TRIBAL AIR NEWS

Volume 16, Issue 3 December 2016

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

A Fond Farewell

By Janet McCabe,
Acting Assistant Administrator
Office of Air and Radiation

Transitions are a time for thoughtful reflection, and I have been doing my share of it. Over the past eight years, we have made significant progress improving the quality of the air we breathe across this precious and beautiful land. We have gotten to know one another in relationships built on mutual respect and a shared goal to make our air clean and safe to breathe for everyone. We have strengthened those relationships in the best way—by working together on concrete tasks that move us toward achieving that goal. We have celebrated our successes along the way, and expressed our thanks and appreciation to the individuals who did the hard work. We remain unsatisfied that there are still places where air quality is unhealthy and concerned about the changes in our world due to a changing climate, what that will mean for all of us, and what we should be doing about it. So, our job is not done.

Nowhere is persistence, perseverance and hard work more evident than the Tribal Air Program. I am so proud of the many hard working tribal air professionals. They work day in and day out on not just ensuring a healthy environment, but also protecting the sovereignty and culture of their nation for their people. Their efforts have netted some amazing growth over the last several years, building a strong Tribal Air Network for the future. Here are some key examples:

- The National Tribal Air Association (NTAA) currently has 114 members
- There are 85 tribes with completed emissions inventories and operating Air Quality monitors
- There are over 58 "Treatments in a manner similar to a State" approvals for tribes, 10 of which approve tribes to implement their own air regulatory programs.

But more important than the statistics are the people themselves doing the work. Folks like -

Rose Kalistook, who taught me so much about Alaska Native Villages and how their sustenance lifestyles are already feeling the effects of climate change.

Brandy Toft from the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe who not only maintains the focus on air quality for her tribe in EPA

region 5, but for all the tribes in her region.

Kris Ray from the Colville Tribe, who provided potentially lifesaving air quality data to citizens during the forest fires the North West experienced this past year and is now teaching others how to do the same.

Angela Benedict, who chaired an indoor air quality workgroup, getting around 100 responses to date from tribes on their housing and air quality issues, all while planning and co-hosting the most successful National Tribal Forum on Air Quality ever.

Jason Walker, Julie Simpson

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Inside this issue:

Update on EPA's Evaluation of Lead Emitted from Piston-engine Aircraft

By: Justine Geidosch
Office of Transportation Air Quality

The EPA has long-standing concerns regarding exposure to lead, particularly during childhood. Tremendous progress has been made in the U.S. in reducing exposure to lead. Lead concentrations in air have improved dramatically, in large part due to the permanent phase-out of lead in motor vehicle gasoline. However, lead continues to be emitted into the air from other types of sources, including from the use of leaded aviation gasoline (avgas) in some aircraft. Leaded fuel is used in piston-engine aircraft, which are used for a wide variety of applications including personal transportation, air taxi, recreational flying, training and business. Lead is not added to jet fuel that is used in most commercial aircraft.

Lead emissions from piston-engine aircraft operating on leaded fuel are currently the largest source of lead air emissions on a national scale, comprising 60 percent of the lead entering the air annually. Leaded avgas is used at approximately 19,000 airport facilities, approximately 1,000 of which are on tribal land. Piston-engine aircraft play a critical role in Alaska, particularly for transporting people, goods and services to remote Native Alaskan villages.

The EPA has collected and is evaluating information on air concentrations of lead from the use of leaded avgas by piston-engine aircraft. Lead monitoring and air quality modeling studies conducted at or near airports where piston-engine aircraft operate indicate that lead levels are higher in these locations compared to areas that are not directly impacted by these aircraft emissions or by lead emissions from another lead source (e.g., industrial lead smelter). In addition, EPA has collected data to characterize the size and general composition of populations that reside in or use areas near airports. The airports where these aircraft are active tend to be smaller in size than commercial airports, and can be surrounded by residential property, recreational activity or other uses that provide potential for exposure to lead from this source.

The EPA is evaluating the information outlined above as part of an ongoing investigation under section 231 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) into whether piston-engine aircraft lead emissions cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. EPA generally refers to this kind of assessment under the CAA as an "endangerment finding." Here we are proceeding using a two-step process in which EPA first identifies whether concentrations of air pollution may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare, and if such concentrations are identified then determines whether piston-engine aircraft emissions cause or contribute to those concentrations.

The EPA plans to issue a proposal for the endangerment

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"Leaded avgas is used at approximately 19,000 airport facilities, approximately 1,000 of which are on tribal land."

Update on EPA's Evaluation of Lead Emitted from Piston-engine Aircraft Cont.

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finding regarding lead emissions from piston-engine aircraft at the end of 2017. This proposal will be published in the Federal Register for public review and comment. EPA plans to make final determinations in 2018. If the EPA issues a positive endangerment finding, then EPA would take the next step to propose emissions standards to control piston-engine aircraft lead emissions, and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) would be required to promulgate regulations that implement EPA's standards and that address the fuel used by those aircraft.

The FAA is working to identify unleaded fuel alternatives for piston-engine aircraft by the end of 2018. Additional information regarding FAA's activities can be found at: https://www.faa.gov/about/initiatives/avgas/.

The EPA will be scheduling a webinar for the National Tribal Air Association at which we will present and discuss the information we have collected and evaluated regarding lead emissions from piston aircraft. EPA will also describe how this information will be used to inform the endangerment finding.

Additional information about EPA's action is available at www.epa.gov/otaq/aviation.htm.

For more information, contact:
Justine Geidosch
Geidosch.Justine@epa.gov
Ph: (734) 214-4923

New Air Emissions Inventory Draft Guidance

A revised draft of the Emissions Inventory Guidance for Implementation of Ozone and Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and Regional Haze Regulations has recently been posted at https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/emissions-inventory-guidance-implementation-ozone-and-particulate-matter.

Major updates to the Guidance are:

- Addresses comments from states and EPA received on previous version of the guidance (from 2014).
- Reflects the final 2008 Ozone Implementation Rule.
- Reflects the final PM2.5 Implementation Rule.
- Reflects Regional Haze Regulations as proposed to be amended.

This document provides guidance on how to develop emission inventories to meet State Implementation Plan (SIP) requirements for complying with the 8-hour ozone NAAQS, the revised particulate matter (PM) NAAQS, and the regional haze regulations. It is intended for use by EPA Regional Offices; state, local and tribal air quality management authorities; and the general public. The Guidance is designed to implement national policy on these issues.

CTPG Welcomes New Employee

We would like to welcome James Payne to the Community and Tribal Programs Group (CTPG). James is originally from Chicago and most recently resided in southern California. He attended California State University San Bernardino where he completed degrees in both Geography and Environmental Studies. James has worked with and managed the Morongo Band of Mission Indians Environmental Protection Department. His professional pursuits include focusing on air quality, community engagement, and conducting analysis with GIS. He has collaborated with numerous tribal air quality professionals and has been an instructor with the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP). When not at work, James can be found fishing, hiking or enjoying other outdoor activities.

James' main focus in CTPG will be tribal and environmental justice policy work and analysis. James will also support ITEP and the Tribal Air Monitoring Support Center (TAMS) by assisting with various trainings. Please help us welcome James to the CTPG Team!

Climate Change, Health and Populations of Concern

The EPA has recently published a set of eight communication material kits that can be drawn on to strengthen your conversations about climate change and health. Each kit includes:

- A factsheet, in English and Spanish, available as a printable PDF.
- A customizable PowerPoint presentation that can be used at meetings and conferences.
- High-Resolution images that have been sized for various networking platforms.
- A summary paragraph and shorter messages for different communication formats.

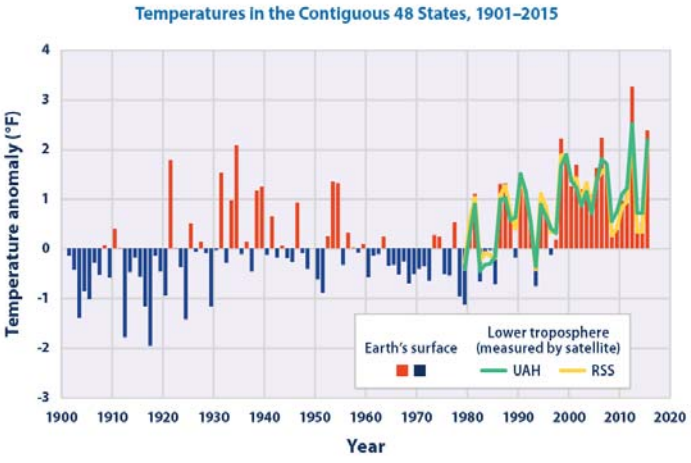
The more we know about the health impacts of climate change, the better we can protect those who are vulnerable. Access the materials at: http://go.usa.gov/xkMJw. Read the fact sheets and then test your knowledge with our climate and health quiz.

Climate Change Indicators in the United States

A 2016 Report

The Earth's climate is changing. Temperatures are rising, snow and rainfall patterns are shifting, and more extreme climate events—like heavy rainstorms and record high temperatures—are already taking place. Scientists are highly confident that many of these observed changes can be linked to the levels of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in our atmosphere, which have increased because of human activities.

EPA partners with more than 40 data contributors from various government agencies, academic institutions, and other organizations to compile a key set of indicators related to the causes and effects of climate change. All of the indicators are based on observations over time and consist of the best available peer-reviewed, publicly available data. Some indicators show trends that can be more directly linked to human-induced climate change than others. Together, these indicators present credible and compelling evidence that climate change is happening now in the United States and globally.



Data source: NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration). 2016. National Centers for Environmental Information. Accessed February 2016. www.ncei.noaa.gov.

For more information, visit U.S. EPA's "Climate Change Indicators in the United States" at www.epa.gov/climate-indicators.

What's happening

Here are a few key points from the newly released online 2016 Report:

Atmospheric Concentrations of Greenhouse Gases: Historical measurements show that the current global atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide are unprecedented compared with the past 800,000 years, even after accounting for natural fluctuations.

U.S. and Global Temperature: Average temperatures have risen across the contiguous 48 states since 1901. Global temperatures show a similar trend, and all of the top 10 warmest years on record worldwide have occurred since 1998.

Coastal Flooding: Flooding is becoming more frequent along the U.S. coastline as sea level rises. Nearly every site measured has experienced an increase in coastal flooding since the 1950s. The rate is accelerating in many locations along the East and Gulf coasts.

Snowpack: Snowpack in early spring has decreased at more than 90 percent of measurement sites in the western United States between 1955 and 2016.

Heat-Related Deaths: Since 1979, more than 9,000 Americans were reported to have died as a direct result of heat-related illnesses such as heat stroke. However, considerable year-to-year variability and certain limitations of the underlying data make it difficult to determine whether the United States has experienced long-term trends in the number of deaths classified as "heat-related."

Marine Species Distribution: The average center of biomass for 105 marine fish and invertebrate species along U.S. coasts shifted northward by about 10 miles between 1982 and 2015. These species also moved an average of 20 feet deeper.

Tribal Connection: Trends in Stream Temperature in the Snake River: Between 1960 and 2015, water temperatures increased by 1.4°F in the Snake River at a site in eastern

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Climate Change Indicators in the United States Cont.

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Washington. Several species of salmon use the Snake River to migrate and spawn, and these salmon play an important role in the diet, culture, religion and economy of the region's Native Americans.

About the Indicators

EPA currently presents 37 indicators and five features that each highlight a specific region, data record or area of interest. The indicators and features are organized into six chapters. Each indicator on EPA's website includes:

- Easy-to-understand graphs or maps depicting changes over time.
- Background on how the indicator relates to climate change.
- Key points about what the indicator shows.
- A description of each data source used and how the indicator was developed.
- Transparent technical support documentation.
- Web links to download high-resolution figures and data files.

Using the Indicators

EPA's indicators are designed to be a "go-to" resource for the public, scientists, analysts, decision-makers, educators and others who can use climate change indicators as a tool for communication, environmental assessment and informed decision-making.

The indicators can be found online at: www.epa.gov/climate-indicators, where they are updated as data become available, usually on an annual basis. Also use the website to subscribe to receive indicator updates. A PDF of the 2016 report is available online; order a printed copy by emailing: climateindicators@epa.gov.

GHG and Fuel Efficiency Standards for Heavy-Duty Trucks

The EPA and the U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) jointly finalized standards for medium– and heavy-duty vehicles that will improve fuel efficiency and cut carbon pollution, while bolstering energy security and spurring manufacturing innovation.

