



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 4
ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER
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ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303-8960

AUG 19 2014

The Honorable Bill Haslam
Governor of Tennessee
State Capitol, First Floor
600 Charlotte Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0001

Dear Governor Haslam:

Thank you for the letter dated December 9, 2013, from Robert J. Martineau, Jr., Commissioner, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), providing your recommendations of air quality designations for the 2012 revised primary annual fine particle (PM_{2.5}) National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) throughout Tennessee. I appreciate the information Tennessee shared with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as we move forward to improve PM_{2.5} air quality. This letter is to notify you of the EPA's preliminary response to Tennessee's recommendation and to inform you of our approach for completing the initial area designations for the 2012 revised primary annual PM_{2.5} standard.

On December 14, 2012, the EPA promulgated a revised primary annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS (78 FR 3086, January 15, 2013). In that action, the EPA revised the primary annual PM_{2.5} standard, strengthening it from 15.0 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) to 12.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$; retained the existing 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard at 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$; retained the existing 24-hour PM₁₀ (coarse particle) standard at 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$; and retained the current suite of secondary PM standards. The EPA revised the primary annual PM_{2.5} standard based on an integrated assessment of an extensive body of new scientific evidence, which substantially strengthens our body of knowledge regarding PM_{2.5}-related health effects. The revised primary annual PM_{2.5} standard will provide increased protection for children, older adults, persons with pre-existing heart and lung disease, and other at-risk populations against an array of PM_{2.5}-related adverse health effects, including premature mortality, increased hospital admissions and emergency department visits, and development and exacerbation of chronic respiratory disease.

History shows us that better health and cleaner air go hand-in-hand with economic growth. Working closely with the states and tribes, the EPA is implementing the standards using a commonsense approach that improves air quality and minimizes the burden on state, local, and tribal governments. As part of this routine process, the EPA is working with the states and tribes to identify areas in the country that meet the standards and those that need to take steps to reduce PM_{2.5} air pollution. Within one year of promulgating a new or revised air quality standard, the Clean Air Act (CAA) requires the Governor of each state to submit to the EPA a list of all areas in the state, with a designation

recommendation for each area. As a first step in implementing the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} standard, Governors were to submit their designation recommendations, including appropriate area boundaries, by December 13, 2013.

As required by the CAA, the EPA then promulgates designations for all areas across the country. The EPA designates an area as “nonattainment” if it is violating the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS or if it is contributing to a violation of the NAAQS in a nearby area. Consistent with designations for previous PM_{2.5} standards, the EPA intends to use a designation category of “unclassifiable/attainment” for areas that are monitoring attainment or do not have monitors, but for which the EPA has reason to believe are likely attaining the NAAQS and are not contributing to nearby violations. Additionally, the EPA intends to designate as “unclassifiable” those areas where the EPA cannot determine based on available information whether the area is meeting the NAAQS or where the EPA has not determined that the area contributes to a nearby violation. At this time, the EPA is proceeding with intended initial area designations using quality-assured, certified air quality monitoring data for most areas from 2011 to 2013.

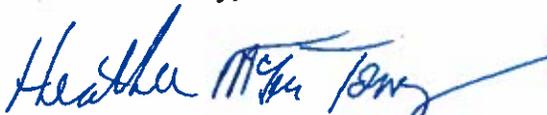
The EPA has considered the annual PM_{2.5} designation recommendation submitted by Tennessee on December 9, 2013, and have reviewed other relevant technical information, including 2011–2013 air quality data. The EPA has determined that insufficient air quality data exists to make designation determinations for all areas in the State of Tennessee, except for the Chattanooga area. The EPA did find complete and valid data for monitors in Hamilton County in the Chattanooga area. Because of the data completeness issues, the EPA cannot determine whether the counties with the incomplete monitoring data are meeting or not meeting the NAAQS or whether counties nearby to those counties with incomplete monitoring data contribute to a nearby violation. Accordingly, EPA intends to accept in part and modify in part Tennessee’s recommended area designations. Specifically, EPA will designate Hamilton, Marion and Sequatchie counties in the Chattanooga area as unclassifiable/attainment, consistent with the recommendation from Tennessee. EPA also intends to accept Tennessee’s recommendation to designate Knox County as unclassifiable and will modify Tennessee’s recommendation for the rest of the state, designating those areas as unclassifiable. A Technical Support Document, which provides additional detail regarding the status of data for Tennessee and the rationale to support the EPA’s unclassifiable designation, is enclosed and is also available on the EPA’s website at <http://www.epa.gov/pmdesignations/2012standards/state.htm>. If Tennessee has additional information for the EPA to consider, please submit it to us by October 29, 2014.

The EPA will make its preliminary designation decisions and supporting documentation available to the general public for review and comment. We will be announcing a 30-day public comment period shortly in the *Federal Register*. After considering the additional information we receive, the EPA plans to promulgate final annual PM_{2.5} designations in December of 2014.

The EPA is committed to working with the states and tribes to share the responsibility of reducing PM_{2.5} air pollution. Current and upcoming federal standards and safeguards - including pollution reduction rules for power plants, vehicles, and fuels - will ensure steady progress to reduce PM_{2.5}-forming pollution and will protect public health in communities across the country. We look forward to a continued dialogue with you and your staff as we work together to implement the 2012 annual PM_{2.5}

standard. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me, or Beverly H. Banister, Director, Air Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, at (404) 562-9077, or have your staff contact Scott Davis, Chief, Air Planning Branch, at (404) 562-9127.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Heather McTeer Toney". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Heather McTeer Toney
Regional Administrator

cc: Robert J. Martineau, Jr., Commissioner, TDEC
Barry Stephens, Director, Division of Air Pollution Control, TDEC
Janet G. McCabe, Acting Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation
Stephen D. Page, Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards