Technical Demonstration to Satisfy CAA Section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) of the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ i-SIP

1. Background

New Mexico has submitted monitoring data showing attainment for the three counties with active $PM_{2.5}$ monitors in their jurisdiction (San Juan, Dona Ana, and Lea counties). Albuquerque-Bernalillo has submitted its own monitoring data showing attainment for Bernalillo County. All areas in New Mexico (including Bernalillo County) have been designated Attainment / Unclassifiable for the 2012 primary annual $PM_{2.5}$ National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) based on air quality monitoring data from 2011-2013 (80 FR 2206, January 15, 2015).

Although there are no $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment areas in the state, New Mexico already has numerous control measures in place to reduce emissions from $PM_{2.5}$ and its precursors. This technical demonstration includes a summary of PM, SO_2, and NO_X emissions reductions programs in the state.

2. Control Strategy Overview

CAA Section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) requires states to submit a state implementation plan (SIP) revision that contains adequate provisions to prohibit any source or other type of emissions activity within the state from emitting any air pollutants in amounts that will contribute significantly to nonattainment of the NAAQS for areas in other states or interfere with maintenance of the NAAQS in any other state. The following sections evaluate annual $PM_{2.5}$ design value trends for monitored areas in New Mexico and in surrounding states and outline the control measures implemented in New Mexico to achieve emission reductions to demonstrate that emissions from New Mexico (including Bernalillo County) do not contribute significantly to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance of the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in another state.

2.1 Significant Contribution to Nonattainment and Interference with Maintenance Elements

2.1.1 Technical Analysis

Airborne PM can be comprised of either solid or liquid particles or a complex mixture of both. Airborne PM is composed of sulfates (SO_4); nitrates (NO_3); ammonium; elemental carbon; organic mass; and inorganic material (i.e., 'crustal' material, which can include metals, dust, sea salt and other trace elements). Airborne PM can be of different sizes, either 'coarse' or 'fine' particles. Fine particles have an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers (μm) in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$). $PM_{2.5}$ commonly includes 'primary' particles and 'secondary' particles. Primary particles, or direct $PM_{2.5}$, are emitted directly into the air as solid or liquid particles by a variety of sources (e.g., elemental carbon from diesel engines or wildfires, or condensable organic particles from gasoline engines). Secondary particles are formed in the atmosphere as a result of reactions between specific pollutants known as $PM_{2.5}$ precursors (e.g., SO_4 and NO_3 from emissions of mobile and stationary sources of NOx and SO_2 combined with ammonia).

$PM_{2.5}$ can also be transported for long distances (for example, $PM_{2.5}$ from fires originating in Mexico and dust blown in from as far away as Africa). In southwestern New Mexico, fall and spring are the dry seasons, with most of the precipitation occurring in the summer from the North American Monsoon System. “Convective storms from the monsoon are a very important event in defining the air quality in this region. High winds from thunderstorm downdraft and gust fronts lofting dust into the air have accounted for many wind erosion events and exceedances of the PM_{10} NAAQs in the region.” “A La Niña event is a sign of drought conditions in the region due to a lack of rain, low soil moistures, due to storm tracks bringing in winds but little to no precipitation. This is a recipe for potentially higher than normal dust storm events and storms that are intense.” (DuBois, 2014).

The EPA made final designations for the annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS on December 18, 2014. The EPA calculates annual $PM_{2.5}$ design values by first averaging the quarterly $PM_{2.5}$ values to get an annual average and then averaging the annual average $PM_{2.5}$ values over three years to get a design value. The EPA has designated 14 areas in six states as nonattainment of the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS (Figure 2-1).

