healthfulness of the air quality in each area. Because these regulations by themselves contain no requirements for action, they have no direct economic impact, and the following general determinations are appropriate.

Pursuant to Government Code sections 11346.5(a)(5) and 11346.5(a)(6), the Executive Officer has determined that the proposed regulatory action will not create costs or savings to any state agency or in federal funding to the state, costs or mandate to any local agency or school district whether or not reimbursable by the state pursuant to part 7 (commencing with section 17500), division 4, title 2 of the Government Code, or other nondiscretionary savings to state or local agencies.

In developing this regulatory proposal, the ARB staff evaluated the potential economic impacts on representative private persons or businesses. The ARB is not aware of any cost impacts that a representative private person or business would necessarily incur in reasonable compliance with the proposed action.

The Executive Officer also has made an initial determination that the proposed regulatory action will not have a significant statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting businesses, including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states, or on representative private persons.

In accordance with Government Code section 11346.3, the Executive Officer has determined that the proposed regulatory action will not affect the creation or elimination of jobs within the State of California, the creation of new businesses or elimination of existing businesses within the State of California, or the expansion of businesses currently doing business within the State of California. A detailed assessment of the economic impacts of the proposed regulatory action can be found in the ISOR.

The Executive Officer has also determined, pursuant to title 1, CCR, section 4, that the proposed regulatory action will not affect small businesses because the proposed regulatory action does not contain any requirements for action.

Before taking final action on the proposed regulatory action, the Board must determine that no reasonable alternative considered by the Board or that has otherwise been identified and brought to the attention of the Board would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the action is proposed or would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed action.

SUBMITTAL OF COMMENTS

The public may present comments relating to this matter orally or in writing at the hearing, and in writing or by e-mail before the hearing. To be considered by the Board, written submissions not physically submitted at the hearing must be received no later than 12:00 noon, January 19, 2005, and addressed to the following:

Postal Mail is to be sent to:

Clerk of the Board
Air Resources Board
1001 I Street, 23rd Floor
Sacramento, California 95814

Electronic mail is to be sent to area05@listserv.arb.ca.gov and received at the ARB no later that 12:00 noon, January 19, 2005.

Facsimile transmissions are to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Board at (916) 322-3928 and received at the ARB no later than 12:00 noon, January 19, 2005.

The Board requests but does not require that 30 copies of any written statement be submitted and that all written statements be filed at least 10 days prior to the hearing so that ARB staff and Board Members have time to fully consider each comment. The Board encourages members of the public to bring to the attention of staff in advance of the hearing any suggestions for modification of the proposed regulatory action.

STATUTORY AUTHORITY AND REFERENCES

This regulatory action is proposed under that authority granted in Health and Safety Code (H&SC), sections 39600, 39601, 39608, and 40925.5. This action is proposed to implement, interpret, and make specific sections 39608, and 40925.5 of the H&SC.

HEARING PROCEDURES

The public hearing will be conducted in accordance with the California Administrative Procedure Act, title 2, division 3, part 1, chapter 3.5 (commencing with section 11340) of the Government Code.

Following the public hearing, the Board may adopt the regulatory language as originally proposed, or with non substantial or grammatical modifications. The Board may also

adopt the proposed regulatory language with other modifications if the text as modified is sufficiently related to the originally proposed text that the public was adequately placed on notice that the regulatory language as modified could result from the proposed regulatory action; in such event, the full regulatory text, with the modifications clearly indicated, will be made available to the public, for written comment, at least 15 days before it is adopted.

The public may request a copy of the modified regulatory text from the ARB's Public Information Office, Air Resources Board, 1001 I Street, Visitors and Environmental Services Center, 1st Floor, Sacramento, California 95814, (916) 322-2990.

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD

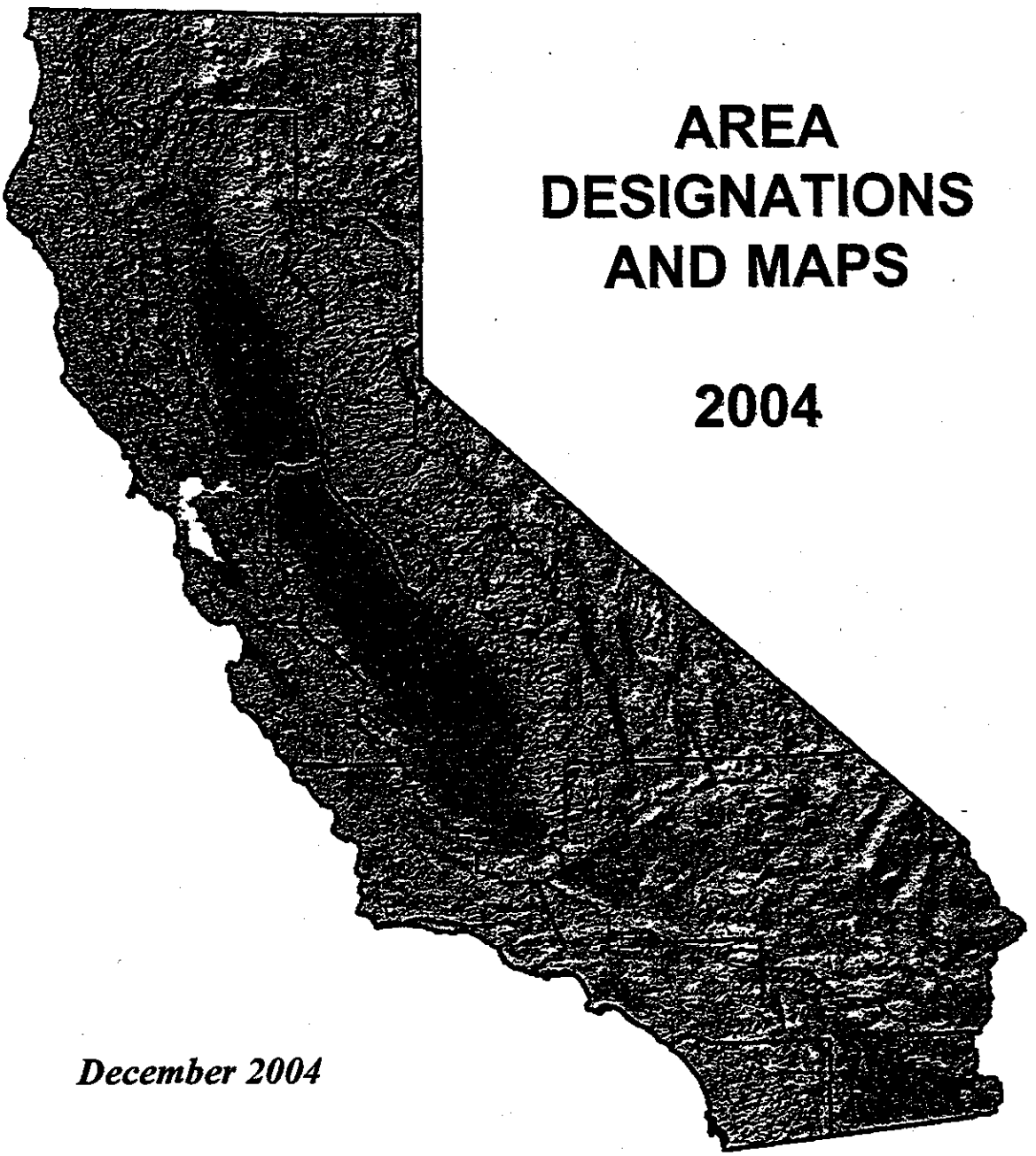
Catherine Witherspoon
Executive Officer

Date: November 23, 2004

The energy challenge facing California is real. Every Californian needs to take immediate action to reduce energy consumption. For a list of simple ways you can reduce demand and cut your energy costs see our Web site at www.arb.ca.gov.

California Environmental Protection Agency

Air Resources Board



AREA DESIGNATIONS AND MAPS

2004

December 2004

2004

Area Designations and Maps

STAFF REPORT:
Initial Statement of Reasons for Proposed Rulemaking

Release Date: December 3, 2004

California Environmental Protection Agency
Air Resources Board
Planning and Technical Support Division
P. O. Box 2815
Sacramento, California 95812

This document has been reviewed and approved by the staff of the California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board. Approval does not signify that the contents necessarily reflect the views and policies of the California Air Resources Board.

If you have special language needs, please contact Marcella Nystrom, document coordinator, at (916) 323-8543 or *mnystrom@arb.ca.gov*.
TTY/TDD/Speech-to-Speech users may dial 7-1-1 for the California Relay Service.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This document was prepared by the staff of the
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Air Resources Board (ARB or Board) has established health-based State ambient air quality standards (State standards) to identify outdoor pollutant levels considered safe for the public—including those individuals most sensitive to the effects of air pollution, such as children and the elderly. After State standards are established, State law requires ARB to designate each area as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassified for each State standard. The area designations, which are based on the most recent available data, indicate the healthfulness of the air quality throughout the State.

As required by State law, ARB established designation criteria to ensure that the area designations for State standards are made in a consistent manner (refer to Attachment A for the full text of the designation criteria). Based on these criteria and as required by State law, the Board originally adopted the area designation regulations in 1989. Under State law, the Board must review the area designations each year and make changes as necessary based on the most recent data. Currently, the Board makes area designations for the ten pollutants with State standards listed in Health and Safety Code (H&SC) section 70200: ozone, suspended particulate matter (PM10), fine suspended particulate matter (PM2.5), carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, lead, sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, and visibility reducing particles.

Proposed Changes to the Area Designation Regulations

Based on the 2001 through 2003 air quality data, ARB staff is proposing changes to the current area designation regulations for carbon monoxide, PM10, PM2.5, and ozone for several areas of California. The proposed changes are summarized in Table ES-1.

TABLE ES-1

PROPOSED AREA DESIGNATIONS FOR STATE STANDARDS

Pollutant	*Area / Air Basin*	*Current Designation**	*Proposed Designation**
CO	Los Angeles County (South Coast Air Basin)	NA-T	A
PM10	Siskiyou County (Northeast Plateau Air Basin)	N	A
PM2.5	Lake Tahoe Air Basin	U	A
	North Central Coast Air Basin	U	A
Ozone	North Central Coast Air Basin	N	NA-T**

* *Designation Categories:*
A = Attainment; N = Nonattainment; NA-T = Nonattainment-Transitional; U = Unclassified.
** The ozone Nonattainment-Transitional designation occurs by operation of law under H&SC section 40925.5.

Under State law, the area designation changes for carbon monoxide, PM10, and PM2.5 require formal action by the Board. In contrast, the ozone nonattainment-transitional designation for the North Central Coast Air Basin occurs by operation of law under the provisions of H&SC section 40925.5, and the ARB staff is proposing the Board confirm this change in the area designation regulations. The full text of these proposed regulatory changes can be found in Attachment B to this staff report.

Other Information in this Staff Report

As required by State law, this staff report also includes maps and tables identifying areas with at least one violation of a State standard or national ambient air quality standard (national standard). The maps and tables provided in Attachment C to this staff report fulfill the statutory requirement in H&SC section 40718 and reflect the proposed area designations for State standards that are summarized above. The maps and tables also reflect the area designations for national standards in effect at the time this staff report was published.

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CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background information on the differences between the State and national ambient air quality standards, the legal requirements for the State designation criteria and area designations, the implications of being designated for the various pollutants, and the public process used in developing the proposed amendments to the area designation regulations. The proposed changes to the area designations are described in Chapter III.

B. STATE AND NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

To protect public health, the Air Resources Board (ARB or Board) has adopted health-based ambient (outdoor) air quality standards. These standards define the maximum amount of an air pollutant that can be present in ambient air. Ambient air quality standards are established to protect even sensitive individuals in our communities. California law requires the ARB to set State ambient air quality standards (State standards) in consideration of public health, safety, and welfare. The Board has adopted State standards for ten pollutants: ozone, suspended particulate matter (PM10), fine suspended particulate matter (PM2.5), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, sulfates, lead, hydrogen sulfide, and visibility reducing particles.

In addition to the State standards, the Federal Clean Air Act requires the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to set national ambient air quality standards (national standards) for the nation. It also permits states to adopt additional or more health-protective standards. California's State standards for most pollutants are more protective of public health than national standards. In addition, California has established State standards for other pollutants that are not covered by national standards (for example, sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, and visibility reducing particles).

An ambient air quality standard is generally specified as a concentration averaged over a specific time period, such as one hour, eight hours, 24 hours, or one year. The different averaging times and concentrations are meant to protect against different exposure effects. Some ambient air quality standards are expressed as a concentration that is not to be exceeded. Others are expressed as a concentration that is not to be equaled or exceeded.

The national standards are further categorized as primary standards and secondary standards. The national primary standards are meant to protect public health. The national secondary standards are meant to protect the public welfare from any known

or anticipated adverse effects of the pollutant. The national standard area designation maps and tables in Attachment C to this staff report reflect the national primary standards. Attachment C also contains a table that lists the applicable pollutant levels, averaging times, and analytical measurement methods for both the State standards and the national standards.

The U.S. EPA promulgated new national ozone and PM2.5 standards in July 1997. In April 2004, the U.S. EPA made area designations for the new national 8-hour ozone standard. Therefore, maps and tables for the 8-hour standard are included in Attachment C. In contrast, although the U.S. EPA has issued area designations for the national PM2.5 standards, these designations were not yet effective at the time this staff report was published and therefore, are not included in Attachment C. However, three areas of California are proposed as nonattainment for the national PM2.5 standard. These areas are South Coast Air Basin, San Joaquin Valley Air Basin, and San Diego Air Basin. U.S. EPA expects to make the final area designations on December 17, 2004, and these area designations would then become effective in February 2005. Interested persons can contact U.S. EPA for the current status of the national PM2.5 area designations, or visit their web site at:

http://www.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/pm/pm25_index.html

C. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Health and Safety Code section 39607(e) requires the Board to establish criteria for designating areas as attainment or nonattainment for the State standards and to periodically review these criteria to ensure their continued relevance. The Board originally adopted the required designation criteria in June 1989. The Board subsequently amended the designation criteria in June 1990, May 1992, December 1992, November 1993, November 1995, September 1998, and most recently, in January 2004. The criteria describe the procedures that the Board must use in determining area designations for State standards and are summarized in Chapter II. The staff is not proposing any changes to the designation criteria at this time.

H&SC section 39608 requires the Board to use the designation criteria in designating areas of California as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassified for the State standards. H&SC section 39608 also requires the Board to conduct an annual review of the area designations and update them as new information becomes available. As warranted, the Board makes changes to the existing area designations, as well as making area designations for any new or revised State standards.

The area designations are made on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis, for all pollutants listed in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), title 17, section 70200. These pollutants are: ozone, suspended particulate matter (PM10), fine suspended particulate matter (PM2.5), carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, sulfates, lead, hydrogen sulfide, and visibility reducing particles.

In addition to the designation criteria and area designation requirements, H&SC section 40718 requires the Board to publish maps showing the areas with one or more measured violations of any State standard or national standard. The maps and summary tables provided in Attachment C of this staff report fulfill this requirement. The maps and tables for the State standards reflect the changes to the area designations as described in Chapter III of this staff report. The maps and tables for the national standards reflect the federal area designations, as promulgated by the U.S. EPA and in effect at the time this staff report was published. For additional information about the area designations for national standards, visit the U.S. EPA website at:

http://www.epa.gov/airprogm/oar/oaqps/greenbk

D. IMPLICATIONS OF THE STATE AREA DESIGNATIONS

The State designation criteria specify four designation categories: nonattainment, nonattainment-transitional, attainment, and unclassified. A nonattainment designation indicates a violation of the State standard. A nonattainment-transitional designation indicates improving air quality, with occasional violations or exceedances of the State standard. In contrast, an attainment designation indicates no violation of the State standard. Finally, an unclassified designation indicates either no or an incomplete set of air quality data. Although the area designations themselves are simply labels indicating the healthfulness of air quality and do not contain any requirements for action, there may be other legal requirements, based on an area's designation status, as described below.

1. Areas Designated as Nonattainment

An air pollution control district or air quality management district (district) that includes an area designated as nonattainment for a particular pollutant, experiences several consequences under the law. First, State law requires nonattainment districts to develop plans for attaining the State standards for ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide. The nonattainment districts must submit these attainment plans to the Board for approval (H&SC section 40911). Ozone nonattainment districts that are impacted by transport from upwind areas (in other words, ozone violations are caused by emissions transported from upwind areas located outside the district) are required to develop ozone attainment plans to mitigate those violations that occur in the absence of transport (in other words, ozone violations that are caused by locally generated emissions; H&SC sections 39610(b) and 40912). Violations caused by a combination of transported and locally generated emissions must be mitigated by both the upwind and downwind areas. Ozone violations caused by overwhelming transport must be mitigated by the responsible upwind district(s).

In addition to these requirements for nonattainment districts, recent legislation added specific requirements for PM10 and PM2.5 nonattainment areas. On October 8, 2003, Senate Bill 656 (Sher) was signed by the Governor. This new law requires the ARB to develop and adopt (by January 1, 2005) a list of the most readily available, feasible, and cost-effective control measures to reduce PM10, PM2.5, and their precursor emissions to make progress toward attaining the State and national PM2.5 and PM10 standards. The list of measures was developed in consultation with the districts, and approved by the ARB at the November 2004, Board meeting. The control measures on the list were based on rules, regulations, and programs in effect in California as of January 1, 2004. Emission source categories on the list include the following: 1) wood-burning fireplaces and heaters, 2) non-agricultural open burning, 3) fugitive dust, 4) stationary combustion sources, 5) composting and related operations, 6) storage, transfer, and dispensing operations, 7) leaks and releases, 8) product manufacturing, 9) coatings, 10) solvent cleaning and degreasing, 11) miscellaneous activities, 12) general rules to reduce directly emitted PM, and 13) programs to reduce PM emissions from mobile sources (transportation-related programs and incentive programs). By July 31, 2005, the districts must adopt implementation schedules for the most cost-effective subset of measures appropriate to the nature and severity of the PM problem in each area.

Finally, a district with an area designated as nonattainment for any of the remaining pollutants is not subject to any specific statutory planning requirements. However, such districts must adopt and enforce rules and regulations to expeditiously attain the State standards for these pollutants (H&SC sections 40001 and 40913). Furthermore, a nonattainment district has the option of developing and implementing an attainment plan or adopting regulations to control the emissions that contribute to these pollutants (H&SC section 40926).

The second consequence of a nonattainment designation is that the Board collects fees from large, nonvehicular sources located in the nonattainment area (H&SC section 39612; CCR, title 17, sections 90800.5 through 90804 and recently Board-approved sections 90805 through 90806). Only those sources authorized by district permit to emit 250 tons per year or more of any nonattainment pollutant or its precursors are subject to these permit fees. The fees are used to help defray the costs of State programs related to nonvehicular sources.

With certain exceptions, nonattainment districts are authorized to levy a fee of up to $6.00 on motor vehicles registered in the district for the implementation of the California Clean Air Act and incentive programs to reduce emissions (H&SC sections 44223 and 44225).

2. Areas Designated as Nonattainment-Transitional

Nonattainment-transitional is a subcategory of the nonattainment designation. Therefore, a district with a nonattainment area that is redesignated as nonattainment-transitional is still subject to the same requirements as a nonattainment

district, which were described in the preceeding section. However, in contrast to the nonattainment designation, a nonattainment-transitional designation may signal a change in how these requirements are implemented. For example, a district that currently is implementing an approved attainment plan may determine that some of the additional control measures contained in the attainment plan are not needed to reach attainment by the earliest practicable date. As a result, the nonattainment-transitional designation provides the district with a signal that it may be appropriate to review, and perhaps modify, its approved attainment plan. However, district actions in response to a nonattainment-transitional designation must be consistent with State and federal regulations and statutes.

H&SC section 40925.5 specifically allows a district with an area designated as nonattainment-transitional for ozone to shift some stationary source control measures from the rulemaking calendar to the contingency category if the district finds these control measures are no longer necessary to accomplish expeditious attainment of the State ozone standard. These actions do not apply to control measures required to mitigate the effects of pollutant transport. The Board may disapprove any action of the district within 90 days if the Board finds that the action will delay expeditious attainment of the State ozone standard.

3. Areas Designated as Attainment or Unclassified

State law does not impose any specific planning requirements upon districts with areas designated as attainment or unclassified. However, State law does require that the State standards not only be attained but also, maintained. State law requires the districts and the Board to make a coordinated effort to protect and enhance the ambient air quality (H&SC sections 39001 through 39003). As part of this effort, the districts must adopt rules and regulations sufficiently effective to achieve and maintain the State standards (H&SC sections 40001 and 41500).

E. PUBLIC PROCESS

The H&SC requires the Board to adopt criteria for designating areas with respect to the State standards. Furthermore, both the H&SC (section 39608) and the designation criteria (CCR, title 17, section 70306) require the Board to review the area designations annually and to redesignate areas as new information becomes available. In order to facilitate public comment during the designation review process, we requested public input in a number of ways.