The final phase two program promotes a new generation of cleaner, more fuel-efficient trucks by encouraging the wider application of currently available technologies and the development of new and advanced cost-effective technologies through model year 2027. The final standards are expected to lower CO2 emissions by approximately 1.1 billion metric tons, save vehicle owners fuel costs of about $170 billion, and reduce oil consumption by up to 2 billion barrels over the lifetime of the vehicles sold under the program. Overall, the program will provide $230 billion in net benefits to society, including benefits to our climate and the public health of Americans.

The product of 4 years of extensive testing and research and outreach to industry, environmental organization, labor unions, and other stakeholders, the vehicle and engine performance standards would apply to semi-trucks, large pickup trucks and vans, and all types and sizes of buses and work trucks. These standards will result in significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions and fuel efficiency improvements across all of these vehicle types.

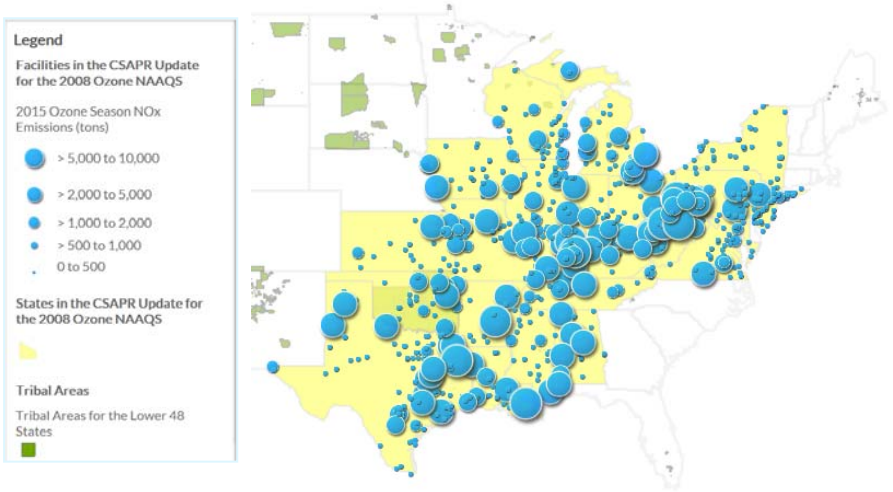
For more details on DOT's and EPA's phase two GHG emissions and fuel efficiency standards for medium- and heavy-duty vehicles, visit: https://www.epa.gov/regulations-emissions-vehicles-and-engines/final-rule-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-fuel-efficiency.

Cross-State Air Pollution Rule Update

On September 7, 2016, the EPA finalized an update to the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) ozone season program. This rule addresses the summertime (May – September) transport of ozone pollution in the eastern United States that crosses state lines to help downwind states and communities meet and maintain the 2008 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). Starting in May 2017, this final rule will further reduce ozone season emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_X) from power plants in 22 states in the eastern United States, providing up to $880 million in benefits and reducing ground-level ozone exposure for millions of Americans.

The map to the right shows the 22 affected states and 886 affected power plants in the final CSAPR Update. The online version of this map is interactive and users can click on a power plant for information about that plant, including 2015 ozone season NO_X emissions, or zoom in to see sources in your state or community.

For more information on the final rule, including interactive maps, and to access the final rule, go to https://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/final-cross-state-air-pollution-rule-update.

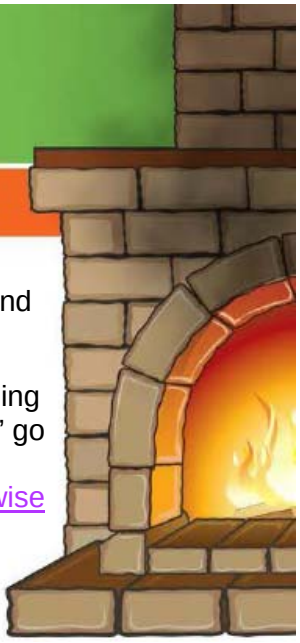


Final CSAPR Update Region for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS

Burn Wise Program of U.S. EPA

Wood Smoke Awareness Kit

By Larry Brockman,
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards



The EPA Burn Wise program has updated the Health and Safety Awareness Kit. The kit is designed specifically for state, local and tribal air agencies interested in reducing residential wood smoke pollution. It includes best burn tips, infographics, social media messages, a fast facts one pager and an article template.

