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Governor

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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Henry R. Darwin
Director

JAN 23 2012

Mr. Jared Blumenfeld, Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX
Mail Code ORA-1
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

RE: 2011 Update of the Limited Maintenance Plan for the Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area

Dear Mr. ~~Blumenfeld:~~ *Jared*

Consistent with the provisions of Arizona Revised Statutes §49-104 and §49-404 (Enclosure 1) and the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, §51.102 through §51.104, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) hereby adopts and submits to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the "Update of the Limited Maintenance Plan for the Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area" as a revision to the Arizona State Implementation Plan (SIP).

Under Clean Air Act (CAA) Sec. 175A(b), "8 years after redesignation of any area as an attainment area under section 107(d), the State shall submit to the Administrator an additional revision of the applicable State implementation plan for maintaining the national primary ambient air quality standard for 10 years after the expiration of the 10-year period referred to in subsection (a)." This SIP updates the 2002 *Payson Moderate Area PM₁₀ Maintenance Plan and Request for Redesignation to Attainment*, providing for the maintenance of the national primary ambient air quality standard for the years 2012 through 2022.

The original attainment demonstration and maintenance plan submission relied on federal New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for residential wood heaters (40 CFR 60 subpart AAA) and completed local paving activities to demonstrate maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in the area. No ADEQ promulgated rules were relied on to demonstrate attainment and maintenance for the area. This update includes no new request for additional federally enforceable rules or standards. Reference to the following local ordinances, state rules, and other strategies are submitted as supplemental information and not for incorporation into the Arizona Applicable SIP:

- Section 3.2.2., Industrial Sources – Table 3.1, Payson Permitted Sources and Reported 2008 PM₁₀ Emissions, and
- Section 5.1.2., Supplemental Control Measures

This update does include notice of early implementation of a contingency measure. In 2004, Arizona promulgated changes to R18-2-702(B). The rule, however, was not a measure that was relied on to

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demonstrate attainment or maintenance, and the rule change was not driven by a contingency measure implementation trigger. R18-2-702, *General Provisions*, was incorporated by reference by EPA in 2004 (69 FR 51952).

With this submission, ADEQ requests that EPA approve this demonstration of continued maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in the Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area. Enclosure 2 is the SIP Completeness Checklist. Enclosure 3 contains two paper copies and an electronic copy of the SIP revision for your review and action. The provided electronic copy is an exact duplicate of the hard copy. Enclosure 4 includes the public comment and hearing documentation. If you have any questions, please contact Eric Massey, Director, Air Quality Division, at (602) 771-2308.

Sincerely,



Henry Darwin
Director

Enclosures (4)

cc: Lisa Hanf, EPA Region IX
Colleen McKaughan, EPA Region IX

Enclosure 1

Arizona Revised Statutes:

(1) Title 49, chapter 1, article 1, section 49-104; and

(2) Title 49, chapter 3, article 1, section 49-404.

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**ARIZONA
LAWS RELATING TO
ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY**

2010-2011 EDITION



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3. "Director" means the director of environmental quality who is also the director of the department. 2000

Recent legislative year: Laws 2000, Ch. 353, § 2.

9-102. Department of environmental quality; director; deputy director; division directors; divisions

A. The department of environmental quality is established.

B. The governor shall appoint a director of environmental quality pursuant to section 38-211. The director shall administer the department and serve at the pleasure of the governor. The director is entitled to receive compensation as determined under section 38-611. The director shall appoint a deputy director and, subject to legislative appropriation, may appoint division directors if necessary. The positions of director and deputy director are exempt from title 41, chapter 4, articles 5 and 6 relating to state service.

C. To be eligible for appointment as director a person must have a background or experience in one or more of the following areas:

1. Public administration.
2. Planning.
3. Personnel management.
4. Law.
5. Environmental science.

D. The director may organize the department into divisions as he deems appropriate. 1994

49-103. Department employees; legal counsel

A. The director, subject to title 41, chapter 4, articles 5 and 6, shall employ, determine the conditions of employment and specify the duties of administrative, secretarial and clerical employees as he deems necessary.

