Publication Number 450-B-15-001
April 28, 2015

OAR National Program Manager Guidance

Fiscal Years 2016-2017

Overview from the Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Office of Air and Radiation
FY 2016-2017 National Program Manager Guidance

Overview from the Office of the Chief Financial Officer

The EPA Overview to the NPM Guidances communicates agency-wide information as well as other applicable requirements critical to effective implementation of EPA's environmental programs for FY 2016 and 2017 and should be reviewed in conjunction with this Guidance. The Overview is available at: http://www2.epa.gov/planandbudget/national-program-manager-guidances.

1. Office of Air and Radiation Introduction

The Office of Air and Radiation's National Program Manager Guidance identifies key activities expected to be undertaken by EPA headquarters (HQ) and regional offices and implementing air agencies[1] in national areas of focus during FY 2016 and 2017. The associated grant guidance provides information on the State and Tribal Grant program (STAG). Together they provide the basis for negotiations between HQ and regions and between regions and air agencies as to resource allocation and expected performance. Specific expectations and deliverables will be established through negotiations in grant agreements between regions and air agencies and OAR encourages air agencies to engage EPA on activities where there may be opportunities for flexibility. As part of the new two-year cycle for the NPM Guidance process, in summer 2014, OAR provided an opportunity to national, state, local, and tribal air, public health, and radiation associations for early input to the development of the Guidance. This document reflects that input and is summarized at: http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-11/documents/oar_summary_of_engagement_fy16-17.pdf.

The OAR NPM Guidance is a *guide*, and not a comprehensive compendium of activities and requirements; other requirements exist through laws, regulations, court orders, delegation agreements, etc. Additionally, there may be other activities appropriate to include in particular grant agreements negotiated by an EPA region and implementing air agencies not specifically listed in this document.

The Guidance reflects the highest priority work related to meeting statutory, regulatory, and court-ordered requirements. Regions and air agencies are encouraged to use the established work-planning process to provide flexibility and tailor work expectations and resource allocations to meet local circumstances, as long as priority work continues. And, if there are not adequate resources to carry out all of the necessary work, regions will work collaboratively with state and local air agencies to prioritize activities and agree on the level of effort for each.

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

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

Activities in this guidance encompass activities envisioned in FY 2016 and 2017 and may carry forward to future years; out-year activities are included to inform air agencies of future work to assist with planning. Another significant activity that will be ongoing in FY 2016 and FY 2017 in which OAR is actively involved is E-enterprise, a joint effort of EPA, states, and tribes to modernize how government agencies deliver environmental protection through streamlining of business processes and sharing innovations across agencies and programs.[2] This guidance includes examples of FY 2015 E-Enterprise Activities that OAR is leading, supporting, or evaluating (see Appendix F). During FY 2016-2017, EPA will complete some of these activities, substantially modify others, and develop and implement new projects. EPA encourages states, tribes and other offices to coordinate with or participate in these projects where they see complementary priorities, processes, or objectives.

2. National Area of Focus: Improving Outdoor Air Quality and Addressing Climate Change

Description: This section addresses attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), improving visibility, reducing the risks from air toxics, and mitigating and adapting to a changing climate.

Activities: Major areas of activity are listed below and detailed in the Program Guidance sections that follow.

1. NAAQS-related activities including designations and State Implementation Plans (SIPs)
2. Regional haze program implementation activities
3. Title V and New Source Review permitting activities
4. Ambient air monitoring for criteria pollutants
5. Air toxics program implementation activities
6. Ambient air monitoring for air toxics
7. Allowance trading and other stationary source programs
8. Mobile source programs

[2] See "About E-Enterprise for the Environment": http://www2.epa.gov/e-enterprise/about-e-enterprise-environment

9. Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program
10. ENERGY STAR, SmartWay, and other partnership programs
11. Clean Power Plan implementation activities

Measures: Appendix A contains 44 measures related to Improving Outdoor Air Quality and Addressing Climate Change; 32 are managed by the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards and are prefixed with 'OAQPS;' 9 are managed by the Office of Transportation and Air Quality and are prefixed with 'OTAQ;' and 3 are managed by the Office of Atmospheric Programs and are prefixed with 'OAP.'

2.1 Program Guidance: NAAQS

2.1.1 Description: In FY 2016 and 2017, EPA will work with air agencies to achieve and maintain compliance with the NAAQS, including the ozone standards established in 2008, 1997, and 1979; $PM_{2.5}$ standards established in 2012, 2006, and 1997; the 1987 PM_{10} standard; the 2008 lead standard; the 2010 NO_2 standard; the 1971 CO standard; and the 2010 and 1971 SO_2 standards. For FY 2016 and 2017, EPA is also anticipating the needs of air agencies to achieve and maintain compliance with any potentially revised ozone NAAQS. Additionally, EPA will continue its periodic reviews of the NAAQS as required by the CAA, including completing its review of the 2008 ozone NAAQS by October 1, 2015. EPA also expects to complete its review of the 2008 lead NAAQS in 2015.

EPA will continue to work closely with air agencies on all aspects of implementing the NAAQS. EPA also will work with air agencies to continue implementing the January 2014 *NACAA-ECOS-EPA SIP Reform Workgroup Commitments and Best Practices for Addressing the SIP Backlog*.

2.1.2 HQ Activities

2.1.2.1 Guidance/Rulemaking

1. In consultation with air agencies, complete SIP requirements rule and any additional guidance for implementing the 2012, 2006, and 1997 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.
2. In consultation with air agencies, develop any rulemaking(s) and additional guidance for implementing any potentially revised ozone NAAQS.
3. In consultation with air agencies, develop rules, guidance, and technical support for implementing the good neighbor provision of the Clean Air Act for air pollutants for which interstate transport is a concern.
4. With input and consultation from tribes, develop guidance for tribes to assist them with developing NAAQS designation recommendations, Class I re-designations, and Tribal Implementation Plans (TIP), and with implementing new source review.
5. Support residential wood smoke control measures and program implementation.
6. In consultation with stakeholders, revise EPA's Air Pollution Control Cost Manual.

2.1.2.2 Designations

1. Work with regions to review state recommendations for area designations and boundaries for the potentially revised ozone NAAQS, and, if necessary, develop EPA's preliminary designations decisions; prepare and send "120-day letters" communicating EPA's preliminary decisions to states and tribes; review and assess public and state comments on EPA's preliminary designations decisions; prepare final designations technical support documents and final letters to Governors; prepare final Federal Register notice and Part 81 tables; and, provide relevant documents to the rulemaking docket.
2. Work with regions to finalize area designations for remaining areas for the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, including preparing and sending "120-day letters" as appropriate; developing final technical support documents; final Governor's letters; and the final Federal Register notice with updated Part 81 tables for these areas; and, provide relevant documents to the rulemaking docket.
3. Work with appropriate regions to prepare final designations decisions for the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS.
4. Work with regions to assist states with developing SO_2 data submission plans and area designations recommendations pursuant to the requirements of the final SO_2 Data Requirements Rule.

2.1.2.3 Other

1. Continue development of draft Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) emissions estimation methodologies and associated implementation tools for CAFO owners/operators.
2. Conduct outreach and education on CAFO air emission issues.
3. Support the Emissions Inventory System (EIS), complete the 2014 National Emissions Inventory (NEI), and support initial work on the 2017 NEI. For an overview for completing the 2014 NEI see: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/net/2014nei_files/2014_nei_plan.pdf.
4. Release and review the 2014 Modeling Platform, including future-year emission projections.
5. Work with air agencies participating in the Ozone Advance and PM Advance programs.
6. Engage air agencies as early as is practical in guidance and regulation development processes.
7. Provide and promote training opportunities in support of NAAQS implementation through use of the Air Pollution Training Institute (APTI) learning management system.
8. Update APTI courses and develop relevant e-learning courses in consultation with air agencies.
9. Develop tools and guidance for underserved, minority, low-income, and indigenous communities to build capacity to engage in air quality issues such as permitting.
10. Continue working with states to identify further opportunities to streamline the SIP process as framed in the January 2014 *NACAA-ECOS-EPA SIP Reform Workgroup Commitments and Best Practices for Addressing the SIP Backlog.*
11. Work with regions to implement strategies that will reduce the SIP backlog.

12. Work with regions and air agencies on implementation issues related to NAAQS infrastructure SIPs.
13. Work with regions and air agencies on SIP revisions required by the Startup-Shutdown-Malfunction (SSM) SIP Call rulemaking.
14. Work with regions to address issues associated with ongoing implementation efforts for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, 2006 and 1997 PM2.5 NAAQS, and 2010 SO2 NAAQS, including processing redesignation requests and Clean Data Determination actions for nonattainment areas for these NAAQS, reclassification actions for the 2008 ozone NAAQS for marginal areas that do not attain in 2015, and reclassification actions for certain areas designated nonattainment for the 1997 and 2006 PM2.5 NAAQS as needed. Work with regions and air agencies to clarify air quality management authority for non-reservation tribal lands. See: http://www.epa.gov/air/tribal/tas_indian_tribes.html.

2.1.3 Regional Office Activities

2.1.3.1 Designations

1. Review state recommendations for area designations and boundaries for a potentially revised ozone NAAQS; if necessary, develop EPA's preliminary designations decisions in coordination with HQ, and prepare and send "120-day letters" communicating EPA's preliminary decisions to states and tribes; and, prepare supporting documents for final decisions which may include action on exceptional events demonstrations.
2. Work with HQ to finalize area designations for remaining areas for the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, including preparing and sending 120-day letters as appropriate and developing supporting documents for final decisions which may include action on exceptional events demonstrations.
3. Work with HQ to prepare final area designations decisions for the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS as directed by court order, including preparing documents necessary to support final decisions.
4. Assist states with the development of SO_2 data submission plans and area designations recommendations pursuant to the requirements of the final SO_2 Data Requirements Rule.

2.1.3.2 SIPs

1. Assist states in developing attainment plans for the 2008 ozone NAAQS, 2008 lead NAAQS, and 2010 SO_2 NAAQS, and 2006 and 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. Review and take action on these SIPs within established timeframes. (N33)
2. Work with states to develop infrastructure SIPs for the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.
3. Review and take action on ozone, NO_2, Pb, and SO_2 infrastructure SIPs within 18 months. Meet any FIP obligations stemming from failure to submit infrastructure SIPs or disapproval of such SIPs.
4. Assist states that wish to develop SIP revisions to remove state rules requiring Stage II gasoline vapor recovery programs.
5. Process, review, and publish for public review and comment submitted SIP revisions.

6. Assist states in the revision of startup, shutdown, and malfunction regulations, as appropriate.
7. Take final rulemaking actions on any remaining 1997 and 2006 $PM_{2.5}$ and 1997 8-hr ozone NAAQS SIP submittals.
8. Work to reduce backlogged SIP submissions in accordance with agency performance measures and the four-year plans negotiated with the states.

2.1.3.3 Other

1. Take final rulemaking action as expeditiously as practical, but not later than 18 months of receipt of any redesignation request.
2. Issue attainment determination actions and Clean Data Determinations for the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas, and the 2006 $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment areas.
3. Support the EIS, complete the 2014 NEI, and support initial work on the 2017 NEI.
4. Assist air agencies in conducting air quality reporting and forecasting.
5. Assist air agencies in developing and/or beginning implementation of innovative and voluntary emission reduction projects, particularly local programs to help achieve attainment of 2008 ozone NAAQS and the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. These programs include, but are not limited to, the Ozone and PM Advance programs and strategies to control emissions from wood smoke. (N31)
6. Engage air agencies as early as possible in guidance and regulation development processes.
7. Assist with outreach and capacity building for underserved, minority, low-income, and indigenous communities to improve understanding of and engagement in regulatory and permitting processes.
8. Assist air agencies in implementation of the $PM_{2.5}$ SIP Requirements Rule and SO_2-related requirements.
9. Assist states and tribes with clarifying air quality management authority for non-reservation tribal lands.

2.1.4 Expected State and Local Agency Activities

2.1.4.1 SIPs

1. Develop and submit SIP revisions, if desired, to remove active Stage II gasoline vapor recovery programs.
2. Develop and submit infrastructure SIPs for the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, the 2008 ozone NAAQS, 2010 NO_2 NAAQS, 2008 Pb NAAQS, and 2010 SO_2 NAAQS, if not yet submitted.
3. Conduct SO_2 air quality planning, including the development and submittal of attainment demonstration SIPs as necessary, in accordance with EPA rules and guidance, including the final SO_2 Data Requirements Rule.
4. Develop and submit attainment demonstration SIPs for 2008 ozone NAAQS.
5. Develop attainment plans for the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS and for areas reclassified to serious for the 1997 or 2006 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.

6. For affected states, submit SIP revisions to revise startup, shutdown or malfunction (SSM) provisions per final SIP call.

2.1.4.2 Designations

1. Provide comments, as necessary, regarding potential area designations and boundaries for a potentially revised ozone NAAQS, the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, and the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in accordance with relevant EPA guidance and regulations.

2.1.4.3 Other

1. Conduct public notification and education efforts, including reporting air quality forecasts and current conditions for ozone and particle pollution.
2. Implement strategies for controlling emissions from wood smoke where it is a significant contributor to air quality problems, including regulatory and non-regulatory measures.
3. Submit redesignation requests including maintenance plans for areas with clean data.
4. Continue to implement strategies to attain and maintain the NAAQS in all areas.
5. Prepare to submit NEI data for the 2014 National Emissions Inventory (due December 2015).
6. Respond to EPA comments on data prior to publication, including submission revisions as needed.
7. Review and comment on the 2014 Modeling Platform, including future-year emissions projections.
8. Prepare to submit emissions data for the 2015 reporting year Air Emissions Reporting Requirements (due December 2016).
9. Participants in Ozone and PM Advance will continue to implement and, if necessary, supplement their actions plans.
10. Work with EPA and tribes, as necessary, to clarify air quality management authority for non-reservation tribal lands.

2.1.5 Measures: OAQPS N07, N09, N29, N30, N32.

2.2 Program Guidance: Regional Haze

2.2.1 Description: In FY 2016 and 2017, EPA will continue to implement the Regional Haze program with states and in Indian country. Some states may submit SIP revisions to replace regional haze Federal Implementation Plans (FIP)s. EPA will continue to collaborate with those states that are under deadlines to submit 5-year progress reports. In addition, EPA will review and act on 5-year progress reports that have been submitted to date. EPA will continue to address the legal actions related to EPA's action on the initial SIP submittals and related regional haze rulemakings. EPA will proceed with planning activities to support SIP submissions for the second planning period which will include Regional Haze Rule revisions and/or guidance.

2.2.2 HQ Activities

1. Work with regions on issues related to draft and submitted regional haze SIPs intended to replace FIPs.
2. Assist regions in reviews of submitted 5-year progress report SIP revisions as required under 51.308(g) and 51.309(d)(10) in accordance with CAA timelines.
3. Work with regions and air agencies to inform rule changes and new guidance to govern SIP development for the second Regional Haze planning period.