After our initial review of the 2001 through 2003 air quality data, we noted potential changes to the existing area designations for carbon monoxide, PM10, and PM2.5, as well as a change for ozone that occurred by operation of law under the provisions of H&SC section 40925.5. After these preliminary reviews, we contacted the affected districts to discuss the results of the review. These discussions included the basis for

the designation change, additional information relevant to the designation change, and an opportunity for district input. Furthermore, we encouraged districts to submit any other information they would like considered. We also established a web-based subscriber notification process or listserve. For those who subscribe, the listserve provides automatic electronic updates related to area designation issues.

On September 29, 2004, we announced a public workshop scheduled for October 21, 2004. We notified subscribers to our listserve about the workshop, as well as subscribers to the Environmental Justice listserve. The workshop announcement included a discussion of the staff's proposed amendments to the area designations. The proposed changes to the area designations are based on the most recent three complete calendar years of air quality data: 2001 through 2003.

The proposed amendments described in this staff report incorporate comments received from the public. The Board is scheduled to consider these amendments at a public hearing in January 2005.

CHAPTER II

AREA DESIGNATION CRITERIA

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a summary of the existing designation criteria. The following sections describe the general provisions of the designation criteria, the area designation categories, the data requirements, the size of the designated areas, and the requirements for identifying highly irregular or infrequent events. The full text of the designation criteria is included as Attachment A to this staff report.

B. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE DESIGNATION CRITERIA

The designation criteria describe the procedures the Board must use in determining an area's designation status with respect to the State standards. In summary, the designation criteria specify:

- The requirements for each area designation category;
- The data the Board will use for making the area designations;
- How the Board will determine the size of a designated area; and
- The requirement for an annual review of the area designations by the Board's Executive Officer.

C. DESIGNATION CATEGORIES

In determining which designation category is appropriate for an area, it is essential to understand the difference between an *exceedance* and a *violation*. An exceedance is any concentration that is higher than the level of the State standard. In contrast, violations are a subset of the exceedances. A violation is any exceedance (concentration above the level of the State standard) that is not affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event, and therefore, cannot be excluded from the area designation process (refer to discussion in Section F, below).

The designation criteria specify four designation categories: nonattainment, nonattainment-transitional, attainment, and unclassified. The Board will designate an area as *nonattainment* for a pollutant if air quality data show that a State standard for the pollutant was violated at least once during the previous three calendar years. As explained above, exceedances that are affected by highly irregular or infrequent events are not considered violations of a State standard and are not used as a basis for designating an area as nonattainment.

The *nonattainment-transitional* designation is a subcategory of nonattainment. The Board will designate an area as nonattainment-transitional for a pollutant other than ozone if air quality data show that a State standard for that pollutant was violated two or fewer times at each of the sites in the area during the most recent calendar year. In addition, an evaluation of recent air quality trends and meteorological and emissions data must show that air quality in the area either has stabilized or has improved. Finally, each site in the area must be expected to reach attainment for the pollutant within three years.

The nonattainment-transitional subcategory can also apply for ozone. However, unlike the other pollutants, the ozone nonattainment-transitional requirements are specified in State law (H&SC section 40925.5), and the designation criteria set forth guidelines for evaluating whether an area satisfies the H&SC requirements. Furthermore, in contrast to the nonattainment-transitional designation for other pollutants, the ozone nonattainment-transitional designation occurs by operation of law. This means the ozone nonattainment-transitional designations occur automatically, without any formal Board action. Although the ozone nonattainment-transitional designation occurs automatically, the area designation regulations are not updated automatically. Therefore, the Board must take action to amend the regulations to reflect the ozone nonattainment-transitional designation.

H&SC section 40925.5 specifies that the ozone nonattainment-transitional designation is based on exceedances, not violations. As a result, all measurements above the level of the State ozone standard are considered and none are excluded. Specifically, a nonattainment district (or the portion of a district within an air basin) is designated as nonattainment-transitional for ozone if air quality data show three or fewer exceedances of the State standard at each site in the area during the most recent calendar year. Because the ozone nonattainment-transitional designation is based on a single year of data, it can be unstable due to year-to-year changes in meteorology. To provide more stability, the designation criteria allow for a review of data collected during the current calendar year. If data for the current year show more than three exceedances at any monitoring location in the area, thereby ensuring the area would not qualify as nonattainment-transitional during the next annual review, the area remains designated as nonattainment in the area designation regulations. This approach prevents districts from going in and out of nonattainment-transitional from one year to the next.

In contrast to nonattainment and nonattainment-transitional, the Board will designate an area as *attainment* for a pollutant if data show the State standard for that pollutant was not violated during the previous three calendar years. As described earlier, exceedances affected by highly irregular or infrequent events are not considered violations, and therefore, are not considered in designating areas as attainment. As a result, an area can have measured concentrations that are higher than the level of the State standard and still be designated as attainment. Finally, the Board will designate an area as *unclassified* for a pollutant if the available data do not support a designation of nonattainment or attainment.

D. DATA REQUIREMENTS

To the extent possible, the Board makes area designations for each pollutant based on the most recent ambient air quality data. The air quality data must be *data for record*, which are those air quality data that satisfy specific siting and quality assurance procedures established by the U.S. EPA and adopted by the Board. Generally, data for record are those data collected by or under the direction of the Board or the districts. Air quality data from other sources may also qualify as data for record, as long as the same requirements are met. For area designation purposes, air quality measurements and statistics are rounded to the precision of the State standard before being compared with the State standard. The rounding convention is summarized in Attachment D to this staff report.

When adequate and recent air quality data are not available, the Board may use other types of information to determine an appropriate area designation. These other types of information may include historical air quality data, emissions data, meteorological data, topographical data, and data relating to the characteristics of population or emissions.

E. SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREA

The size of the area designated for a pollutant may vary depending on the nature of the pollutant, the location of contributing emission sources, meteorology, and topographic features. Normally, an air basin is the area designated for pollutants with a regional impact: ozone, PM10, PM2.5, nitrogen dioxide, sulfates, and visibility reducing particles. A county (or the portion of a county located within an air basin) is normally the area designated for pollutants with a more localized impact: carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, lead, and hydrogen sulfide. In both cases, however, the Board may designate a smaller area if the Board finds that the smaller area has distinctly different air quality. This finding is based on a review of the air quality data, meteorology, topography, and the distribution of population and emissions. In designating a smaller area as nonattainment, the sources with emissions that contribute to a violation must be included within the designated area. In defining a smaller designation area, the Board uses political boundary lines whenever possible.

F. HIGHLY IRREGULAR OR INFREQUENT EVENTS

While area designations for State standards are based on ambient air quality data, the designation criteria provide for excluding certain high values. In particular, the designation criteria provide for excluding exceedances affected by *highly irregular or infrequent events* because it is not reasonable to mitigate these exceedances through the regulatory process. Appendix 2 to the designation criteria (refer to Attachment A of this staff report) defines three types of highly irregular or infrequent events:

- Extreme concentration events;
- Exceptional events; and
- Unusual concentration events.

An *extreme concentration event* is identified by a statistical procedure that calculates the concentration that is expected to be exceeded once per year, on average. This value is also referred to as the Expected Peak Day Concentration (EPDC), the peak indicator value, and the California design value. Adverse meteorology is one potential cause of an extreme concentration event. However, a specific, identifiable cause is not necessary for an exceedance to be identified as an extreme concentration.

In practice, a pollutant-specific EPDC is calculated for each monitoring site using air quality data measured at the site during the most recent three calendar years. The EPDC value is rounded to the precision of the State standard and then compared with the air quality measurements from the same site, which are also rounded to the precision of the State standard. Air quality measurements that exceed the State standard and are higher than the rounded EPDC value, are excluded from the area designation process. These exceedances are not considered violations of the State standard. However, air quality measurements that exceed the State standard and are equal to or lower than the rounded EPDC value are not excluded from the area designation process. These values are considered violations of the State standard.

In contrast to an extreme concentration event, an *exceptional event* is an exceedance of a State standard that is caused by a specific, identifiable event that is beyond reasonable regulatory control. An exceptional event may be caused by an act of nature (for example, a forest fire or a severe windstorm) or it may be of human origin (for example, a chemical spill or industrial accident).

Finally, an *unusual concentration event* is an unexpected or atypical exceedance of a State standard that cannot be identified as an extreme concentration event or an exceptional event. Unusual concentration events are identified only for areas already designated as attainment or unclassified at the time of the exceedance. In identifying such events, the Executive Officer must make specific findings based on relevant information. Generally, unusual concentration events are identified in areas with limited air quality data, and therefore, uncertainty as to what level of concentrations are expected to occur.

The unusual concentration event allows a wait-and-see approach in making nonattainment designations. However, there is a time limit. An area may retain its attainment or unclassified designation based on the exclusion of one or more exceedances affected by an unusual concentration event for up to three consecutive years. If an exceedance occurs during the fourth year, the area is redesignated as nonattainment, unless the exceedance can be excluded as an extreme concentration event or an exceptional event. The idea behind this time limit is that within three years, the air quality data record should be complete enough to determine whether the area is attainment or nonattainment.

CHAPTER III

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE AREA DESIGNATIONS

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the area designation process and the proposed changes to the area designation regulations. As required by H&SC section 39608, the Board updates the area designations each year, based on a review of the most recent air quality data. This year's review is based on air quality data collected during the calendar years 2001 through 2003. The Board's update of the area designations includes changes warranted to existing area designations. These proposed changes amend the existing CCR, title 17, sections 60201, 60202, 60205, and 60210. Furthermore, the proposed amendments must be adopted by the Board and approved by the Office of Administrative Law before they become effective.

Based on data collected during 2001 through 2003, the staff is proposing changes to the area designations for four pollutants, as summarized below. Changes in area designation status are appropriate for CO, PM10, PM2.5, and ozone. No changes are proposed for the remaining six pollutants: nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, lead, sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, and visibility reducing particles.

- *Proposed Changes to Carbon Monoxide Area Designations (section 60202):*
  - *Redesignate South Coast Air Basin portion of Los Angeles County as Attainment.*

- *Proposed Changes to PM10 Area Designations (section 60205):*
  - *Redesignate Siskiyou County in the Northeast Plateau Air Basin as Attainment.*

- *Proposed Changes to PM2.5 Area Designations (section 60210):*
  - *Redesignate Lake Tahoe Air Basin as Attainment.*
  - *Redesignate North Central Coast Air Basin as Attainment.*

- *Proposed Changes to Ozone Area Designations (section 60201):*
  - *Change the designation for the North Central Coast Air Basin from Nonattainment to Nonattainment-Transitional to reflect the change that occurred by operation of law.*

B. DESIGNATION PROCESS

The area designations are based on air quality data for record as defined in section 70301 of the designation criteria (for reference, the full text of the designation criteria is contained in Attachment A to this staff report). Data for record must meet established siting and quality assurance procedures. Generally, data for record are those data collected by the Board or the districts. However, data from other sources may also be considered, as long as they satisfy the established procedures.

The process used to designate an area with respect to a State standard is generally the same for each of the ten pollutants:

- Gather data for the three-year period for each site in the area.
- Evaluate data representativeness and data completeness for each site.
- Identify and exclude exceedances affected by highly irregular or infrequent events.
- Tabulate the number of exceedances and violations by site.
- Determine the designation value for each site in the area.
- Determine the designation value for the area.
- Determine the appropriate area designation category.

Determining the designation value is the most critical part of the designation process because the designation value determines, in large part, the area designation. More detail about the designation value and how it is determined, is given in the following section.

C. DESIGNATION VALUE

The designation value is the measured concentration that is used to determine the designation status of a given area. In practice, the designation value is the highest measured concentration that remains after excluding measurements identified as affected by highly irregular or infrequent events. A designation value is determined for each pollutant, for each monitoring site in an area. The highest designation value for any site in the area becomes the designation value for the area.

Under Appendix 2 to the designation criteria, there are three types of highly irregular or infrequent events: extreme concentration events, exceptional events, and unusual concentration events. Each of these types of events is described more fully in Chapter II. The extreme concentration event is the most frequently used method for excluding values from the designation process. Using a statistical process, the ARB staff computes a site-specific and pollutant-specific value representing the concentration expected to be exceeded once per year, on average, based on the distribution of data for the site. The resulting value, referred to as the Expected Peak Day Concentration (EPDC) or peak indicator, is rounded to the precision of the State

standard before being used. The measured or averaged (for example, 8-hour averages) pollutant concentrations are rounded and compared with the rounded EPDC. Any rounded concentrations that are higher than the rounded EPDC are excluded as extreme concentration events. The highest remaining concentration then becomes the designation value for the site, unless it is excluded as an exceptional event or unusual concentration event.

For example, consider a site with an EPDC for ozone of 0.096 parts per million (ppm), and four high measured concentrations of 0.121 ppm, 0.119 ppm, 0.112 ppm, and 0.099 ppm during the prior three years. The ozone EPDC is rounded to 0.10 ppm (2 decimal places, which is the precision of the State ozone standard; refer to Attachment D to this staff report for a more detailed discussion of the rounding convention used in area designations). The four ozone measurements are also rounded to two digits, thus becoming 0.12 ppm, 0.11 ppm, 0.11 ppm, and 0.10 ppm, respectively. The 0.12 ppm measurement and the two 0.11 ppm measurements are higher than the rounded EPDC. Therefore, these three measurements are excluded from the area designation process. The next highest rounded measurement, 0.10 ppm, is equal to or lower than the rounded EPDC, so it is not excluded. Since 0.10 ppm is the highest measured value not excluded, it becomes the ozone designation value for the site. Within a designated area, the highest designation value for any site in the area becomes the designation value for the area.

When there are less than three complete years of air quality data for a site, the EPDC may not be valid for area designation purposes. If the EPDC is not valid, no measurements are excluded as extreme concentration events. In this case, the designation value for a site is simply the highest measured concentration during the specified three-year period, after excluding measurements affected by exceptional events or unusual concentration events.

D. CARBON MONOXIDE

There are three State carbon monoxide (CO) standards: a 1-hour standard of 20 ppm, an 8-hour standard of 6.0 ppm that applies only in the Lake Tahoe Air Basin (LTAB), and an 8-hour standard of 9.0 ppm that applies in all other areas of the State. The 8-hour LTAB standard is not to be exceeded while the remaining two CO standards are not to be equaled or exceeded.

1. Los Angeles County (South Coast Air Basin Portion)

The southwestern two-thirds of Los Angeles County is located in the South Coast Air Basin (SoCAB). Currently, this area is designated as nonattainment-transitional for the State CO standards. The remaining portions of the SoCAB are designated as attainment. Based on data collected during 2001 through 2003, the Los Angeles County portion of the SoCAB qualifies for redesignation as attainment.

The 1-hour State CO standard has not been exceeded anywhere in the SoCAB since 1996. During 2001 through 2003, the maximum 1-hour concentration in the SoCAB was 15.8 ppm, which is below the level of the State 1-hour standard. This concentration was measured at the Lynwood monitoring site in Los Angeles County. Historically, the Lynwood site has shown the highest CO concentrations in the SoCAB.

During 2001 through 2003, the 8-hour CO standard was exceeded only once in the SoCAB, at the Lynwood site. All other 8-hour averages during the 2001 through 2003 time period were below the level of the applicable State 8-hour standard. Over the last two decades, the Lynwood site has shown substantial reductions in CO concentrations. For example, the maximum 8-hour concentration during 1985 was 27.7 ppm, compared with a maximum of 10.1 ppm during the 2001 through 2003 time period.

The CO data collected at the Lynwood site during 2001 through 2003 are both representative and complete, as required under the criteria for an attainment designation. Furthermore, the rounded 8-hour EPDC value of 8.7 ppm is valid. Because the measured exceedance of 10.1 ppm is higher than the rounded EPDC, this exceedance is excluded from the designation process as an extreme concentration. The designation value is then the next highest measured concentration, which is 8.5 ppm.

Because the designation value of 8.5 ppm is below the level of the State 8-hour CO standard, the Los Angeles County portion of the SoCAB qualifies as attainment for the State CO standards. Therefore, the ARB staff proposes that the Board redesignate the Los Angeles County portion of the South Coast Air Basin as attainment for the State CO standards. With this change, the entire South Coast Air Basin will be attainment.

E. SUSPENDED PARTICULATE MATTER (PM10)

There are two State PM10 standards: a 24-hour standard of 50 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) and an annual standard of 20 $\mu g/m^3$, calculated as an annual arithmetic mean. These concentrations are not to be exceeded. Based on a review of 2001 through 2003 air quality data, one area qualifies for redesignation as attainment.

1. Siskiyou County (Northeast Plateau Air Basin)

The Northeast Plateau Air Basin (NEPAB) comprises Siskiyou, Modoc, and Lassen counties, and the entire air basin is currently designated as nonattainment for the State PM10 standards. There are three active monitoring sites located within the NEPAB, and all three are in Siskiyou County. In addition, there are some PM10 data collected during 2001 for one site in Lassen County and one site in Modoc County. Although the entire NEPAB is currently designated as a single nonattainment area for PM10, ARB staff conducted an analysis and concluded that the Siskiyou County portion of the air basin is unique and should be separated into a distinct PM10 attainment area.

The terrain of the NEPAB is dominated by the crest of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, rising to 12,000 feet and extending from the southeast to the northwest through Siskiyou County. The two PM10 monitoring sites located in western Siskiyou County, Yreka-Foothill Drive and Mount Shasta-North Old Stage Road, are separated from the rest of the NEPAB by the Sierra Nevada Mountains. This tends to keep emissions from these two urban areas from impacting the other sites in the NEPAB. The third site in Siskiyou County is Lava Beds National Monument, a background rural site on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada range. Because of its remote location, emissions from other areas in the NEPAB do not have any significant impact on the Lava Beds site, even though the two urban sites of Susanville in Lassen County and Alturas in Modoc County are also located east of the Sierra Nevada range and to the south of Lava Beds National Monument.

In general, surface winds in the NEPAB blow from the north when there is high pressure aloft over the Plateau, and from the southwest when an upper-air trough approaches from Oregon. Winds at the two western Siskiyou sites tend to come off the Cascades, moving toward the east and south. The eastern NEPAB sites are more subject to a "sloshing" effect, where these downslope winds reverse and move back toward the west, allowing pollutants to accumulate at the Modoc and Lassen county sites, something not seen as strongly at the Yreka and Mount Shasta sites in Siskiyou County.

Based on an analysis of air quality, topography, meteorology, and the distribution of emissions, ARB staff proposes the Board separate Siskiyou County from the remainder of the NEPAB. PM10 data for all three Siskiyou County sites are representative and complete for 2001 through 2003 and show attainment of the State PM10 standards (both the 24-hour and the annual average standard). During the 2001 through 2003 time period, the Yreka-Foothill Drive site showed the highest concentrations with a maximum 24-hour PM10 concentration of 48 $\mu g/m^3$ and a maximum annual average concentration of 18 $\mu g/m^3$. In addition to separating Siskiyou County from the remainder of the NEPAB, the staff proposes the Board redesignate Siskiyou County as attainment for the State PM10 standards.

In contrast, the staff does not propose any change in the current nonattainment designation for the Lassen and Modoc county portions of the NEPAB. Sites in these counties do not have valid data for the 2001 through 2003 time period. Furthermore, in past years, data for these sites have been consistently higher than data measured at the Siskiyou County sites. Therefore, these two counties would retain their nonattainment designation for the State PM10 standards.

F. FINE SUSPENDED PARTICULATE MATTER (PM2.5)

There is one State PM2.5 standard: an annual average of 12 $\mu g/m^3$, calculated as an annual arithmetic mean. This concentration is not to be exceeded. Based on data collected during 2001 through 2003, two areas qualify for redesignation as attainment.

1. Lake Tahoe Air Basin

The Lake Tahoe Air Basin (LTAB) is located in the Sierra Nevada mountain range at an elevation of approximately 6,000 feet. The area occupies a basin on the border between California and Nevada and is currently designated as unclassified for the State PM2.5 standard.

There are three PM2.5 monitoring sites in the LTAB, located at Echo Summit, South Lake Tahoe-Sandy Way, and Tahoe City-Lake Forest. The South Lake Tahoe-Sandy Way monitoring site represents the high PM2.5 site in the LTAB. Although PM2.5 data were collected at this site during all three years (2001, 2002, and 2003), the annual average concentrations are representative only for 2001 (annual average concentration of 8 $\mu g/m^3$) and 2003 (annual average concentration of 7 $\mu g/m^3$).

Under Appendix 2 to the designation criteria (refer to Attachment A of this staff report), an area can be designated as attainment based on two years of representative data. These two years of data are considered complete if the maximum concentrations during both years were less than 75 percent of the State standard. In this case, the State annual PM2.5 standard is 12 $\mu g/m^3$ and 75 percent of this standard level is 9 $\mu g/m^3$. Because the 2001 and 2003 annual averages for the South Lake Tahoe-Sandy Way site are below 9 $\mu g/m^3$, the LTAB qualifies as attainment for PM2.5 based on these two years of data. Therefore, the staff proposes the Board redesignate the LTAB as attainment for the State PM2.5 standard.

2. North Central Coast Air Basin

The North Central Coast Air Basin (NCCAB) comprises Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz counties. There are two PM2.5 monitoring sites located in the NCCAB at Salinas-High School in Monterey County and at Santa Cruz-Soquel Avenue in Santa Cruz County. The entire air basin is currently designated as unclassified for the State PM2.5 standard.

Both NCCAB monitoring sites have representative annual averages for two of the three years during 2001 through 2003. The available data show annual averages of 9 $\mu g/m^3$ (for 2002) and 7 $\mu g/m^3$ (for 2003) at the Salinas-High School site and annual averages of 9 $\mu g/m^3$ (for both 2001 and 2002) at the Santa Cruz-Soquel Avenue site. Because only two years of data at each site are representative, and the annual averages are not less than 75 percent of the State PM2.5 standard, the data are not complete under the designation criteria.

While a representative annual average is not available for the third year, the PM2.5 monitoring data are missing only 2 measurements at each site. Because the data at both sites are so close to being representative and the available annual averages are well below the level of the State PM2.5 standard, the staff completed a conservative analysis to estimate the annual averages during the missing years, as described below.

The 2003 PM2.5 data available for the Santa Cruz-Soquel Avenue site are missing two measurements during March. Under the designation criteria (refer to Appendix 1 of the designation criteria in Attachment A of this staff report), a month is not considered representative if more than 25 percent of the potential samples are missing. Because PM2.5 sampling occurs only once every six days, a month with two or more missing samples does not meet the representativeness criteria. Therefore, with two missing measurements, the month of March 2003 is not representative. Because the month is not representative, the resulting quarterly average and annual average also are not representative and cannot be used for designation purposes. The staff completed a conservative analysis to determine what the annual PM2.5 concentration would have been if there were no missing data at the Santa Cruz-Soquel Avenue site during March 2003. Although the PM2.5 measurements are missing, there are PM10 measurements available for the missing days. The staff substituted these two PM10 measurements for the two missing PM2.5 measurements and calculated a 2003 annual average. The annual average using the PM10 measurements should be higher than what actually occurred, since PM10 includes not only the fine PM2.5 size fraction but also the size fraction of particles between PM2.5 and PM10. The resulting 2003 annual average using the PM10 measurements is 8 $\mu g/m^3$, which does not exceed the State PM2.5 standard.

The staff used a different approach in estimating a conservative annual average PM2.5 concentration for the Salinas-High School site. In this case, two measurements were missing during July 2001, and no corresponding PM10 measurements were available. The staff reviewed all the PM10 data measured in the vicinity of the Salinas-High School site during the past ten years. The highest 24-hour PM10 concentration ever measured was 90 $\mu g/m^3$ at Moss Landing during March 2003. Furthermore, this concentration (90 $\mu g/m^3$) is approximately triple the highest 24-hour PM2.5 concentration ever measured at the Salinas-High School site. The staff substituted the 90 $\mu g/m^3$ PM10 value for the two missing PM2.5 measurements and estimated an annual average PM2.5 concentration of 11 $\mu g/m^3$ for the Salinas-High School site. Again, this estimated value is below the level of the State PM2.5 standard.

Based on the available PM2.5 data and the conservative estimates for the years with missing data, the staff concludes that the State PM2.5 standard is not violated in the North Central Coast Air Basin. Therefore, the staff recommends the Board redesignate the NCCAB as attainment for the State PM2.5 standard.

G. OZONE

The State standard for ozone is a one-hour average concentration of 0.09 ppm, not to be exceeded. Based on recent air quality data, one area has met the requirements for the ozone nonattainment-transitional designation.

Nonattainment-transitional is a subcategory of nonattainment. Under H&SC section 40925.5(a), the ozone nonattainment-transitional designation is made by operation of law. Specifically, the entire nonattainment district (or entire portion of a district within an air basin) is designated as nonattainment-transitional if air quality data show that the State ozone standard was exceeded three or fewer times at each of the sites in the area during the most recent calendar year. In determining the ozone nonattainment-transitional designation, all exceedances are counted, regardless of whether the exceedance was affected by a highly irregular of infrequent event.

Although the nonattainment-transitional designations for ozone are made by operation of law, section 70303.5 of the designation criteria sets forth guidelines for the Board to use in evaluating whether an area satisfies the requirements of H&SC section 40925.5(a). Because the nonattainment-transitional designation is based on data from only one year, it can be unstable due to year-to-year changes in meteorology. To provide more stability, the guidelines in the designation criteria allow for a review of data collected during the current calendar year. If data for the current year show more than three exceedances at any monitoring location in the area, thereby ensuring that the area would not qualify as nonattainment-transitional during the next annual review, the area remains designated as nonattainment in the area designation regulations.

1. North Central Coast Air Basin

The North Central Coast Air Basin (NCCAB) is comprised of Monterey County, San Benito County, and Santa Cruz County. This three-county area comprises the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, and is currently designated as nonattainment for the State ozone standard.

During 2003, two State ozone exceedances were measured at the Pinnacles National Monument site in San Benito County (0.11 ppm and 0.10 ppm). In addition, one exceedance was measured at the Scotts Valley-Scotts Valley Drive site in Santa Cruz County (0.10 ppm). The 2003 ozone data for both these sites are representative and complete, as required for a nonattainment-transitional designation. A review of available 2004 ozone data for the NCCAB show no exceedances of the State ozone standard at any site in the NCCAB through July. Based on these data, the NCCAB qualifies as nonattainment-transitional for ozone, and the staff recommends the Board reflect this designation change in the area designation regulations.

H. AREAS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR REDESIGNATION

Sometimes, air quality data for an area will appear to signal a change in area designation, but further evaluation indicates that a change is not warranted. This year, two areas fall into this category, and the rationale for not changing their area designation status is described below.

1. Glenn County for Ozone

Glenn County is located in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB) and is currently designated as nonattainment-transitional for the State ozone standard. Most of the remaining portions of the SVAB are currently designated as nonattainment, with the exception of Colusa County, which is currently designated as nonattainment-transitional.

During 2001 through 2003, ozone data were collected at the Willows-East Laurel Street site in Glenn County. This site represents an area of high concentrations, and the data collected are both representative and complete for all three years. During the three-year period, the highest measured ozone concentration was 0.09 ppm. This is also the designation value for Glenn County, and it does not exceed the State ozone standard.

Based on the measured ozone data, it would appear that Glenn County qualifies for redesignation as attainment. However, the designation criteria require that when an area smaller than an air basin is designated for ozone, the area be unique in terms of air quality. Specifically, the designation criteria require that the smaller area have distinctly different air quality, deriving from sources and conditions not affecting the entire air basin. The ARB staff must base this finding on air quality data, meteorology, topography, or the distribution of population and emissions.

Glenn County comprises a mostly rural area, with sparse population and few emission sources. However, the County is part of the larger Sacramento Valley area. There are few barriers to the movement of air parcels in this part of the Valley, and the various counties are more similar in terms of air quality than they are unique. In addition, the Interstate 5 corridor transects the Valley, further tying the areas together.

Based on these factors, the ARB staff does not find that Glenn County has air quality unique from other areas of the SVAB and does not propose that Glenn County be redesignated as attainment for the State ozone standard. Since the County did not have any exceedances of the State standard during 2003, the ARB staff proposes the area retain its current nonattainment-transitional designation.

2. *Lake County Air Basin for Visibility Reducing Particles*

Lake County Air Basin (LCAB) is comprised of Lake County and is located in the northern portion of California. The area is currently designated as attainment for the State visibility reducing particles (VRP) standard.

The State VRP standard applicable in the LCAB is expressed as an 8-hour average of 0.23 extinction coefficient per kilometer due to particles, when relative humidity is less than 70 percent. The extinction coefficient is the natural logarithm of the fractional transmission of a beam of light per kilometer through an air mass and is nominally equal to a visibility of 10 miles when relative humidity is less than 70 percent. The State VRP standard is not to be exceeded. Currently, no VRP data consistent with the measurement method specified in the State VRP standard are available for LCAB. However, the area does have measurements of light scatter (B_{scat}) and coefficient of haze (COH), which can be combined and used as a surrogate for VRP. The surrogate values tend to be biased high in comparison to values measured according to the method specified in the State VRP standard. Therefore, the surrogate values can be used for determining attainment because they represent a "worst case" scenario.

Both B_{scat} and COH data are available for a site in Lakeport during 2001 through 2003, and these data are both representative and complete for all three years. The surrogate values show no exceedances of the State VRP standard during 2001 or 2003. However, the data show seven exceedances during 2002, with values ranging from 0.29 to 0.68. These values all occurred during August 2002 (one on August 4 and the remainder on August 14 through 19). Forest fires in the surrounding areas during this same timeframe may have impacted the values.

Based on these exceedances, it may appear that LCAB no longer qualifies as attainment for the State VRP standard. However, the EPDC (based on the surrogate values) for the three-year period is 0.26, and therefore, all of the high values are excluded as extreme concentration events. The highest remaining value is 0.23, which is equal to the level of the State VRP standard. However, because the State VRP standard is not to be exceeded, a value of 0.23 does not constitute a violation of the standard. Therefore, the ARB staff does not propose any change to Lake County Air Basin's current attainment designation for the State VRP standard.

CHAPTER IV

ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

State law (H&SC section 39607(e)) requires the Board to establish criteria for designating areas as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassified for the State standards. State law (H&SC section 39608(c)) further requires the Board to use the designation criteria in an annual review of the area designations.

The staff's proposed amendments to the area designations are described in Chapter III of this staff report. The proposed area designations reflect the application of the designation criteria set forth in CCR, title 17, sections 70300 through 70306 and Appendices 1 through 4, thereof. Each proposed area designation is accompanied by a discussion of its basis and justification. The staff has considered the potential alternatives to the proposed amendments (namely, the no action alternative). However, based on the available data, the staff finds the proposed amendments are more appropriate than the no action alternative because the no action alternative would not be consistent with State law. In addition, the no action alternative would not inform the public about the healthfulness of air quality based on the most recent data.

CHAPTER V

IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

A. ECONOMIC IMPACTS

The staff does not expect the proposed amendments to have any adverse impacts on California employment, business status, or competitiveness.

1. Legal Requirement

The Government Code requires State agencies proposing to adopt or amend any administrative regulation to assess the potential for adverse economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals. The assessment shall include consideration of the impact of the proposed regulatory amendments on California jobs, business expansion, elimination, or creation, and the ability of California businesses to compete in other states.

State agencies are also required to estimate the cost or savings to any State or local agency and school district in accordance with instructions adopted by the Department of Finance. This estimate is to include non-discretionary costs or savings to local agencies and the costs or savings in federal funding to the State.

2. Potential Impact on Businesses, Business Competitiveness, Employment, and Business Creation, Elimination, or Expansion

The determinations of the Board's Executive Officer concerning the costs or savings necessarily incurred by public agencies and private persons and businesses in reasonable compliance with the proposed amendments are presented below.

The proposed amendments to the area designation regulations do not contain any requirements for action. The area designations are simply labels that describe the healthfulness of the air quality in each area, although subsequent requirements for action may result after additional steps, such as plan preparation and approval, are taken. Because the area designation regulations by themselves contain no requirements for action, they have no direct economic impact, and the following general determinations are appropriate.

In developing this regulatory proposal, the ARB staff evaluated the potential economic impacts on representative private persons or businesses. The ARB is not aware of any cost impacts that a representative private person or business would necessarily incur in reasonable compliance with the proposed action.

The Executive Officer also has made an initial determination that the proposed regulatory action will not have a significant statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting businesses, including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states, or on representative private persons.

In accordance with Government Code section 11346.3, the Executive Officer has determined that the proposed regulatory action will not affect the creation or elimination of jobs within the State of California, the creation of new businesses or elimination of existing businesses within the State of California, or the expansion of businesses currently doing business within the State of California.

The Executive Officer has also determined, pursuant to title 1, CCR, section 4, that the proposed regulatory action will not affect small businesses because the proposed regulatory action does not contain any requirements for action.

Before taking final action on the proposed regulatory action, the Board must determine that no reasonable alternative considered by the agency or that has otherwise been identified and brought to the attention of the agency would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the action is proposed or would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed action.

3. Potential Cost to Local and State Agencies

Similar to the previous discussion, the area designations do not contain any requirements for action, and these regulations have no direct economic impact. Therefore, pursuant to Government Code sections 11346.5(a)(5) and 11346.5(a)(6), the Executive Officer has determined that the proposed regulatory action will not create costs or savings to any state agency or in federal funding to the state, costs or mandate to any local agency or school district whether or not reimbursable by the state under Part 7 (commencing with section 17500), Division 4, Title 2 of the Government Code, or other nondiscretionary savings to state or local agencies.

Before taking final action on the proposed amendments to the regulations, the Board must determine that no alternative considered by the agency would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the action is proposed or would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed action.

CHAPTER VI

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

A. INTRODUCTION

The intent of the proposed regulatory action is to identify areas with unhealthy ambient air quality. Adopting the proposed amendments to the area designations will not result in any direct impact on public health or the environment because the regulations do not contain any requirements for action. However, because State law specifies certain requirements based on an area's designation status, there may be indirect benefits, based on the area designations.

B. AIR QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

The area designations do not contain any requirements for action, and therefore, they will not result in any air quality or environmental benefits. However, the area designations do label areas with respect to the healthfulness of their air quality. Based on these labels, certain planning requirements may come into play, thereby providing some indirect benefits to air quality and the environment.

The proposed amendments to the area designations would change one area, the North Central Coast Air Basin, from nonattainment to nonattainment-transitional for the State ozone standard. Under State law, there are specific planning requirements for areas designated as nonattainment-transitional for ozone. The goal of these planning requirements is to bring the area into attainment as expeditiously as practicable. Therefore, these requirements will result in air quality and environmental benefits.

The staff is also proposing one change to the State CO designations, one change to the State PM10 designations, and two changes to the State PM2.5 designations. All four of these changes would designate areas as attainment. Areas designated as attainment for any pollutant are required to adopt and implement the rules and regulations necessary to maintain attainment status. These requirements will result in air quality and environmental benefits.

C. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

The Board is committed to evaluating community impacts of proposed regulations, including environmental justice concerns. Because some communities experience higher exposures to air pollutants, it is a priority of the Board to ensure that full protection is afforded to all Californians. The proposed amendments to the area designations do not contain any requirements for action. However, the area designations are designed to identify areas with unhealthful air quality, based on the most recently available data.

Based on an area's designation category, there may be specific planning requirements for improving the level of air quality. These requirements will result in reduced emissions for all nonattainment communities throughout the State. Furthermore, although State law does not impose any specific planning requirements upon districts with areas designated as attainment or unclassified, State law does require districts and the Board to make a coordinated effort to protect and enhance the ambient air quality (H&SC sections 39001 through 39003). As part of this effort, the districts must adopt rules and regulations sufficiently effective to achieve and maintain the State standards (H&SC sections 40001 and 41500). These requirements will result in improved air quality in communities throughout the State, with associated lower potential health risks.

ATTACHMENT A

AREA DESIGNATION CRITERIA

AREA DESIGNATION CRITERIA

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 17, SECTIONS 70300 THROUGH 70306, AND APPENDICES 1 THROUGH 4, THEREOF

70300. General Statement of Purpose

The objective of these criteria is to guide the state board in making designations of areas as attainment, nonattainment, nonattainment-transitional, or unclassified for each of the pollutants for which state ambient air quality standards have been established in Section 70200.

NOTE: Authority Cited: sections 39600, 39601, 39607, 39608, and 40925.5, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39607, 39608, and 40925.5, Health and Safety Code.

70301. Air Quality Data Used for Designations

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this article, designations shall be based on "data for record."

(1) Data for record are those data collected by or under the auspices of the state board or the districts for the purpose of measuring ambient air quality, and which the executive officer has determined comply with the siting and quality assurance procedures established in Part 58, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, as they existed on July 1, 1987, or other equivalent procedures.

(2) Any other data which are provided by a district or by any other person will be data for record if the executive officer determines within 90 days of submittal of complete supporting documentation that the data comply with the siting and quality assurance procedures established in Part 58, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, as they existed on July 1, 1987, or other equivalent procedures. If the executive officer finds there is good cause that 90 days is insufficient time to make a determination, he/she may after notification of the person requesting the data review extend the deadline for completion of the data review.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this article, designations and reviews of designations will be based on data for record for the three calendar years prior to the year in which the designation is made or the annual review of the designation is conducted.

(c) Data as described in section 70301(a)(1) and (2) become data for record upon completion of the executive officer's review.

NOTE: Authority Cited: sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39607 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

70302. Geographic Extent of Designations

(a) An air basin will be the area designated for ozone, nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulate matter (PM10), fine suspended particulate matter (PM2.5), sulfates, and visibility reducing particles. Provided, however, if the state board finds (based on air quality data, meteorology, topography, or the distribution of population and emissions) that there are areas within an air basin with distinctly different air quality deriving from sources and conditions not affecting the entire air basin, the state board may designate an area smaller than an air basin using political boundary lines to the extent practicable. In designating an area smaller than an air basin as nonattainment, the state board will include within the area those sources whose emissions contribute to a violation of a state standard for that pollutant. Contiguous areas which would have the same designation within an air basin will be one designated area.

(b) A county or the portion of a county which is located within an air basin will be the area designated for carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, lead (particulate), and hydrogen sulfide. Provided, however, if the state board finds (based on air quality data, meteorology, topography, or the distribution of population and emissions) that there are areas within the county with distinctly different air quality, it may designate a smaller area. In designating an area smaller than a county as nonattainment, the state board will include within the area those sources whose emissions contribute to a violation of a state standard for that pollutant.

NOTE: Authority Cited: sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39607 and 38608, Health and Safety Code.

70303. Criteria for Designating an Area as Nonattainment

(a) The state board will designate an area as nonattainment for a pollutant if:

(1) Data for record show at least one violation of a state standard for that pollutant in the area, and the measurement of the violation meets the representativeness criteria set forth in "Criteria for Determining Data Representativeness" contained in Appendix 1 to this article; or

(2) Limited or no air quality data were collected in the area, but the state board finds, based on meteorology, topography, and air quality data for an adjacent nonattainment area, that there has been at least one violation of a state standard for that pollutant in the area being designated.

(b) An area will not be designated as nonattainment if the only recorded exceedance(s) of that state standard were based solely on data for record determined to be affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event. Data affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event will be identified as such by the executive officer in accordance with the "Air Resources Board Procedure for Reviewing Air Quality Data Possibly Affected by a Highly Irregular or Infrequent Event," set forth in Appendix 2 to this article.

NOTE: Authority Cited: sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

70303.1. Criteria for Designating an Area as Nonattainment-Transitional for Pollutants Other than Ozone

(a) Nonattainment-transitional is a subcategory of the nonattainment designation. The state board will, if requested by a district no later than May 1 of each year pursuant to section 70306, identify that portion of a designated area within the district as nonattainment-transitional for a pollutant other than ozone with a state standard averaging time less than or equal to 24 hours and for which samples are routinely collected every day if it finds that:

(1) Data for record for the previous calendar year are consistent with the criteria established in section 70304(a)(2) and show two or fewer days at each site in the area with violations of a state standard for that pollutant (not including exceedances found to be affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event under the procedure set forth in Appendix 2 to this article);

(2) Evaluation of multi-year air quality, meteorological and emission data indicates that ambient air quality either has stabilized or is improving and that every site in the area is expected to reach attainment within three years; and

(3) The geographic extent of the area is consistent with the criteria established in section 70302.

(b) An area designated as nonattainment-transitional for a pollutant is close to attaining the state standard(s) for that pollutant. The nonattainment-transitional designation provides an opportunity for a district to review and potentially to modify its attainment plan. Any modification to an attainment plan must be consistent with state and federal regulations and statutes.

NOTE: Authority Cited: sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39607 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

70303.5. Requirements for Ozone Nonattainment-Transitional

(a) If an area within an air basin is designated as nonattainment for ozone, that area is designated as nonattainment-transitional for ozone if the following conditions are met:

(1) The area is an entire district within an air basin, or the area is the entire portion of a district within an air basin consistent with the criteria established in section 70302(a);

(2) Data for record consistent with the criteria established in section 70304(a)(2) are used to determine the number of exceedances for the previous calendar year at each monitoring location in the area;

(3) All data collected during the previous calendar year are considered in the evaluation, including data possibly affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event under the procedure set forth in Appendix 2 to this article;

(4) Each day with concentration(s) that exceed the state ozone standard is counted as one exceedance day; and

(5) No monitoring location in the area has more than three exceedance days during the previous calendar year.

