



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION III
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2029

The Honorable Earl Ray Tomblin
Governor of West Virginia
1900 Kanawha Boulevard East
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

AUG 19 2014

Dear Governor Tomblin:

Thank you for your recommendations, dated December 10, 2013 and May 27, 2014, regarding air quality designations for the 2012 revised primary annual fine particle (PM_{2.5}) National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) throughout West Virginia. I appreciate the information West Virginia shared with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as we move forward to improve PM_{2.5} air quality. This letter is to notify you of EPA's preliminary response to West Virginia's recommendations 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, EPA promulgated a revised primary annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS (78 FR 3086, January 15, 2013). In that action, 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. 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, 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, 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 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 required to submit their designation recommendations, including appropriate area boundaries, by December 13, 2013



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

We have considered the annual PM_{2.5} designation recommendations submitted by West Virginia on December 10, 2013 and May 27, 2014 and have reviewed the relevant technical information, including 2011–2013 air quality data. These data do not indicate any violation of the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS in West Virginia or contribution to any nearby area. Accordingly, EPA intends to designate the entire State of West Virginia as unclassifiable/attainment.

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, EPA plans to promulgate final annual PM_{2.5} designations in December of 2014.

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 have your staff contact Mr. Mark Ferrell, EPA’s West Virginia Liaison, at (304)-542-0231 or ferrell.mark@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Shawn M. Garvin
Regional Administrator

cc: Honorable Randy C. Huffman, Secretary
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

William Durham, Director
Division of Air Quality, West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection