

**Final Area Designations for the
2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards
Technical Support Document (TSD)**

Baton Rouge, LA; Harrisburg-York-Lebanon-Lancaster, PA; Reading, PA

This TSD describes the EPA's designation of three areas: Baton Rouge, LA; Harrisburg-York-Lebanon-Lancaster, PA; and Reading, PA; as attainment/unclassifiable for the 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). On October 1, 2015, the EPA promulgated revised primary and secondary ozone NAAQS (80 FR 65292; October 26, 2015). The EPA strengthened both standards to a level of 0.070 parts per million (ppm). In accordance with section 107(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), whenever the EPA establishes a new or revised NAAQS, the EPA must promulgate designations for all areas of the country for that NAAQS.

Upon promulgation of a NAAQS, section 107(d) of the CAA requires the EPA to subsequently promulgate area designations based on that NAAQS. Specifically, the EPA must designate as "nonattainment" those areas that are violating a NAAQS, or that are contributing to a violation of the NAAQS in a nearby area. By contrast, the EPA designates as "attainment/unclassifiable" those areas where air quality monitoring data indicate attainment of the NAAQS, and for areas that do not have monitors and the EPA has reason to believe are likely to be in attainment and are not contributing to nearby violations. Finally, the EPA reserves the category of "unclassifiable" for areas where the EPA cannot determine, based on available information, whether an area is meeting the NAAQS or contributing to a nearby violation.

States submitted designation recommendations for areas within the states in October 2016. On April 11, 2017, Pennsylvania updated its designation recommendations based on 2014-2016 monitoring data (EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0548-0040). On November 6, 2017, EPA designated most areas of the country as attainment/unclassifiable for the 2015 ozone NAAQS and designated one area as unclassifiable for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. On December 22, 2017, EPA notified each state of the designation it intended to assign to each area of the state not addressed in the November 2017 designation action (120-day letters). In the 120-day letters for Pennsylvania, EPA recognized that it had received exceptional events demonstrations for the Harrisburg-York-Lebanon-Lancaster area and the Reading area. EPA indicated that it intended to take final action on those exceptional events demonstrations prior to issuing final designations and that if the exceptional events demonstration was concurred upon for an area, it intended to designate that area as attainment/unclassifiable. In the absence of a concurred upon exceptional events demonstration for an area, EPA indicated it intended to designate the area as nonattainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. In addition, at the time of the 120-day letters, one monitor in York County had incomplete data and the EPA intended to classify York County as unclassifiable (EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0548-0145).

On April 3, 2018, the State of Louisiana submitted an exceptional events demonstration for the monitor in Ascension Parish. The state requested exclusion of these data from design value calculations as specified in 40 CFR 50.14. After reviewing this additional information submitted by the State, the EPA concurred with the exceptional events demonstration. In addition to the exceptional event demonstration, Louisiana has certified 2017 data in AQS. Based on the exceptional events demonstration for the Ascension Parish monitor and the 2017 certified data in AQS, the EPA has determined that all monitors in the Baton Rouge, LA area are attaining the 2015 ozone NAAQS. The EPA is designating this area as attainment/unclassifiable for the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

On May 31, 2017, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania submitted an exceptional events demonstration related to the May 2016 Canadian Wildfire for numerous monitors in Pennsylvania, including monitors in Berks County and Lebanon County, and requested exclusion of these data from design value calculations as specified in 40 CFR 50.14. The EPA reviewed that demonstration and requested that Pennsylvania provide further evidence to support their request. Pennsylvania supplemented the demonstration and submitted a final version on February 20, 2018. After reviewing this additional information submitted by

the Commonwealth, the EPA concurred with the exceptional events demonstration for the Berks County and Lebanon County monitors on March 6, 2018 (EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0548-0331). Additionally, on March 19, 2018, the Commonwealth submitted an Appendix U demonstration that meteorological conditions on some days with missing data at the incomplete monitor in York County were not conducive to ozone formation, and requested that these days be counted toward data completeness in design value calculations as specified in Appendix U to 40 CFR Part 50. The EPA approved that demonstration on April 4, 2018 (EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0548-0332). After reviewing this additional information submitted by the state, the EPA has determined that all monitors in the Harrisburg-York-Lebanon-Lancaster, PA and Reading, PA areas are attaining the 2015 ozone NAAQS based on revised 2014-2016 data. The EPA is designating these areas as attainment/unclassifiable for the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