2.2.3 Regional Office Activities

1. Work with state and socal agencies on issues related to draft and submitted regional haze SIPs intended to replace FIPs.
2. Process SIP revisions to ensure that final rulemaking actions on regional haze SIPs are consistent with CAA requirements and legal deadlines.
3. Assist states with developing 5-year progress reports as required under 51.308(g) and 51.309(d)(10).
4. Act on submitted 5-year progress report SIP revisions as required under 51.308(g) and 51.309(d)(10) in accordance with CAA timelines.
5. Work with HQ to consult with air agencies to inform SIP development for the second Regional Haze planning period and on guidance/rulemaking.

2.2.4 Expected State and Local Agency Activities

1. Work on replacing regional haze FIPs with SIPs, at the option of the state.
2. Implement BART and other SIP requirements.
3. Submit 5-year progress reports as required under 51.308(g) for applicable states.
4. Provide input to EPA's Regional Haze Rule revisions and/or guidance for the second planning period.

2.2.5 Measures: OAQPS N08

2.3 Program Guidance: Title V and New Source Review Permitting

2.3.1 Description: EPA will continue to support the timely issuance of permits by permitting authorities and respond to citizen's petitions under the Title V operating permits program. EPA will continue to address compliance monitoring issues when reviewing Title V and New Source Review (NSR) and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permits issued by state, local, and tribal permitting authorities, and will continue to include monitoring as an element in program reviews where appropriate. EPA will continue to work with states and tribes to implement revisions to the PSD requirements and NSR rules, including updates to delegation agreements for delegated states and review of implementation plan revisions for SIP-approved states. State and tribal operating permit programs are solely supported through the collection of permitting fees.

2.3.2 HQ Activities

1. Maintain Title V Operating Permits (TOPS) database.
2. Issue final orders on Title V petitions.
3. Consider regulatory changes to the Title V program rules and implementation guidance as part of the retrospective review under Executive Order 13563.
4. Initiate work in response to Office of Inspector General Report related to Title V Fees. See http://www.epa.gov/oig/reports/2014/20141020-15-P-0006.pdf.
5. Provide technical support to the regional offices on resolution of NSR applicability issues.
6. Coordinate and consult with tribes to implement the federal Indian Country Minor NSR rule and finalize rulemaking for managing oil and gas sources in Indian country.
7. Work with regions to test, evaluate, and refine draft tools for incorporating EJ considerations into EPA-issued permits and ensure opportunities for meaningful public involvement.
8. Provide training and technical guidance to regions and states/locals.
9. Propose regulatory updates to EPA's Guideline on Air Quality Models published as Appendix W to 40 CFR Part 51 to address recent short term NAAQS and incorporate appropriate techniques to address ozone and secondary $PM_{2.5}$. In upcoming NAAQS rules, transitional requirements for PSD permitting will be clarified and supplemented, as necessary, with the PSD/NSR requirements in the NAAQS implementation rules.
10. Provide updates to AERMOD modeling system, EPA's preferred dispersion model, as well as updated guidance, training, and support for use in NSR/PSD permitting.
11. Maintain the Tribal NSR Registration Database.
12. Work on GHG regulatory activities to implement the D.C. Circuit's direction on the Supreme Court decision on GHG permitting.
13. Work on regulatory activities to implement the path forward for treatment of biogenic CO2 emissions as described in the November 19, 2014, memorandum.
14. Assist regional offices in the review of the PSD permits that include requirements for GHGs.

2.3.3 Regional Office Activities

1. Review proposed initial, significant modifications and renewal operating permits, as necessary, to ensure consistent implementation of the Title V program.
2. Update The Title V Operating Permits System (TOPS - working with the states to obtain the data and then regions enter the state data into TOPS).
3. Provide appropriate oversight of state permitting programs including conducting Title V program evaluations.
4. Issue PSD, Nonattainment NSR, Synthetic Minor, Minor Source and Part 71 permits in Indian country and in states that do not have an approved or delegated program.[3]
5. Review PSD and Nonattainment NSR permits for new major stationary sources and major modifications to ensure consistent implementation of the NSR program.

[3] The October 2012 memorandum regarding timely processing of PSD permits when EPA or PSD delegated air agency issues the permit is available at http://www.epa.gov/region7/air/nsr/nsrmemos/timely.pdf.

6. Incorporate EJ considerations into permits issued by regional offices using draft tools, assist in evaluating and refining draft tools, and provide opportunities for meaningful public involvement in accordance with Regional Implementation Plans.
7. Assist air agencies in developing the technical capacity to address GHG emissions in the permitting of "anyway" sources, consistent with the Supreme Court decision and in coordination with EPA HQ.
8. Provide training and technical guidance and support to permitting authorities and the public.
9. Support efforts to build community capacity to engage in the permitting process.
10. Assist permitting authorities with interpreting and implementing Title V and NSR regulatory provisions.
11. Assist headquarters with program rule and guidance development.
12. Recognize the primacy of SIP-approved PSD permitting programs. The agency will provide adequate oversight and guidance to ensure a level playing field as states/locals make the various required permitting decisions.
13. Conduct outreach to tribes and sources in Indian country to implement Tribal NSR.
14. Work with headquarters in responding to Title V petitions.

2.3.4 Expected State and Local Agency Activities

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

2.3.5 Measures: OAQPS P06 through P20

2.4 Program Guidance: Ambient Air Monitoring for Criteria Pollutants

2.4.1 Description: EPA will continue working with states and tribes to implement a strategy that, where appropriate, supports the development and evaluation of multiple pollutant measurements. This strategy includes changes, where the agency deems necessary, to effectively and efficiently implement revised NAAQS monitoring requirements for ozone, lead, sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), and particulate matter.

Detailed Ambient Monitoring Guidance is posted on EPA's Ambient Monitoring Technology Information Center website at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/ under Regulations and Guidance.

2.4.2 HQ Activities

1. Work with air agencies to implement the near-road monitoring network including installation of required $PM_{2.5}$ and CO monitors.
2. Provide technical monitoring support and training for revised NAAQS and NAAQS reviews that may result in changes to monitoring networks and procedures.
3. Manage the national contracts for filter purchases and the national contracts for laboratory analysis of filters for speciation and analysis of filters for lead total suspended particles (TSP) and low volume PM_{10}, including providing data for review by air agencies and submitting data to the Air Quality System (AQS).
4. Publish national report on precision and bias performance for gaseous by September 30th of each year.
5. Publish national report on Performance Evaluation Program (PEP) and National Performance Audit Program (NPAP) findings within two months of each audit and overall by July 1st of each year.
6. Provide training and technical assistance with the conduct of required TSA's including the evaluation of $PM_{2.5}$ gravimetric labs.
7. Review and approve/disapprove requests for Federal Equivalent Methods (FEM) for continuous $PM_{2.5}$ methods within 120 days of completed application, and similarly act on each first request for each Approved Regional Method (ARM).
8. Coordinate the Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) re-engineering process and share results of auto-GC equipment lab and field testing. Begin implementation planning with air agencies contingent on final PAMS revisions finalized in any revisions to the Ozone NAAQS.
9. Conduct national ambient air monitoring conference in 2016.
10. Work with regional office staff, state and local agencies, and tribes on the new AQS data certification process.

2.4.3 Regional Office Activities

1. Review AQS data quarterly and resolve any timeliness and completeness issues with the reporting organization. Evaluate submitters' annual data certification requests and documentation and set appropriate flags in AQS.
2. Review the evidence that state/local monitoring programs meet 40 CFR Part 58 appendices A, C, D, and E as applicable (evidence is a required element in annual monitoring plans due July 1, unless another schedule has been approved) and seek corrective action by monitoring agencies where needed.
3. Manage contracts for independent performance audits of state/local monitor networks (PEP and NPAP) for states/locals choosing that approach to independent audits.
4. Ensure that monitoring sites operated by air agencies for NCore, $PM_{2.5}$ Speciation Trends Sites, and PAMS meet applicable regulations and/or guidance and coordinate with HQ as necessary per CFR that requires Administrator level approval for changes.

5. Review states' annual network plans and act on requests for changes in state/local monitoring plans within 120 days.
6. Perform Technical Systems Audits on one third of reporting organizations, or as required to achieve an audit of each monitoring agency within a 3-year period and ensure all necessary corrective actions are addressed by monitoring agency.
7. Transfer STAG funds to OAQPS for any additional IMPROVE-protocol sites requested by air agencies annually by March for monitoring to begin/continue for the next year beginning each July.
8. Act on second and subsequent requests to approve Regional monitoring methods, per Headquarters guidance. (Approved methods are referred to as Approved Regional Method, ARMs.)

2.4.4 Expected State and Local Agency Activities

1. Operate monitors for other NAAQS pollutants, NCore, $PM_{2.5}$ speciation, and PAMS according to 40 CFR Part 58, approved monitoring plans, and/or grant agreements including QMPs and QAPPs. (M10)
2. Ensure that independent QA audits (Lead PEP, NPAP) of SLAMS and other applicable monitoring systems take place according to criteria and schedule outlined in 40 CFR Part 58, App. A.
3. Conduct monthly QA checks for flow rates of $PM_{2.5}$ speciation monitors and submit data quarterly to AQS.
4. Submit annual network plan required by 40 CFR §58.10, by July 1 of each year, unless another schedule has been approved.
5. Submit 5-year network assessments required by 40 CFR §58.10(d), by July 1 of each 5-year cycle year (i.e., 2010, 2015, 2020).
6. Complete implementation of 2nd phase of near-road NO_2 monitors that were due by January 1, 2015 (2nd required monitors in largest Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSA) or areas with road segments > 250K AADT).
7. Complete installation of required $PM_{2.5}$ and CO monitors at near-road NO_2 sites in CBSA's of 2.5M population or greater, due by January 1, 2015. Establish $PM_{2.5}$ and CO monitors at near-road sites in CBSA's between 1M and 2.5M population, due by January 1, 2017.
8. Establish and begin operating Phase 3 Near-road monitoring stations that are due by January 1, 2017 in CBSAs between 500K and 1M population, if appropriate based on analysis of the data from Phase 1 and 2.
9. Submit NAAQS pollutant data, PAMS, NCore, and QA data to AQS according to schedule in 40 CFR Part 58.
10. Certify annual NAAQS pollutant data in AQS and provide supporting documentation, including exceptional event flags, by May 1st of each year, unless another schedule has been approved.
11. Report real time data to AirNow for cities required to report the AQI.

2.4.5 Measures: OAQPS M06 through M12

2.5 Program Guidance: Air Toxics Program Implementation

2.5.1 Description: The Clean Air Act requires EPA to regulate emissions of toxic air pollutants from a published list of source categories. EPA is required to develop regulations for all industries that emit one or more toxic air pollutants in significant quantities. The Act also requires EPA to develop regulations for categories of sources which cause or significantly contribute to air pollution which may endanger public health or welfare. Under this section of the Act, EPA must review and approve the plans for existing sources of non-criteria pollutants that states develop whenever EPA promulgates a standard for a new source. In FYs 2016 and FY2017, EPA will promulgate, revise and amend regulations as mandated by the Act. EPA will also continue to implement the Urban Air Toxics Strategy by providing information and training to states and communities through documents, websites, and workshops on tools to help them conduct assessments and identify risk reduction strategies for air toxics. The agency will also work on the 2014 National Air Toxic Assessment (NATA). Underscoring our work will be an emphasis on activities to help environmental justice communities address air toxics concerns. The agency will also work on the 2014 National Air Toxic Assessment (NATA).

2.5.2 HQ Activities

1. Promulgate/revise/amend §111, 111(d), 112 and 129 rules and associated Federal Plans. Visit http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/eparules.html for a list of rules under development.
2. Support the EIS and finish the 2014 National Emissions Inventory (NEI) and begin preparation for the 2017 NEI.
3. Continue development of the 2014 NATA assessment.
4. Work with regions and air agencies to develop and implement community-based air toxics programs that address outdoor and indoor air pollutants as well as mobile source emissions, especially in areas near schools and areas with potential EJ concerns. This includes efforts that support the Urban Air Toxics Strategy.
5. Develop enhanced public outreach and involvement activities both before and after MACT and NSPS rule proposals to promote meaningful involvement of EJ communities.
6. Coordinate and inform regions and air agencies of efforts to implement the residual risk program.
7. Work with regions and air agencies to assess and address the combined impact of multiple sources of air toxics, encouraging voluntary reductions of air toxics from indoor and outdoor sources including residential wood smoke.
8. Work with air agencies to develop and implement area source regulations.
9. Develop tools and guidance for underserved, minority, low-income and indigenous communities to build capacity to engage in air toxics programs in a meaningful way.
10. Evaluate historic environmental justice trends to improve the implementation of meaningful involvement strategies for communities and regulated entities.
11. Assist in the development of compliance assistance training materials as resources allow.
12. Evaluate recommendations from the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee workgroup.

2.5.3 Regional Office Activities

1. Delegate and assist air agencies with §111, 112, and 129 standards.
2. Implement §111, 112 and 129 standards, including Federal 111(d)/129 plans, in areas where air agencies do not have programs.
3. Support the EIS, complete the 2014 NEI, and support initial work on the 2017 NEI.
4. Assist air agencies in conducting data analysis and assessment of air toxics monitoring data.
5. Coordinate with regional and state solid waste offices in implementing non-hazardous secondary material standards through section 112 and 129.
6. Continue to support the 2014 NATA development with data review and coordination with air agencies.
7. Participate in cross-Agency efforts, by developing and implementing strategies to assess and reduce toxics on a local level.
8. Work with communities, particularly in urban areas and areas with disproportionate impacts or environmental justice concerns, to reduce air toxics from indoor and outdoor sources.
9. Provide technical and programmatic support for community-based air toxics studies and reduction strategies.

2.5.4 Expected State and Local Agency Activities

1. Prepare to submit data for the 2014 National Emissions Inventory due December 2015. Respond to EPA comments on data prior to publication, including submission revisions as needed.
2. Prepare to submit emissions data due in December 2016 for the 2015 reporting year Air Emissions Reporting Requirements.
3. Develop and implement delegated or approved air toxic standards, as appropriate, for major sources and area sources.
4. Implement delegated residual risk standards.
5. Conduct data analysis and assessment of air toxics monitoring data.

2.5.5 Measures: OAQPS T05

2.6 Program Guidance: Ambient Air Monitoring for Toxics

2.6.1 Description: EPA will continue to offer technical support to air agencies as they implement the National Air Toxics Monitoring Network. The network has two main parts: the National Air Toxics Trends Sites (NATTS) and Local Scale Monitoring (LSM) projects. The NATTS, designed to capture the impacts of widespread pollutants, includes 27 permanent monitoring sites, and the LSMs comprise scores of short-term monitoring projects, each designed to address specific local issues. See http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/airtoxpg.html for additional information.

2.6.2 HQ Activities

1. Conduct Proficiency Testing and Technical System Audits for national contract lab and state/local labs servicing NATTS and report results within 60 days of audit after opportunity for state/local lab review of draft audit report. Provide means for optional participation in Proficiency Testing and Technical System Audits by labs that are not direct NATTS participants. (Cost would be borne by the approved state/local lab.)
2. Monitor NATTS data submissions for completeness and timeliness.
3. Conduct a grant competition for community-scale air toxics ambient monitoring projects in FY 2017.
4. Manage national contract for NATTS lab analysis.
5. Provide national/regional-scale analysis of currently available air toxics data with conclusions relevant to air quality management and to establishing future goals for the NATTS program and other monitoring initiatives.
6. Develop guidance for grants to ensure that data meet risk screening, risk characterization, and risk assessment requirements where appropriate given study objectives that were material in selecting the project for funding.
7. Provide tools and guidance for analyzing local air toxics monitoring data.
8. Review Technical Assistance Document and update, if appropriate.
9. Identify areas where training is needed to assist air agencies to enhance air monitoring efforts and provide such training.
10. Assist air agencies in conducting data analysis and assessment of air toxics monitoring data.
11. Provide training to air agencies in support of data analysis and assessment of air toxics monitoring data.

2.6.3 Regional Office Activities

1. Ensure NATTS sites, including study sites, are operating according to EPA's technical guidance and the quality-assurance project plan (QAPP) and quality management plan QMP.
2. Track status and coordinate needed follow-up actions between OAQPS and air agencies in support of the NATTS QA program (e.g., attending TSA's and reviewing PT data).
3. Review AQS data quarterly, and resolve any timeliness or completeness issues with the reporting organization.
4. Ensure NATTS work plans are consistent with HQ template guidance.
5. Ensure NATTS QAPP is adequate to provide quality data for submission to AQS.
6. As appropriate, participate in NATTS Technical Systems Audits and field site audits and balance on-site/in-lab visits with remote participation. (M18)
7. Review QA programs for community-scale air toxics projects. (M19)
8. Assess and review air toxics networks and assist air agencies with siting, installing, and operating new and upgraded monitoring equipment.
9. Manage ongoing community-scale air toxics ambient monitoring grants.

2.6.4 Expected State and Local Agency Activities

1. Operate NATTS sites, including study sites, according to EPA's technical guidance and the QAPP and QMP. (M20)

2. Participate in inter-laboratory Proficiency Testing and Technical System Audit programs according to national guidance and the approved QAPP and QMP.
3. Submit NATTS data to AQS quarterly within 120 days of end of each quarter.
4. Submit data from federally-funded community monitoring projects to AQS quarterly within 120 days of end of each quarter. The data objective for completeness rate is 85% of the potential concentration values for the study period.
5. Conduct federally-funded community assessment projects consistent with grant terms (including schedule), technical guidance, and applicable quality-assurance project plans (QAPPs) and quality management plans (QMPs).

2.6.5 Measures: OAQPS M18, M19, M20

2.7 Program Guidance: Allowance Trading and Other Stationary Source Programs [4]

2.7.1 Description: The following section includes the regional Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR), the national Acid Rain SO_2, and NO_x emission reduction programs.[5] CSAPR requires 28 states in the eastern half of the United States to significantly improve air quality by reducing power plant emissions that cross state lines and contribute to ground-level ozone and fine particle pollution in other states. The rule replaces the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) as required by a 2008 decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. (CAIR will be sunsetted in 2015 after the 2014 compliance year is implemented and completed.)

EPA recognizes that CSAPR did not directly address transported air pollution for more recently promulgated NAAQS, specifically the 2008 ozone NAAQS and is committed to working with states to develop plans that will address transport for this air quality standard.

Additionally, EPA will begin assisting states with the implementation of the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) Rule which requires electronic reporting of hour-by-hour emissions of mercury (Hg), hydrogen chloride (HCl), hydrogen fluoride (HF), and SO_2 (for units with SO_2 scrubbers that opt to monitor SO_2 as a surrogate for HCl) and associated quality assurance of data for sources that use continuous emission monitoring systems and sorbent trap monitoring systems.

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

[4] National program guidance pertaining to emissions monitoring and reporting for MATS and for determining compliance with the Acid Rain NO_x emission reduction program are included in this section.
[5] See http://www.epa.gov/crossstaterule/ for updates on CSAPR.

Monitoring (LTM) programs.[6] Ozone measurements from CASTNET's rural ozone monitoring sites are used to determine if an area meets, or exceeds, the NAAQS.

2.7.2 Federal Activities

1. Priority activities will include measuring, quality assuring, and tracking emissions (SO_2, NO_X, CO_2, Hg, HCI, and HF) using continuous emissions monitoring systems or other methods, depending on type and amount of fuel combusted, at over 4,700 fossil-fuel fired units (primarily electric generating units or EGUs).
2. HQ and regions assist states/locals and sources with implementation of the CSAPR, the MATS program, as well as the ongoing Acid Rain Program.
3. HQ and regions assist sources with monitor certifications and recertifications and emissions monitoring and reporting.
4. Allowance transfers are recorded in a centralized electronic tracking system administered by EPA. HQ assists sources and other allowance account holders with allowance transfers and recordation, and records any state-promulgated allocations for a given year in unit accounts.
5. HQ reconciles emissions against allowances held in accounts, determines compliance, and deducts penalty allowances for sources not in compliance.
6. HQ performs electronic and field audits of monitor certifications, Part 75 continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS), and emissions reporting by sources. Part 75 CEMS field audits are performed in accordance with the field audit manual. See: http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/emissions/audit-manual.html.
7. HQ reviews and responds to Part 75 monitoring and reporting petitions from sources regulated under CSAPR and the Acid Rain Program. See: http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/emissions/petitions.html.
8. HQ assesses programs, tracks performance against baselines and objectives, and reports on emissions, compliance, market analyses, and progress in achieving performance targets and environmental objectives (e.g., help implement the NAAQS, reduce acid deposition and regional haze, and reduce the number of chronically acidic lakes and streams in acid sensitive regions of the U.S. See: http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/progress/index.html.

2.7.3 Expected State and Local Agency Activities

1. Submit any state-promulgated allowance allocations decisions to EPA for incorporation into unit accounts.
2. Assist sources with monitor certifications and recertifications, emissions monitoring, and reporting.
3. Perform electronic and field audits of monitor certifications, Part 75 continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS), and emissions reporting by sources. EPA encourages states and locals to perform Part 75 CEMS field audits in accordance with

[6] For additional information on CASTNET and TIME/LTM, see http://epa.gov/castnet/javaweb/index.html and http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/assessments/surfacewater.html respectively.

the field audit manual. See: http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/emissions/audit-manual.html.

4. Provide reports of the audits and any corrective actions needed to the appropriate EPA regional office and HQ.

2.7.4 Measures: None. EPA tracks changes in nitrogen deposition and sulfur deposition to assess the effectiveness of the Acid Rain program with performance targets set for every three years. See: visit http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/progress/index.html.

For more information about air quality trends, see: http://www.epa.gov/airtrends.

2.8 Program Guidance: Mobile Source Programs

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

2.8.2 HQ Activities

1. Implement Tier 3 light-duty vehicle and fuel standards.
2. Implement the GHG emission standards for light-duty vehicles and heavy-duty vehicles, (Phase I standards) including technology reviews, and continue to test and verify/certify that engines meet EPA emissions standards.
3. In coordination with the U.S. Department of Transportation, release the Technical Assessment Report for the 2017+ light-duty GHG emissions standards in June 2016 and continue implementation efforts in 2017.
4. In coordination with the U.S. Department of Transportation, promulgate the next phase of GHG emission standards and fuel efficiency standards for medium- and heavy-duty vehicles (Phase II standards) consistent with the President's February 18, 2014 directive and begin implementation in 2017.
5. Update, as needed, federal guidance on low GHG-emitting vehicles for implementation of Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) Section 141 federal vehicle purchase requirements.
6. Promulgate and implement annual renewable fuel standard.
7. Work with international organizations to develop GHG and criteria pollutant control programs for ocean-going vessels and aviation.
8. Continue analysis and data collection to support the development of a proposed endangerment finding for lead in aviation gasoline in 2017.
9. Update MOVES (the mobile source emissions model) to incorporate new emission data and incorporate nonroad sources into the model.

10. Continue providing guidance for using updated versions of the MOVES model for SIP and conformity purposes, as well as other purposes including GHG estimates.
11. Provide guidance, training, and support for areas completing PM quantitative hot-spot analyses and other project-level analyses.
12. Support states/locals with existing, transitioning, and/or new inspection and maintenance (I/M) programs by providing interpretations of existing I/M rules, policies, and guidance.
13. Establish grace period to provide states/locals transition time before any new MOVES model is required for regional conformity analyses.
14. Finalize and implement strategy for reducing diesel exhaust from the legacy fleet of diesel engines by monitoring the successful completion of DERA grant awards, other incentives and program activities.
15. Evaluate and assess clean diesel technologies for the in-use legacy fleet.
16. Coordinate and track the completion of existing clean diesel rebates, and evaluate their success at reducing diesel emissions.
17. Work with multiple stakeholders, including industry, states/tribes/locals, other federal agencies, and non-governmental organizations to implement strategies to reduce diesel emissions and address supply chain issues with the legacy fleet.
18. Address prevalence of criteria pollutants, air toxics, and GHGs emitted through goods movement, especially at ports and their fence-line communities, through an initiative that engages ports, industry, communities, Federal/State/local governmental agencies, Tribes and environmental groups.
19. Engage Department of Transportation (DOT) in the development of the National Freight Strategic Plan to improve the condition and performance of the national freight network, particularly with respect to establishing environmental performance related goals.

2.8.3 Regional Office Activities

1. Assist states in preparing SIPs and in developing, implementing, and transitioning I/M, and OBD programs, and in implementing fuel programs.
2. Support conformity determinations and conformity SIPs.
3. Make adequacy determinations for identified mobile source budgets in control strategy SIPs and maintenance plans submitted by states.
4. Work with states/locals to develop creditable mobile source programs.
5. Manage grants awarded with DERA funding.
6. Continue to implement, with multiple stakeholders, collaborative programs that support reducing mobile source emissions.

2.8.4 Expected State and Local Agency Activities

1. Implement mobile source control strategies on time and consistent with SIP commitments.
2. Implement grants to accomplish needed reductions (e.g., DERA grants).

3. Work with transportation agencies as appropriate to update mobile SIP budgets in response to changing needs such as updates to the mobile model MOVES or other changes.
4. As appropriate, use flexibilities provided in the Transportation Conformity Rule Restructuring Amendments from March 2012 to update out-of-date conformity SIPs.

2.8.5 Measures: OTAQ 01a through 06

2.9 Program Guidance: Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program

2.9.1 Description: The Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program requires reporting of GHG data and other relevant information from large sources and suppliers in the U.S. covering 41 sectors with approximately 10,000 reporters. The Program collects data to better understand where GHG emissions are coming from and improves the ability to make informed policy, business, and regulatory decisions.

2.9.2 HQ Activities

1. Maintain and update the electronic reporting system, including revisions to address any programmatic changes and updates to an emissions data verification tool which is used by reporters to calculate emissions in 24 subparts, in preparation for reporting in March 2016 and 2017. EPA will continue to make modifications to e-GGRT based on any changes made to 40 CFR Part 98.
2. Carry out a comprehensive QA/QC and verification program on the data reported in March of each year. The data verification process includes a combination of real-time pre-submittal electronic checks that increase the quality of the reports submitted as well as post-submittal verification including additional electronic checks, staff review, and follow-up with facilities when necessary to correct errors before publication.
3. Publish data in a timely manner which involves updating the data publication website with the latest annual data, enhancing the website with additional analytical features, developing data summaries for certain industrial sectors, and preparing the data for inclusion in Envirofacts.
4. Propose and finalize regulatory revisions to address existing petitions and make program improvements as needed to clarify reporting, reduce burden, and improve data quality.
5. Further characterize the extent of noncompliance within priority source categories, identify specific facilities for follow up, and design and carry out initiatives to reduce noncompliance, working with regions.

2.9.3 Regional Office Activities

1. Assist HQ in identifying reporters that may fall under the GHG Reporting Program.
2. Work with HQ to communicate with reporters about issues related to noncompliance including non-reporting as well as correcting errors identified in annual GHG reports.

3. Work with HQ to better understand regional variability in GHG emissions and to promote use of GHG Reporting Program data.
4. Review and provide input on tools and initiatives developed at HQ to improve compliance.

2.9.4 Measures: None. Facilities and suppliers are required to report their data annually by the reporting deadline of March 31st. After submission of the data, the agency conducts a verification review that lasts approximately 150 days. In FY 2016 and 2017, 95% of the reports published will be verified prior to publication of the data on or around October 1.

2.10 Program Guidance: Climate Partnership Programs

2.10.1 Description: EPA's voluntary partnership programs are designed to capitalize on the cost-effective opportunities consumers, businesses, state and local governments, and other organizations have to invest in greenhouse gas reducing technologies, policies, and practices. These investments reduce greenhouse gas emissions from power plants, mobile sources, and various other sources.

2.10.2 HQ Activities

2.10.2.1 ENERGY STAR

1. Oversee the third-party certification program for ENERGY STAR products.
2. Raise awareness of the ENERGY STAR label for products, buildings, and homes, and promote superior energy management to public and private sector organizations.
3. Continue ENERGY STAR program enhancements including timely specification revisions to products and homes and adding new products to the program.
4. Implement the ENERGY STAR specification for the ENERGY STAR New Homes program as well as the labeling program for new and existing multi-family buildings. Manage the labeling program for the commercial buildings program.
5. Promote efforts to raise awareness of energy efficiency with consumers and homeowners through ENERGY STAR-recommended tools and practices (such as MyEnergyStar, Home Energy Yardstick, Home Energy Advisor, etc.).
6. Revise current 1-100 ENERGY STAR scores in Portfolio Manager based on data to be released by the U.S. Energy Information Administration.
7. Support state/local mandatory and voluntary building benchmarking through ENERGY STAR. Collaborate with other partnership programs such as Indoor Air Plus, Water Sense, etc. to ensure cross promotion of partnership programs
8. Promote the ENERGY STAR label for industrial plants and provide energy benchmarking tools to industry.

2.10.2.2 SmartWay

1. Provide leadership and technical support to the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) initiative to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants, including support for and coordination with green freight programs internationally.
2. Increase tons of emissions reduced and fuel saved through targeted partner recruitment and stakeholder collaboration aimed at achieving significant environmental, economic and energy security benefits across the freight supply chain.
3. Foster efficiencies throughout the SmartWay program through enhancements to the program's emissions assessment, tracking tools, and database management system to enhance accessibility, ease of use, and data management and processing efficiencies.
4. Continue to coordinate SmartWay with other diesel legacy fleet (e.g., technology equipment testing and verification, DERA clean diesel grant programs, the ports initiative) and related EPA voluntary programs.
5. Through the SmartWay Excellence Awards and other opportunities, recognize high-achieving SmartWay partners for their progress and leadership.
6. Promote and encourage manufacturer and partner investment in SmartWay designated trucks and verified equipment that meet SmartWay criteria for superior environmental and energy-efficient performance.
7. Expand coverage of the SmartWay designation across a larger range of heavy duty tractors and trailers, with enhanced designation criteria for higher performing vehicles.
8. Support voluntary carbon benchmarking and reporting for goods movement by encouraging collaboration between SmartWay and protocol-setting organizations such as the Carbon Disclosure Project and the Global Reporting Initiative.
9. Support implementation of Executive Order 13514 "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy and Economic Performance" by working with other federal agencies to encourage participation in SmartWay.

2.10.2.3 Other

1. Support the President's Climate Action Plan: Strategy to Reduce Methane Emissions by continuing to demonstrate US leadership in mitigating methane emissions and providing leadership and technical support for the Global Methane Initiative and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants.
2. Support the President's Strategy to Reduce Methane Emissions by continuing to implement domestic methane partnership programs.
    a. Identify ways to enhance the existing Natural Gas STAR program to complement the Administration's overall strategy in the oil & gas sector.
    b. Promote voluntary methane mitigation in the agriculture, landfill and coal mining sectors through AgSTAR, the Landfill Methane Outreach Program, and the Coalbed Methane Outreach Program.
3. Support domestic voluntary programs to reduce fluorinated gas emissions from sectors including electric power systems.

4. Promote membership and broad collaborations in the Green Power Partnership and the Combined Heat and Power Partnership, particularly for larger organizations.
5. Recognize leadership in GHG management and in addressing climate change through the Climate Leadership Awards.
6. Promote energy efficiency and the generation of increased amounts of renewable energy through utility-focused programs.
7. Promote the integration of energy efficiency and renewable energy as an emissions reduction strategy in meeting Clean Air Act objectives, such as working with the regions and states to utilize the SIP Roadmap.
8. Promote and encourage new members in GreenChill, and continue to provide resources, tools and knowledge to further reduce corporate and supermarket refrigerant emissions. Recognize high-achieving GreenChill partners and local GreenChill certified stores for their program leadership with reducing emissions.

2.10.3 Regional Office Activities

2.10.3.1 ENERGY STAR

1. Encourage businesses, governments, institutions or other organizations that can set policies to procure energy efficient/ENERGY STAR equipment.
2. Encourage tribal governments and communities to be partners in GHG-reducing activities and to participate in and benefit from ongoing coordinated efforts and outreach programs for EPA climate partnership programs.
3. Encourage organizations to benchmark the energy performance of buildings using EPA STAR Portfolio Manager, apply for the ENERGY STAR label for the qualifying buildings, and determine improvement plans for those that do not currently qualify. Encourage organizations to join the ENERGY STAR Buildings Challenge and promote a 10% or more reduction in energy use in buildings.
4. Encourage industrial facilities to participate in the ENERGY STAR program using EPA's tools and resources, apply for the ENERGY STAR label for qualifying industrial plants, and determine improvement plans for those that do not qualify. Encourage industry to join the ENERGY STAR Industrial Challenge and promote a 10% or more reduction in energy use.
5. Support state/local mandatory and voluntary building benchmarking through ENERGY STAR.
6. Support regional implementation of the ENERGY STAR-certified New Homes programs.
7. Promote the use of the ENERGY STAR tools, such as MyEnergyStar, ENERGY STAR Yard Stick, and Home Energy Advisor.

2.10.3.2 SmartWay

1. Encourage truck and rail carriers and retail and commercial shipping companies to join SmartWay and reduce emissions.

2. Promote SmartWay at regional and local transportation conferences, workshops, and events conducted to improve efficiency and environmental performance in the goods movement sector.
3. Encourage and support regional clean diesel collaboratives to highlight and promote SmartWay.
4. Encourage recipients of DERA grant funds targeting the reduction of diesel emissions to consider using SmartWay designated trucks and SmartWay verified technologies to achieve those reductions.
5. Operate pilot programs to use commercially-available advanced technology in fleets such as state/municipal vehicles, school buses, or refuse vehicles to produce cost-effective emissions and fuel consumption reductions.

2.10.3.3 Other

1. Support implementation of Executive Order 13624 "Accelerating Investment in Industrial Energy Efficiency" when possible.
2. Promote integration of energy efficiency and renewable energy as an emissions reduction strategy in meeting Clean Air Act objectives, such as into air quality plans/SIPS and working with headquarters and states to utilize the SIP Roadmap.
3. Encourage businesses, broad coalitions to leverage accomplishments of the Climate Showcase Communities grant program.
4. Promote the recovery and use of methane as a clean energy source through EPA's methane partnership programs.
5. Promote membership and membership collaboration in the Green Power Partnership and the Combined Heat and Power Partnership. Encourage and support new member companies in both the Responsible Appliance Disposal (RAD) program and GreenChill programs, and recognize high achieving partners.
6. Conduct compliance screens for new RAD and GreenChill members, and for any entity being recognized or receiving a program-related award.

2.10.4 Measures: OAP 1, OAP 7, OAP 8

2.11 Program Guidance: Clean Power Plan

Description: Power plants are the largest source of carbon dioxide emissions in the United States, making up roughly one-third of all domestic greenhouse gas emissions. The standards for existing sources propose to cut carbon pollution from the power sector by 30 percent by 2030 (compared to 2005 emission levels) -- about 730 million metric tons of carbon pollution – equal to almost two-thirds of the nation's passenger vehicles or the annual emissions from over half of the homes in America.

EPA will finalize the carbon pollution standards under §111(b) and (d) and develop the technical guidance, and form expert teams to provide technical assistance to states on particular topics.

EPA will also develop tracking and reporting systems to capture information on plan development and approval, and to evaluate, measure and verify data for meeting plan goals. Regions will reach out to educate stakeholders about the rule, provide technical assistance on specific issues to states as they develop their plans, and provide support to help states modify state grant workplans to reflect Clean Power Plan work. Once the §111(d) rule is finalized, the Agency will review and approve state plans submitted in summer 2016. Headquarters will continue to provide technical assistance to the Regions and states as part of state plan development, and will coordinate for national consistency.

2.11.2 HQ Activities

1. Provide policy and technical support to regions and states for implementing the GHG EGU 111(d) emission guidelines (EG).
2. Provide guidance, tools and training for regions and states as needed.
3. Collaborate with regional offices as they work with states in the development and review of state plan submittals.
4. Maintain and update electronic system for 111(d) plan submittal, tracking and review.
5. Coordinate national implementation activities for consistency.
6. Issue a final federal plan for meeting Clean Power Plan goals in areas that do not submit plans.

2.11.3 Regional Office Activities

1. Assist states in developing approvable 111(d) GHG EGU state plans.
2. Review 111(d) GHG EGU state plan submittals.
3. Coordinate with HQ on policy and technical issues related to 111(d) state plans.
4. Prepare FR notices, public comment, and docketing for regional actions regarding review and approval of 111(d) GHG EGU state plans.

2.11.4 Expected State and Local Agency Activities

1. Develop and submit complete approvable 111(d) GHG EGU state plans or initial plans with requests for 1- or 2-year extensions.
2. Prepare to implement 111(d) GHG EGU state plans.

2.11.4 Measures None

3. National Area of Focus: Improving Indoor Environments

Description: The Indoor Environments program plays an important role in protecting human health by promoting healthy indoor air quality (IAQ) in buildings where people live, learn, and work. EPA addresses IAQ issues by developing and implementing voluntary non-regulatory outreach and partnership programs that inform and educate the public about IAQ and actions that can reduce potential health risks in homes, schools, offices, and other indoor spaces. EPA provides guidance and assistance to states, tribes, local communities, and the general public to

address environmental triggers of asthma, radon, mold contamination, secondhand tobacco smoke, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, indoor air toxics, combustion gases, and other indoor air pollutants. The Indoor Environments program also works with other EPA programs, the wider Federal community, and private partners to provide guidance and assistance on how to reduce risk from poor IAQ recognizing the critical connections with other efforts including climate change adaptation, environmental justice, and sustainable communities.

Activities: Major areas of activity are listed below and detailed in the Program Guidance sections that follow.

- Reducing Radon Risk
- Reducing Asthma Triggers
- Comprehensive Indoor Air Quality Interventions

Measures: ORIA IAQ 5 through IAQ 9, and SIRG 1 through 4

3.1 Program Guidance: Reducing Radon Risk

3.1.1 Description: EPA will continue efforts to promote radon risk reduction by collaborating with other federal departments and agencies as well as states, communities, tribes and entities in the private, public health, healthy housing, and other sectors.

3.1.2 HQ Activities

3.1.2.1 Implement the Federal Radon Action Plan

1. Collaborate with other federal partners to implement the Federal Radon Action Plan and work with NGOs and the private sector to expand the Federal Radon Action Plan to include non-federal commitments.
2. Work with other federal agencies to provide guidance and assistance on how to reduce exposure to radon through their environmental, public health, and building-related programs.

3.1.2.2 Drive action on guidance, standards and codes for homes and schools

1. Encourage the adoption and use of radon reduction practices in building codes.
2. Promote the development and use of radon measurement and mitigation consensus standards.

3.1.2.3 Provide programmatic and technical support to diverse stakeholders

1. Provide guidance and support to address radon in homes and schools.
2. Support states, tribes, and communities in developing and implementing comprehensive multi-stakeholder indoor air quality improvement efforts to reduce exposures to radon.

3.1.2.4 Foster awareness and action through partners, states, and tribes to achieve risk reduction

1. Promote activities that increase the number of homes and schools mitigated for radon and increase the number of new homes built with radon-reducing features.
2. Support the Radon Leaders Saving Lives campaign.
3. Facilitate activities associated with national Radon Action Month as a way to drive radon action throughout the year.
4. Provide assistance to regions in designing and implementing regional radon stakeholder meetings that involve states and industry.
5. Manage grants with national non-profit organizations and other national partners to reduce risks from radon in homes and schools.

3.1.3 Regional Office Activities

3.1.3.1 Promote increased radon awareness and action at the regional level

1. Collaborate with regional federal counterparts, state agencies, and NGOs to engage in actionable, risk-reducing commitments on radon in cancer prevention efforts such as state cancer control plans.
2. Lead the design and implementation of regional radon stakeholder meetings as a tool to increase radon action at the regional and state level.
3. Support home building code changes at the state and local level.
4. Support efforts to increase radon testing in support of weatherization, energy efficiency, upgrade and retrofit activities.
5. Participate in the development and promotion of radon measurement and mitigation consensus standards, National Radon Action Plan, and Radon Leaders Saving Lives campaign.
6. Use Radon Action Month as a way to drive action throughout the year.

3.1.3.2 Provide programmatic and technical support to diverse stakeholders

1. Negotiate radon workplans and manage grants, as resources are available, with states and tribes to reduce risks from radon, particularly in homes and schools
2. Provide technical support and assistance to stakeholders, including states, local agencies, tribes and NGOs.

3.1.4 Expected State, Local, and Tribal Activities

1. State and tribal radon programs, as resources are available, should focus on radon testing, mitigation and radon-resistant new construction in homes, schools and child care centers by addressing the following priority actions:
    - Promote public education, awareness and action directly to consumers, homeowners and real estate professionals;
    - Encourage builders to include radon-reducing features in new homes;
    - Promote the adoption or revision of state and local building codes for radon-reducing features;

- Collaborate with State Cancer Coalitions to increase their awareness of radon as a cancer risk, and their knowledge about radon testing and mitigation, culminating in the inclusion of actionable, risk-reducing commitments on radon in the next State Cancer Control Plan
- Support efforts to increase radon testing in support of weatherization, energy efficiency upgrade and retrofit activities.

3.1.5 Measures: SIRG 1- 4.

3.2 Program Guidance: Reducing Asthma Triggers

3.2.1 Description: EPA recently completed a ten year initiative to build health care provider capacity to deliver guidelines-based asthma care that includes a focus on environmental asthma trigger management. Building on this success, EPA is addressing the next important gap in comprehensive asthma care – equipping health, housing, environmental and health insurance programs to effectively support delivery, infrastructure, and sustainable financing of environmental asthma interventions at home and school. This is a strategic focus of the Coordinated Federal Action Plan to Reduce Racial and Ethnic Asthma Disparities, co-led by EPA, the department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Investment in home environmental interventions improves health outcomes and reduce health care costs. Programs addressing asthma at the local, tribal, state, regional, and federal level that support in-home asthma education, assessment and interventions will help low-income, minority, and tribal families and communities reduce their exposure to environmental asthma triggers.

The program relies on several implementation and educational tools including an on-line network for programs to share, learn, and connect; national public awareness campaigns; user-friendly guidance tailored to the program's varied constituencies; and knowledge and technical assistance.

3.2.2 HQ Activities

3.2.2.1 Build capacity in community based programs to implement comprehensive asthma programs that address environmental triggers

1. Expand the engagement of community based asthma programs on the online networking platform http://www.AsthmaCommunityNetwork.org.
2. Equip stakeholders with the technical knowledge to effectively deliver comprehensive asthma management.
3. Continue to surface and promote best practices through the National Environmental Leadership Award in Asthma Management.

3.2.2.2 Equip health, housing, environmental and health insurance programs to support delivery, infrastructure and/or sustainable financing of environmental asthma interventions at home and school.

1. Facilitate work with federal, state, tribal, national, and community-based programs to foster integration and collaboration between asthma programs and local housing, school, weatherization/energy efficiency, and other community development initiatives.
2. Manage national grants to reduce risks from asthma triggers in indoor environments.
3. Launch and grow large-scale, evidence-based sustainable asthma home visiting programs in 30 states.
4. Increase the number of school-based health centers that incorporate asthma environmental interventions into their chronic disease management services.
5. Partner with tribes to build the capacity of tribal home visitors, health, housing, and environmental professionals to assess/remediate asthma triggers.
6. Identify and disseminate promising interventions across health plans and provider networks to promote comprehensive asthma management.

3.2.2.3 Educate children and families on tailored environmental interventions as part of a comprehensive asthma management program

1. Sustain a national asthma media campaign.
2. Implement an Asthma Awareness Month campaign.

3.2.3 Regional Office Activities

3.2.3.1 Build capacity in community based programs to implement comprehensive asthma programs that address environmental triggers

1. Support the use of AsthmaCommunityNetwork.org to share best practices, tools and resources.
2. Work with regional, state and tribal partners and coalitions to foster integration and collaboration between asthma programs and local housing, school, day care, weatherization/energy efficiency or other community development initiatives.

3.2.3.2 Educate children and families on tailored environmental interventions as part of a comprehensive asthma management program

1. Support states, tribes, and communities in developing and implementing comprehensive environmental asthma management education, assessment and/or interventions in homes, schools and daycare facilities.
2. Manage small grants and contracts to reduce risks from indoor pollutants and asthma triggers, particularly in homes and schools.