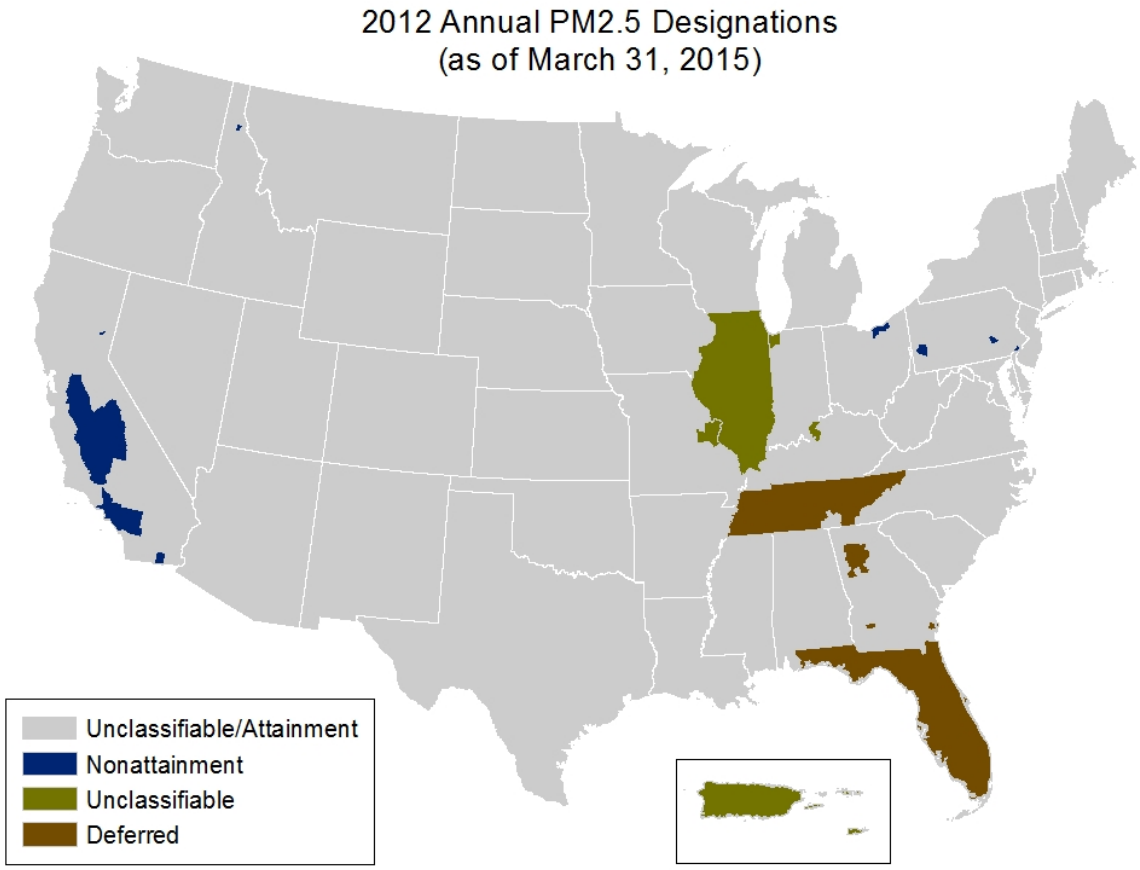

Figure 2-1: Areas Designated by the EPA as Nonattainment of the Annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS (EPA, 2014a) http://www.epa.gov/pmdesignations/2012standards/final/20150331map.jpg

Figure 2-1 shows a map of the areas that the EPA has designated as nonattainment. California has the most counties (or partial counties) in nonattainment, which are shown in blue on the map, followed by Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana, and finally Idaho. The EPA designated three areas as unclassifiable, as shown in green on the map, due to quality assurance/quality control issues which resulted in incomplete data for the relevant period from 2011-2013. These areas included the entire state of Illinois, including parts of Indiana and Missouri that border Illinois; Puerto Rico; and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Also, as a result of data validity issues in several states, the EPA is using additional time available under CAA §107(d)(1)(B), to defer designations for parts of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, and the entire state of Florida, as shown in brown on the map. The EPA is awaiting additional air quality monitoring data to designate these

areas. No areas within EPA Region 6, the region to which New Mexico (including Bernalillo County), belongs, are designated as nonattainment for the annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.

To determine New Mexico's impact on other area's $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations, the technical analysis considers the following factors:

- an evaluation of the most recent annual $PM_{2.5}$ design values to determine which areas near New Mexico violate, or are close to violating the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS;
- an analysis of the $PM_{2.5}$ annual design value trends in New Mexico (including Bernalillo County) to determine if the $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations in New Mexico are increasing or decreasing; and
- an investigation of $PM_{2.5}$ annual design value trends in other states to determine whether $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations in those areas are increasing or decreasing.