(b) If an area qualifies for designation as nonattainment-transitional for ozone for the previous calendar year under section 70303.5(a), and the executive officer has determined that data for the current calendar year indicate more than three exceedance days at any one monitoring location, that area is designated as nonattainment.

NOTE: Authority Cited: sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 40925.5, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39607 and 40925.5, Health and Safety Code.

70304. Criteria for Designating an Area as Attainment

(a) The state board will designate an area as attainment for a pollutant if:

(1) Data for record show that no state standard for that pollutant was violated at any site in the area; and

(2) Data for record meet representativeness and completeness criteria for a location at which the pollutant concentrations are expected to be high based on the spatial distribution of emission sources in the area and the relationship of emissions to air quality. Data representativeness criteria are set forth in "Criteria for Determining Data Representativeness" contained in Appendix 1 to this article. Data completeness criteria are set forth in "Criteria for Determining Data Completeness" contained in Appendix 3 to this article.

(b) Where there are limited or no air quality data for an area, the state board will designate the area as attainment for a pollutant if it finds that no state standard for that pollutant has been violated in that area based on:

(1) Air quality data collected in the area during the most recent period since 1980 which meet the conditions in (a) above;

(2) Emissions of that pollutant or its precursors in the area have not increased since that period to a level at which the state standard might be exceeded; and

(3) Air quality data collected in the area since the time period in (1) above do not show a violation of the state standard.

(c) Where an area has limited or no air quality data for nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, sulfates, and lead (particulate), the state board shall designate that area attainment for a pollutant if it finds that no state standard for that pollutant has been violated in that area based on the "Screening Procedure for Determining Attainment Designations for Areas with Incomplete Air Quality Data" set forth in Appendix 4 to this article.

(d) A nonattainment area will not be redesignated as attainment for a pollutant if:

(1) Data for record for the monitoring site showing the greatest violation of a state standard for that pollutant no longer are available; and

(2) No other site has been identified as equivalent by the executive officer.

NOTE: Authority Cited: sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39607 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

70305. Criteria for Designating an Area as Unclassified

The state board will designate an area as unclassified for a pollutant if it finds that, except as otherwise provided in this article, the data do not support a designation of attainment or nonattainment.

NOTE: Authority Cited: sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39607 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

70306. Annual Review of Designations

(a) The executive officer will conduct annual reviews of all designations and will propose revisions to the designations as necessary to the state board. The executive officer will complete the annual reviews by November 15.

(b) Any request for a change in a designation and any submittal of information for purposes of the executive officer's consideration in the annual review of a designation shall be provided in writing to the executive officer no later than May 1 of each year.

NOTE: Authority Cited: sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39607 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

APPENDIX 1

CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING DATA REPRESENTATIVENESS

This Appendix describes the criteria to be used in determining the representativeness of individual air quality measurements and statistics for the purpose of designating areas as described in this article. Data representativeness, as that term is used herein, relates to the determination of whether the amount of data reflected in an individual air quality measurement or statistic is sufficient to characterize reliably air quality during the respective averaging time of a state standard. The criteria for determining data representativeness are summarized in the accompanying table and discussed further, below.

Air quality measurements and statistics are usually computed from short term observed values. If all the short term values for the statistical time period are available, the calculated statistic is representative. However, because all the short term values for a given period often are not available, a minimum number of observations are needed to provide reasonable assurance that the calculated measurement or statistic is a reliable estimate for the averaging time specified in the state standard.

In general, air quality measurements and statistics are considered representative if a minimum of 75 percent of all the potential short term values are included and are distributed throughout the entire statistical time period. This 75 percent criteria must be met from the averaging time of the initial measurement, up to and including, the final averaging time reflected by the air quality measurement or statistic. For example, a maximum daily statistic must meet the representativeness criteria specified for a "Day." Because a daily statistic reflects a single day, it does not need to meet the representativeness criteria for any other level (Month, Quarter, or Year). In evaluating data representativeness, all measurements are considered, including those identified as affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event under the "Air Resources Board Procedure for Reviewing Air Quality Data Possibly Affected by a Highly Irregular or Infrequent Event," set forth in Appendix 2 to this article.

Individual air quality measurements and statistics used for designating an area as attainment, nonattainment-transitional, or nonattainment must be representative. Furthermore, to ensure that the the group of air quality measurements or statistics used for designating an area as attainment or nonattainment-transitional reflect the time of day and the season of expected high concentrations, these data must also be complete under the "Criteria for Determining Data Completeness" set forth in Appendix 3 to this article. In contrast, the air quality measurements or statistics used for designating an area as nonattainment are not required to be complete.

CRITERIA FOR REPRESENTATIVENESS OF AIR QUALITY MEASUREMENTS AND STATISTICS

Representative Calendar Statistic	Sampling Time Period	Basis of Statistic or Requirement	Number of Representative Periods Required
Year	Any		4 representative calendar quarters
Quarter	24-hour	Based on a daily sample	3 representative months
	<24-hours	Based on a daily statistic; or	69 or more representative calendar days
		Based on hourly samples	1,643 or more hours
Month	24-hour	Based on infrequent sampling (1-in-6 day, 1-in-3 day, 1-in-2 day)	75% of all potential samples
	<24-hours	Based on a daily statistic; or	23 or more representative calendar days
		Based on all hourly samples; or	548 or more hours
		Based on all 2-hour samples; or	274 or more 2-hour samples
		Based on all 3-hour samples	183 or more 3-hour samples
Day	1-hour		6 or more hours in each 1/3 day (hours 0 thru 7, 8 thru 15, 16 thru 23), & missing no more than 2 consecutive hourly samples
	2-hour	Based on all 2-hour samples	9 or more samples
	3-hour	Based on all 3-hour samples	6 or more samples
	24-hour	Based on daily sample	22 but not more than 26 hours of sampling

	N	Number of Samples Needed
Mean of N Hour Period	24	18 or more hourly samples
	8	6 or more hourly samples
	6	5 or more hourly samples
	4	3 hourly samples
	3	3 hourly samples
	2	2 hourly samples
	1	30 minutes or more of sampling

APPENDIX 2

AIR RESOURCES BOARD PROCEDURE FOR REVIEWING AIR QUALITY DATA POSSIBLY AFFECTED BY A HIGHLY IRREGULAR OR INFREQUENT EVENT

This Appendix describes the procedures that the Air Resources Board will use for reviewing air quality data possibly affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event with regard to the state ambient air quality standards. All decisions regarding the identification of data as being affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event will be made by the executive officer.

The executive officer will review air quality data for possible identification as affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event if the data are the only exceedances of a state ambient air quality standard in the area or if such identification would otherwise affect the designation of the area.

Three types of highly irregular or infrequent events may be identified:

1. Extreme Concentration Event.
2. Exceptional Event.
3. Unusual Concentration Event.

Extreme Concentration Events

An extreme concentration event is an event beyond reasonable regulatory control which causes an exceedance of a state standard. An extreme concentration event is based on a statistical procedure and may not always be linked to a specific identifiable cause. The causes of an extreme concentration event include but are not limited to unusual meteorology.

The steps for identifying an extreme concentration event are:

1. A district (or the executive officer) identifies questionable data.

2. In evaluating a possible extreme concentration event, the executive officer will use the data for the site at which the event is suspected to determine a limit for concentrations expected to recur no more frequently than once in one year. The limit will be determined using the "exponential tail method" described in Procedure for Computing the Values Used in Identifying Extreme Concentration Events (August 1998), which is incorporated by reference herein.

Using conventional rounding procedures, the limit will be consistent with the level of precision in which the state standard is expressed. If the possible extreme concentration exceeds the concentration expected to recur no more frequently than once in one year, the executive officer will consult with the district in identifying the data as affected by an extreme concentration event.

3. When an extreme concentration event is identified, the executive officer will review other information, including but not limited to meteorological data, to determine whether air quality data for other sites in the area were affected by the extreme concentration event.

Exceptional Events

An exceptional event is an event beyond reasonable regulatory control which causes an exceedance of a state standard. An exceptional event must be linked to a specific cause such as an act of nature or unusual human activity. As guidance to the states for determining exceptional events, the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has published Guideline on the Identification and Use of Air Quality Data Affected by Exceptional Events, (EPA-450/4-86-007), July 1986 (the EPA Guideline). The EPA Guideline provides overall criteria for determining whether an event is exceptional with regard to the national standards. The executive officer will use the EPA Guideline as a general basis for reviewing ambient data, but will not be bound by the specific definitions in the EPA Guideline for the various types of exceptional events because those definitions are made on a national basis. In addition, since what may be exceptional in one part of the state may be common in another, each possible event will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

The steps for identifying an exceptional event are:

1. A district (or the executive officer) identifies questionable data.

2. If a known exceptional event has occurred, the district gathers relevant data to document the occurrence.

3. If an exceptional event is only suspected, the district investigates available data for the possible event.

4. The district submits to the executive officer a request for identifying the data as affected by an exceptional event and also provides supporting documentation.

5. If the executive officer concurs with the district, he/she will identify the data as affected by an exceptional event.
6. If the district's request for identifying data as affected by an exceptional event cannot be supported, the district will be notified of the reasons. The executive officer will consider any additional data to support the request, but in the absence of any new evidence, will disapprove the request.

Unusual Concentration Events

An unusual concentration event is an event which causes an anomalous exceedance of a state standard and which does not qualify as an extreme concentration event or an exceptional event. An exceedance affected by an unusual concentration event may be identified only for an area designated as attainment or unclassified at the time of the exceedance.

The steps for identifying an unusual concentration event are:

1. A district (or the executive officer) identifies a questionable exceedance(s).

2. If the exceedance(s) has not been identified as having been affected by an extreme concentration event or an exceptional event, and if the area was designated as attainment or unclassified at the time of the exceedance(s), the executive officer will review the exceedance(s) to determine whether it was affected by an unusual concentration event.

3. In evaluating a possible unusual concentration event, the executive officer will consider all relevant information, including but not limited to the amount and characteristics of air quality data, emission data, meteorological data, potential public health and welfare impacts, and any applicable state, district, and federal rules and regulations. To identify the exceedance(s) as affected by an unusual concentration event, the executive officer must find, based on the relevant information, that the impact of the exceedance(s) is limited to the local area, the exceedance(s) is not expected to recur, and that the data do not support a nonattainment designation.

4. If the exceedance(s) qualifies as possibly affected by an unusual concentration event, the executive officer will consult with the district in identifying the exceedance(s) as affected by an unusual concentration event.

5. An area may retain its attainment or unclassified designation based on the identification and exclusion of an exceedance(s) affected by an unusual concentration event for no more than three consecutive years. If the executive officer identifies an exceedance(s) affected by an unusual concentration event in the area in the fourth consecutive year, the area will be redesignated as nonattainment.

NOTE: Authority Cited: sections 39600, 39601, 39607, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39607 and 39608, Health and Safety Code.

APPENDIX 3

CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING DATA COMPLETENESS

This Appendix describes the criteria to be used in determining data completeness for the purpose of designating areas as described in this article. These Criteria for Determining Data Completeness (Completeness Criteria) apply only to air quality data used in designating an area as attainment or nonattainment-transitional. Air quality data used in designating an area as nonattainment do not need to be complete. The purpose of these Completeness Criteria is to specify the minimum amount of data deemed necessary to ensure that sampling occurred at times when a violation is most likely to occur.

After a set or group of air quality measurements or statistics are deemed representative under the Criteria for Determining Data Representativeness set forth in Appendix 1 to this article, they are then evaluated under these Completeness Criteria to ensure that the group of representative measurements or statistics reflect the time of day and the season of the year during which high concentrations are likely to occur.

Complete Data

Data for a site will be complete if there are representative data (as determined in accordance with the Representativeness Criteria in Appendix 1 to this article) during the required hours (see below) of the day during the required months (see below) for the required years (see below).

Required Hours

The hours of potentially high concentration must be included. Unless a detailed evaluation determines different hours to be appropriate for a specific site, these hours are:

Pollutant	Hours (PST)
Ozone	9 am - 5 pm
Carbon Monoxide	3 pm - 9 am (next day)
Nitrogen Dioxide	8 am - 8 pm
Visibility Reducing Particles	10 am - 6 pm
Other Pollutants	Throughout day

Required Months

The months of potentially high concentrations must be included. Unless a detailed evaluation determines different months to be appropriate for a specific site, these months are:

Pollutant	Months
Ozone	July - September
Carbon Monoxide	January, November - December
Nitrogen Dioxide	October - December
Sulfur Dioxide	September - December
Sulfates	January, June - December
Lead (Particulate)	January, November - December
Other Pollutants	January - December

Required Years *for an Attainment Designation*

The number of years to be included for an attainment designation is:

a) Three; or

b) Two, if during these years the maximum pollutant concentration (not including data found to be affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event under the procedure set forth in Appendix 2 to this article) is less than three-fourths the applicable state ambient air quality standard; or

c) One, if during this year the maximum pollutant concentration (not including data found to be affected by a highly irregular or infrequent event under the procedure set forth in Appendix 2 to this article) is less than one-half the applicable state ambient air quality standard.

APPENDIX 4

SCREENING PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING ATTAINMENT DESIGNATIONS FOR AREAS WITH INCOMPLETE AIR QUALITY DATA

This Appendix describes the screening procedure that will serve as the basis for making a pollutant-specific finding under section 70304(c) that the state ambient air quality standard is being attained for areas with no or an incomplete air quality data record. The procedure is applicable only for nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, sulfates, and lead (particulate). For those areas with some air quality data for the prior three years, the screening procedure will be applied for a pollutant only if the maximum concentrations of that pollutant in the area did not exceed 75 percent of the state standard(s).

Pollutant		Screening Parameters	Screening Values
Nitrogen Dioxide	a)	Basin Population	1,000,000 people
	b)	Total Annual NOx Emissions in Air Basin	40,000 tons/yr
	c)	Total Annual Point Source NOx Emissions in County	2,100 tons/yr
Sulfur Dioxide	a)	Total Annual Point Source SOx emissions in County	1,700 tons/yr
	b)	Maximum Annual SOx Emissions from Single Facility in County	900 tons/yr
Sulfates	a)	Total Annual SOx Emissions in Air Basin	19,000 tons/yr
	b)	Total Annual Point Source SOx Emissions in County	1,700 tons/yr
	c)	Maximum Annual SOx Emissions from Single Facility in County	900 tons/yr
Lead	a)	County Population	600,000 people
	b)	Maximum Annual Lead Emissions from Single Facility in County	0.5 tons/yr

For an area to which these values are applied, the local values of the applicable screening parameters will be compared to the respective screening values. The area will be presumed to be attainment if none of the applicable screening parameters for a pollutant exceed the associated screening values.

ATTACHMENT B

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE AREA DESIGNATIONS

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ATTACHMENT B

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE AREA DESIGNATIONS

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 17, SECTIONS 60200 THROUGH 60210

(Additions are shown as *underline italics* and deletions as ~~strikeout~~)

60201. Table of Area Designations for Ozone

Area	Designation
North Coast Air Basin	Attainment
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin	Nonattainment
North Central Coast Air Basin	Nonattainment-*Transitional*
South Central Coast Air Basin	
San Luis Obispo County	Attainment
Remainder of Air Basin	Nonattainment
South Coast Air Basin	Nonattainment
San Diego Air Basin	Nonattainment
Northeast Plateau Air Basin	Attainment
Sacramento Valley Air Basin	
Colusa County	Nonattainment-Transitional
Glenn County	Nonattainment-Transitional
Remainder of Air Basin	Nonattainment
San Joaquin Valley Air Basin	Nonattainment
Great Basin Valleys Air Basin	
Alpine County	Unclassified
Inyo County	Unclassified
Mono County	Nonattainment
Mojave Desert Air Basin	Nonattainment
Salton Sea Air Basin	Nonattainment

60201. Table of Area Designations for Ozone (continued)

Area	Designation
Mountain Counties Air Basin	
Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Mariposa, and Tuolumne Counties	Nonattainment
Plumas and Sierra Counties	Unclassified
Lake County Air Basin	Attainment
Lake Tahoe Air Basin	Attainment

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: sections 39608 and 40925.5, Health and Safety Code.

60202. Table of Area Designations for Carbon Monoxide

Area	Designation
North Coast Air Basin	
Del Norte County	Unclassified
Humboldt County	Attainment
Mendocino County	Attainment
Sonoma County	Unclassified
Trinity County	Unclassified
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin	
Alameda County	Attainment
Contra Costa County	Attainment
Marin County	Attainment
Napa County	Attainment
San Francisco County	Attainment
San Mateo County	Attainment
Santa Clara County	Attainment
Solano County	Attainment
Sonoma County	Attainment
North Central Coast Air Basin	
Monterey County	Attainment
San Benito County	Unclassified
Santa Cruz County	Unclassified
South Central Coast Air Basin	
San Luis Obispo County	Attainment
Santa Barbara County	Attainment
Ventura County	Attainment
South Coast Air Basin	
Los Angeles County	~~None~~Attainment ~~Transitional~~
Orange County	Attainment
Riverside County	Attainment
San Bernardino County	Attainment
San Diego Air Basin	Attainment
Northeast Plateau Air Basin	
Lassen County	Unclassified
Modoc County	Unclassified
Siskiyou County	Unclassified

60202. Table of Area Designations for Carbon Monoxide (continued)

Area	Designation
Sacramento Valley Air Basin	
Butte County	Attainment
Colusa County	Unclassified
Glenn County	Unclassified
Placer County	Attainment
Sacramento County	Attainment
Shasta County	Unclassified
Solano County	Attainment
Sutter County	Attainment
Tehama County	Unclassified
Yolo County	Attainment
Yuba County	Unclassified
San Joaquin Valley Air Basin	
Fresno County	Attainment
Kern County	Attainment
Kings County	Unclassified
Madera County	Unclassified
Merced County	Unclassified
San Joaquin County	Attainment
Stanislaus County	Attainment
Tulare County	Attainment
Great Basin Valleys Air Basin	
Alpine County	Unclassified
Inyo County	Attainment
Mono County	Attainment

60202. Table of Area Designations for Carbon Monoxide (continued)

Area	Designation
Mojave Desert Air Basin	
Kern County	Unclassified
Los Angeles County	Attainment
Riverside County	Unclassified
San Bernardino County	Attainment
Salton Sea Air Basin	
Imperial County	
City of Calexico[1]	Nonattainment
Remainder of County	Unclassified
Riverside County	Attainment
Mountain Counties Air Basin	
Amador County	Unclassified
Calaveras County	Unclassified
El Dorado County	Unclassified
Mariposa County	Unclassified
Nevada County	Unclassified
Placer County	Unclassified
Plumas County	Attainment
Sierra County	Unclassified
Tuolumne County	Attainment
Lake County Air Basin	
Lake County	Attainment
Lake Tahoe Air Basin	Attainment

[1] section 60200(a).

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: section 39608, Health and Safety Code.

60205. Table of Area Designations for Suspended Particulate Matter (PM_{10})

Area	Designation
North Coast Air Basin	Nonattainment
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin	Nonattainment
North Central Coast Air Basin	Nonattainment
South Central Coast Air Basin	Nonattainment
South Coast Air Basin	Nonattainment
San Diego Air Basin	Nonattainment
Northeast Plateau Air Basin	~~Nonattainment~~
Siskiyou County	*Attainment*
Remainder of Air Basin	*Nonattainment*
Sacramento Valley Air Basin	Nonattainment
San Joaquin Valley Air Basin	Nonattainment
Great Basin Valleys Air Basin	Nonattainment
Mojave Desert Air Basin	Nonattainment
Salton Sea Air Basin	Nonattainment
Mountain Counties Air Basin	
El Dorado, Nevada, Placer Plumas, and Sierra Counties	Nonattainment
Amador County	Unclassified
Calaveras County	Nonattainment
Mariposa County Portion of Yosemite National Park	Nonattainment
Remainder of Mariposa and Tuolumne Counties	Unclassified
Lake County Air Basin	Attainment
Lake Tahoe Air Basin	Nonattainment

NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, and 39608, Health and Safety Code. Reference: section 39608, Health and Safety Code

60210. Table of Area Designations for Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)

Area	Designation
North Coast Air Basin	Unclassified
San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin	Nonattainment
North Central Coast Air Basin	~~Unclassified~~*Attainment*
South Central Coast Air Basin	
San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties	Unclassified
Ventura County	Nonattainment
South Coast Air Basin	Nonattainment
San Diego Air Basin	Nonattainment
Northeast Plateau Air Basin	Unclassified
Sacramento Valley Air Basin	
Butte County	Nonattainment
Placer, and Sacramento Counties	Nonattainment
Remainder of Air Basin	Unclassified
San Joaquin Valley Air Basin	Nonattainment
Great Basin Valleys Air Basin	Unclassified
Mojave Desert Air Basin	
San Bernardino County	
County Portion of federal Southeast Desert Modified AQMA for Ozone[1]	Nonattainment
Remainder of San Bernardino County and Kern, Los Angeles, and Riverside Counties	Unclassified
Salton Sea Air Basin	
Imperial County	
City of Calexico[2]	Nonattainment
Remainder of Imperial County and Riverside County	Unclassified
Mountain Counties Air Basin	
Plumas County	
Portola Valley[3]	Nonattainment
Remainder of Plumas County and Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mariposa, Nevada, Placer, Sierra, and Tuolumne Counties	Unclassified
Lake County Air Basin	Attainment
Lake Tahoe Air Basin	~~Unclassified~~*Attainment*

[1] section 60200(b).
[2] section 60200(a).
[3] section 60200(c).
NOTE: Authority cited: sections 39600, 39601, and 39608, Health and Safety Code.
Reference: section 39608, Health and Safety Code.