3.2.4 Measures: ORIA IAQ 5 through IAQ 9.

3.3 Program Guidance: Comprehensive IAQ Interventions

3.3.1 Description: EPA has a suite of guidance to comprehensively promote healthy indoor air quality in association with new construction and home and school upgrades.
The Indoor airPLUS Labeling program for homes allows builders of new homes to qualify for an EPA label if they first earn the ENERGY STAR new home label and are then verified to have implemented all of the indoor air quality specifications developed by EPA. The Healthy Indoor Environment Protocols for Home Energy Upgrades provide minimum and recommended practices for ensuring that energy retrofit activities support indoor air quality. These protocols, in addition to the Indoor airPLUS specifications, provide a set of metrics that may be used by a wide range of Federal, state, and local public and private sector programs and standard setting bodies to define and carry out practices that promote good indoor air quality in homes. Comprehensive guidance, *Energy Savings Plus Health: Indoor Air Quality Guidelines for School Building Upgrades* provides detailed guidance for integrating health protections into school building energy retrofits and renovations. The IAQ Tools for Schools Framework and Technical Solutions provide guidance to the school community to formulate and sustain effective and comprehensive indoor air quality management program.

3.3.2 HQ Activities

3.3.2.1 Promote adoption of effective IAQ practices in homes and schools

1. Work with healthy home and green home programs, EPA's ENERGY STAR and Water Sense programs, Department of Energy's (DOE's) Zero Energy Ready Home (ZERH) program , and others to promote and support adoption of health protections contained in the Healthy Indoor Environment Protocols for existing single and multifamily homes and the Indoor airPLUS label for new homes
2. Increase adoption of comprehensive IAQ in homes guidance into other national standards and programs.
3. Expand the number of home builders, raters, and providers committed to Indoor airPLUS.
4. Work with other federal agencies to provide guidance and assistance on how to reduce exposure to indoor air contaminants in homes and schools.

3.3.2.2 Address gaps in technical guidance and provide training on IAQ in homes and schools

1. Provide technical support, detailed guidance, and easy-to-use tools on indoor air-related building design, operation, and maintenance practices to the housing sector, building owners and managers, design and construction professionals, and school officials.
2. Use cost-effective web technologies to promote proven technical guidance and tools for comprehensively improving home and school indoor environments.
3. Work with national, state, tribal and regional energy and healthy housing programs to educate them about the Healthy Indoor Environment Protocols for Home Energy Upgrades and to encourage their adoption and integration into existing energy programs.
4. Disseminate *Energy Savings Plus Health: Indoor Air Quality Guidelines for School Building Upgrades* to promote energy efficiency and healthy school indoor environments.

3.3.2.3 Increase awareness and demand for indoor air quality protections in homes and schools through improved partner engagement

1. Work with national partners, state/local/tribal partners, and coalitions to implement integrated IAQ management practices to reduce risks from indoor pollutants, including radon and asthma triggers in homes.
2. Manage national grants to reduce risks from indoor pollutants, including radon and asthma triggers in homes.
3. Leverage national/regional/local conferences, workshops and events to promote IAQ protections in homes and schools.
4. Build capacity of national leadership network to support, promote and advance IAQ management programs in schools.

3.3.3 Regional Office Activities

3.3.3.1 Promote adoption of effective IAQ practices in homes and schools

1. Disseminate information about the Indoor airPLUS specifications and label for new homes and support implementation of the program by active stakeholders in the community.
2. Manage small grants and contracts to comprehensively reduce risks from indoor pollutants in homes and schools.

3.3.3.2 Provide training on IAQ in homes and schools

1. Work with state, regional, tribal and local energy and healthy housing programs to educate them about the Healthy Indoor Environment Protocols for Home Energy Upgrades and encourage their adoption and integration into existing energy programs (e.g., weatherization programs).
2. Work with school districts and state, regional, tribal and local energy programs to educate them about *the Energy Savings Plus Health: Indoor Air Guidelines for School Building Upgrades* and encourage their adoption and integration into existing energy and school renovation projects.

3.3.3.3 Increase awareness and demand for indoor air quality protections in homes and schools through improved partner engagement

1. Work with national partner affiliates, state/local/tribal partners, and coalitions to implement integrated IAQ management practices to reduce risks from indoor pollutants, particularly radon and asthma triggers in homes and schools.
2. Serve as a local, community-based point of contact to disseminate information about the *Energy Savings Plus Health: Indoor Air Quality Guidelines for School Building Upgrades* and how to use them to promote healthy indoor environments in schools.
3. Work with regional, state, tribal and local healthy homes, energy efficiency, and green home programs, to promote adoption of health protections contained in the Healthy Indoor Environment Protocols for existing single and multifamily homes and the Indoor airPLUS label for new homes.

3.3.4 Measures: ORIA IAQ 8.

4. National Area of Focus: Radiation Protection

Description: The Radiation Protection Program addresses EPA's responsibility to protect the public from unnecessary risks and potentially harmful exposures to radiation in the environment. EPA manages and operates a national environmental radiation monitoring program, conducts radiation dose and risk assessments, manages radioactive releases and exposures, ensures proper management of radioactive waste and material, maintains a high level of readiness to respond to radiological emergencies and acts of terrorism, provides information to the public about radiation and its hazards, and provides radiation guidance and tools and develops regulations.

Activities: The major areas of activity for regional offices and states, tribes, and local air agencies are listed below and then detailed in the Program Guidance sections that follow.

- Radiation Protection
- Radiation Emergency Response Preparedness
- Homeland Security – Preparedness, Response, and Recovery

Measures: Appendix A contains two Radiation Protection measures managed by the Office of Radiation and Indoor Air: ORIA RAD 1 and RAD 2.

4.1 Program Guidance: Radiation Protection

4.1.1 Description: This program includes activities for radiation clean up, federal guidance, risk modeling, regulatory oversight of the Department of Energy's Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), radiation air toxics or National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs), technologically-enhanced naturally-occurring radioactive material (TENORM), radioactive waste management, radioactive and mixed-waste operations and laboratory analyses. EPA works with other federal agencies, states, tribes, and other government agencies, stakeholders and the public to inform and educate people about radiation risks and promote actions that reduce human exposure. EPA provides radiation guidance and tools and develops regulations to control radiation releases.

4.1.2 HQ Activities

1. Provide regulatory oversight of the WIPP to ensure compliance with environmental regulations.
2. Conduct regular inspections at the WIPP and at DOE waste generator sites.
3. Improve radioanalytical laboratory capacity and capability through updated technology and methods.

4. Improve state radiation laboratory capabilities and capacity through training and evaluation.
5. Respond to environmental concerns related to nuclear power and radiation.
6. Revise radiation guidance and regulations as needed (e.g., regulation associated with uranium extraction and processing and with the nuclear fuel cycle, guidance on cancer risk coefficients for environmental exposure to radionuclides).
7. Provide radiation-related technical assistance to regions and, with the regions, to states on decommissioning and other issues related to nuclear power facility operations.
8. Support regional remediation projects.

4.1.3 Regional Office Activities

1. Disseminate information on EPA's radiation protection program to the states.
2. Coordinate regional radiation issues among regional offices.
3. Implement regulatory programs (e.g., radiation air toxics NESHAPs).
4. Provide technical support to state radiation, solid waste, environmental and health programs and HQ radiation regulatory, policy and technical workgroups, as requested.
5. Provide technical support to other regional programs (e.g. Superfund, Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP), Brownfields) and other federal and state site remediation programs.
6. Work with states on issues involving technologically-enhanced naturally-occurring radioactive material (TENORM), including issues associated with legacy mine waste and water treatment residue.
7. Provide comment on nuclear power plant license NEPA reviews addressing radiological health and safety issues and emergency planning and preparedness activity.
8. Respond to increased uranium extraction and processing including regional review of extraction facility Environmental Impact Statements and NESHAP approvals under Subpart B and Subpart W.

4.1.4 Measures: None

4.2 Program Guidance: Radiation Emergency Response Preparedness

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

4.2.2 HQ Activities

1. Maintain the Radiological Emergency Response Team's high level of readiness.
2. Complete and finalize EPA's Protective Action Guides Manual.
3. Provide radioanalytical laboratory capabilities and field operations to assess radioactive contamination during an incident.
4. Provide national, near-real time data on airborne radioactive contamination including radionuclide-specific concentrations during all phases of an incident.
5. Support time-sensitive regional removal operations.
6. Support regions with radiological emergency response training and at exercises.

4.2.3 Regional Office Activities

1. Disseminate information on EPA's radiation response and preparedness program activities and capabilities to the states.
2. Provide technical support to state radiation control programs.
3. Support EPA's radiation emergency response operations, including the assignment of personnel to serve in the positions of Regional Radiation Advisor and RERT Liaison.
4. Participate in state and national radiological response efforts.
5. Working with federal, state, tribal and local partners, participate and support radiological response training and exercises to improve the Nation's response capacity and the agency's Response Support Corps capabilities.

4.2.4 Measures: ORIA RAD 1 and RAD 2

4.3 Program Guidance: Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery

4.3.1 Description: Coordinate EPA's radiation-related homeland security activities with the Department of Homeland Security and other federal agencies to ensure consistency with the National Response Framework. EPA's Radiation Program continues to integrate radiation data into the agency's information systems and to make radiation information accessible to the public. The program maintains the national environmental radiation monitoring system (RadNet) to better respond to radiation emergencies and prepare for potential terrorist threats. The program also provides guidance and tools to other federal agencies, state, local, and tribal agencies, stakeholders, and partners.

4.3.2 HQ Activities

1. Continue to improve state radiological laboratory capacity through provision of training, proficiency testing, and audits of the selected state laboratories.
2. Maintain RadNet, including the deployable monitors and near real-time stationary monitors to respond to radiation emergencies and prepare for potential terrorist threats.
3. Upgrade radiological laboratory response capability, including a network of public and private sector laboratories to provide capacity for radiological terrorism incidents.

4. Provide a sustained emergency response effort within the context of the National Response Framework in the event of a radiological emergency accident or incident.

4.3.3 Regional Office Activities

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

4.3.4 Measures: None

5. National Area of Focus: Tribal Air Programs

Description: Tribal citizens are often disproportionately affected by air pollution and tribal governments play a valuable role in controlling and reducing pollution and its adverse health effects.

OAR's national programs provide important air quality and health benefits to tribal communities, including Alaska Native Villages. OAR also may also play a role in assisting tribal governments to address local concerns. EPA and tribes work together to assess air quality in Indian country, to set air quality goals, and to develop programs to meet those goals. EPA funds tribes and organizations for the purpose of building tribal capacity to implement CAA programs and to provide technical support, tools, and training for tribes.

EPA fully implements the May 2011 EPA Consultation Policy and Executive Order 13175 *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* by including tribes in outreach and information sharing activities leading to consultation on a government to government basis, as appropriate, and outlined in the Policy and supporting guidance. Throughout all sections of this guidance, OAR commits to:

- Consult with tribal leaders and governments on EPA actions that may affect them.
- Provide grant and technical support to tribes for air quality management, assessment activities, and capacity building.
- Support tribal participation in local, regional, and national policy development and actions through tribal consultation and the National Tribal Air Association.
- Ensure that achieving Environmental Justice is part of the EPA's work with tribal governments and tribal communities including Alaska Native Villages, recognizing the unique sovereignty of the tribes.
- Recognize the importance of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the principles that are consistent with the mission and authorities of the Agency.

Activities: Major areas of activity are listed below and detailed in the Program Guidance sections that follow.

- Improving Outdoor Air Quality and Addressing Climate Change in Indian Country
- Improving Indoor Environments in Indian Country
- Addressing Radiation Protection in Indian Country

Measures: OAQPS TR01 through TR08

5.1 Program Guidance: Improving Outdoor Air Quality and Addressing Climate Change in Indian Country and Alaska Native Villages

5.1.1 Description: This section addresses attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), improving visibility, reducing the risks from air toxics and strengthening the technical capacity of tribal environmental professionals to address climate change in Indian Country. Each activity listed below should be tailored to each tribe's capabilities and needs.

5.1.2 Federal (HQ and Regional Office) Activities

5.1.2.1 Tribal Air Quality Management

1. Provide support for tribes on the Treatment as State (TAS) and Tribal Implementation Plan (TIP) processes and act on TAS and TIP submittals in a timely manner.
2. Support tribes in taking delegation of CAA programs and program elements.
3. Provide air quality outreach and training to tribal including Alaska Native Village staff.
4. Provide grant resources and staff support for tribal organizations and tribes to participate in regional and national level activities such as policy making, rule or program development, and implementation workgroups.
5. Provide support for tribes on the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) process and act on QAPP submittals in a timely manner.
6. Provide informational webinars and conference calls on program and regulatory development and implementation to facilitate the opportunity for tribes to participate in the rulemaking process.
7. Provide support to tribes through training, technical tools, and air quality analyses to facilitate tribal participation in the designations process.
8. Support the American Indian Air Quality Training Program (AIAQTP) which provides training and educational outreach for tribal environmental staff.
9. Support the Tribal Air Monitoring (TAMS) Center, an air quality management technical training center for tribal environmental staff.
10. Support the National Tribal Air Association (NTAA) a national voice for tribal air quality issues, programs, and policies whose mission is to advance air quality management and

policies and programs, consistent with the needs, interests, and unique legal status of American Indian tribes and Alaskan Natives.
11. Support tribal participation in assessment and monitoring activities related to air pollutants of interest and atmospheric deposition of mercury on tribal lands.
12. Support the OAR Tribal Database (OTS) by regularly inputting appropriate data and ensuring tribal activities are accurately reflected.

5.1.2.2 Implement Outdoor Air Programs in Indian Country and Alaska Native Villages

1. Identify areas requiring a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) development and implementation process, and conduct and support appropriate FIP and implementation efforts.
2. Use Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreement (DITCA) authority to directly implement federal responsibilities as appropriate.
3. Implement the Part 71, PSD, and tribal NSR rules as they apply to sources located in Indian country.
4. Implement and enforce federal standards (NSPS, NESHAP, etc.) as they apply to sources located in Indian country.
5. Implement voluntary emission control retrofit programs for existing heavy-duty diesel engines and wood stove and hydronic heater changeout campaigns.
6. Implement voluntary programs to integrate nontraditional planning (e.g., land use, transportation, and energy) into air quality management.

5.1.2.3 Title V and New Source Review Permitting Activities

1. Expand the areas of training and general permitting to assist tribes with implementation of the Tribal New Source Review (NSR) rule.
2. Provide guidance and trainings for program development (i.e., TIP Guidance and specific training on NSR).

5.1.2.4 Diesel Engine Reduction Act (DERA) Program

1. Issue a tribes only DERA RFP to address the unique tribal parameters that challenge DERA eligible diesel reduction projects in Indian country.
2. Expand technical support for the DERA program including hosting tribal teleconferences and webinars on the availability of DERA funding for tribes.
3. Provide technical visits to at least two DERA tribal recipient projects annually.

5.1.2.5 Climate Change

1. Support a national climate change adaptation planning training program and online resources for tribes. Engage with tribes on GHG mitigation-related activities and continue to provide technical support to all tribes, and in particular to current partner tribes in the Green Power Partnership (GPP) and Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Partnership programs
2. Continue to support replication efforts, as appropriate for tribal Climate Showcase Community (CSC).
3. Promote use of the Tribal Greenhouse Gas Inventory Tool.