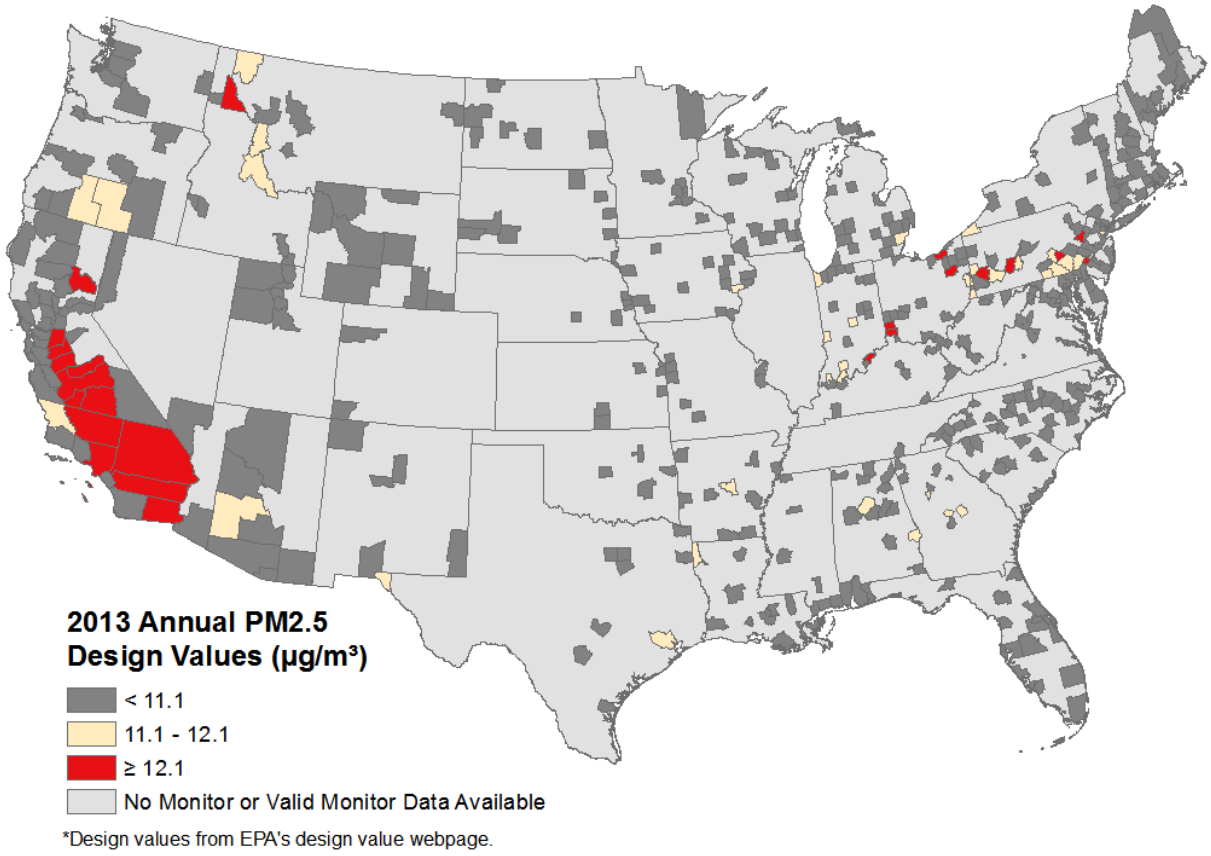

Figure 2-2: 2013 Annual PM2.5 Design Values by County

Figure 2-2: *2013 Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Design Values by County* shows a map of the 2013 annual $PM_{2.5}$ design values by county. Only counties with a valid annual $PM_{2.5}$ design value in 2013 are filled in on the map. Counties colored in red represent counties with a 2013 annual design value greater than 12.1 µg/m^3, counties colored in light yellow represent counties with a 2013 annual $PM_{2.5}$ design value that is equal to or above 11.1 µg/m^3, and counties colored in gray are counties with a 2013 annual $PM_{2.5}$ design value less than 11.1 µg/m^3. The map only shows the level of the annual

$PM_{2.5}$ design value within a county and does not indicate whether that county is designated as nonattainment. The design values only exclude exceptional events concurred by the EPA as of August 8, 2014.

Out of the 50 states in the United States (U.S.), only five have valid 2013 design values above the annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS: California, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Idaho. Of those five states, only 24 counties were above the annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in 2013, and over half of those counties are located within the state of California. No county in New Mexico (including Bernalillo), or in EPA Region 6, is above the annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. There are 40 U.S. counties, colored in light yellow on the map, that are within 1.0 $\mu g/m^3$ of the annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. Four of those counties are located within EPA Region 6, two in Texas (Harris County and El Paso County), one in Louisiana (Caddo Parish), and one in Arkansas (Pulaski County). One county (Maricopa) is located in neighboring Arizona (Region 9). The monitor sites and annual $PM_{2.5}$ design values for Arizona are shown in Table 2-3.

Although no nonattainment areas are within close proximity to New Mexico, an examination of annual $PM_{2.5}$ design value trends in New Mexico (including Bernalillo County) can be useful to determine whether the state is interfering with maintenance of the annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in nearby areas. Trends in New Mexico's annual $PM_{2.5}$ design values by county for the past 10 years are displayed for New Mexico's jurisdiction in Figure 2-3a: *Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Design Value Trends by County in New Mexico*, and for Bernalillo County's jurisdiction in Figure 2-3b: *Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Design Value Trends for Bernalillo County, New Mexico*.

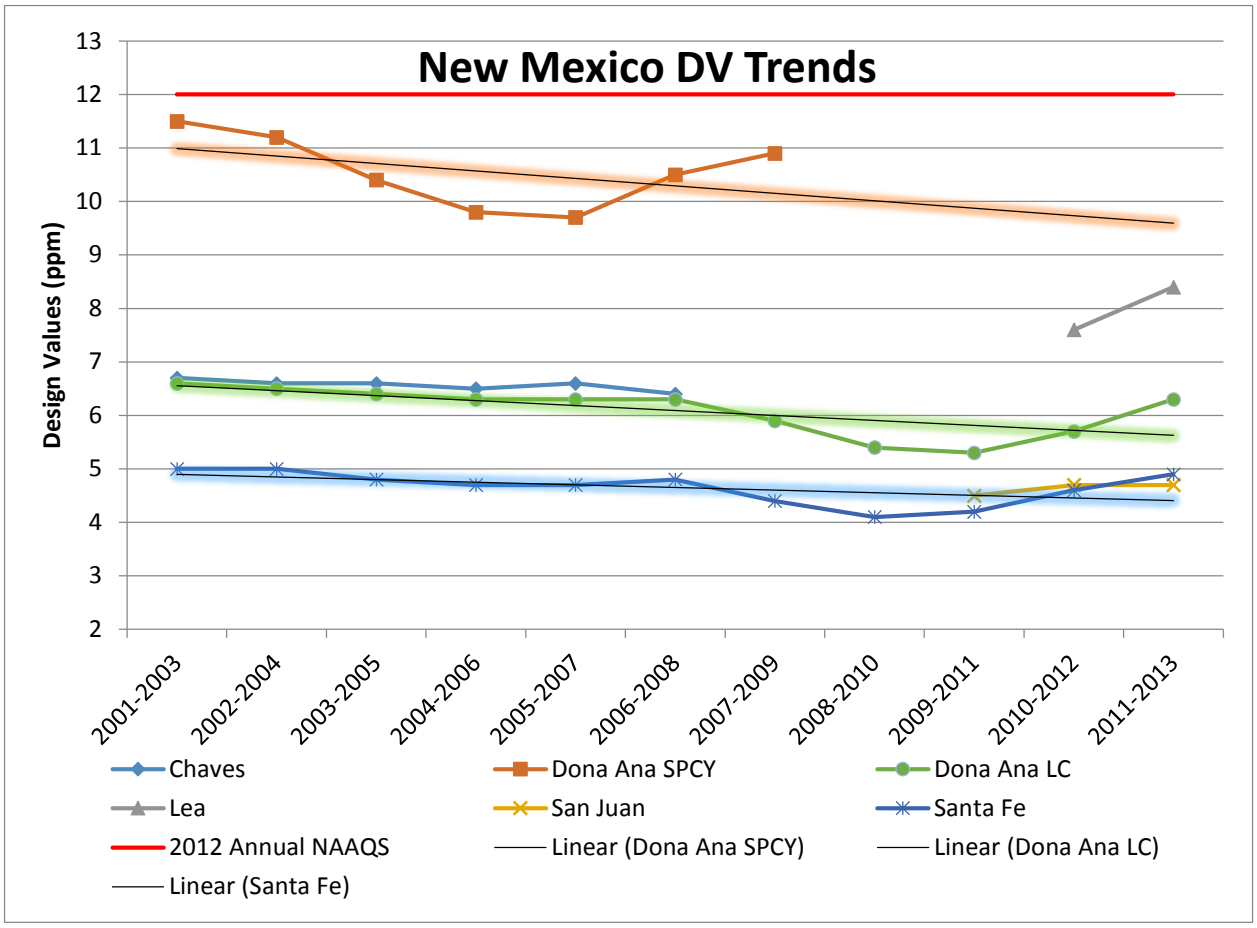

Figure 2-3a: Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Design Value Trends by County in New Mexico* ** ***

*Includes only Valid Design Values

**SPCY site did not meet siting criteria beginning in Nov 2010 resulting in invalid design values. Las Cruces site used from 2008-2013.

***Data from EPA's *Design Values* webpage http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/values.html

Figure 2-3 shows that the annual $PM_{2.5}$ design value trends were below the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS of 12.0 µg/m^3 for all counties with monitors in New Mexico (excluding Bernalillo). The only county in New Mexico that had an annual $PM_{2.5}$ design value above 11.0 µg/m^3 was Dona Ana County-SPCY, which was discontinued in 2010. The remaining three active county monitors have shown a very slight increase from 2010 through 2013.

The SPCY monitor site has always been a hotspot for PM pollution due to its proximity to Ciudad (Cd.) Juárez and topography. In the cooler winter months, low level inversions can form inhibiting vertical dilution and "trapping" of pollutants close to the surface. As the sun sets and temperatures drop, the mountain breeze reverses course to flow downhill and around Mt. Cristo Rey toward the Rio Grande valley. These conditions allow for pollution from Cd. Juárez to be transported directly to the SPCY monitoring site. The PM mixture is composed of dust from unpaved roads as well as combustion particles from home cooking and heating. The SPCY

monitoring site was discontinued in 2013 due to no longer meeting siting criteria, and data from November 2010 on was invalidated. The reason for the slight upward trend in the other sites, during the past few years, is harder to pinpoint. One explanation could be the extended drought in New Mexico. Another could be an increase in manufacturing and associated economic activity as the area begins to recover from the recession. Despite the recent uptick in design values, the data show declining design values overall from 2003 through 2013, with the highest (Lea County) still well below the standard.