ATTACHMENT C

MAPS AND TABLES OF AREA DESIGNATIONS FOR STATE AND NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

ATTACHMENT C

MAPS AND TABLES OF AREA DESIGNATIONS FOR STATE AND NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

This attachment fulfills the requirement of Health and Safety Code, section 40718 for the Board to publish maps that identify areas where one or more violations of any State ambient air quality standard (State standard) or national ambient air quality standard (national standard) have been measured. The national standards are those promulgated under section 109 of the federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7409).

This attachment is divided into three parts. The first part comprises a table showing the levels, averaging times, and measurement methods for each of the State and national standards. This is followed by a section containing maps and tables showing the 2004 area designations for each pollutant for which there is a State standard in the California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 70200. The last section contains maps and tables showing the most current area designations for each pollutant for which there is a national standard.

Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards [1]		Federal Standards [2]		
		Concentration [3]	Method [4]	Primary [3,6]	Secondary [3,6]	Method [7]
Ozone (O_3)	1 Hour	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m³)	Ultraviolet Photometry	0.12 ppm (235 µg/m³)[8]	Same as Primary Standard	Ultraviolet Photometry
	8 Hour	—		0.08 ppm (157 µg/m³)[8]		
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM10)	24 Hour	50 µg/m³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	150 µg/m³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m³		50 µg/m³		
Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5)	24 Hour	No Separate State Standard		65 µg/m³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	15 µg/m³		
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	8 Hour	9.0 ppm (10mg/m³)	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)	9 ppm (10 mg/m³)	None	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)
	1 Hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m³)		35 ppm (40 mg/m³)		
	8 Hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm (7 mg/m³)		—	—	—
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	—	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence	0.053 ppm (100 µg/m³)	Same as Primary Standard	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence
	1 Hour	0.25 ppm (470 µg/m³)		—		
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	—	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	0.030 ppm (80 µg/m³)	—	Spectrophotometry (Pararosaniline Method)
	24 Hour	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m³)		0.14 ppm (365 µg/m³)	—	
	3 Hour	—		—	0.5 ppm (1300 µg/m³)	
	1 Hour	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m³)		—	—	—
Lead[9]	30 Day Average	1.5 µg/m³	Atomic Absorption	—	—	—
	Calendar Quarter	—		1.5 µg/m³	Same as Primary Standard	High Volume Sampler and Atomic Absorption
Visibility Reducing Particles	8 Hour	Extinction coefficient of 0.23 per kilometer — visibility of ten miles or more (0.07 — 30 miles or more for Lake Tahoe) due to particles when relative humidity is less than 70 percent. Method: Beta Attenuation and Transmittance through Filter Tape		No Federal Standards		
Sulfates	24 Hour	25 µg/m³	Ion Chromatography			
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 Hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m³)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence			
Vinyl Chloride[9]	24 Hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m³)	Gas Chromatography			

See footnotes on next page ...

California Air Resources Board (7/9/03)

1. California standards for ozone, carbon monoxide (except Lake Tahoe), sulfur dioxide (1 and 24 hour), nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulate matter—PM10, PM2.5, and visibility reducing particles, are values that are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equaled or exceeded. California ambient air quality standards are listed in the Table of Standards in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.

2. National standards (other than ozone, particulate matter, and those based on annual averages or annual arithmetic mean) are not to be exceeded more than once a year. The ozone standard is attained when the fourth highest eight hour concentration in a year, averaged over three years, is equal to or less than the standard. For PM10, the 24 hour standard is attained when the expected number of days per calender year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 $\mu g/m^3$ is equal to or less than one. For PM2.5, the 24 hour standard is attained when 98 percent of the daily concentrations, averaged over three years, are equal to or less than the standard. Contact U.S. EPA for further clarification and current federal policies.

3. Concentration expressed first in units in which it was promulgated. Equivalent units given in parentheses are based upon a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr. Most measurements of air quality are to be corrected to a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr; ppm in this table refers to ppm by volume, or micromoles of pollutant per mole of gas.

4. Any equivalent procedure which can be shown to the satisfaction of the ARB to give equivalent results at or near the level of the air quality standard may be used.

5. National Primary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health.

6. National Secondary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.

7. Reference method as described by the EPA. An "equivalent method" of measurement may be used but must have a "consistent relationship to the reference method" and must be approved by the EPA.

8. New federal 8-hour ozone and fine particulate matter standards were promulgated by U.S. EPA on July 18, 1997. Contact U.S. EPA for further clarification and current federal policies.

9. The ARB has identified lead and vinyl chloride as 'toxic air contaminants' with no threshold level of exposure for adverse health effects determined. These actions allow for the implementation of control measures at levels below the ambient concentrations specified for these pollutants.

California Air Resources Board (7/9/03)

Area Designations for the State Ambient Air Quality Standards

The area designations for each pollutant with a State standard set forth in the California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 60200 are presented in the following maps and tables. Each area is identified as attainment, nonattainment, nonattainment-transitional, or unclassified for each pollutant, as shown below:

Attainment	**A**
Nonattainment	**N**
Nonattainment-Transitional	**NT**
Unclassified	**U**

Generally, the Board designates areas by air basin for pollutants with a regional impact and by county for pollutants with a more local impact. However, when there are areas within an air basin or county with distinctly different air quality deriving from sources and conditions not affecting the entire air basin or county, the Board may designate a smaller area. Generally, when boundaries of the designated area differ from the air basin or county boundaries, the description of the specific area is referenced at the bottom of the summary table.

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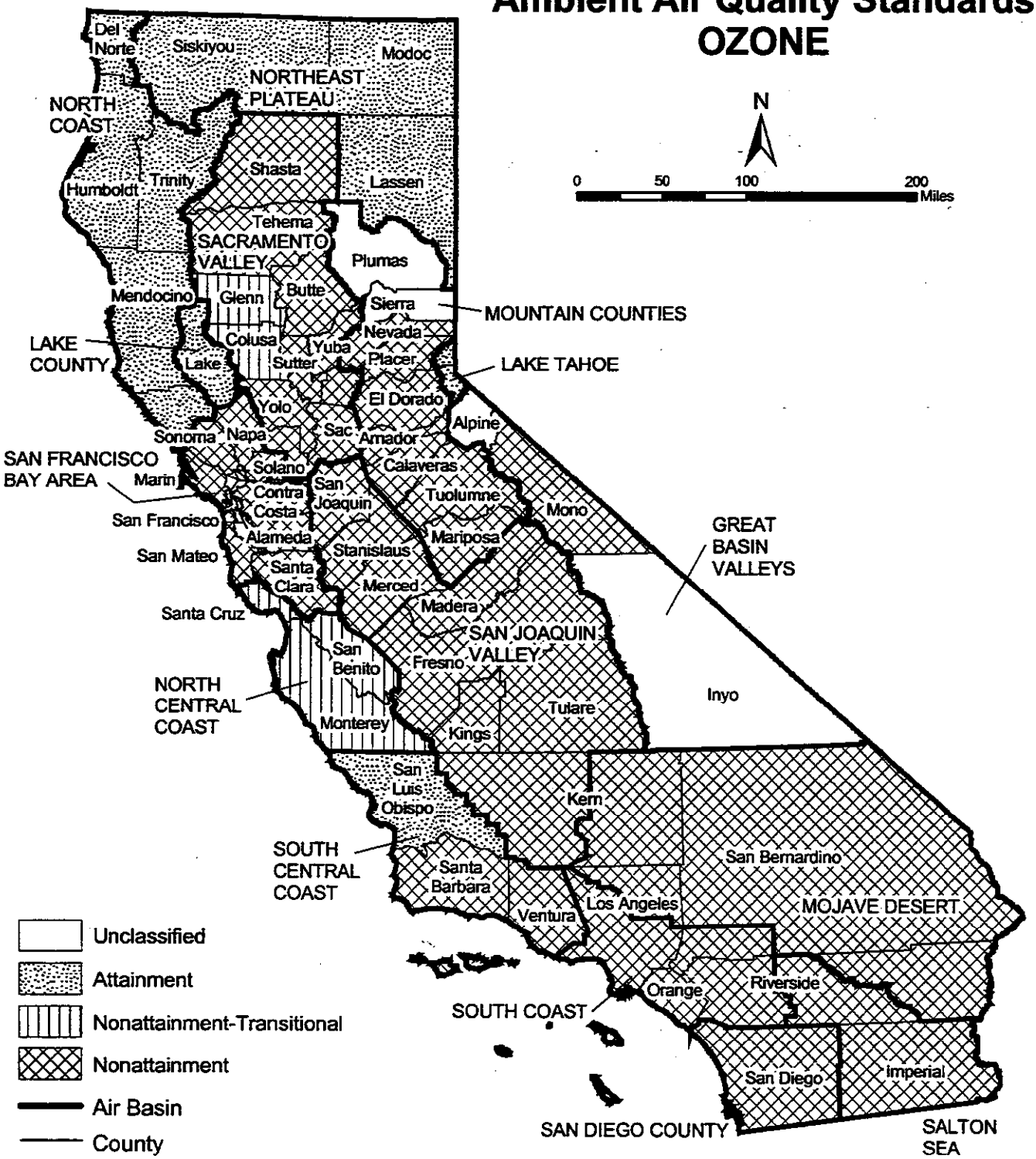
FIGURE 1

2004 Area Designations for State Ambient Air Quality Standards OZONE



Source Date:
October 2003
Emission Inventory Branch, PTSD

October 18, 2004

TABLE 1

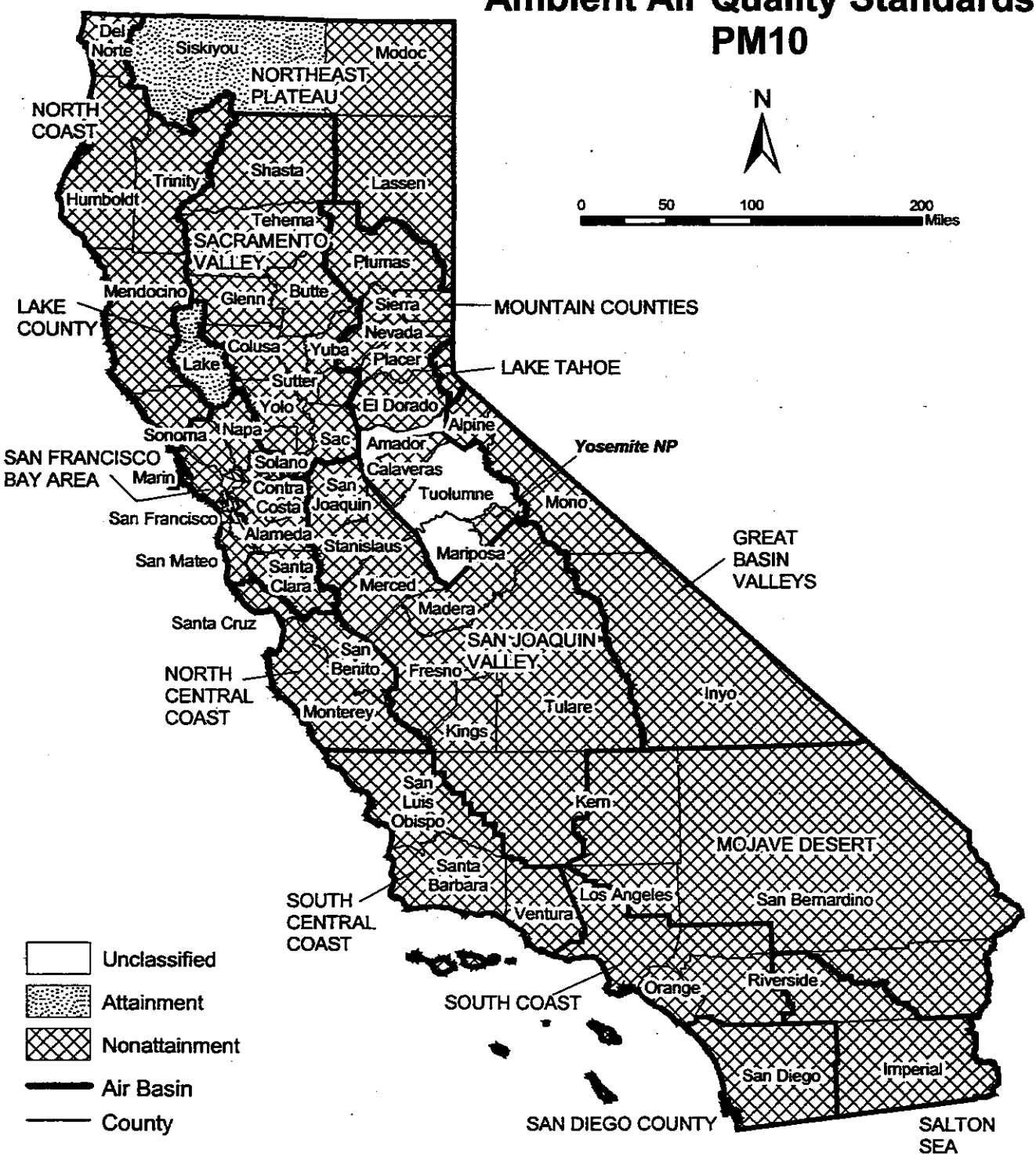
California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Ozone

	N	NT	U	A		N	NT	U	A
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN				X	MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN	X			
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN	X				SALTON SEA AIR BASIN	X			
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN (1)		X			MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN (MCAB)				
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN					Amador County	X			
San Luis Obispo County				X	Calaveras County	X			
Remainder of SCCAB	X				El Dorado County (MCAB portion)	X			
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN	X				Mariposa County	X			
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN	X				Nevada County	X			
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN				X	Placer County (MCAB portion)	X			
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN					Plumas County			X	
Glenn County (1)		X			Sierra County			X	
Colusa County (1)		X			Tuolumne County	X			
Remainder of SVAB	X				LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN				X
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	X				LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN				X
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN									
Alpine County			X						
Inyo County			X						
Mono County	X								

(1) AB 3048 (Olberg) and AB 2525 (Miller) signed into law in 1996, made changes to Health and Safety Code, section 40925.5. One of the changes allows districts to become nonattainment-transitional for ozone by operation of law.

FIGURE 2

2004 Area Designations for State Ambient Air Quality Standards PM10



Source Date:
October 2003
Emission Inventory Branch, PTSD

October 18, 2004

TABLE 2

California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Suspended Particulate Matter (PM10)

	N	U	A		N	U	A
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN (1)	X			**MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN (MCAB)**			
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN (1)	X			Amador County		X	
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN (1)	X			*Calaveras County (3)*	X		
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN (1)	X			El Dorado County (MCAB portion) (2)	X		
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN (1)	X			Mariposa County			
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN (1)	X			-Yosemite National Park (1)	X		
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN				*-Remainder of County*		X	
Siskiyou County			X	Nevada County (4)	X		
Remainder of Air Basin (2) (5)	X			Placer County (MCAB portion) (4)	X		
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN (1)	X			Plumas County (1)	X		
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN (1)	X			*Sierra County (4)*	X		
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN (1)	X			Tuolumne County		X	
MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN (1)	X			**LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN**			X
SALTON SEA AIR BASIN (1)	X			**LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN (2)**	X		

(1) Concentrations exceed both the 24-hour and the annual State PM10 standards.

(2) Concentrations exceed the 24-hour State PM10 standard.

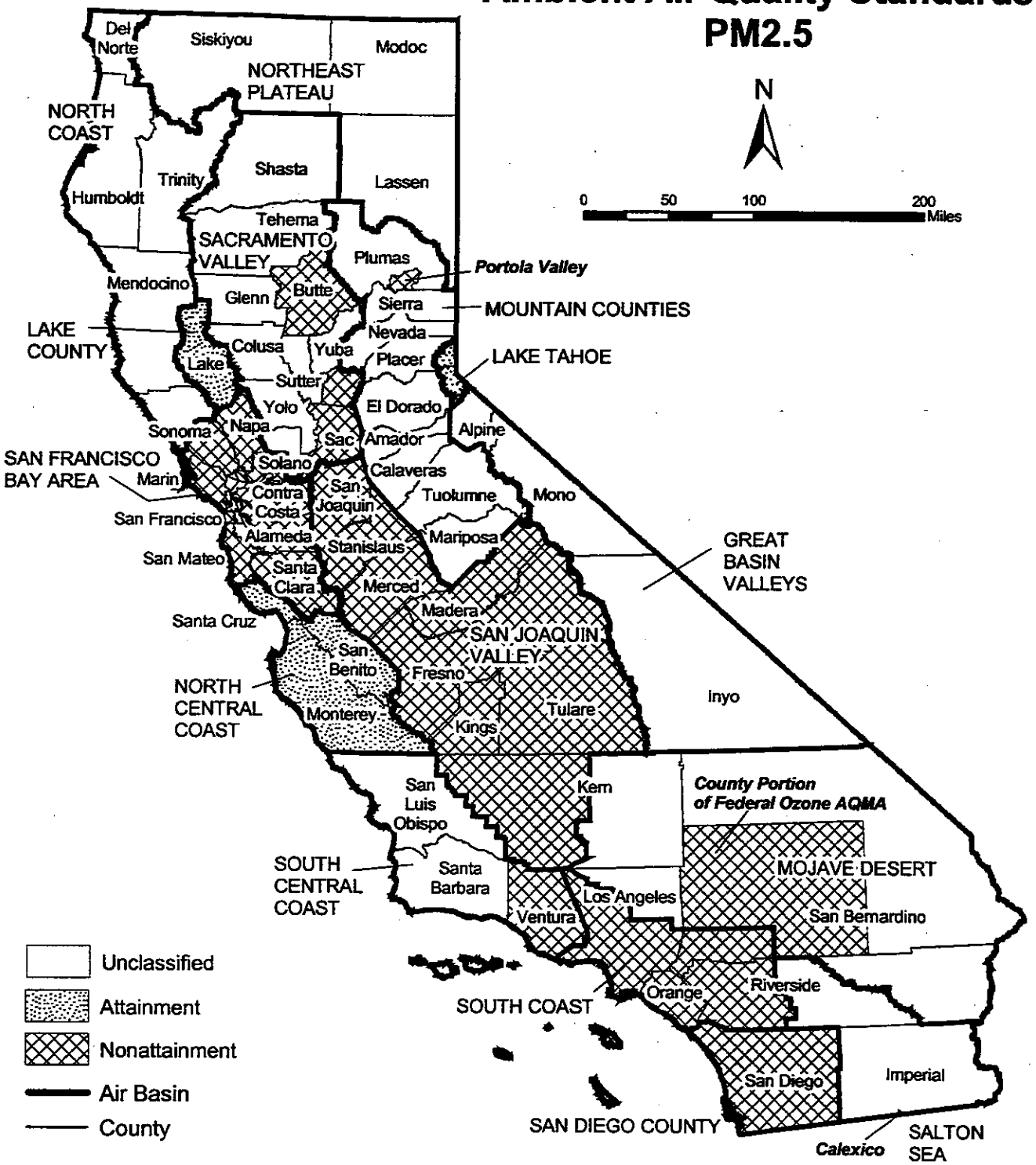
(3) Concentrations exceed the annual State PM10 standard.

(4) Data are not available for the current designation period (2001-2003). Designation is based on historical data.

(5) No valid annual average PM10 concentration is available for the current designation period (2001-2003).

FIGURE 3

2004 Area Designations for State Ambient Air Quality Standards PM2.5



Source Date:
October 2003
Emission Inventory Branch, PTSD

October 18, 2004

TABLE 3

California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5)

	N	U	A		N	U	A
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X		**GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN**		X	
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN	X			**MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN**			
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X	San Bernardino County			
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN				- County portion of federal Southeast Desert Modified AQMA for Ozone (4)	X		
San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties (1)		X		Remainder of Air Basin		X	
Ventura County (2)	X			**SALTON SEA AIR BASIN**			
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN (3)	X			Imperial County			
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN	X			- City of Calexico (5)	X		
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X		Remainder of Air Basin		X	
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN (SVAB)				**MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN**			
Butte County	X			Plumas County			
Sacramento County	X			- Portola Valley (6)	X		
Placer County (SVAB portion)	X			Remainder of Air Basin		X	
Remainder of Air Basin		X		**LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN**			X
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	X			**LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN**			X

(1) Santa Barbara County includes San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa Islands.