5.1.3 Expected Tribal Activities

5.1.3.1 Tribal Air Quality Management

1. Conduct air quality monitoring pursuant to 40 CFR Part 58. (TR04)
2. Provide air quality monitoring and/or assessment data to EPA and/or AQS.
3. Complete and submit emissions inventories to the EIS. (TR08)
4. Participate in regional and national meetings, conferences, and teleconferences on rule and policy development, attend outreach events, and seek training and support to build capability for effective participation.
5. Submit eligibility determinations under the Tribal Authority Rule (TAR). (TR01)
6. Submit TIPs to address air quality conditions for reservation areas and for non-reservation areas within the tribe's jurisdiction. (TR03)
7. Assist in FIP development and implementation process.
8. Participate in local, regional, and national policy developments and actions directly with tribes or through the National Tribal Air Association (NTAA).
9. Participate in training and technical support activities conducted as part of the American Indian Air Quality Training Program (AIAQTP), including attending workshop training both as students and instructors and assisting tribes in collaborative learning.
10. Participate in training on and/or implement voluntary programs to address air quality concerns.
11. Continue discussion and outreach on the use of ambient air monitoring sensor applications.
12. Continue operating CASTNET small-footprint monitoring sites at Kickapoo, KS and Red Lake, MN.
13. Provide recommendations and comments as necessary regarding potential preliminary EPA-issued area designations and boundaries for a potentially revised ozone NAAQS, the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ and the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS, in accordance with relevant EPA guidance and regulations.
14. Work with states and EPA, as necessary, to clarify air quality management authority for non-reservation tribal lands.

5.1.3.2 Tribal Title V and New Source Review Permitting Activities

1. Work with regions to register minor sources for NSR permit planning.
2. Tribes with approved new source permitting programs should issue permits.
3. Work with regions to understand tribal role in implementing NSR and as appropriate, participate in permitting, take program delegation, or develop TIPs.

5.1.3.3 Climate Change

1. Attend training, develop plans, and develop or acquire capability to understand, assess, and respond to Climate Change.

5.1.4 Measures: OAQPS TR01 through TR08

5.2 Program Guidance: Improving Indoor Environments in Indian Country and Alaska Native Villages

5.2.1 Description: The Indoor Environments program plays a unique role in protecting public health in Indian country and Alaska Native Villages by promoting healthy indoor air quality (IAQ) in buildings where people live, learn, and work. EPA addresses IAQ issues by developing and implementing voluntary outreach and partnership programs that inform and educate the public about IAQ and actions that can reduce potential risks in homes, schools, offices, and other indoor spaces. EPA provides guidance and assistance to states, tribes, local communities, and the general public to address environmental triggers of asthma, radon, mold contamination, secondhand tobacco smoke, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, and indoor air toxics.

5.2.2 Federal (HQ and Regional Office) Activities

1. Develop in conjunction with ITEP, the *Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) in Tribal Communities* project. The goal of the project is to assist tribes to develop implementation strategies for IAQ management plans in their communities. The project includes developing the IAQ track at the National Tribal Forum (NTF), tribal case studies presented by tribal speakers, travel scholarships for tribal participants to NTF, webinars, and individual assistance with planning and implementation.
2. Encourage participation in the Tribal Communities Project, where tribal communities develop community partnerships along with action plans for community-based IAQ school management planning, radon reduction activities, asthma reduction activities or addressing other IAQ issues.
3. Partner with the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP) to develop communication tools including websites, webinars, podcasts, case studies, and newsletters to improve tribal knowledge on indoor air quality issues.
4. Collaborate and form partnerships with federal and private entities involved in tribal building projects to help develop clear and consistent policy and guidance on construction of buildings integrating features to promote good indoor air quality in Indian country.

5.2.3 Expected Tribal Activities

1. Attend training, develop plans, and develop or acquire capability to understand, assess, and respond to indoor air quality concerns.
2. Implement indoor air programs, as appropriate.

5.2.4 Measures: None

5.3 Program Guidance: Addressing Radiation Protection in Indian Country and Alaska Native Villages

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

5.3.2 Federal (HQ and Regional Office) Activities

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

5.3.4 Measures: None

++ End ++

Appendix A: FY 2016 NPM Guidance Measures

Each year, the OAR National Program Guidance identifies measures that EPA headquarters and EPA regions use to track progress on key activities. Selected measures have specific performance targets while other measures are indicators without specific targets; both measure types track program implementation.

ACS Code	Measure Text	Indicator	FY 16 National Target
OAP 1	Percentage increase in cumulative square footage benchmarked compared to the previous calendar year.	Yes	-
OAP 7	Number of people reached (impressions) during regional outreach/education activities in promoting ENERGY STAR.	No	5,000
OAP 8	Number of ENERGY STAR technical support activities.	No	240
OAQPS M06	Percentage of state/local monitoring agency certification requests Region evaluates and forwards to HQ when deemed adequate.	No	100%
OAQPS M07	Percentage of required Technical Systems Audits conducted to achieve an audit of each organization within a 3-year period.	No	100% (All Regions meet once in 3-year)
OAQPS M08	Percentage of state/local annual monitoring plans reviewed and approved within 120 days when network changes are proposed.	No	100%
OAQPS M09	Percentage of 2nd and later Approved Regional Method (ARM) requests acted on by the Region in accordance with HQ guidance.	No	100%
OAQPS M10	Percentage of affected entities that operate monitors in accordance with Part 58, grant terms, and QAPP.	No	100%
OAQPS M11	Percentage of affected entities who submit data to AQS in accordance with Part 58.	No	100%

ACS Code	Measure Text	Indicator	FY 16 National Target
OAQPS M12	Percentage of AQS quarterly data reviews completed and resolved for timeliness and completeness.	No	100%
OAQPS M18	Percentage of NATTS Technical Systems Audits the Region participates in over a 3-year period.	No	All Regions meet 50% goal
OAQPS M19	Percentage of community-scale air toxics ambient monitoring programs for which Region will review QA requirements and ensure measurement consistency with NATTS when appropriate.	No	100%
OAQPS M20	Percentage of affected entities that operate NATTS in accordance with national guidance, the QMP, and QAPPs.	No	100%
OAQPS N07	Number of final rulemaking actions on PM2.5 SIPs consistent with the annual SIP processing goal and CAA timeline.	Yes	-
OAQPS N08	Number of final rulemaking actions taken on regional haze five-year progress report SIPs consistent with the CAA timeline.	Yes	-
OAQPS N09	Number of final rulemaking actions taken on redesignation requests for PM2.5, Ozone, CO, SO2, PM10, and lead areas, consistent with the CAA timeline.	Yes	-
OAQPS N29	Number of completed voluntary reclassifications for 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas.	Yes	-
OAQPS N30	Percentage of newly violating areas/counties that Region is targeting for developing appropriate actions to bring designated attainment areas into compliance with the NAAQS.	No	100%
OAQPS N31	Number of states or local agencies developing and/or commencing implementation of innovative and voluntary emission reduction projects, particularly local ozone reductions programs to help achieve attainment of 8-hr ozone NAAQS and strategies for controlling emissions from wood smoke where it is a primary contribution to $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS problems.	Yes	-
OAQPS N32	Number of completed attainment determination actions for 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas, including mandatory reclassifications, clean air data requests, and one-year extension requests.	Yes	-

ACS Code	Measure Text	Indicator	FY 16 National Target
OAQPS P06	Number of Title V program evaluations conducted and reports completed within the fiscal year.	No	1 Program per Region
OAQPS P09	Percentage of state/local major NSR/PSD permits reviewed by Region for new and modified sources to ensure consistent implementation of the NSR program.	No	50%
OAQPS P11	Percentage of permitting authorities reporting complete Part 70 TOPS data.	No	100%
OAQPS P12	Percentage of Part 71 significant modifications issued by Region within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.	No	100%
OAQPS P13	Percentage of Part 71 initial permits issued by Region within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.	No	94%
OAQPS P14	Part 71 renewals: Percentage reduction of total Part 71 extended permits.	No	10%
OAQPS P19	Percentage of PSD permits issued by Region within one year of receiving a complete permit application.	No	80%
OAQPS P20	Percentage of Part 70 initial permits, renewals, merged permits and significant modifications reviewed by Region.	No	2% of Active Part 70 Universe
OAQPS T05	Number of communities the Region is working with to assess and address sources of air toxics, including the use of voluntary air toxic reduction programs in their communities.	Yes	-
OAQPS TR01	Cumulative number of tribes with approved eligibility determinations under the Tribal Authority Rule.	Yes	-
OAQPS TR02	Cumulative number of tribes with delegation of federal programs to address air quality conditions on tribal lands.	Yes	-
OAQPS TR03	Cumulative number of tribes with approved TIPs to address air quality conditions on tribal lands.	Yes	-

ACS Code	Measure Text	Indicator	FY 16 National Target
OAQPS TR04	Number of tribes conducting air quality monitoring activities.	Yes	-
OAQPS TR06	Number of tribes implementing voluntary or other non-regulatory programs.	Yes	-
OAQPS TR08	Number of tribes that completed or updated an emission inventory during the fiscal year.	Yes	-
ORIA IAQ 5	Aggregate number of children with asthma and/or their caregivers, especially in EJ areas of concern, educated about environmental management of asthma and childhood exposure to ETS, in homes, schools, and other settings.	No	-
ORIA IAQ 6	Aggregate number of health care professionals trained about environmental management of asthma and childhood exposure to ETS.	No	3,000
ORIA IAQ 8	Number of technical support activities that advance indoor air programs and guidance for healthy buildings.	Yes	-
ORIA IAQ 9 (new)	Cumulative number of programs supporting the delivery, infrastructure, and sustainable financing of environmental asthma interventions at home and school.	Yes	-
ORIA RAD 1	Number of radiation exercises the Region participates in annually. [Bid projected number of exercises. Report numbers in Current Value field and use Explanation field to describe the name, location, and type of each exercise as well as the number of regional radiation program participants.]	No	10 (1 per Region)
ORIA RAD 2	Number of individuals identified and trained to fill RERT liaison and radiation advisor positions.	No	20
OTAQ 01a	Percentage of projects for the current Fiscal Year entered into DRIVER.	Yes	-
OTAQ 01b	Percentage of projects for the current Fiscal Year with engines entered into DRIVER.	Yes	-

ACS Code	Measure Text	Indicator	FY 16 National Target
OTAQ 01c1	Percentage of projects for the current Fiscal Year with emission reductions entered into DRIVER.	Yes	-
OTAQ 02a	Percentage of timely adequacy/inadequacy determinations made by the Region for identified mobile source budgets included in control strategy SIPs or maintenance plans for transportation-related criteria pollutants (e.g., ozone, CO, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}) submitted by states.	No	100%
OTAQ 02b	Percentage of approval/disapproval rulemaking actions taken on mobile budgets included in control strategy SIPs or maintenance plans for transportation-related criteria pollutants (e.g., ozone, CO, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}) at the time of final rulemaking on such SIPs.	No	100%
OTAQ 03a	Percentage of transportation conformity determinations submitted by US DOT or an MPO that the Region reviewed and commented on for 8-hour ozone, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, and CO nonattainment and maintenance areas.	No	100%
OTAQ 03b	Number of final rulemaking actions taken by the Region on Transportation Conformity related SIP revisions consistent with the annual SIP processing goal.	No	Sum of Bids
OTAQ 04	Number of outreach activities conducted by the Region to support SmartWay programs.	Yes	-
OTAQ 06	Percentage of I/M reports submitted by states for existing I/M programs (including OBD) reviewed by the Region.	No	100%
SIRG 1	Number of additional homes with operating mitigation systems.	Yes	-
SIRG 2	Number of additional homes built with radon-resistant new construction.	Yes	-
SIRG 3	Number of additional schools mitigated and/or built with radon-resistant new construction.	Yes	-
SIRG 4 (new)	Number of newly adopted state, tribal, county and local building codes that require radon-resistant or active new construction	Yes	-

++ End ++

Effective Use and Distribution of STAG Funds

1. GRANT ASSISTANCE TO CO-IMPLEMENTERS

The President's FY 2016 budget requests $290.8 million in State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) funds for air grant programs. $268.2 million is targeted for continuing air programs carried out by states/locals—which is $40 million higher than the FY 2015 enacted level. The request for the tribal air grant program is $12.8 million and $10 million for the diesel emission reduction program. The agency is not requesting funds for a state indoor radon grant program in FY 2016.

Table B-1. Comparison of State and Tribal Assistance Grants for Air: FY 2014-2016 (in $Ms)

Program Area	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President's Request
State/Local Air Program	228.2	228.2	268.2
Diesel Emission Reduction Program	20.0	30.0	10.0
State Indoor Radon	8.1	8.1	0.0
Tribal Air Program	12.8	12.8	12.8
Total	**$268.9**	**$280.1**	**$291.0**

A. Continuing Air Program

The $268.2 million state/local continuing air program portion of the President's request includes an increase of $40 million over FY 2015 enacted levels and supports state/local continuing air programs, including the expanded core state/local agency work associated with implementing revised or new NAAQS and monitoring adherence with stationary source regulation; the increased number of monitors required by new or revised NAAQS; the development of state/local technical capacity to address GHG emissions in permitting of large sources; and activities associated with developing state plans to implement the carbon pollution guidelines for existing power plants. The requested resources will provide vital assistance to states and locals to design, implement, and fund plans to meet standards to improve air quality in communities across the nation and that further build the framework to produce air quality and climate-change co-benefits wherever possible.

Core Activities: In FY 2016 and FY 2017, state and local air agencies will continue to implement revised and more stringent NAAQS, monitor industry compliance with EPA stationary source regulations, and meet revised NAAQS ambient monitoring requirements. When EPA updates and issues more protective NAAQS according to CAA deadlines and based on the most recent science, revision of the NAAQS typically triggers the preparation of new or updated SIPs. Due

to the multi-pollutant, and often regional nature of air pollution, preparation and implementation of state air quality implementation plans (SIPs) have become increasingly complex requiring additional modeling, technical analysis, refined emission inventories, monitoring, and increased stakeholder involvement and coordination.

States and local air agencies will also address hazardous air pollutants and new types of air pollution sources and carry out new and more complex planning strategies to address GHGs. State and local agencies will review permit applications and issue permits to "anyway" sources of greenhouse gas emissions, consistent with the Supreme Court decision.

In FY 2016, states will begin submitting state plans to meet requirements under section 111(d) emission guidelines for GHG emissions from existing electric utility generating units. Of the $40M requested increase in the President's Budget, $25 million will support states as they compile and assess information about energy and emissions; establish approaches to evaluating, measuring, and verifying plans for energy savings across environmental agencies and energy regulators, hold public meetings and conduct outreach with interested parties, and prepare and submit state plans. Of the $25 million, $17.5 million is proposed to be divided among the states and will support activities authorized under CAA Section 103 authority such as modeling, technical analysis, and training efforts. States will be required to submit grant workplans outlining specific Clean Power Plan activities to be conducted under Section 103 authority supporting state plan development. $7.5 million is proposed to be allocated under CAA Section 105 authority.