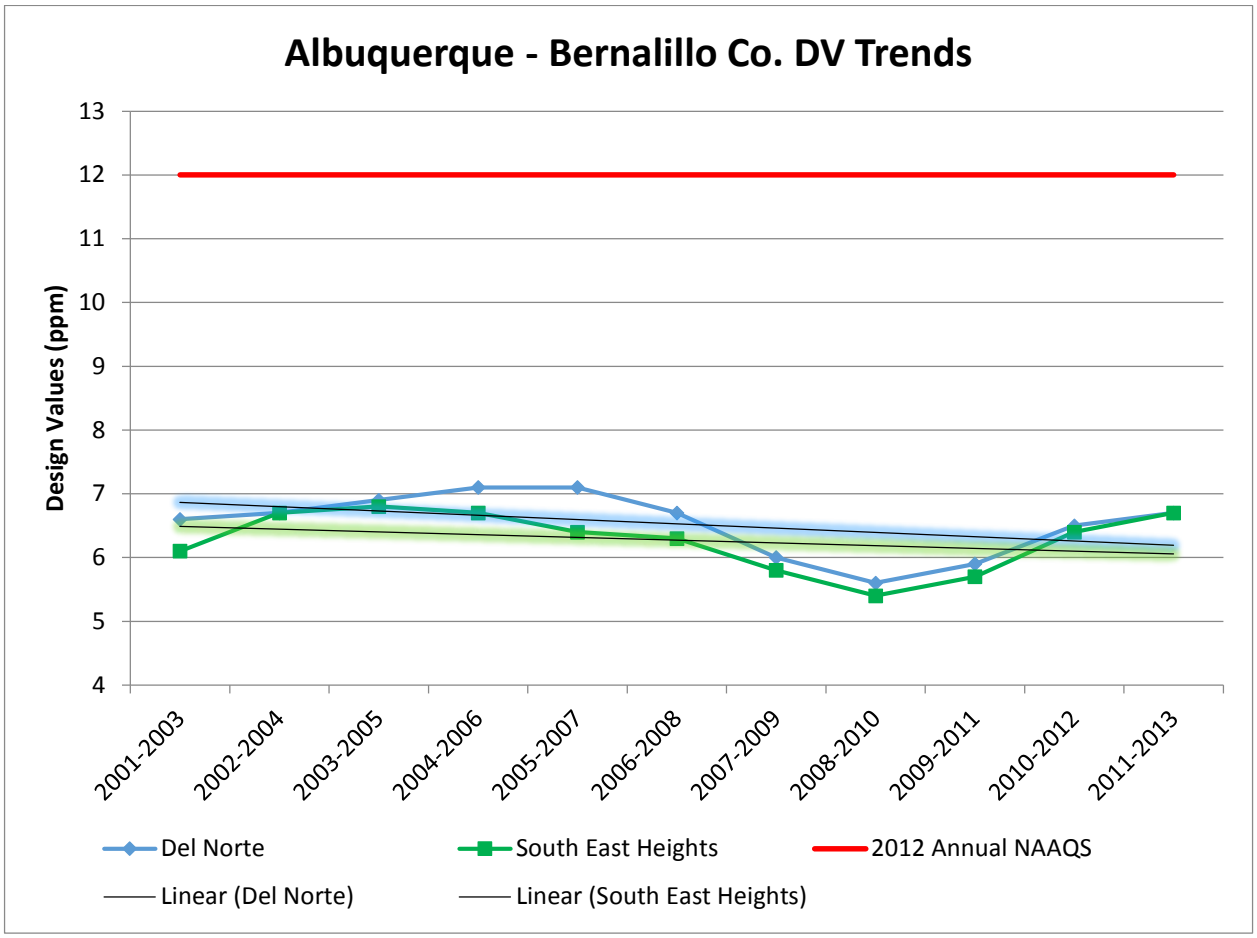

Figure 2-3b: Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Design Value Trends for Bernalillo County, New Mexico* **

*Includes only Valid Design Values ** Data from EPA's *Design Values* webpage http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/values.html

Figure 2-3b shows that, the annual $PM_{2.5}$ design value trends were below the 2012 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS of 12.0 µg/m^3 for Bernalillo County.

Trends in annual $PM_{2.5}$ design values in the areas that the EPA designated as nonattainment for the 2012 annual NAAQS are displayed in Figure 2-6: *Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Design Value Trends in Areas Designated as Nonattainment by the EPA*. The percent change in annual $PM_{2.5}$ design values from 2003 through 2013 are listed in Table 2-1: *Percent Change in Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Design Values*. Most areas have experienced large decreases in $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations;

however, three areas saw an increase in $PM_{2.5}$: West Silver Valley, ID, Imperial County, CA, and Plumas County, CA.

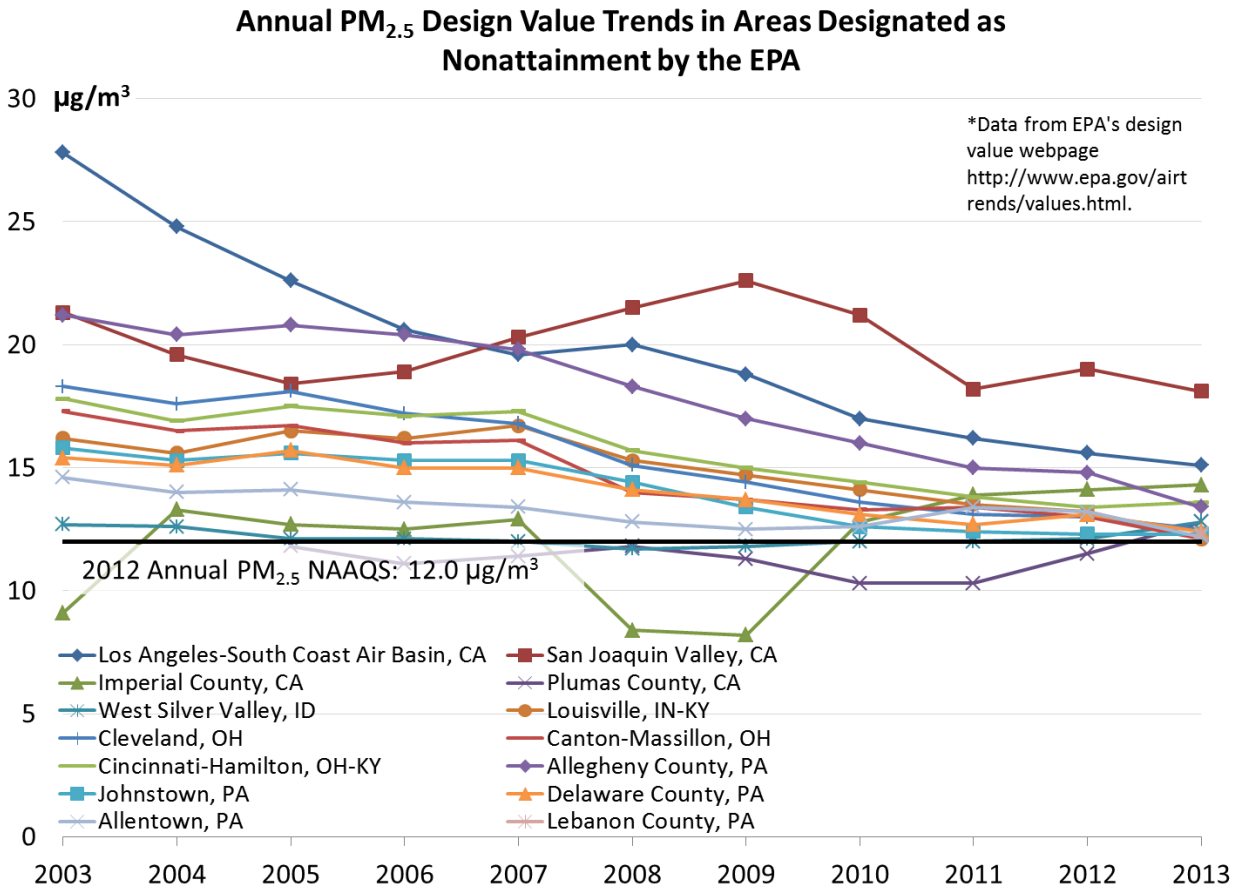

Figure 2-6: Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Design Value Trends in Areas Designated as Nonattainment by the EPA

Table 2-1: Percent Change in Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Design Values

EPA Designated Nonattainment Area	Percent Change 2003-2013
Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin, CA	-46
Allegheny County, PA	-37
Cleveland, OH	-32
Canton-Massillon, OH	-30
Louisville, IN-KY	-25
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY	-24
Johnstown, PA	-22
Delaware County, PA	-19
Allentown, PA	-16
San Joaquin Valley, CA	-15
West Silver Valley, ID	1
Imperial County, CA	57
Plumas County, CA*	8
Lebanon County, PA**	--

***Indicates that the area did not have data in 2003; therefore, percent change was calculated from the first year of data (2005) through 2013.