Baton Rouge, LA

Louisiana recommended that the five parishes of Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, and West Baton Rouge be designated as nonattainment based on 2013-2015 air quality data showing violations of the 2015 ozone NAAQS for one of the five parishes. In the 120-day letter to Louisiana, the EPA stated its intention to designate Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, and West Baton Rouge Parishes as the Baton Rouge, LA nonattainment area, based on 2014-2016 air quality data. The monitor in Ascension Parish and one monitor in East Baton Rouge Parish were the only monitors violating the 2015 ozone NAAQS based on air quality data from 2014-2016. On February 9, 2018, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) early submitted certified 2017 ozone data for all monitors in the State for EPA review. The certified 2017 data indicated that the Ascension Parish monitor (22-005-0004) was violating the 2015 ozone NAAQS. On March 13, 2018, EPA informed LDEQ that their 2017 ozone data met all the data quality requirements. On April 3, 2018, the LDEQ submitted an exceptional events demonstration to the EPA asserting that ozone data collected on September 14, 2017 was impacted by emissions from large wildfires in the Pacific Northwest, and that these data should be excluded from design value calculations at the Ascension Parish monitor in accordance with the EPA’s exceptional events policy in 40 CFR 50.14. On April 13, 2018, the EPA concurred with the LDEQ’s exceptional event demonstration for the monitor in Ascension Parish. With the exclusion of this data and the 2017 certified air quality data, all monitors in Louisiana show attainment with the 2015 ozone NAAQS. Therefore, the EPA is designating the Baton Rouge area as attainment/unclassifiable. The Louisiana exceptional event data and correspondence are in the docket for this action.

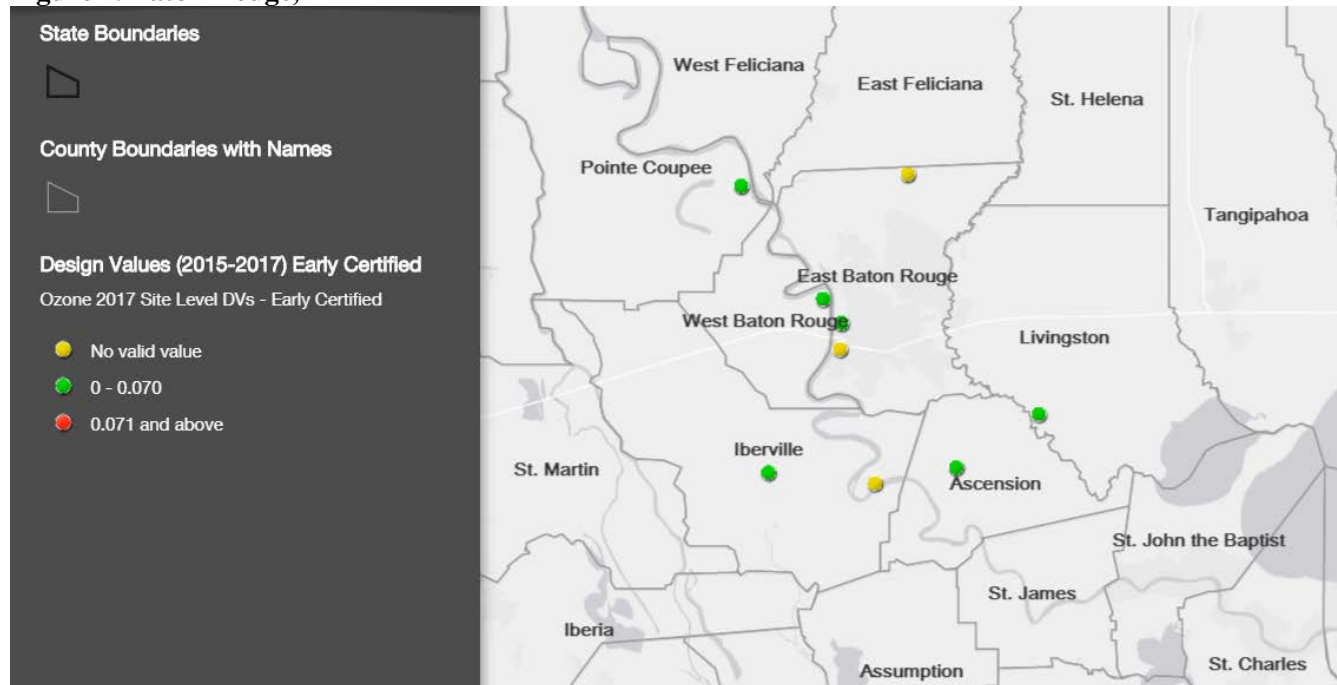
Table 1. Air Quality Data for Baton Rouge, LA (all values in ppm)^a

Parish, State	AQS Site ID	2015-2017 DV	2015 4 th highest daily max value	2016 4 th highest daily max value	2017 4 th highest daily max value
Ascension, LA	22-005-0004	0.070	0.074	0.071	0.067
East Baton Rouge, LA	22-033-0003	N/A	N/A	0.068	0.070
East Baton Rouge, LA	22-033-0009	0.067	0.069	0.061	0.073
East Baton Rouge, LA	22-033-0013	N/A	0.062	N/A	0.071
East Feliciana, LA	No monitor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Iberville, LA	22-047-0009	0.066	0.069	0.064	0.067
Iberville, LA	22-047-0012	N/A	0.075	N/A	0.063
Livingston, LA	22-063-0002	0.068	0.070	0.067	0.068
Pointe Coupee, LA	22-077-0001	0.067	0.069	0.065	0.068
St. Helena, LA	No monitor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Baton Rouge, LA	22-121-0001	0.067	0.066	0.066	0.070
West Feliciana, LA	No monitor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

^aThe highest design value for the listed counties is indicated in bold type.

N/A means that the monitor did not meet the completeness criteria described in 40 CFR, part 50, Appendix U, or no data exists for the county.

Figure 1. Baton Rouge, LA



Harrisburg-York-Lebanon-Lancaster, PA

On October 3, 2016, Pennsylvania recommended that Lebanon County be designated as a single-county nonattainment area. In its 120-day letter to Pennsylvania, the EPA stated its intention to designate Lebanon County as nonattainment along with Cumberland, Dauphin, Lancaster, and York Counties as the Harrisburg-York-Lebanon-Lancaster, PA nonattainment area. On April 11, 2017, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) updated its designation recommendations, based on 2014-2016 monitoring data. In that letter, PADEP stated that it was preparing an EE demonstration, and that Lebanon County could “return to attainment by a favorable EPA exceptional events decision” (EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0548-0040). On May 31, 2017, PADEP submitted a demonstration to the EPA asserting that ozone data collected on May 25-26, 2016 at the Lebanon County monitor (42-075-0100) was impacted by smoke from Canadian wildfires, and that these data should be excluded from design value calculations in accordance with EPA’s exceptional events policy in 40 CFR 50.14. The EPA reviewed that demonstration and requested that PADEP provide further evidence to support their request. The EPA stated in the 120-day letter that if PADEP’s EE demonstration was “approved”. Therefore, the EPA is designating Cumberland, Dauphin, Lancaster, and Lebanon Counties as attainment/unclassifiable.

The 120-day letter also stated that if EPA “approved” Pennsylvania’s EE demonstration, the EPA intended to designate York County as unclassifiable because a monitor in York County (42-133-0011) had incomplete data based on 2014-2016 monitoring data (EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0548-0145). On March 19, 2018, PA DEP submitted an Appendix U demonstration that meteorological conditions on some days with missing data at the York County monitor were not conducive to ozone formation, and therefore should be counted toward meeting the minimum data completeness requirements for a valid design value, in accordance with Appendix U to 40 CFR Part 50. The EPA concurred with PADEP’s demonstration by letter dated April 4, 2018 (EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0548-0332). Both ozone monitors in York County now have valid 2014-2016 design values that show attainment with the 2015 ozone NAAQS; therefore, the EPA is designating York County and the entire Harrisburg-York-Lebanon-Lancaster area in PA as attainment/unclassifiable.

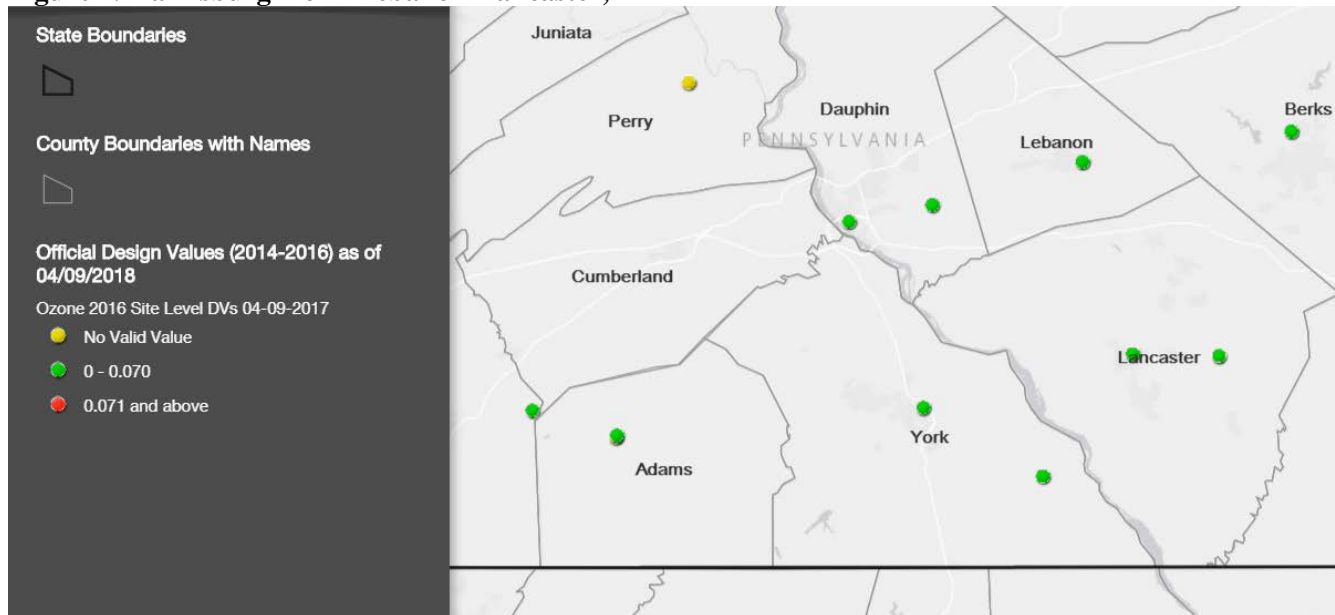
Table 2. Air Quality Data for Harrisburg-York-Lebanon-Lancaster, PA (all values in ppm)^a

County, State	AQS Site ID	2014-2016 DV	2014 4 th highest daily max value	2015 4 th highest daily max value	2016 4 th highest daily max value
Adams, PA	42-001-0001	N/A	N/A	0.065	0.073
Adams, PA	42-001-9991	0.067	0.063	0.067	0.071
Cumberland, PA	No monitor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dauphin, PA	42-043-0401	0.066	0.063	0.068	0.068
Dauphin, PA	42-043-1100	0.067	0.063	0.068	0.070
Lancaster, PA	42-071-0007	0.069	0.066	0.071	0.071
Lancaster, PA	42-071-0012	0.066	0.063	0.070	0.067
Lebanon, PA	42-075-0100	0.070	0.067	0.074	0.070
Perry, PA	42-099-0301	N/A	0.062	N/A	N/A
York, PA	42-133-0008	0.066	0.063	0.068	0.069
York, PA	42-133-0011	0.070	0.063	0.074	0.073

^a The highest design value for the listed counties is indicated in bold type.

N/A means that the monitor did not meet the completeness criteria described in 40 CFR, part 50, Appendix U, or no data exists for the county.

Figure 2. Harrisburg-York-Lebanon-Lancaster, PA



Reading (Berks County), PA

On October 3, 2016, Pennsylvania recommended that Berks County be designated as attainment/unclassifiable based on 2013-2015 air quality data showing attainment of the 2015 ozone NAAQS. On April 11, 2017, PADEP updated its designation recommendations, based on 2014-2016 monitoring data. In that letter, PADEP stated that although the 2014-2016 design value for Berks County indicated nonattainment, PADEP was not recommending nonattainment for the County. PADEP stated that it was preparing an EE demonstration that could result in attainment for Berks County (EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0548-0040). In the 120-day letter to Pennsylvania, the EPA stated its intention to designate Berks County as nonattainment, as the single-county Reading, PA nonattainment area, based on 2014-2016 air quality data at the Reading Airport monitor (42-011-0011) in the county showing a violation of the NAAQS. In that letter, EPA also stated that if EPA “approves” the EE demonstration, EPA would revise its recommendation for the Reading Area from nonattainment to attainment/unclassifiable (EPA-

HQ-OAR-2017-0548-0145). On May 31, 2017, PADEP submitted an exceptional events demonstration to the EPA asserting that ozone data collected on May 25-26, 2016 was impacted by smoke from Canadian wildfires, and that these data should be excluded from design value calculations in accordance with EPA’s exceptional events policy in 40 CFR 50.14. The EPA reviewed that demonstration and requested that PADEP provide further evidence to support their request. PADEP supplemented the EE demonstration and submitted a final version on February 20, 2018. In addition, in a letter dated February 28, 2018, PADEP responded to EPA’s 120-day letter, requesting EPA to concur on Pennsylvania’s EE demonstration and designate the Reading Area (Berk County) as attainment/unclassifiable (EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0548-0299). On March 6, 2018, the EPA concurred with PADEP’s EE demonstration for the Reading Airport monitor in Berks County (EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0548-0331). Thus, all monitors in Berks County now show attainment with the 2015 ozone NAAQS based on 2014-2016 data. In addition, based on its five-factor analysis, the EPA has determined that Berks County does not contribute to violations in the adjacent Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD nonattainment area. Therefore, the EPA is designating Berks County as attainment/unclassifiable.

Table 3. Air Quality Data for Reading (Berks County), PA (all values in ppm)^a

County, State	AQS Site ID	2014-2016 DV	2014 4 th highest daily max value	2015 4 th highest daily max value	2016 4 th highest daily max value
Berks, PA	42-011-0006	0.066	0.063	0.066	0.070
Berks, PA	42-011-0011	0.070	0.068	0.071	0.071

^aThe highest design value for the listed counties is indicated in bold type.

Figure 3. Reading (Berks County), PA