While not a grant program, the President's FY 2016 Budget Request also contemplates a $4 billion Clean Power State Incentive Fund available for states that go above and beyond the guidelines that will be in the final Clean Power Plan. States could qualify for this funding by exceeding the minimum requirements for reducing carbon emissions early and/or achieving emissions reductions above what is required in the guidelines. States could use the dollars in a variety of transformative ways including, *but not limited to*:

- Direct investments and financing for new, clean energy technologies,
- Funding for low-income communities to address disproportionate impacts from environmental pollution and the development of energy efficiency and renewable energy programs,
- Assistance and incentives for businesses to expand infrastructure for innovative projects that reduce carbon pollution.

EPA expects that more information about the Fund will become available in the coming months.

Ambient Monitoring: The CAA requires EPA to review each NAAQS every five years and revise them if necessary. A revision of a NAAQS may place new monitoring requirements on states/locals/tribes. Funding of air monitoring, including a proposed transition in funding authorities for $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring and changes in the provision of associated program support, is addressed in greater detail in the Monitoring Guidance available at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/. The Agency is developing a detailed allocation of its

monitoring resources which will be influenced by the final NAAQS rules and the refinement of existing networks.

Allowance Trading Programs:
EPA will use STAG funds to operate the Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) on behalf of participating states.[7] CSAPR replaces the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) and as a result, some states will either continue making contributions, make contributions for the first time, or stop participating in the program. States not affected by or participating in CSAPR do not contribute funding.[8] Draft FY 2016 state contributions are shown in Table B-2.

Table B-2: Draft FY 2016 Contribution
CSAPR, PM, and/or Ozone Season Trading Programs by Region and State

Region	State	Units Affected by CSAPR, PM and/or Ozone Programs	Contribution to Trading Program Cost*
	New Jersey	129	$85,785
	New York	219	$145,635
Region 2		**348**	**$231,420**
	Maryland	48	$31,920
	Pennsylvania	168	$111,720
	Virginia	125	$83,125
	West Virginia	59	$39,235
Region 3		**400**	**$266,000**
	Alabama	104	$69,160
	Florida	336	$223,440
	Georgia	162	$107,730
	Kentucky	96	$63,840
	Mississippi	69	$45,885
	North Carolina	168	$111,720
	South Carolina	82	$54,530
	Tennessee	84	$55,860
Region 4		**1,101**	**$732,165**
	Illinois	232	$154,280
	Indiana	144	$95,760
	Michigan	144	$95,760

[7] EPA is implementing CSAPR through FIPs and, thus, is authorized to use Sec 105 Grants for Direct Implementation (PL 105-65, 111 Statute 1344, and 40 CFR 35.116). States may submit SIPs to replace the FIPs, but all affected states are under at least partial FIPs at the start of the program. See section X "Transport Rule State Implementation Plans" of the preamble to the final CSAPR rule (76 FR 48326-48332, August 8, 2011) for submission deadlines and the process for states to submit SIPs to replace part or all of their FIPs.
[8] Ongoing litigation at the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit regarding CSAPR could result in changes to the program including participation. See http://www.epa.gov/crossstaterule/ for updates on CSAPR.

	Minnesota	71	$47,215
	Ohio	154	$102,410
	Wisconsin	116	$77,140
Region 5		**861**	**$572,565**
	Arkansas	49	$32,585
	Louisiana	92	$61,180
	Oklahoma	89	$59,185
	Texas	394	$262,010
Region 6		**624**	**$414,960**
	Iowa	70	$46,550
	Kansas	62	$41,230
	Missouri	123	$81,795
	Nebraska	42	$27,930
Region 7		**297**	**$197,505**
Total Units/Dollars		**3,631**	**$2,414,615**

* Processing cost per source calculated as $665.

Trans-Boundary Program – Great Lakes Air Deposition (GLAD) Program: The GLAD program is part of the overall Great Lakes program, the goal of which is to restore and maintain the Great Lakes ecosystem. GLAD promotes the coordination of efforts to reduce air toxics deposition and its resulting adverse impacts by supporting scientific research, information gathering, and collaboration among policy makers. The program, which also supports the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement with Canada, shares STAG resources among the eight Great Lakes states: Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. In FY 2016, approximately $1.2 million is proposed to be awarded to these states under §105 as part of their categorical air program grant or as an air work plan element in a performance partnership grant.
Program Contact: Erin Newman, Region 5, (312) 886-4587.

Trans-Boundary Program - US-Mexico Border Air Program**:** EPA and its Mexican counterpart SEMARNAT have established Border 2020, a bi-national program focused on cleaning the environment, protecting public health, and ensuring emergency preparedness for the 12 million people who live along the border. The program supports the initiatives of the affected state, local, and multi-jurisdictional agencies on both sides of the border and uses regional workgroups, task forces, and policy forums to develop and implement pollution reduction strategies. In FY 2016, approximately $2.2 million is proposed to be awarded to eligible states/locals as part of their §105 air grant.
Program Contacts: Ruben Casso, Region 6, (214) 665-6763 and Dave Fege, Region 9, (619) 235-4769.

Multi-Jurisdictional Organizations (MJOs): Numerous states/locals have found it advantageous to form MJOs to help coordinate their geographically specific clean air interests at the regional

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

One national-level MJO has its funding delineated as part of the region-by-region allocation of STAG funds—the National Association of Clean Air Agencies (NACAA). NACAA is the national association of state, territorial, and local air pollution control agencies and it is comprised of air pollution control agency representatives from 41 states, the District of Columbia, four territories, and 116 metropolitan areas. NACAA provides associated program support to its member state/local agencies by coordinating their air quality activities at the national level and engaging in activities that enhance their effectiveness. Member agencies support NACAA with their own STAG funds by either: (a) providing their prior consent to EPA to target a portion of the funds that would otherwise be allotted to them to go instead for direct award to NACAA; or (b) directing that NACAA bill them directly for their membership dues. Section 105 recipients who are not members of NACAA do not have their allotments affected. The award of funds to NACAA is subject to Agency review and approval. Approximately $1.2 million was awarded to NACAA for its most recent grant year.
Program Contact: Daniel J. Hopkins, OAR, (202) 564-8626.

Clean Air Act Training: CAA §103(b) authorizes EPA to provide training for air pollution control personnel and agencies, and to make training grants related to the causes, effects, extent, prevention, and control of air pollution available to air pollution control agencies and other qualified entities. EPA is targeting approximately $2 million in STAG funds annually for the support of CAA training provided by MJOs and other state training programs. These funds are subject to consultation and concurrence with participating states/local agencies. EPA will continue working with the Joint Training Committee which includes the MJOs (MARAMA, WESTAR, Metro4/SESARM, LADCO, CENSARA and NESCAUM), NACAA, APCAA, and several state and local agencies to:

1. Continued migration to a learning management system to improve the administration and delivery of classroom and web-based training;
2. Update self-instructional courses into a web-based format; and,
3. Develop curricula to facilitate the training of state and local air pollution agency staff on both introductory and more advanced state plan development.

In addition, EPA is expanding its use of training webinars, and expects to continue with web-based videos, website development, and other available means to support training and outreach for state and local agencies. The Agency continues to record and post training on the Air Pollution Training Institute website (http://www.apti-learn.net).
Program Contact: Debbie Stackhouse, OAR, (919) 541-5281.

Ozone Transport Commission (OTC): For FY 2016, a total of $639K has been targeted to support the OTC which represents Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic States in the Ozone Transport Region (OTR). The OTC is funded through CAA §106 grants and 40% matching support of the total approved program costs is required from member agencies.
Program Contact: Catrice Jefferson, OAR, (202) 564-1668.

B. Diesel Emission Reduction Program

EPA has requested additional DERA grant funds for FY 2016. Priority for funding will be on ports and goods movement, poor air quality areas, communities suffering from a disproportionate exposure to diesel emissions, and/or those projects with multi-pollutant benefits. EPA will continue to manage DERA grants, rebates and loans and to monitor and close grants from prior years. EPA also will track, assess, and report the results of the DERA grants, such as numbers of engines retrofitted, emissions benefits, and cost-benefit information. For additional information see http://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel/grantfund.htm.
Program Contact: Jennifer Keller, OAR, (202) 343-9541.

C. Other Grant Programs

Tribal Air Grants: Through CAA §105 grants, tribes may develop and implement programs to prevent and control air pollution or to implement national ambient air quality standards, NSR and permit programs, and delegated federal programs like Part 71 and MACT standards. Through CAA §103 grants, tribes, tribal air pollution control agencies, and multi-tribe jurisdictional air pollution control agencies may conduct and promote research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys, studies and training related to ambient or indoor air pollution on tribal lands. For additional information see http://www.epa.gov/air/tribal. Information on the allocation of tribal air grants will be provided at a later date.
Program Contact: Pat Childers, OAR, (202) 564-1082.

State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG) Program:
State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG) Program: For over 25 years, the SIRG program has provided important general and technical guidance to build capacity, and helped establish state radon programs. For FY 2016, EPA has not requested new funding for states or Tribes through the State Indoor Radon Program (SIRG) program. EPA will provide technical assistance to state and tribal radon programs that are able to maintain programs in the absence of new federal funding.
Program Contact: Bill Long, OAR, (202) 343-9733.

2. EFFECTIVE GRANTS MANAGEMENT

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

identification of performance measures and results, the funding of co-regulator organizations, and the promotion of competition. See: http://www.epa.gov/ogd/EO/finalreport.pdf.

Using Proper Authorities for Award: OAR provides guidance to its program offices and the regions via the intranet that clarifies who is eligible for grant assistance given the purpose of the funded activity, the appropriation, and the grant authority associated with the funds. OAR will update the guidance to reflect any changes associated with its annual appropriation, as needed.
Program Contacts: Courtney Hyde, OAR, (202) 564-1227 and Margaret Walters, OAR, (202) 564-4107.

Ensuring Effective Oversight of Assistance Agreements: EPA Order 5700.2A2, effective January 1, 2008, updated and streamlined the post-award management of grants and cooperative agreements. The Order requires EPA offices to monitor a recipient's compliance with its programmatic terms and conditions, the correlation of the work plan and application content with actual grant progress, the use of equipment, and compliance with relevant statutory and regulatory requirements. The key internal controls to monitor these activities are Baseline and Advanced Monitoring. Offices are required to submit oversight plans and document their execution. For EPA personnel, the Order may be found at http://intranet.epa.gov/ogd/policy/order/5700_2A2.pdf. See also: http://www.epa.gov/ogd/EO/finalreport.pdf.
Program Contact: Eric Geer, OAR, (202) 564-0890

Improving Grant Workplans: States/tribes/locals seeking single media air grants or Performance Partnership grants containing air or radon elements should submit grant work plans that show clear linkages between the recipient's efforts and the agency's Strategic Plan goals and objectives. The agency's long-term goal is for EPA and the states to achieve greater consistency in work plan formats. Accordingly, the Office of Grants and Debarment (OGD) issued Grants Policy Issuance (GPI) 11-03, "State Grant Workplans and Progress Reports." (http://www.epa.gov/ogd/grants/final_grants_policy_issuance_11_03_State_Grant_Workplans.pdf.) Regional Program Offices should ensure that the GPI is incorporated in workplan negotiations, and provides appropriate outreach to recipients.
Program Contact: Jennifer Hublar, OARM/OGD, (202) 564-5294.

Achieving Programmatic and Environmental Results: Recipients have the obligation to articulate sound measures of performance and report insightful and useful results data. EPA Order 5700.7 – "Environmental Results in Grants" applies to all grants, not just categorical grants to states. The Order requires EPA project officers to assure that each grant: (1) link proposed assistance agreements to the Agency's Strategic Plan; (2) ensure that outputs and outcomes are appropriately addressed in assistance agreement competitive funding announcements, work plans and performance reports; and (3) review the results from completed assistance agreement projects and report on how they advance the Agency's mission of protecting human health and the environment. For more information, see http://www.epa.gov/ogd/grants/award/5700_7_a_1.pdf.
Program Contact: Eric Geer, OAR, (202) 564-0890

Promotion of Competition: Agency policy is to promote competition in the award of grants and cooperative agreements where practical. EPA Order 5700.5A1 presents the Agency's competition policy. The Order exempts grants for continuing environmental programs, such as those funded under §105 as well as §103 grants for $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring, §103 national air toxics monitoring trends network grants, federally-recognized tribes, and inter-tribal consortia under OAR's tribal grant program; and TSCA §306 grants for state indoor radon programs. Radon grants to tribes and intertribal consortia under TSCA §10 grants must be competed. EPA is not precluded from awarding grants through competition for a portion of the exempted programs if the Agency determines it is in the best interest of the public to do so. The Competition Policy may be found at http://www.epa.gov/ogd/competition/5700_5_a_1_final_order_2_11_14.pdf.
Program Contact: Maureen Hingeley, OAR, (202) 564-1306.

Approval Process for STAG Awards to Co-Regulator Organizations: A co-regulator organization is defined by EPA as a national or regional (i.e., multi-jurisdictional) organization that represents the interests of co-regulators/co-implementers (state, tribal or local governments) in the execution of national or regional environmental programs. EPA issued a policy on December 1, 2006 that clarified that the head of the affected state agency or department (e.g., the state environmental commissioner or head of the state public health or agricultural agency) be involved in the funding process and that EPA request and obtain the prior consent of this official before taking funds off the top of a state grant allotment for direct award to a state/local co-regulator organization. On October 12, 2011, the Agency further clarified that co-regulator organizations are exempted from competition for awards made using funds appropriated by Congress under the STAG appropriation for certain co-regulator activities that clearly support, or are extensions of, core state, local or tribal agency responsibilities. The clarification also notes that awards made to co-regulators using other than STAG funds, though not exempted from competition, could qualify for an exception from competition on a case-by-case basis, if properly justified.
Program Contacts: Eric Geer, OAR, (202) 564-0890

3. CATEGORIZATION and ALLOCATION of §105 GRANTS

In January 2010, after several years of planning, analysis and stakeholder consultation, EPA produced an updated approach for the allocation of CAA §105 state/local continuing air program grants. The approach adhered to the considerations in the CAA of population, actual and potential air pollution, and relative financial need and used a set of guiding principles that featured relevance, feasibility, transparency and maintaining the stability of ongoing state/local operations. A category and factor-driven methodology developed by a contractor-supported EPA workgroup (see Table B-3) served as the initial basis but was subsequently adjusted by OAR to limit the maximum percentage reduction from the prior year for any one region.