****Indicates that the area only had data in 2013; therefore, no percent change could be calculated.

Another way to view trends in $PM_{2.5}$ is to look at what areas the EPA projects to be nonattainment in the year 2020. Those areas are displayed in the map in Figure 2-7: *Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Design Values Projected for 2020* (EPA, 2014b). Using 2007 emissions and accounting only for "on the books" reductions from federal and state rules, the EPA projects only seven counties within the state of California to have annual $PM_{2.5}$ design values above 12.0 $\mu g/m^3$ in 2020. No state or county within EPA Region 6 or adjacent to EPA Region 6 is projected to be above the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ annual NAAQS. The EPA's projections in conjunction with the low $PM_{2.5}$ levels in New Mexico (including Bernalillo County) make it clear that New Mexico (including Bernalillo County) is not likely to affect any other state's attainment or maintenance status of the annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.

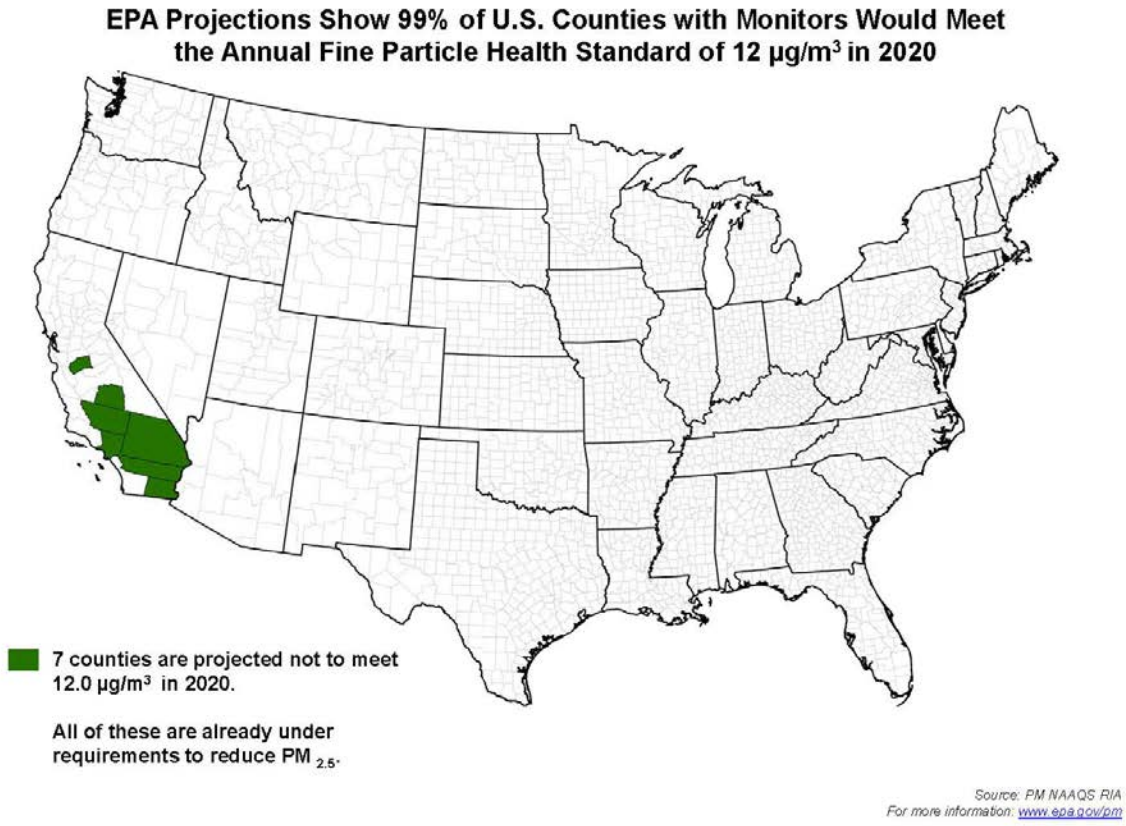

Figure 2-7: Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Design Values Projected for 2020 (EPA, 2014b)
http://www.epa.gov/airquality/particlepollution/2012/2020map.pdf

2.1.2 Monitoring Sites

In 2013, there were 75 $PM_{2.5}$ monitors located within EPA Region 6. The location of $PM_{2.5}$ monitors with valid 2013 annual $PM_{2.5}$ design values are displayed in Figure 2-2: *2013 Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Design Values by County*. A complete list of $PM_{2.5}$ monitors, including those without valid design values are shown in Table 2-2: *Monitor Sites and Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Design Values in EPA Region 6* and Table 2-3: *$PM_{2.5}$ Monitor Sites and Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Design Values Greater than 11.1 in Neighboring States*. Note that these are monitors that have reported data to the EPA's Air Quality System. Texas has the most $PM_{2.5}$ monitors, 22, in Region 6. Louisiana and Arkansas each have 16 $PM_{2.5}$ monitors, Oklahoma has 14 $PM_{2.5}$ monitors, and New Mexico has three active $PM_{2.5}$ monitors (not including Bernalillo County, which has three of its own). Arizona which is in Region 9 has 19 $PM_{2.5}$ monitors.