With wood burning season in full swing throughout most of the country, these outreach tools are meant to make it easier for you to add facts to your website, post information on social media and/or conduct a full "Health and Safety" awareness campaign.

To view the contents of the kit, including details on "How To Use These Tools" go to: https://www.epa.gov/burnwise/burn-wise-awareness-kit.

If you have questions or comments, feel free to contact Larry Brockman at Brockman.larry@epa.gov or Melissa Payne at Payne.melissa@epa.gov or 919-541-3609.

Climate Change Impacts by State

The EPA recently created a series of fact sheets which provide an overview of climate impacts by U.S. state and territory. Washington, DC and the U.S. Virgin Islands will be added soon.

As our climate changes, every state will become warmer. Aside from rising temperature, the impacts of climate change are likely to be very different from state to state. Increased rainfall intensity will cause more flooding in some states, while increasingly severe droughts may threaten water supplies in other states. Farms and forests will be less productive in some states, but warmer temperatures may extend growing seasons in others. To learn more about the likely impacts of climate change where you live, go to https://www.epa.gov/climate-impacts/climate-change-impacts-state.

An example of a state's climate impacts fact sheet is shown to the right.

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

August 2016
EPA 430-F-16-035

What Climate Change Means for North Carolina

North Carolina's climate is changing. Most of the state has warmed one-half to one degree (F) in the last century, and the sea is rising about one inch every decade. Higher water levels are eroding beaches, submerging low lands, exacerbating coastal flooding, and increasing the salinity of estuaries and aquifers. The southeastern United States has warmed less than most of the nation. But in the coming decades, the region's changing climate is likely to reduce crop yields, harm livestock, increase the number of unpleasantly hot days, and increase the risk of heat stroke and other heat-related illnesses.

Our climate is changing because the earth is warming. People have increased the amount of carbon dioxide in the air by 40 percent since the late 1700s. Other heat-trapping greenhouse gases are also increasing. These gases have warmed the surface and lower atmosphere of our planet about one degree during the last 50 years. Evaporation increases as the atmosphere warms, which increases humidity, average rainfall, and the frequency of heavy rainstorms in many places—but contributes to drought in others.

Greenhouse gases are also changing the world's oceans and ice cover. Carbon dioxide reacts with water to form carbonic acid, so the oceans are becoming more acidic. The surface of the ocean has warmed about one degree during the last 80 years. Warming is causing snow to melt earlier in spring, and mountain glaciers are retreating. Even the great ice sheets on Greenland and Antarctica are shrinking. Thus the sea is rising at an increasing rate.

Temperature change (°F):

Rising temperatures in the last century. North Carolina has warmed less than most of the United States. Source: U.S. EPA, Climate Change Indicators in the United States.

Rising Seas and Retreating Shores

As the oceans warm, seawater expands and raises sea level. Melting ice adds more water to the ocean, further raising sea level. Along much of the Atlantic Coast, including parts of North Carolina, the land surface is sinking, so the observed rate of sea level rise relative to the land is greater than the global average rise. Sea level is likely to rise one to four feet in the next century along the coast of North Carolina.

As sea level rises, the lowest dry lands are submerged and become either tidal wetland or open water. Most existing wetlands can create their own land and keep pace with a slowly rising sea. But if sea level rises three feet in the next century, most of the wetlands on the Albemarle-Pamlico peninsula are likely to be submerged by the higher water level.

Beaches also erode as sea level rises. A higher water level makes it more likely that storm waters will wash over a barrier island or open new inlets. The United States Geological Survey estimates that the lightly developed Outer Banks between Nags Head and Ocracoke could be broken up by new inlets or lost to erosion if sea level rises two feet by the year 2100. Eroding shores will threaten most coastal towns unless people take measures to halt the erosion.

Beach houses in Nags Head are vulnerable to severe storms, flooding, and coastal erosion. © James G Titus; used by permission.

Climate Change and Human Health Risks in your State

EPA also created a clickable map that lets you select a state to learn about climate change impacts. It provides examples of related health risks and information on how to prepare for, and respond to, these impacts.