Table B-3. EPA Workgroup Allocation Methodology (w/o OAR Adjustment)

Category	Category Weight	Factors	Factor Weight
SIP Planning and Implementation	38	Population-weighted design value in N/A areas measuring unhealthy air	60
		Number of non-attainment areas	10
		Population-weighted design-value in areas within 90% of the NAAQS	20
		Number of states	10
Monitoring	33	Adequate monitoring network	100
Air Toxics	15	Cancer risk	45
		Non-cancer risk	30
		Diesel emissions	25
Compliance	14	Number of regulated minor sources	50
		Number of MACT area sources	30
		Number of mobile source compliance programs	20

In April 2011, the Assistant Administrator indicated that the agency would move towards a reallocation consistent with its guiding principles and would work with states/locals in implementing a reasonable, equitable approach. To date, the agency has not implemented the reallocation due to congressional language that directs EPA to use the existing allocation methodology.

In FY 2016, EPA anticipates implementing the revised allocation formula in order to target resources to the most pressing air quality problems while maintaining the integrity of state/local air program operations. Shifts in funding will be moderated so that no region will experience a decline of more than 5% of its prior year funding level. This approach will be phased in over a multi-year period and can be re-evaluated based upon the analysis of relevant and current data, changes in air quality, and/or changes in available funding.

++ End ++

State and Local Agency Activities

For ease of reference, below is a compilation of the expected activities of state/local agencies listed under the different program/topic headings in the Improving Outdoor Air Quality and Addressing Climate Change section of the main document.

NAAQS

SIPs

1. Develop and submit SIP revisions, if desired, to remove active Stage II gasoline vapor recovery programs.
2. Develop and submit infrastructure SIPs for the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, the 2008 ozone NAAQS, 2010 NO_2 NAAQS, 2008 Pb NAAQS, and 2010 SO_2 NAAQS, if not yet submitted.
3. Conduct SO_2 air quality planning, including the development and submittal of attainment demonstration SIPs as necessary, in accordance with EPA rules and guidance, including the final SO_2 Data Requirements Rule.
4. Develop and submit attainment demonstration SIPs for 2008 ozone NAAQS.
5. Develop attainment plans for the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS and for areas reclassified to Serious for the 1997 or 2006 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.
6. For affected states, submit SIP revisions to revise startup, shutdown or malfunction (SSM) provisions per final SIP call.

Designations

1. Provide comments, as necessary, regarding potential area designations and boundaries for a potentially revised ozone NAAQS, the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, and the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS in accordance with relevant EPA guidance and regulations.

Other

1. Conduct public notification and education efforts, including reporting air quality forecasts and current conditions for ozone and particle pollution.
2. Implement strategies for controlling emissions from wood smoke where it is a significant contributor to air quality problems, including regulatory and non-regulatory measures.
3. Submit redesignation requests including maintenance plans for areas with clean data.
4. Continue to implement strategies to attain and maintain the NAAQS in all areas.
5. Prepare to submit data for the 2014 National Emissions Inventory (due December 2015).
6. Respond to EPA comments on data prior to publication, including submission revisions as needed.
7. Review and comment on the 2014 Modeling Platform, including future-year emissions projections.
8. Prepare to submit emissions data for the 2015 reporting year Air Emissions Reporting Requirements (due December 2016).

9. Participants in Ozone and PM Advance will continue to implement and, if necessary, supplement their actions plans.
10. Work with EPA and tribes, as necessary, to clarify air quality management authority for non-reservation tribal lands.

Regional Haze

1. Work on replacing regional haze FIPs with SIPs, at the option of the state.
2. Implement BART and other SIP requirements.
3. Submit 5-year progress reports as required under 51.308(g) for applicable states.
4. Provide input to EPA's Regional Haze Rule revisions and/or guidance for the second planning period.

Title V and NSR

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

Ambient Monitoring for Criteria Pollutants

1. Operate monitors for other NAAQS pollutants, NCore, $PM_{2.5}$ speciation, and PAMS according to 40 CFR Part 58, approved monitoring plans, and/or grant agreements including QMPs and QAPPs. (M10)
2. Ensure adequate independent QA audits of NAAQS monitors including PEP and NPAP or equivalent.
3. Conduct monthly QA checks for flow rates of $PM_{2.5}$ speciation monitors and submit data quarterly to AQS.
4. Submit annual network plan required by 40 CFR §58.10, by July 1 of each year, unless another schedule has been approved.
5. Submit 5-year network assessments required by 40 CFR §58.10(d), by July 1 of each 5-year cycle year (i.e., 2010, 2015, 2020).
6. Complete implementation of 2nd phase of near-road NO_2 monitors that were due by January 1, 2015 (2nd required monitors in largest Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSA) or areas with road segments > 250K AADT).

7. Complete installation of required $PM_{2.5}$ and CO monitors at near-road NO_2 sites in CBSA's of 2.5M population or greater, due by January 1, 2015. Establish $PM_{2.5}$ and CO monitors at near-road sites in CBSA's between 1M and 2.5M population, due by January 1, 2017.
8. Establish and begin operating Phase 3 Near-road monitoring stations that are due by January 1, 2017 in CBSAs between 500K and 1M population, if appropriate based on analysis of the data from Phase 1 and 2.
9. Submit NAAQS pollutant data, PAMS, NCore, and QA data to AQS according to schedule in 40 CFR Part 58.
10. Certify annual NAAQS pollutant data in AQS and provide supporting documentation, including exceptional event flags, by May 1st of each year, unless another schedule has been approved.
11. Report real time data to AirNow for cities required to report the AQI.

Air Toxics Program Implementation

1. Prepare to submit data for the 2014 National Emissions Inventory due December 2015. Respond to EPA comments on data prior to publication, including submission revisions as needed.
2. Prepare to submit emissions data due in December 2016 for the 2015 reporting year Air Emissions Reporting Requirements.
3. Develop and implement delegated or approved air toxic standards, as appropriate, for major sources and area sources.
4. Implement delegated residual risk standards.
5. Conduct data analysis and assessment of air toxics monitoring data.

Ambient Air Monitoring for Toxics

1. Operate NATTS sites, including study sites, according to EPA's technical guidance and the QAPP and QMP. (M20)
2. Participate in inter-laboratory Proficiency Testing and Technical System Audit programs according to national guidance and the approved QAPP and QMP.
3. Submit NATTS data to AQS quarterly within 120 days of end of each quarter.
4. Submit data from federally-funded community monitoring projects to AQS quarterly within 120 days of end of each quarter. The data objective for completeness rate is 85% of the potential concentration values for the study period.
5. Conduct federally-funded community assessment projects consistent with grant terms (including schedule), technical guidance, and applicable quality-assurance project plans (QAPPs) and quality management plans (QMPs).

Allowance Trading Programs

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

Mobile Source Programs

1. Implement mobile source control strategies on time and consistent with SIP commitments.
2. Implement grants to accomplish needed reductions (e.g., DERA grants).
3. Work with transportation agencies as appropriate to update mobile SIP budgets in response to changing needs such as updates to the mobile model MOVES or other changes.
4. As appropriate, use flexibilities provided in the Transportation Conformity Rule Restructuring Amendments from March 2012 to update out-of-date conformity SIPs.

Clean Power Plan

1. Develop and submit complete approvable 111(d) GHG EGU state plans or initial plans with requests for 1- or 2-year extensions.
2. Prepare to implement 111(d) GHG EGU state plans.

++ End ++

Tribal Activities

For ease of reference, below is a compilation of the expected activities of state/local agencies listed under the different program/topic headings in the Tribal Programs section of the main document.

Improving Outdoor Air Quality and Addressing Climate Change in Indian Country and Alaska Native Villages

5.1.3.1 Tribal Air Quality Management

1. Conduct air quality monitoring pursuant to 40 CFR Part 58. (TR04)
2. Provide air quality monitoring and/or assessment data to EPA and/or AQS.
3. Complete and submit emissions inventories to the EIS. (TR08)
4. Participate in regional and national meetings, conferences, and teleconferences on rule and policy development, attend outreach events, and seek training and support to build capability for effective participation.
5. Submit eligibility determinations under the Tribal Authority Rule (TAR). (TR01)
6. Submit TIPs to address air quality conditions for reservation areas and for non-reservation areas within the tribe's jurisdiction. (TR03)
7. Assist in FIP development and implementation process.
8. Participate in local, regional, and national policy developments and actions directly with tribes or through the National Tribal Air Association (NTAA).
9. Participate in training and technical support activities conducted as part of the American Indian Air Quality Training Program (AIAQTP), including attending workshop training both as students and instructors and assisting tribes in collaborative learning.
10. Participate in training on and/or implement voluntary programs to address air quality concerns.
11. Continue discussion and outreach on the use of ambient air monitoring sensor applications.
12. Continue operating CASTNET small-footprint monitoring sites at Kickapoo, KS and Red Lake, MN.
13. Provide recommendations and comments as necessary regarding potential preliminary EPA-issued area designations and boundaries for a potentially revised ozone NAAQS, the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ and the 2010 SO_2 NAAQS, in accordance with relevant EPA guidance and regulations.
14. Work with states and EPA, as necessary, to clarify air quality management authority for non-reservation tribal lands.

5.1.3.2 Tribal Title V and New Source Review Permitting Activities

1. Work with regions to register minor sources for NSR permit planning.
2. Tribes with approved new source permitting programs should issue permits.
3. Work with regions to understand tribal role in implementing NSR and as appropriate, participate in permitting, take program delegation, or develop TIPs.

5.1.3.3 Climate Change

1. Attend training, develop plans, and develop or acquire capability to understand, assess, and respond to Climate Change.

Improving Indoor Environments in Indian Country and Alaska Native Villages

1. Attend training, develop plans, and develop or acquire capability to understand, assess, and respond to indoor air quality concerns.
2. Implement indoor air programs, as appropriate.

++ End ++

Points of Contact for More Information

Subject Area	Contact Name	Phone	Email
Stationary Sources (Climate and Air Quality)	Jeff Whitlow	919-541-5523	whitlow.jeff@epa.gov
Mobile Sources (Climate and Air Quality)	Mike Haley	202-564-1708	haley.mike@epa.gov
Climate Partnership Programs, GHG Reporting Rule, Global Methane Initiative, Allowance Trading Programs	Pamela Bullard	202-343-9011	bullard.pamela@epa.gov
Indoor Environments and Radiation	Kia Logan	202-343-9285	logan.kia@epa.gov
Tribal Programs	Pat Childers	202-564-1083	childers.pat@epa.gov
State/Local Air Grants	Margaret Walters	202-564-4107	walters.margaret@epa.gov
General Questions	Margaret Walters Daniel J. Hopkins	202-564-4107 202-564-8626	walters.margaret@epa.gov hopkins.daniel@epa.gov

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Appendix E – Key Changes in FY 2016-2017 OAR NPM Guidance

Office of Air & Radiation

	Change from FY 2015 Addendum and FY 2014 NPM Guidances	Reason for Change	Sections
General	Shift to Two Year NPM Guidance Process	As a result of the National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS)-NPM Guidance workgroup efforts, EPA has implemented a two year guidance process that provides for earlier engagement, alignment of grant guidance where feasible, and an articulation of flexibility available for states and tribes.	Entire Document, Please see OCFO's introduction for more details.
General	Early Engagement on the development of OAR's FY 2016-2017 National Program Manager Guidance	On August 28, 2014, the Office of Air and Radiation offered the opportunity for national, state, local, and tribal air, public health, and radiation associations to provide early input to inform the development of the OAR NPM Guidance for FY 2016-2017.	See http://www2.epa.gov/planandbudget/national-program-manager-guidances for more information.
General	Inclusion of E-Enterprise	OAR is committed to E-Enterprise as a new way of working together with states. Recognizing the importance of this partnership, OAR has included examples of FY 2015 activities.	Appendix F
National Area of Focus	"Improving Outdoor Air Quality" and "Addressing Climate Change" combined into one National Area of Focus	Combined to reflect the complementary nature of EPA and state and local activities focused on improving outdoor air quality and addressing climate change.	Section 2
National Area of Focus	New National Area of Focus: Tribal Programs	Built a new National Area of Focus for Tribal Programs to improve the usability of guidance by consolidating tribal specific information and activities into a single section.	Section 5
Program-Specific Guidance	Program Guidance title updated from "Allowance Trading Programs" to "Allowance Trading and Other Stationary Source Programs"	Adjusted title to reflect broader scope of section which now includes guidance pertaining to emissions monitoring, reporting for MATS, and for determining compliance with the Acid Rain NOx emission reduction program.	Section 2.7

	Change from FY 2015 Addendum and FY 2014 NPM Guidances	Reason for Change	Sections
Program-Specific Guidance	New Clean Power Plan Section	During FY 2016-2017, EPA and air agencies will begin implementing carbon pollution standards under §111(b) and (d); this section reflects anticipated activities for Headquarters, Regions, and States/local agencies.	Section 2.11
Program-Specific Guidance	Updated State Participation	The Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) replaced the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) resulting in adjustments to state participation in the program.	Appendix B: Effective Use and Distribution of STAG funds
Annual Commitment Measures	One measure deletion (ORIA IAQ 7), two measure additions (ORIA IAQ 9 and SIRG 4)	**Measure Changes – Asthma:** EPA has built health care capacity to deliver guidelines based asthma care that includes a focus on environmental asthma trigger management and will no longer track ORIA IAQ 7. The program is now focused on the next important gap in comprehensive asthma care - supporting the delivery, infrastructure, and sustainable financing of environmental asthma interventions at home and school and will track progress using measure ORIA IAQ 9. **Measure Changes – Radon**: Radon code adoption is one of the best and most cost-effective ways to help reduce radon exposure and is a strategy listed in the Federal Radon Action Plan. SIRG 4 will help track progress in this area.	Appendix A: Performance Measures

OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION (OAR) – Examples of E-Enterprise Priority Activities (FY 2015)				
E-Enterprise Project Name	**Sponsor or Initiator**	**Key EPA Offices**	**Shared Service Integration**	**EPA/State/Tribal Involvement**
Scoping potential for Combined Air Emissions	EELC, AZ	OEI, OAR, OECA	Facility ID	States and EPA currently participating on scoping team
Inclusion of Air Reporting (CEDRI) into Portal	OAR	OEI	Facility ID, Substance, CROMERR	Need for additional state participation during project implementation. Structure of involvement TBD.
Compare features of the 111(d) state plan collection system with the requirements of the 110 SIP reporting and tracking systems and provide a plan for how that system could be utilized for the 110 SIP program	OAR		Future use	Need to tap State/Tribal/EPA experiences and identify participants for IPT for project development.
Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR)	OECA, OAR		N/A	Joint Team Evaluating Opportunity
E-Permitting Scoping	OSWER	OAR, OW	N/A	Joint Team Evaluating Opportunity
Advanced Monitoring Integration Strategy	OAR, OECA	OAR, OECA, OW, ORD	N/A	Joint Team Evaluating Opportunity
Clean Air Act Stationary Source Reporting: electronic reporting for performance and compliance reports	OAR			
Pilot New Integrated Direct Reports Systems to unify and simplify reporting procedures for Pesticides, Chemicals, TRI, and Clean Fuels	OAR	OAR, OCSPP, OEI		