Table 2-2: $PM_{2.5}$ Monitor Sites and Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Design Values in EPA Region 6

State	County/Parish Name	AIRS Number	Site Name	2013 Annual Design Value (µg/m3)
Arkansas	Arkansas	50010011	Stuttgart	10.1
Arkansas	Ashley	50030005	Crossett	10.1
Arkansas	Crittenden	50350005	Marion	10.6
Arkansas	Faulkner	50450002	Conway	
Arkansas	Garland	50510003	Hot Springs	10.5
Arkansas	Jackson	50670001	Newport	9.6
Arkansas	Phillips	51070001	Helena	
Arkansas	Polk	51130002	Mena	10.5
Arkansas	Pope	51150003	Russellville	
Arkansas	Pulaski	51190007	Parr	11.2
Arkansas	Pulaski	51191004	Adams Field	11.1
Arkansas	Pulaski	51191008	Doyle Springs Road	11.7
Arkansas	Sebastian	51310008	Ft. Smith	
Arkansas	Union	51390006	El Dorado	10.7
Arkansas	Washington	51430005	Springdale	10.2
Arkansas	White	51450001	Searcy	
Louisiana	Caddo	220170008	Shreveport / Calumet	11.6
Louisiana	Calcasieu	220190009	Vinton	8.1
Louisiana	Calcasieu	220190010	McNesse	8.4
Louisiana	East Baton Rouge	220330009	Capitol	9.4
Louisiana	Iberville	220470005	Geismar	9.4
Louisiana	Iberville	220470009	Bayou Plaquemine	8.5
Louisiana	Jefferson	220511001	Kenner	8.2
Louisiana	Jefferson	220512001	Marrero	8.7
Louisiana	Lafayette	220550006	Lafayette / State Police Troop	
Louisiana	Lafayette	220550007	Lafayette / USGS	8.5
Louisiana	Ouachita	220730004	Monroe / Airport	8.9
Louisiana	Rapides	220790002	Alexandria	8.1
Louisiana	St. Bernard	220870007	Chalmette Vista	9.7
Louisiana	Tangipahoa	221050001	Hammond	8.5
Louisiana	Terrebonne	221090001	Houma	7.8

State	County/Parish Name	AIRS Number	Site Name	2013 Annual Design Value (µg/m3)
Louisiana	West Baton Rouge	221210001	Port Allen	9.9
New Mexico	**Bernalillo**	**35-001-0023**	**Del Norte High School**	**6.7**
New Mexico	**Bernalillo**	**35-001-0024**	**South East Heights**	**6.7**
New Mexico	**Bernalillo**	**35-001-0029**	**South Valley**	
New Mexico	**Chaves**	**35-005-0005**	**"5ZG" On Roof of Roswell City Offices. Moved From County Court House.**	**Decommissioned 7/13/11**
New Mexico	**Dona Ana**	**35-013-0025**	**"6Q" Las Cruces District Office of NM Environment Dept.**	**6.3**
New Mexico	**Grant**	**35-017-1002**	**On Roof Of WNMU Adult Basic Education Bldg. Silver City**	**Decommissioned 7/12/11**
New Mexico	**Lea**	**35-025-0008**	**"5ZS" Hobbs-Jefferson**	**8.4**
New Mexico	**San Juan**	**35-045-0019**	**"1FO" Farmington Environment Department Office**	**4.7**
New Mexico	**Santa Fe**	**35-049-0020**	**Runnels Bldg. 1190 St. Francis Dr.**	**4.9 Decommissioned 6/11/14**
Oklahoma	Adair	400019009	Stilwell	
Oklahoma	Caddo	400159008	Anadarko $PM_{2.5}$	
Oklahoma	Cleveland	400270049	Moore Water Tower	
Oklahoma	Comanche	400310651	Lawton North	
Oklahoma	Kay	400710604	Ponca City Salvation Army	
Oklahoma	Kay	400719030	Kanza Travel Plaza	

State	County/Parish Name	AIRS Number	Site Name	2013 Annual Design Value (µg/m3)
Oklahoma	Love	400850300	Weather Station – Burnyeyville Mesonet Site	
Oklahoma	Mayes	400970186	Pryor	
Oklahoma	Oklahoma	401090035	Central Fire Station	9.7
Oklahoma	Oklahoma	401091037	OKC North	9.5
Oklahoma	Pittsburg	401210415	McAlester Municipal Airport	10.3
Oklahoma	Sequoyah	401359021		10.5
Oklahoma	Tulsa	401430174	Tulsa South	
Oklahoma	Tulsa	401431127	North Tulsa - Fire Station #24	10.1
Texas	Bexar	480290032	San Antonio Northwest	8.9
Texas	Bexar	480290059	Calaveras Lake	8.6
Texas	Bowie	480370004	Texarkana	10.6
Texas	Cameron	480612004	Isla Blanca Park	
Texas	Dallas	481130050	Convention Center	10.8
Texas	Dallas	481130069	Dallas Hinton	10.0
Texas	Ellis	481390016	Midlothian OFW	9.7
Texas	El Paso	481410037	El Paso UTEP	9.5
Texas	El Paso	481410044	El Paso Chamizal	11.6
Texas	Galveston	481671034	Galveston 99th Street	
Texas	Harris	482010024	Houston Aldine	11.1
Texas	Harris	482010058	Baytown	10.7
Texas	Harris	482011035	Clinton	11.8
Texas	Harris	482011039	Houston Deer Park #2	
Texas	Harrison	482030002	Karnack	10.5
Texas	Hidalgo	482150043	Mission	
Texas	Nueces	483550032	Corpus Christi Huisache	10.2
Texas	Nueces	483550034	Dona Park	9.4
Texas	Tarrant	484391002	Fort Worth Northwest	10.5