(2) Ventura County includes Anacapa and San Nicolas Islands

(3) South Coast Air Basin portion of Los Angeles County includes San Clemente and Santa Catalina Islands.

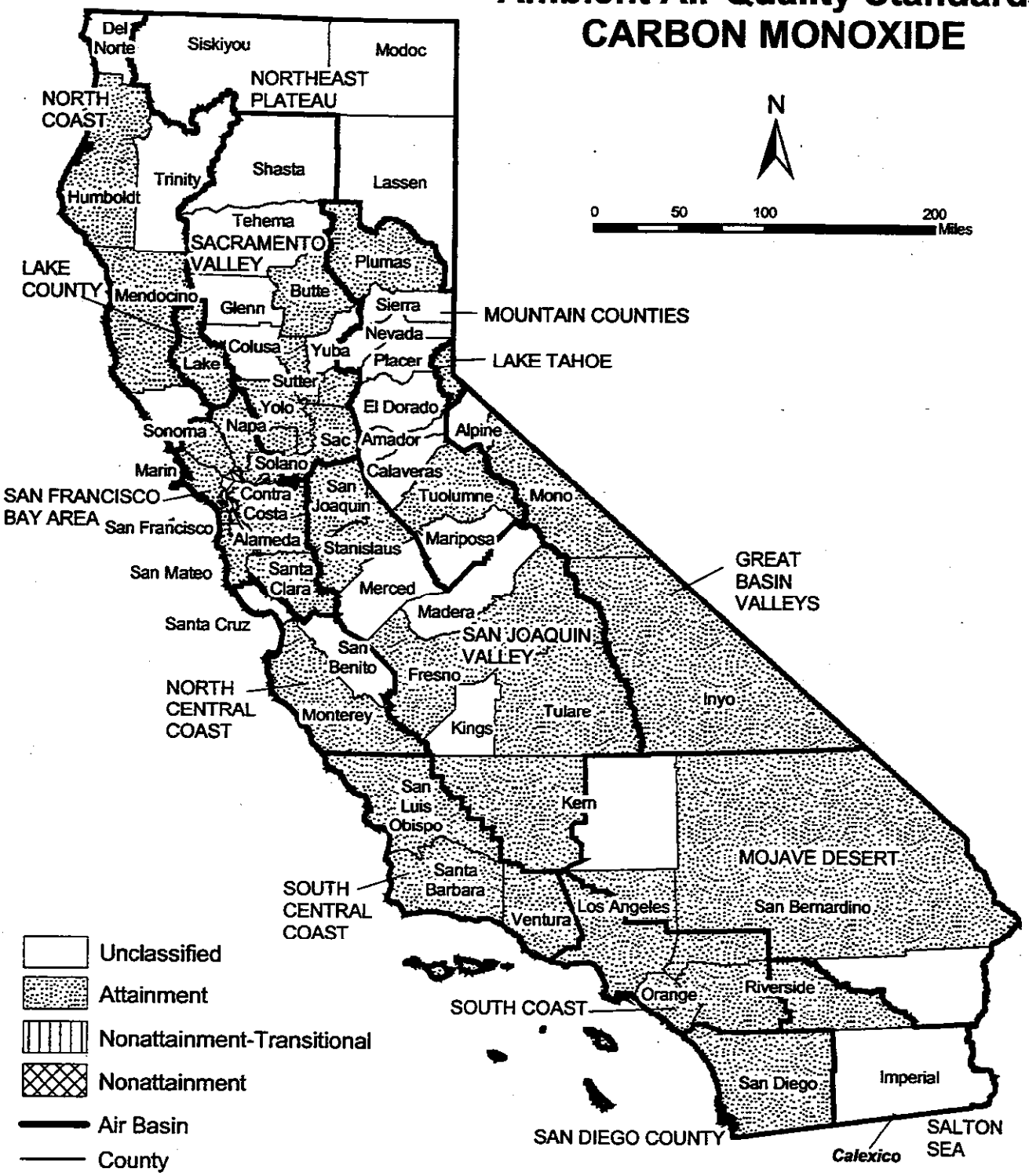
(4) California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 60200(b).

(5) California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 60200(a).

(6) California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 60200(c).

FIGURE 4

2004
Area Designations for State Ambient Air Quality Standards
CARBON MONOXIDE



Source Date:
October 2003
Emission Inventory Branch, PTSD

TABLE 4

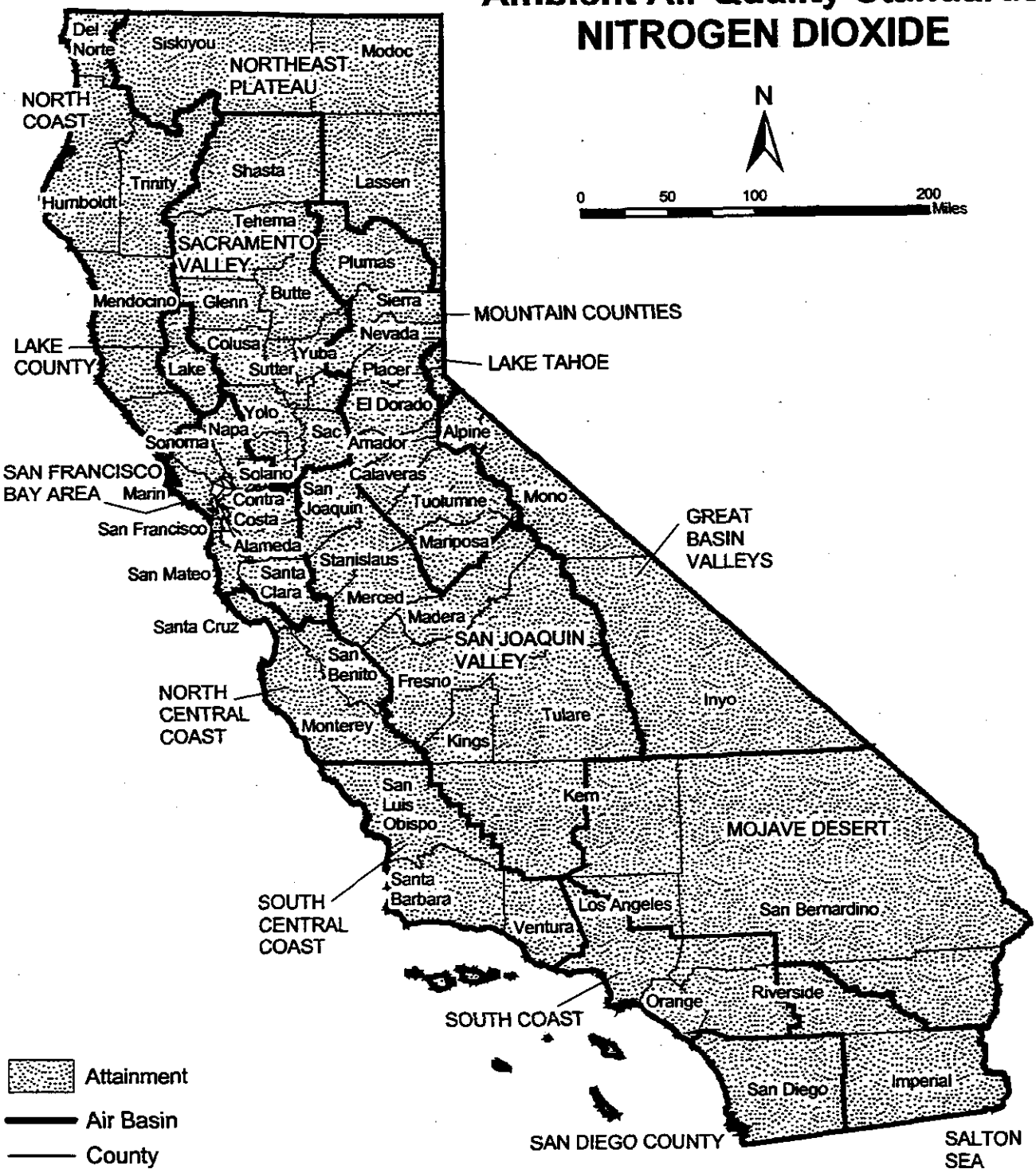
California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Carbon Monoxide*

	N	NT	U	A		N	NT	U	A
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN (NCAB)					**SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN (cont.)**				
Del Norte County			X		Kings County			X	
Humboldt County				X	Madera County			X	
Mendocino County				X	Merced County			X	
Sonoma County (NCAB portion)			X		San Joaquin County				X
Trinity County			X		Stanislaus County				X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN				X	Tulare County				X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN					**GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN**				
Monterey County				X	Alpine County			X	
San Benito County			X		Inyo County				X
Santa Cruz County			X		Mono County				X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN				X	**MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN (MDAB)**				
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN (SoCAB)					Kern County (MDAB portion)			X	
Los Angeles County (SoCAB portion)				X	Los Angeles County (MDAB portion)				X
Orange County				X	Riverside County (MDAB portion)			X	
Riverside County (SoCAB portion)				X	San Bernardino County (MDAB portion)				X
San Bernardino County (SoCAB portion)				X	**SALTON SEA AIR BASIN (SSAB)**				
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN				X	Imperial County				
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X		-City of Calexico (1)	X			
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN (SVAB)					-Remainder of County			X	
Butte County				X	Riverside County (SSAB portion)				X
Colusa County			X		**MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN (MCAB)**				
Glenn County			X		Amador County			X	
Placer County (SVAB portion)				X	Calaveras County			X	
Sacramento County				X	El Dorado County (MCAB portion)			X	
Shasta County			X		Mariposa County			X	
Solano County (SVAB portion)				X	Nevada County			X	
Sutter County				X	Placer County (MCAB portion)			X	
Tehama County			X		Plumas County				X
Yolo County				X	Sierra County			X	
Yuba County			X		Tuolumne County				X
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN (SJVAB)					**LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN**				X
Fresno County				X	**LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN**				X
Kern County (SJVAB portion)				X					

*** The area designated for carbon monoxide is a county or portion of a county.**
(1) California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 60200(a); air quality data for Calexico show violations of the State 8-hour CO standard but not the State 1-hour CO standard.

FIGURE 5

2004
Area Designations for State Ambient Air Quality Standards
NITROGEN DIOXIDE



Source Date:
October 2003
Emission Inventory Branch, PTSD

October 18, 2004

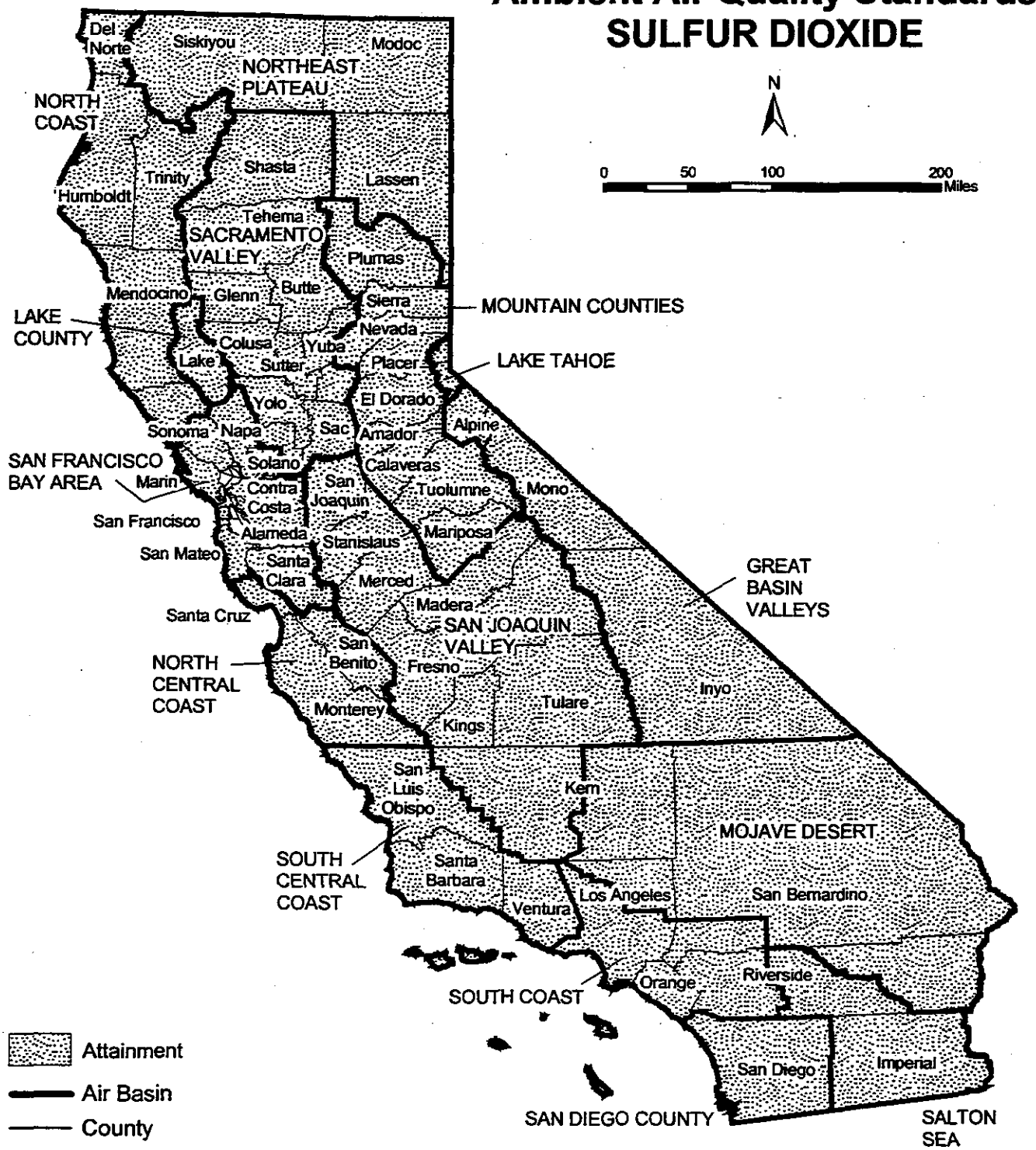
TABLE 5

California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Nitrogen Dioxide

	N	NT	U	A		N	NT	U	A
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN				X	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN				X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN				X	GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN				X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN				X	MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN				X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN				X	SALTON SEA AIR BASIN				X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN				X	MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN				X
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN				X	LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN				X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN				X	LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN				X
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN				X					

FIGURE 6

2004
Area Designations for State Ambient Air Quality Standards
SULFUR DIOXIDE



Source Date:
October 2003
Emission Inventory Branch, PTSD

October 18, 2004

TABLE 6

California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Sulfur Dioxide*

	N	NT	U	A		N	NT	U	A
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN				X	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN				X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN				X	GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN				X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN				X	MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN				X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN				X	SALTON SEA AIR BASIN				X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN				X	MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN				X
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN				X	LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN				X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN				X	LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN				X
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN				X					

* The area designated for sulfur dioxide is a county or portion of a county.

FIGURE 7

2004
Area Designations for State Ambient Air Quality Standards
SULFATES

Source Date:
October 2003
Emission Inventory Branch, PTSD

October 18, 2004

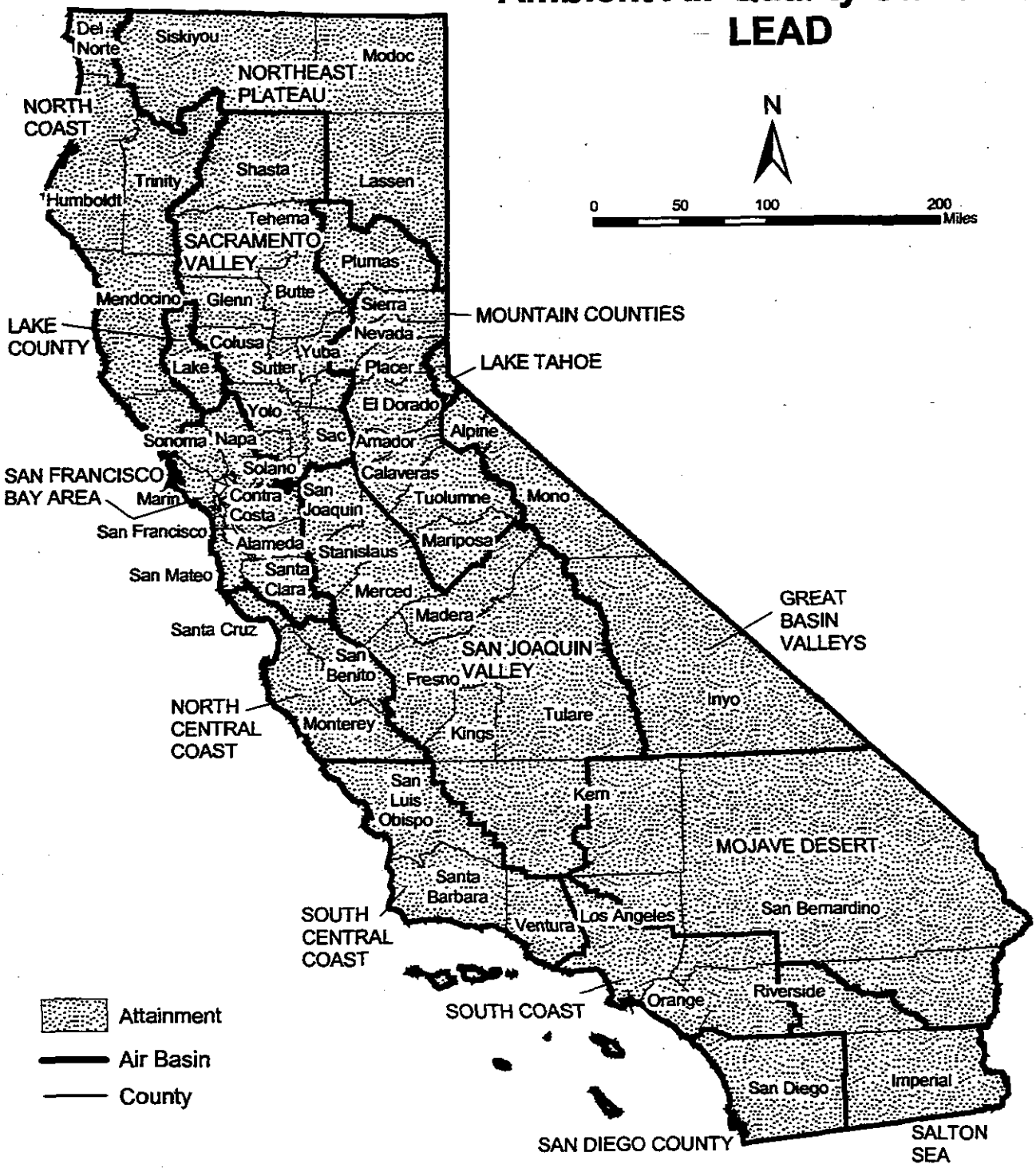
TABLE 7

California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Sulfates

	N	U	A		N	U	A
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN			X	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN			X	GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X	MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN			X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X	SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			X	MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			X
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN			X	LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN			X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X	LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			X				

FIGURE 8

2004
Area Designations for State Ambient Air Quality Standards
LEAD



Source Date:
October 2003
Emission Inventory Branch, PTSD

October 18, 2004

TABLE 8

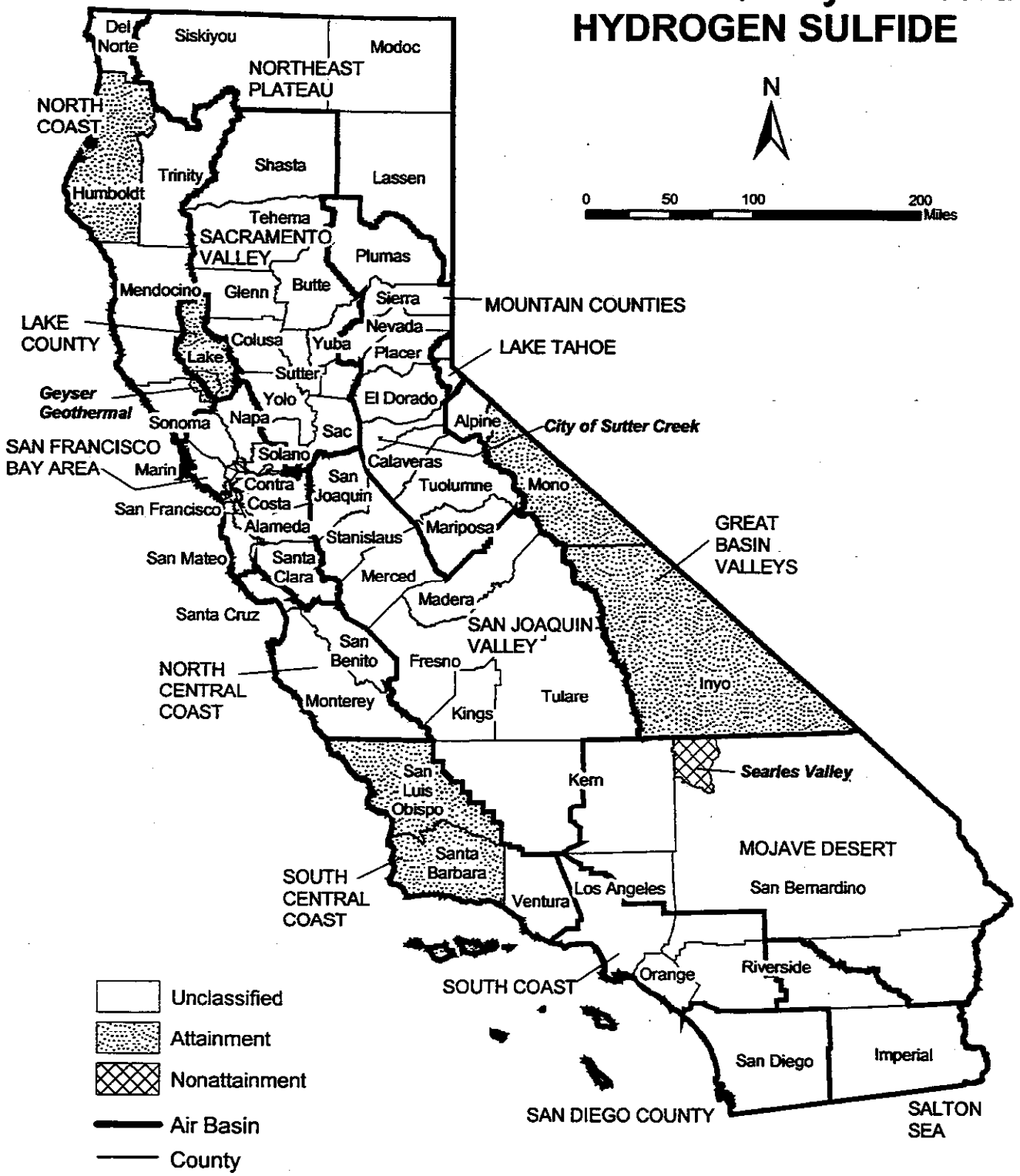
California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Lead (particulate)*

	N	U	A		N	U	A
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN			X	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN			X	GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X	MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN			X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X	SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			X	MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			X
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN			X	LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN			X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X	LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			X				

* The area designated for lead is a county or portion of a county.