For more information, please visit www.epa.gov/climate-impacts/climate-change-and-human-health-risks-your-state.

A Fond Farewell cont.

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and Joy Wiecks, tribal air quality experts, who volunteered their time over the past 6 years as members of the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee (CAAAC) providing insight and education to EPA and all the other members on important tribal issues.

Gillian Mittelstaedt from Tulalip Tribe/Healthy Homes Northwest, who has provided expertise and advocacy on indoor air quality from the tribal perspective.

I am so proud to recognize these tribal partners and to call them friends as well. I will truly miss them.

Transitions are a time of reflection, but can also be a time to re-energize and refocus. Refocus on what route or routes to take that will help continue the positive path forward. Refocus on where the challenges remain (remember how I said we were "unsatisfied"?) and to address issues like climate change, and indoor air, while maintaining a focus on ambient air and toxics. While I may not play a role in this journey for EPA's tribal air program in the future, I am confident in the strong leaders representing the tribes through the NTAA, TAMS and CAAAC and tribal members devoting their time and talents to these issues on behalf of their people. I am sure that they will continue to partner with EPA and the Tribal Air program will prosper and create a healthier environment.

My wishes for a healthy, safe environment, and for peace and prosperity to you all.

Native American Heritage Month

By Rhonda Wright
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards

Ms. Marvel Andrea Welch

Each year the EPA celebrates Native American Heritage Month and this past November was no different. To kick start the month, the Research Triangle Park EPA campus held a ceremony on Tuesday, November 8th to celebrate the heritage and culture of Native Americans. Ms. Marvel A. Welch, who's a member of the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians, was our guest speaker. Ms. Welch serves as a representative for the North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs, North Carolina Indian Health Board, and the North Carolina State Advisory Board for Cooperative Extension. She gave a rich presentation filled with a wealth of information on Native American history, examples of how they served and are currently serving our nation, and how the Agency can build relationships and work effectively with tribal governments. The ceremony was well attended and many staff had an opportunity to ask questions following her presentation. In addition to the ceremony, we also held a Book Drive in honor of Native American Heritage Month. The Book Drive was held from November 1st - December 15th. All donations help support not only Native American students, but also other students in grades Pre K-12 who were impacted by flooding in North Carolina caused by Hurricane Matthew. The book drive was a huge success; we collected over 1,500 books to donate to many deserving students.

Regulatory Updates

8/15/16 - Proposed rule Revisions to the Petition Provisions of the Title V Permitting Program published 8/24 at 81 FR 57822.

8/16/16 – EPA Administrator McCarthy and DOT Secretary Foxx signed the final rule Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Fuel Efficiency Standards for 2018MY + Heavy-Duty Engines and Vehicles – Phase 2 published 10/25 at 81 FR 73478.

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Regulatory Updates Cont.

8/23/16 - Final rule National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers published 9/14 at 81 FR 63112.

8/26/16 - Proposed rule Revisions to the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Permitting Regulations and Establishment of a Significant Emissions Rate (SER) for GHG Emissions under the PSD Program published 10/3 at 81 FR 68110.

9/7/16 - Final rule Cross-State Air Pollution Rule Update for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS published 10/26 at 81 FR 74504.

9/1/16 - Notice Information Collection Request for Plywood and Composite Wood Products National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Residual Risk and Technology Review (RTR) published 9/8 at 81 FR 62125.

9/16/16 - Final rule General Permits and Permits by Rule for the Federal Minor New Source Review Program in Indian Country for Six Source Categories published 10/14 at 81 FR 70944.

- Final rule Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Lead published 10/18 at 81 FR 71906.

- Supplemental Guidance Treatment of Data Influenced by Exceptional Events published at https://www.epa.gov/air-quality-analysis/treatment-data-influenced-exceptional-events.

9/23/16 - Information Collection Effort for Oil and Gas Facilities published 9/29 at 81 FR 66962.

9/26/16 - Final rule Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Update to Refrigerant Management Requirements under the CAA published 11/18 at 81 FR 82272.

- Final rule Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: New Listings of Substitutes; Change of Listing Status; and Reinterpretation of Unacceptability for Closed Cell Foam Products under the Significant New Alternatives Policy Program; and Revision of CAA Section 608 Venting Prohibition of Propane published 12/1 at 81 FR 86778.

10/5/16 - Final rule Revision to Public Notice Provisions in CAA Permitting Programs published 10/18 at 81 FR 71613.

10/6/16 - Proposed rule National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Petroleum Refinery Sector published 10/18 at 81 FR 71661.

10/20/16 - Notice of Availability: Release of Final Control Techniques Guidelines for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry published 10/27 at 81 FR 74798.

10/26/16 - Final rule Rescission of Preconstruction Permits Issued Under the Clean Air Act published 11/7 at 81 FR 78043.

11/2/16 - Proposed rule Implementation of the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone; Nonattainment Area Classifications and State Implementation Plan Requirements published 11/17 at 81 FR 81276.

11/3/16 - Interstate Transport of Fine Particulate Matter: Revision of Federal Implementation Plan Requirements for Texas published 11/10 at 81 FR 78954.

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Regulatory Updates Cont.

11/8/16 - Direct final and parallel proposed rule Revisions to Procedure 2 – Quality Assurance Requirements for Particulate Matter Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems at Stationary Sources published 11/21 at 81 FR 83160 and 81 FR 83189.

11/10/16 - Final rule Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule: Leak Detection Methodology Revisions and Confidentiality Determinations for Petroleum and Natural Gas Systems published 11/30/16 at 81 FR 86490.

11/23/16 - Renewable Fuel Standard Program: Standards for 2017 and Biomass-Based Diesel Volume for 2018 published 12/12/16 at 81 FR 89746.

11/28/16 - Proposed rule responding to petitions for reconsideration of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for the Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing and Phosphate Fertilizer Production source categories published 12/9/16 at 81 FR 89026. ***Comments due 1/23/17.***

12/1/16 - Proposed rule Determinations of Attainment by the Attainment Date, Determinations of Failure to Attain by the Attainment Date and Reclassification for Certain Nonattainment Areas for the 2006 24-Hour Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards. ***Comments will be received for 30 days once the action is published in the Federal Register.*** For more information, visit https://www.epa.gov/pm-pollution/determinations-attainment-failure-attain-and-reclassifications-2006-24-hour-pm.

12/8/16 - Proposed rule National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Publically Owned Treatment Works. ***Comments will be received for 60 days once the action is published in the Federal Register.*** Also if requested, there will be a public hearing. For more information, visit https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/publicly-owned-treatment-works-potw-neshap-risk-and-technology.

12/13/16 - Proposed rule National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Nutritional Yeast Manufacturing Risk and Technology Review. ***Comments will be received for 45 days once the action is published in the Federal Register.*** Also if requested, there will be a public hearing. For more information, visit https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/manufacturing-nutritional-yeast-neshap-risk-and-technology-review.

- Proposed rule National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills. ***Comments will be received for 60 days once the action is published in the Federal Register.*** Also if requested, there will be a public hearing. For more information, visit https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/pulp-and-paper-combustion-sources-neshap-risk-and-technology-review.

12/14/16 - Final rule Protection of Visibility: Amendments to Requirements for State Plans. For more information, visit https://www.epa.gov/visibility/final-rulemaking-amendments-regulatory-requirements-state-regional-haze-plan.

- Proposed rule Federal Plan Requirements for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units. ***Comments will be received for 45 days once the action is published in the Federal Register.*** Also if requested, there will be a public hearing. For more information, visit https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/federal-plan-requirements-commercial-and-industrial-solid-waste.

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We're on the Web!
www.epa.gov/tribal-air

Tribal Air Quality Training

http://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/Training/training_air/

Date (2017)	Training Course	Location
Jan 24—27	Air Quality Computations	Phoenix, AZ
Feb 7—10	Indoor Air Quality Diagnostic Tools	Las Vegas, NV
Feb 22—24	Management of Tribal Air Programs and	Phoenix, AZ
Mar 7—10	Air Quality & Indoor Air Quality in Alaska	Koyukuk, AK
Mar 13—17	Air Pollution Technology	Flagstaff, AZ
Apr 4—6	Fundamentals of Air Monitoring	Las Vegas, NV
June 6—9	Introduction to Tribal Air Quality	Flagstaff, AZ