State	County/Parish Name	AIRS Number	Site Name	2013 Annual Design Value (µg/m3)
Texas	Tarrant	484391006	Haws Athletic Center	10.6
Texas	Travis	484530020	Austin Audubon Society	7.8
Texas	Travis	484530021	Austin Webberville Rd	9.6

*****A blank cell indicates that there is no valid 2013 annual $PM_{2.5}$ design value at that site.

Table 2-3: $PM_{2.5}$ Monitor Sites and Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Design Values Greater than 11.1 in Neighboring States

State	County/Parish Name	AIRS Number	Site Name	2013 Annual Design Value (µg/m3)
Arizona	Maricopa	40130019	West Phoenix	11.2
Arizona	Maricopa	40139812	Durango Complex	11.5

2.2 Statewide Emissions Reductions

In the *2013 Progress Report for the State Implementation Plan for Regional Haze* (March 11, 2014, https://www.env.nm.gov/aqb/reghaz/documents/NM_Final_RH_Progress_Report_2013.pdf), New Mexico demonstrated that: "NO_2, SO_2 and PM point source actual emissions have decreased in New Mexico from 2008-2012. This decrease in actual emissions is significantly greater for NO_2 and SO_2 than projected by WRAP's regional modeling for New Mexico's 2018 emissions. New Mexico has successfully reduced point source emissions beyond its regional commitments with WRAP states for this first progress period. Part of this reduction in emissions was as a result of controls installed at San Juan Generating Station (SJGS) in response to a consent decree between Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM), NMED, and Grand Canyon Trust. The consent decree controls were completed in 2009, and reduced emissions of SO_2, NOx, PM and mercury." (p. 14)

2.2.1 BART

The SJGS is the only facility in New Mexico that is subject to a BART determination. SJGS includes four coal-fired boilers: Unit 1 is 360 megawatts (MW), Unit 2 is 350 MW, Unit 3 is 544 MW and Unit 4 is 544 MW. BART for NOx for the SJGS is selective noncatalytic reduction (SNCR) on Units 1 and 4, with a shutdown of Units 2 and 3 by the end of 2017. Installation of SNCR will be completed within 15 months following EPA's approval of the revised Regional Haze SIP, but not earlier than January 31, 2016. This BART strategy is in

accordance with the tentative agreement (contained in a 'Term Sheet') reached between New Mexico, EPA, and PNM (i.e. 'State Alternative'). Implementation of the State Alternative will reduce NOx emissions from 0.30 lb/mmBtu from four units to no greater than 0.23 lb/mmBtu from Units 1 and 4. Combined with the retirement of Units 2 and 3, this will result in reductions from current emissions of NOx by 62% (from 21,000 tons per year (tpy) to 8,011 tpy); of SO_2 by 67% (from 10,500 tpy to 3,843 tpy); and of particulate matter by 50% (from 2,380 to 1,184 tpy). This represents a 35% reduction in statewide emissions of NOx, SO_2 and particulate matter (New Mexico 2013 Regional Haze Progress Report, pp. 7- 8).

On November 27, 2012 (77 FR 70693), EPA approved New Mexico's 2003 and 2011 Regional Haze SIP submittals, but expressly declined to take action on the portion of the 2011 SIP making a NOx BART determination for SJGS, which consisted of SNCR with an emission rate of 0.23 lbs/mmBtu.

On October 9, 2014, (79 FR 60985) EPA approved a revision to the New Mexico Regional Haze SIP that addressed BART for SJGS, making the emission limitations federally enforceable; satisfying CAA 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(II) with respect to interstate transport of air pollution and visibility protection for the 8-hour ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS (the New Mexico Visibility Transport SIP). (80 FR 15963, 15964, March 26, 2015). Because of this, EPA withdrew their FIP for New Mexico that applies to SJGS.

2.2.2 Emissions Reductions from EGUs

Statewide emissions reduction strategies have resulted in significant NO_X and SO_2 emissions reductions from EGUs between 1996 and 2010. (See Figure 3.21 in March 11, 2014, *Progress Report For The State Implementation Plan For Regional Haze*, p. 44 https://www.env.nm.gov/aqb/reghaz/documents/NM_Final_RH_Progress_Report_2013.pdf).

2.2.3 Emission Reductions from Other Sources

Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) funding combined with American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding helped fund diesel emissions reductions projects in New Mexico. NMED has successfully implemented a variety of diesel emission reduction projects throughout the state with $PM_{2.5}$ total emissions reductions of 56.7822 tons from 2008 to 2014. Projects are currently planned to extend through 2016.

3. Summary

Overall, monitoring data suggest that emissions from New Mexico (including Bernalillo County) do not contribute significantly to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance of the 2012 primary annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS for areas in any other state. Additionally, the EPA's projections also show that New Mexico (including Bernalillo County) is not likely to affect other state's attainment or maintenance status of the annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS. New Mexico has numerous control measures in place to address $PM_{2.5}$ precursor emissions and all are federally enforceable through SIP revisions.

References

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EPA, 2014a. "Final Area Designations for the 2012 National Air Quality Standard for Fine Particles," last modified January 30, 2015, http://www.epa.gov/pmdesignations/2012standards/regs.htm

EPA, 2014b. "EPA Revises the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particle Pollution," Last modified September 11, 2014, http://www.epa.gov/airquality/particlepollution/actions.html#dec12