FIGURE 9

2004
Area Designations for State Ambient Air Quality Standards
HYDROGEN SULFIDE



Source Date:
October 2003
Emission Inventory Branch, PTSD

October 18, 2004

TABLE 9

California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Hydrogen Sulfide*

	N	NT	U	A		N	NT	U	A
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN (NCAB)					**MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN (MDAB)**				
Del Norte County			X		Kern County (MDAB portion)			X	
Humboldt County				X	Los Angeles County (MDAB portion)			X	
Mendocino County			X		Riverside County (MDAB portion)			X	
Sonoma County (NCAB portion)					San Bernardino County (MDAB portion)				
-Geyser Geothermal Area (1)				X	-Searles Valley Planning Area (2)	X			
-Remainder of County			X		-Remainder of County			X	
Trinity County			X		**SALTON SEA AIR BASIN**			X	
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN			X		**MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN (MCAB)**				
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X		Amador County				
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN					-City of Sutter Creek	X			
San Luis Obispo County				X	-Remainder of County			X	
Santa Barbara County				X	Calaveras County			X	
Ventura County			X		El Dorado County (MCAB portion)			X	
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			X		Mariposa County			X	
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN			X		Nevada County			X	
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X		Placer County (MCAB portion)			X	
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			X		Plumas County			X	
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X		Sierra County			X	
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN					Tuolumne County			X	
Alpine County			X		**LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN**				X
Mono County				X	**LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN**			X	
Inyo County				X					

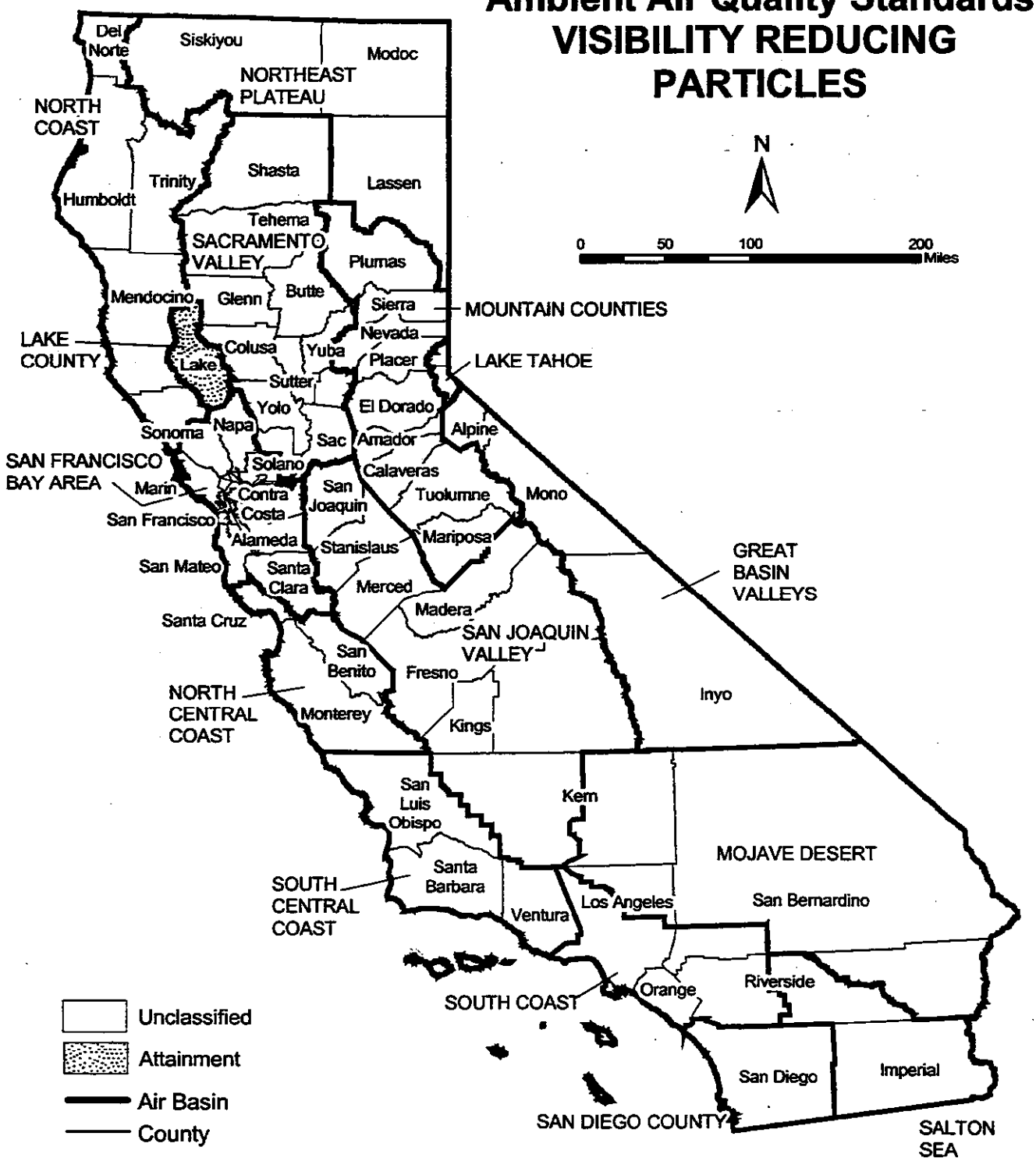
*** The area designated for hydrogen sulfide is a county or portion of a county.**

(1) California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 60200(d)

(2) 52 Federal Register 29384 (August 7, 1987)

FIGURE 10

2004 Area Designations for State Ambient Air Quality Standards VISIBILITY REDUCING PARTICLES



Source Date:
October 2003
Emission Inventory Branch, PTSD

October 18, 2004

TABLE 10

California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Visibility Reducing Particles

	N	NT	U	A		N	NT	U	A
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN			X		SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN			X	
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN			X		GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			X	
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X		MOJAVE DESERT AIR BASIN			X	
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			X		SALTON SEA AIR BASIN			X	
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN			X		MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN			X	
SAN DIEGO AIR BASIN			X		LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN				X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN			X		LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN			X	
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN			X						

Area Designations for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards

This section contains a description of the area designations for each pollutant for which there is a national ambient air quality standard, except lead. The national lead standard was promulgated after the federal Clean Air Act was amended in 1977, and in promulgating the national lead standard, the U.S. EPA did not require areas to be designated in a manner similar to other pollutants. The area designations for each pollutant are presented in the form of a map and a summary table.

The U.S. EPA uses two categories to designate areas with respect to ozone, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen dioxide. These designation categories are:

- Does not meet primary standards, and
- Cannot be classified or better than national standards.

Areas that do not meet the primary national standards for these pollutants are indicated on the following maps and summary tables as "N" for nonattainment. Areas that cannot be classified or are better than the national standards are indicated as "U/A" for unclassified/attainment.

The U.S. EPA uses four categories to designate areas with respect to sulfur dioxide. These designation categories are:

- Does not meet the primary standards,
- Does not meet the secondary standards,
- Cannot be classified, and
- Better than the national standards.

In California, the first two designation categories listed above are not applicable because all areas of California either meet the primary and secondary standards or are unclassifiable. The map and summary table for sulfur dioxide show areas that cannot be classified as "U" for unclassifiable and areas that are better than the national standards as "A" for attainment.

Finally, the U.S. EPA uses two categories to designate areas with respect to suspended particulate matter (PM10). These designation categories are:

- Nonattainment, and
- Unclassifiable.

The map and summary tables for the national PM10 standards indicate "N" for areas designated as nonattainment and "U" for areas that are unclassifiable.

Note that although U.S. EPA has proposed area designations for the national PM2.5 standard, these designations are not included in this report because they were not effective at the time this report was published. U.S. EPA expects to make the final area designations on December 17, 2004. These area designations for the national PM2.5 designations would then become effective in mid-February 2005. The ARB expects three areas will be designated as nonattainment for the federal PM2.5 standards. These areas are the South Coast Air Basin, the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin, and San Diego County.

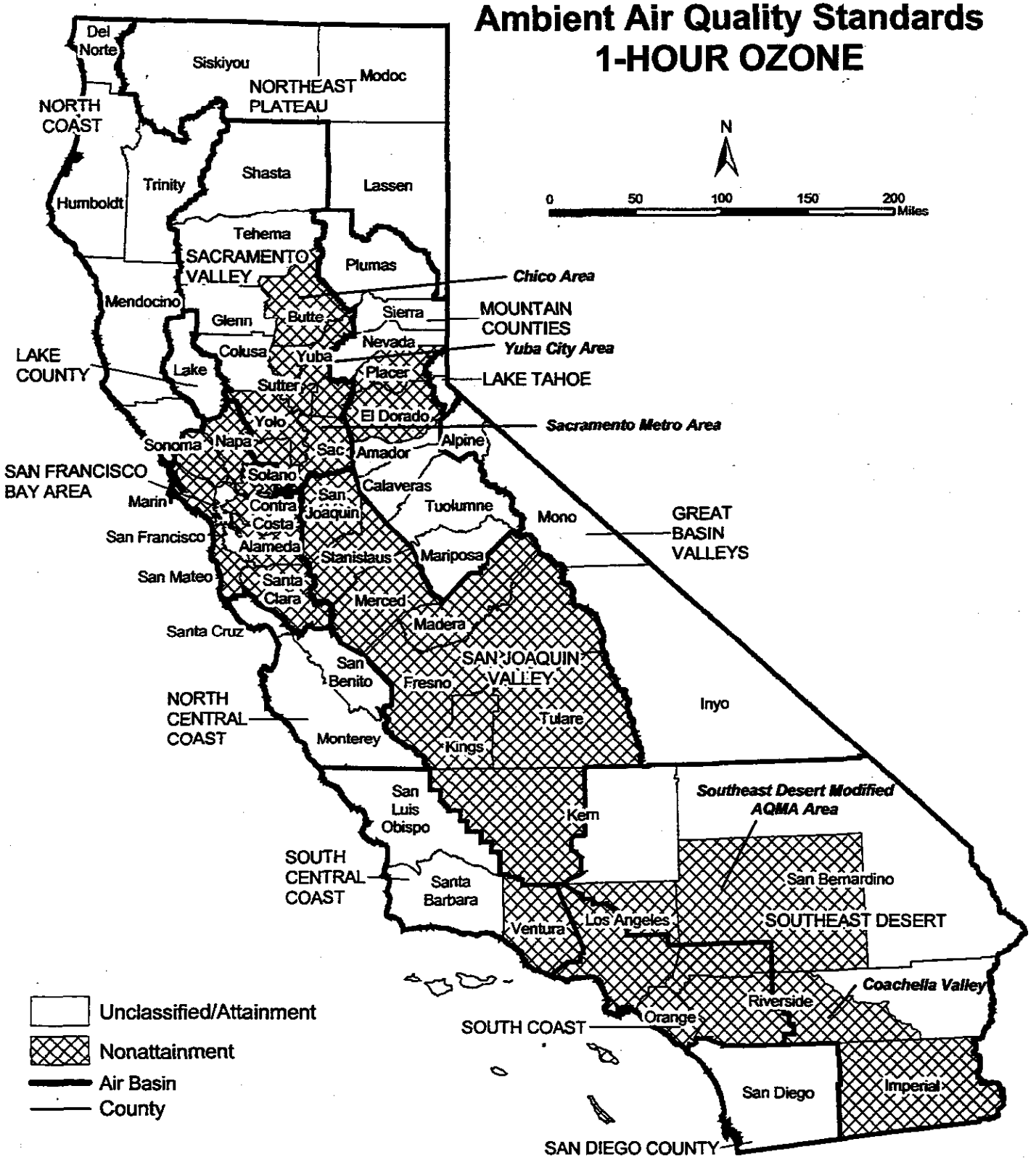
From time to time, the boundaries of the California air basins have been changed to facilitate the planning process. The Board generally initiates these changes, and they are not always reflected in the U.S. EPA's area designations for California. For purposes of consistency, all maps in this attachment reflect area designation boundaries and nomenclature as promulgated by the U.S. EPA. In some cases, these may not be the same as those adopted by the Board. For example, the national area designations reflect the former Southeast Desert Air Basin. In accordance with Health and Safety Code section 39606.1, the Board redefined this area in 1996 to be the Mojave Desert Air Basin and Salton Sea Air Basin. The definitions and boundaries for all areas designated for the national standards can be found in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Chapter I, Part 81.305. They are available on the web at:

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_04/40cfr81_04.html

Once at this website, scroll down to Part 81.305 to view the California area designations.

FIGURE 11

Area Designations for National Ambient Air Quality Standards 1-HOUR OZONE



Source Date:
October 2003
Emission Inventory Branch, PTSD

October 19, 2004

TABLE 11

National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for 1-Hour Ozone*

	N	U/A		N	U/A
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X	**SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN (SEDAB)**		
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN (1)	X		Kern County (SEDAB portion)		X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X	Imperial County	X	
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			Los Angeles County	X	
San Luis Obispo County		X	Riverside County		
Santa Barbara County		X	- Non-AQMA portion		X
Ventura County (1)	X		- Coachella Valley	X	
Channel Islands (2)		X	San Bernardino County		
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN (2)	X		-Western portion (AQMA)	X	
SAN DIEGO COUNTY		X	-Eastern portion (non-AQMA)		X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X	**MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN (MCAB)**		
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN (SVAB)			Amador County		X
Chico Area (Butte County) (1)	X		Calaveras County		X
Colusa County		X	El Dorado County (MCAB portion) (3)	X	
Glenn County		X	Mariposa County		X
Sacramento Metro Area (3)	X		Nevada County		X
Shasta County		X	Placer County (MCAB portion) (3)	X	
Tehama County		X	Plumas County		X
Yuba City Area (Yuba and N Sutter counties) (1)		X	Sierra County		X
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	X		Tuolumne County		X
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X	**LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN**		X
			LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X

*** Definitions and references for all areas can be found in 40 CFR, Chapter I, Part 81.305.**

(1) These areas have air quality that meets the 1-hour federal ozone standard. U.S. EPA has proposed a finding of attainment for Ventura County and the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin.

(2) South Central Coast Air Basin Channel Islands:

Santa Barbara County includes Santa Cruz, San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Barbara Islands.
Ventura County includes Anacapa and San Nicolas Islands.

Note that the San Clemente and Santa Catalina Islands are considered part of Los Angeles County, and therefore, are included as part of the South Coast Air Basin.

(3) Sacramento Metro Area comprises all of Sacramento and Yolo counties, the SVAB portion of Solano County, the southern portion of Sutter County, and the SVAB and MCAB portions of Placer and El Dorado counties.

FIGURE 12

Area Designations for National Ambient Air Quality Standards 8-HOUR OZONE

Source Date:
October 2003
Emission Inventory Branch, PTSD

October 19, 2004

TABLE 12

National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for 8-Hour Ozone*

	N	U/A		N	U/A
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X	**SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN (SEDAB)**		
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN	X		Kern County (SEDAB portion)	X	
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X	Imperial County	X	
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			Los Angeles County (SEDAB portion)	X	
San Luis Obispo County		X	Riverside County (SEDAB portion)		
Santa Barbara County		X	- Coachella Valley	X	
Ventura County			- Non-AQMA portion		X
- Area excluding Anacapa and San Nicolas Islands	X		San Bernardino County		
Channel Islands (1)		X	- Western portion (AQMA)	X	
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN (1)	X		- Eastern portion (non-AQMA)		X
SAN DIEGO COUNTY	X		**MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN (MCAB)**		
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X	Central Mountain Counties		
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN (SVAB)			- Amador County	X	
Butte County	X		- Calaveras County	X	
Colusa County		X	Southern Mountain Counties		
Glenn County		X	- Mariposa County	X	
Sacramento Metro Area (2)	X		- Tuolumne County	X	
Shasta County		X	El Dorado County (MCAB portion) (2)	X	
Sutter County			Nevada County		
- Sutter County (Sutter Buttes)	X		- Western Nevada County	X	
- Remainder of North Sutter County		X	- Remainder of County		X
Tehama County		X	Placer County (MCAB portion) (2)	X	
Yuba County		X	Plumas County		X
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	X		Sierra County		X
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X	**LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN**		X
			LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X

*** Definitions and references for all areas can be found in 40 CFR, Chapter I, Part 81.305.**

(1) South Central Coast Air Basin Channel Islands:

Santa Barbara County includes Santa Cruz, San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Barbara Islands.

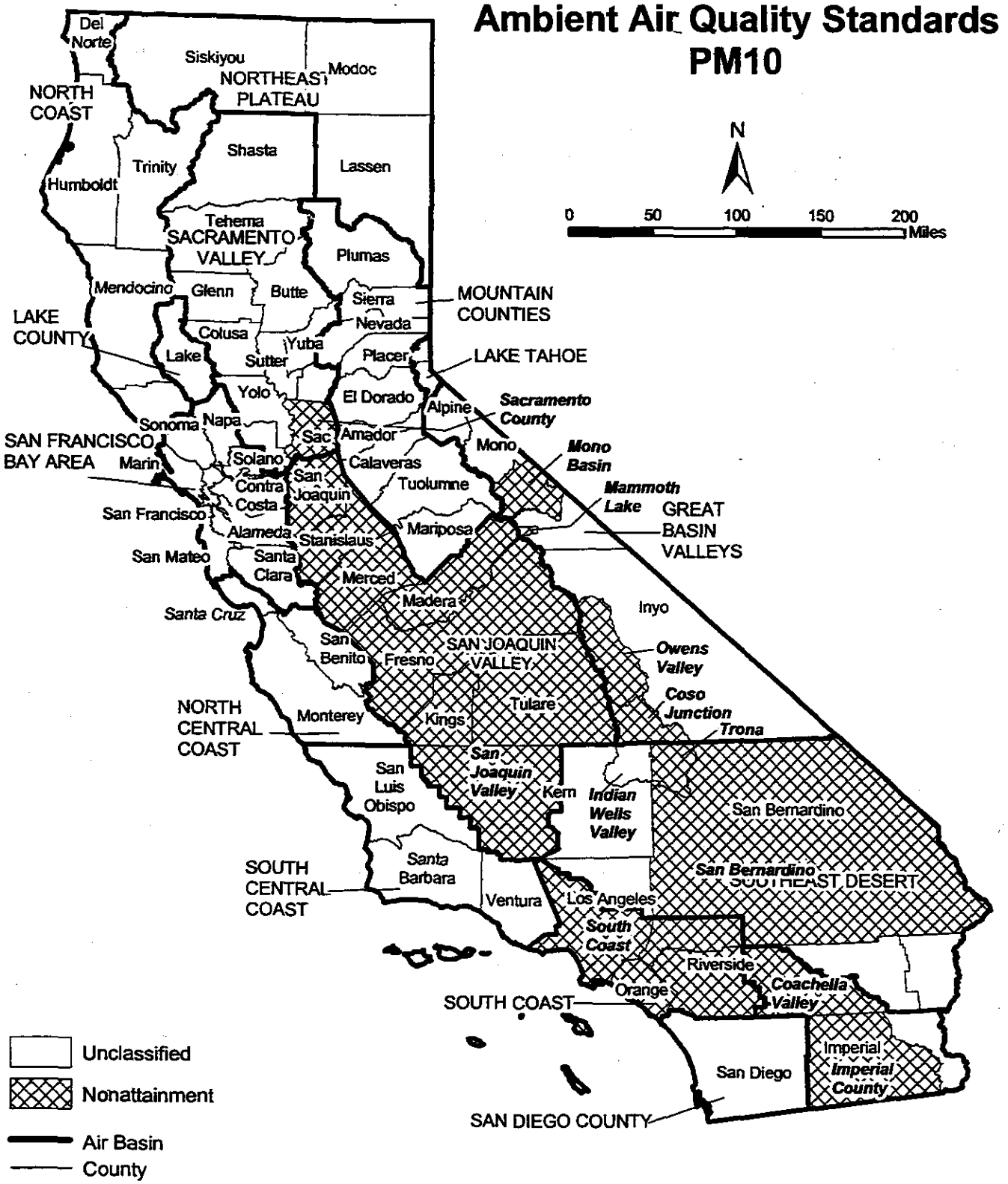
Ventura County includes Anacapa and San Nicolas Islands.

Note that the San Clemente and Santa Catalina Islands are considered part of Los Angeles County, and therefore, are included as part of the South Coast Air Basin.

(2) Sacramento Metro Area comprises all of Sacramento and Yolo counties, the SVAB portion of Solano County, the southern portion of Sutter County, and the SVAB and MCAB portions of Placer and El Dorado counties.

FIGURE 13

Area Designations for National Ambient Air Quality Standards PM10



Source Date:
October 2003
Emission Inventory Branch, PTSD

October 19, 2004

TABLE 13

National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Suspended Particulate Matter (PM10)*

	N	U		N	U
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X	**GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN (cont.)**		
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN		X	Mono County		
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X	-Mammoth Lake Planning Area	X	
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X	-Mono Lake Basin	X	
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN	X		-Remainder of County		X
SAN DIEGO COUNTY		X	**SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN (SEDAB)**		
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X	Eastern Kern County		
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN (SVAB)			-Indian Wells Valley		X
Butte County		X	-Remainder of County		X
Colusa County		X	Los Angeles County (SEDAB portion)		X
Glenn County		X	Riverside County		
Sacramento County (1)	X		-Coachella Valley Planning Area	X	
Shasta County		X	-Remainder of County		X
Solano County (SVAB portion)		X	San Bernardino County		
Sutter County		X	-Trona	X	
Tehama County		X	-Remainder of County	X	
Yolo County		X	Imperial County		
Yuba County		X	-Imperial Valley Planning Area	X	
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN	X		-Remainder of County		X
GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN			**MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN**		
Alpine County		X	Placer County (SVAB/MCAB portion) (2)		X
Inyo County			Remainder of Air Basin		X
-Owens Valley Planning Area	X		**LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN**		X
-Coso Junction	X		**LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN**		X
-Remainder of County		X			

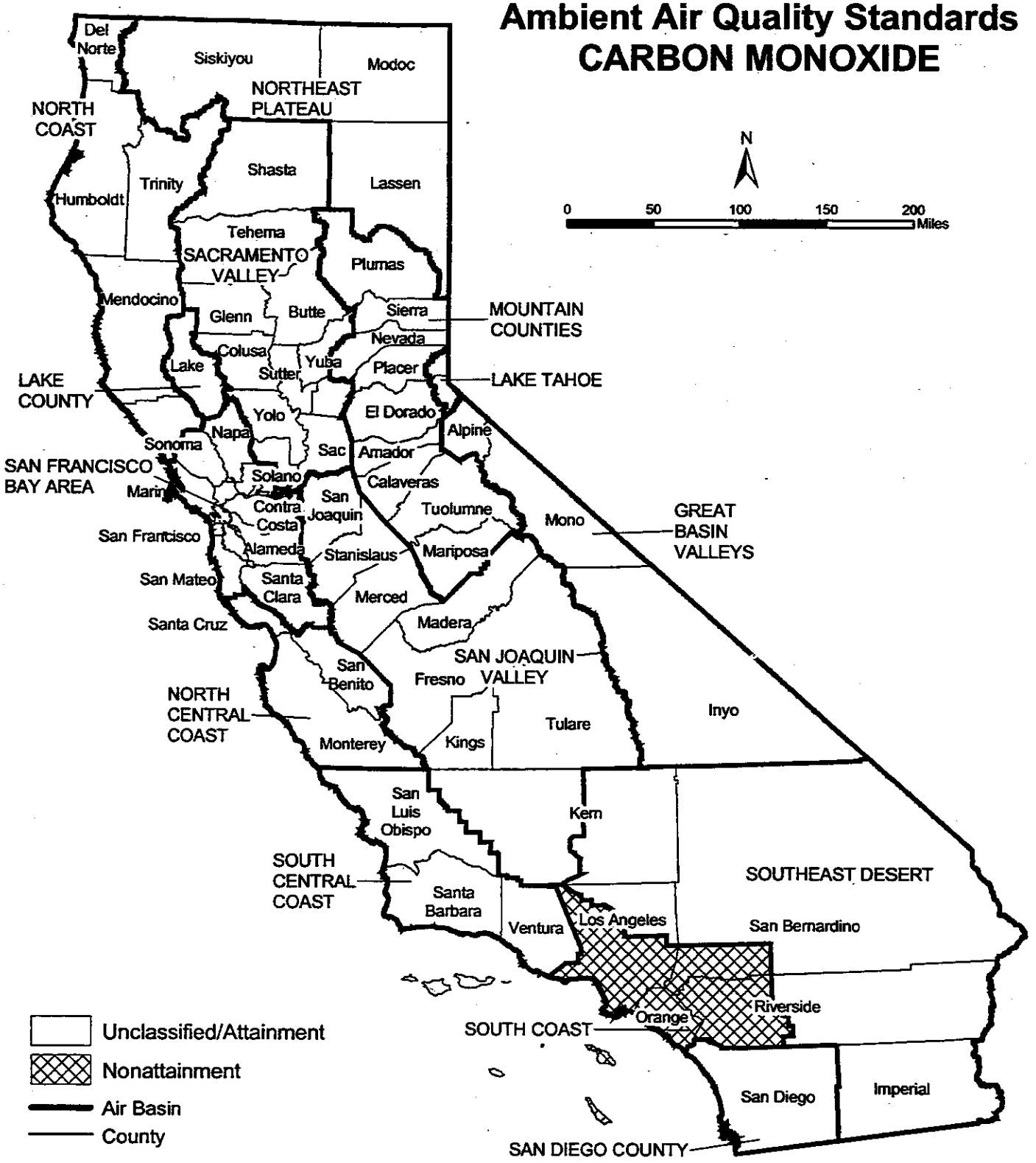
*** Definitions and references for all areas can be found in 40 CFR, Chapter I, Part 81.305.**

(1) Sacramento's air quality meets the federal PM10 standards. U.S. EPA is preparing a finding of attainment.

(2) U.S. EPA designation puts the SVAB portion of Placer County in the MCAB.

FIGURE 14

Area Designations for National Ambient Air Quality Standards CARBON MONOXIDE



Source Date:
October 2003
Emission Inventory Branch, PTSD

October 19, 2004

TABLE 14

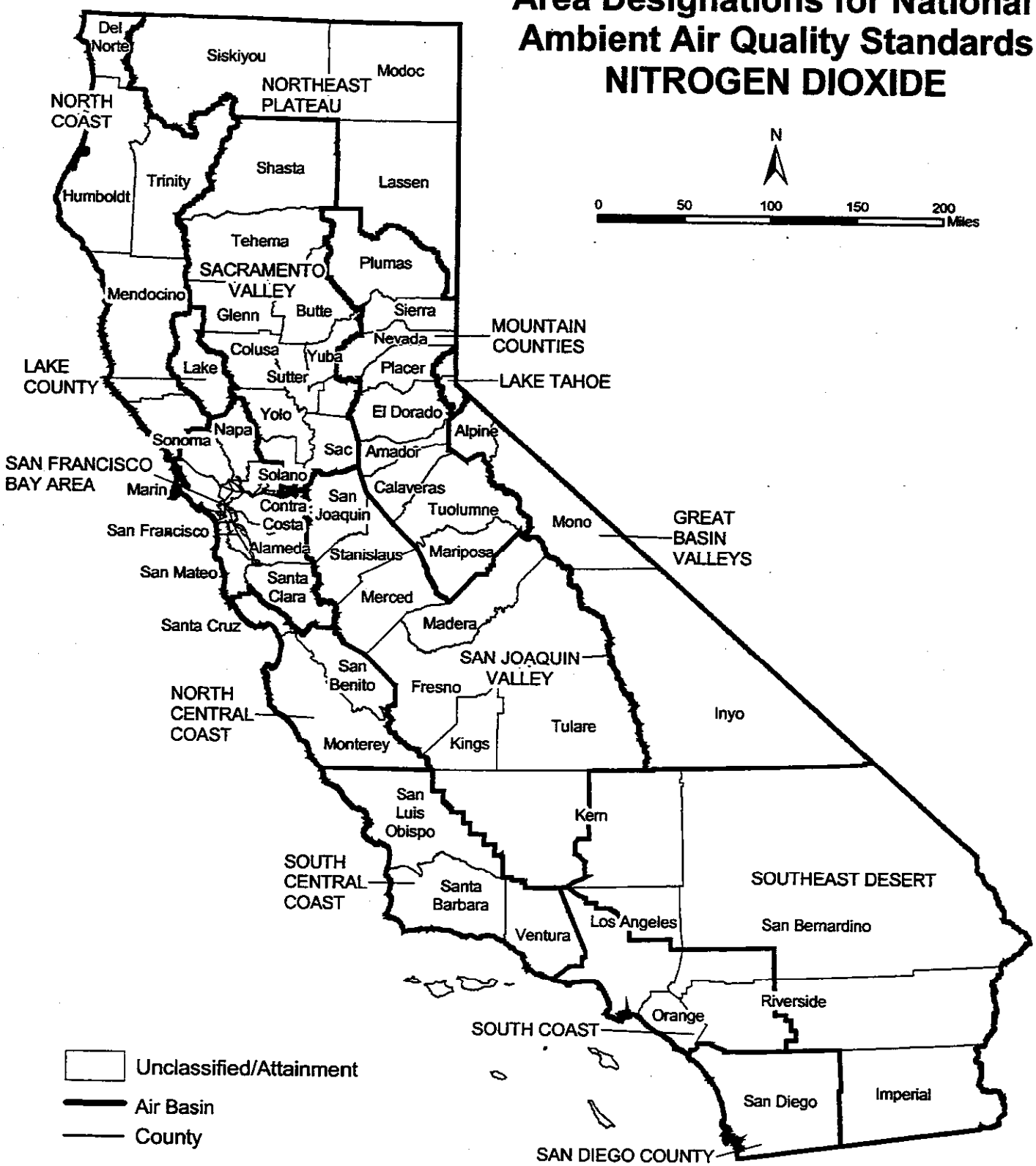
National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Carbon Monoxide*

	N	U/A		N	U/A
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X	SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN		X	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X	GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X	SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN		X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN (1)	X		MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN		X
SAN DIEGO COUNTY		X	LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X	LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X

* Definitions and references for all areas can be found in 40 CFR, Chapter I, Part 81.305.
(1) This area has air quality that meets the national CO standards.

FIGURE 15

Area Designations for National Ambient Air Quality Standards NITROGEN DIOXIDE



Source Date:
October 2003
Emission Inventory Branch, PTSD

October 19, 2004

TABLE 15

National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Nitrogen Dioxide*

	N	U/A		N	U/A
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X	SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN		X	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN		X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X	GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN		X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X	SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN		X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN		X	MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN		X
SAN DIEGO COUNTY		X	LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN		X
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X	LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN		X

* Definitions and references for all areas can be found in 40 CFR, Chapter I, Part 81.305.

FIGURE 16

Area Designations for National Ambient Air Quality Standards SULFUR DIOXIDE

Source Date:
October 2003
Emission Inventory Branch, PTSD

TABLE 16

National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Area Designations for Sulfur Dioxide*

	A	U		A	U
NORTH COAST AIR BASIN		X	**SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN (cont.)**		
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AIR BASIN	X		Kings County		X
NORTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN		X	Madera County		X
SOUTH CENTRAL COAST AIR BASIN			Merced County		X
San Luis Obispo County		X	San Joaquin County		X
Santa Barbara County		X	Stanislaus County		X
Ventura County	X		Tulare County		X
Channel Islands (1)		X	**GREAT BASIN VALLEYS AIR BASIN**		X
SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN (1)	X		**SOUTHEAST DESERT AIR BASIN**		
SAN DIEGO COUNTY	X		Imperial County	X	
NORTHEAST PLATEAU AIR BASIN		X	Remainder of Air Basin		X
SACRAMENTO VALLEY AIR BASIN		X	**MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN**		X
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN (SJVAB)			**LAKE COUNTY AIR BASIN**		X
Fresno County		X	**LAKE TAHOE AIR BASIN**	X	
Kern County (SJVAB portion)	X				

*** Definitions and references for all areas can be found in 40 CFR, Chapter I, Part 81.305.**

(1) South Central Coast Air Basin Channel Islands:

Santa Barbara County includes Santa Cruz, San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Barbara Islands.

Ventura County includes Anacapa and San Nicolas Islands.

Note that the San Clemente and Santa Catalina Islands are considered part of Los Angeles County, and therefore, are included as part of the South Coast Air Basin.

ATTACHMENT D

CONVENTION FOR ROUNDING AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

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CONVENTION FOR ROUNDING AMBIENT AIR QUALITY DATA

Before ambient air quality measurements are used in designating areas for State standards, they are rounded to the precision of the applicable State standard. In addition, the Expected Peak Day Concentration or EPDC is also rounded to the precision of the State standard before it is used to identify and exclude measurements affected by highly irregular or infrequent events. As described below, the same rounding convention is generally used in all cases.

All raw air quality data are stored in the Board's Aerometric Data Analysis and Management (ADAM) database, as they are reported. However, the reported values and the stored values can and do differ very slightly, because ADAM stores numbers in a floating-point format. For example, a number reported as 1.23 might actually be stored as 1.229999998 or as 1.2300000001. Nonetheless, great care is taken to ensure that these "slight" differences have no impact on calculated values used for area designations.

The precision or given number of decimal places varies for each State standard and depends on how the level of the standard is specified. The given number of decimal places for each State standard and averaging time are summarized in Table D-1.

TABLE D-1
Level and Precision of State Standards

Pollutant	***Averaging Time***	***Level of Standard***	***Given Number of Decimal Places***
Ozone	1-hour	0.09 ppm	2
Carbon Monoxide	1-hour	20 ppm	0
	8-hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm	0
	8-hour (Rest of State)	9.0 ppm	1
PM10	24-hour	50 $\mu g/m^3$	0
	Annual	20 $\mu g/m^3$	0
PM2.5	Annual	12 $\mu g/m^3$	0
Nitrogen Dioxide	1-hour	0.25 ppm	2
Sulfur Dioxide	1-hour	0.25 ppm	2
	24-hour	0.04 ppm	2
Lead	30-day	1.5 $\mu g/m^3$	1
Sulfates	24-hour	25 $\mu g/m^3$	0
Hydrogen Sulfide	1-hour	0.03 ppm	2

Individual air quality measurements and statistics (air quality values) are generally rounded up or down using the digit just beyond the given number of decimal places and according to standard rounding conventions. Air quality values that are below 5 round down, while those that are equal to or greater than 5 round up. For example, if the given number of decimal places is 1, an air quality value of 2.34567 rounds to 2.3 because 0.04567 is less than 0.05. An air quality value of 2.35012 rounds to 2.4 because 0.05012 is greater than 0.05. Similarly, an air quality value of 2.35000 rounds to 2.4 because 0.05000 exactly equals 0.05.

The method used for determining area designation values is generally consistent across all pollutants. First, if there is a valid EPDC, the EPDC is rounded to the given number of decimal places (refer to Table D-1) for the applicable State standard. Next, all air quality values for the three-year period used in area designations are rounded to the given number of decimal places. All air quality values that are higher than the valid EPDC are excluded as extreme concentration events and therefore, not considered in the area designation process. The air quality value used to designate an area (the designation value) is the highest rounded value for the previous three-year period that is less than or equal to the rounded EPDC. However, if this air quality value is identified as affected by an exceptional event or unusual concentration event, it is excluded from the area designation process and the next highest air quality value becomes the designation value.

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING TO UPDATE THE BOARD ON POLLUTION TRANSPORT ASSESSMENT

The Air Resources Board (the Board or ARB) will conduct a public meeting at the time and place noted below to consider a report on the ongoing efforts to evaluate the inter-regional effects of ozone transport in California. This item is informational only, and no regulatory action will be taken.

DATE:	January 20, 2005
TIME:	9:00 a.m.
PLACE:	California Environmental Protection Agency Air Resources Board Byron Sher Auditorium 1001 "I" Street Sacramento, California 95814

This item will be considered at a two-day meeting of the Board, which will commence at 9:00 a.m., January 20, 2005, and may continue at 8:30 a.m., January 21, 2005. This item may not be considered until January 21. Please consult the agenda for the meeting, which will be available at least 10 days before January 20, 2005, to determine the day on which this item will be considered.

If you have a disability-related accommodation need, please go to http://www.arb.ca.gov/html/ada/ada.htm for assistance or contact the ADA Coordinator at (916) 323-4916. If you are a person who needs assistance in a language other than English, please go to http://inside.arb.ca.gov/as/eeo/languageaccess.htm or contact the Bilingual Coordinator at (916) 324-5049. TTY/TDD/Speech-to-Speech users may dial 7-1-1 for the California Relay Service.

California must submit new clean air plans showing how it will meet the federal 8-hour ozone standard to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency by June 2007. Unhealthy ozone levels in a particular area can result from a combination of emissions generated by local sources and pollution blown in or transported from other regions of the State. Transport occurs throughout the State and will be captured by the air quality models being developed for both Northern and Southern California. This report will focus on transport assessment methods being developed for Northern California that will be transferable to Southern California.

On April 22, 2004, ARB staff reported to the Board on the status of the State's transport mitigation efforts (available at http://www.arb.ca.gov/agd/transport/mitigation/mitigation.htm). This item is a verbal update on the technical transport assessment efforts that have occurred since that report.

Interested members of the public may also present comments orally or in writing at the meeting and in writing or by email before the meeting. To be considered by the Board, written comments submissions not physically submitted at the meeting must be received **no later than 12:00 noon, January 19, 2005,** and addressed to the following:

Postal mail is to be sent to:

Clerk of the Board
Air Resources Board
1001 "I" Street, 23rd Floor
Sacramento, California 95814

Electronic mail is to be sent to trnsptmt@listserv.arb.ca.gov and received at the ARB **no later than 12:00 noon, January 19, 2005.**

Facsimile submissions are to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Board at (916) 322-3928 and received at the ARB **no later than 12:00 noon January 19, 2005.**

The Board requests, but does not require 30 copies of any written submission. Also, the ARB requests that written and email statements be filed at least 10 days prior to the meeting so that ARB staff and Board members have time to fully consider each comment. Further inquiries regarding this matter should be directed to Mr. Bruce Tuter, Air Pollution Specialist, Air Quality and Transportation Planning Branch, at (916) 322-2832, or btuter@arb.ca.gov.

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD

Catherine Witherspoon
Executive Officer

Date: January 6, 2005

The energy challenge facing California is real. Every Californian needs to take immediate action to reduce energy consumption. For a list of simple ways you can reduce demand and cut your energy costs, see our Web-site at www.arb.ca.gov.

No written material available at time of electronic book creation.