B. The attorney general shall be the legal advisor of the department and shall give legal services as the department requires. Compensation for personnel assigned by the attorney general to perform such services shall be a charge against appropriations to the department. The attorney general shall prosecute and defend in the name of this state all actions necessary to carry out the provisions of this title. 1986

49-104. Powers and duties of the department and director

A. The department shall:

1. Formulate policies, plans and programs to implement this title to protect the environment.
2. Stimulate and encourage all local, state, regional and federal governmental agencies and all private persons and enterprises that have similar and related objectives and purposes, cooperate with those agencies, persons and enterprises and correlate department plans, programs and operations with those of the agencies, persons and enterprises.
3. Conduct research on its own initiative or at the request of the governor, the legislature or state or local agencies pertaining to any department objectives.
4. Provide information and advice on request of any local, state or federal agencies and private persons and business enterprises on matters within the scope of the department.
5. Consult with and make recommendations to the governor and the legislature on all matters concerning department objectives.

6. Promote and coordinate the management of air resources to assure their protection, enhancement and balanced utilization consistent with the environmental policy of this state.

7. Promote and coordinate the protection and enhancement of the quality of water resources consistent with the environmental policy of this state.

8. Encourage industrial, commercial, residential and community development that maximizes environmental benefits and minimizes the effects of less desirable environmental conditions.

9. Assure the preservation and enhancement of natural beauty and man-made scenic qualities.

10. Provide for the prevention and abatement of all water and air pollution including that related to particulates, gases, dust, vapors, noise, radiation, odor, nutrients and heated liquids in accordance with article 3 of this chapter and chapters 2 and 3 of this title.

11. Promote and recommend methods for the recovery, recycling and reuse or, if recycling is not possible, the disposal of solid wastes consistent with sound health, scenic and environmental quality policies.

12. Prevent pollution through the regulation of the storage, handling and transportation of solids, liquids and gases that may cause or contribute to pollution.

13. Promote the restoration and reclamation of degraded or despoiled areas and natural resources.

14. Assist the department of health services in recruiting and training state, local and district health department personnel.

15. Participate in the state civil defense program and develop the necessary organization and facilities to meet wartime or other disasters.

16. Cooperate with the Arizona-Mexico commission in the governor's office and with researchers at universities in this state to collect data and conduct projects in the United States and Mexico on issues that are within the scope of the department's duties and that relate to quality of life, trade and economic development in this state in a manner that will help the Arizona-Mexico commission to assess and enhance the economic competitiveness of this state and of the Arizona-Mexico region.

17. Unless specifically authorized by the legislature, ensure that state laws, rules, standards, permits, variances and orders are adopted and construed to be consistent with and no more stringent than the corresponding federal law that addresses the same subject matter. This provision shall not be construed to adversely affect standards adopted by an Indian tribe under federal law.

B. The department, through the director, shall:

1. Contract for the services of outside advisers, consultants and aides reasonably necessary or desirable to enable the department to adequately perform its duties.
2. Contract and incur obligations reasonably necessary or desirable within the general scope of department activities and operations to enable the department to adequately perform its duties.
3. Utilize any medium of communication, publication and exhibition when disseminating information, advertising and publicity in any field of its purposes, objectives or duties.
4. Adopt procedural rules that are necessary to implement the authority granted under this title, but that are not inconsistent with other provisions of this title.

5. Contract with other agencies, including laboratories, in furthering any department program.

6. Use monies, facilities or services to provide matching contributions under federal or other programs that further the objectives and programs of the department.

7. Accept gifts, grants, matching monies or direct payments from public or private agencies or private persons and enterprises for department services and publications and to conduct programs that are consistent with the general purposes and objectives of this chapter. Monies received pursuant to this paragraph shall be deposited in the department fund corresponding to the service, publication or program provided.

8. Provide for the examination of any premises if the director has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of any environmental law or rule exists or is being committed on the premises. The director shall give the owner or operator the opportunity for its representative to accompany the director on an examination of those premises. Within forty-five days after the date of the examination, the department shall provide to the owner or operator a copy of any report produced as a result of any examination of the premises.

9. Supervise sanitary engineering facilities and projects in this state, authority for which is vested in the department, and own or lease land on which sanitary engineering facilities are located, and operate the facilities, if the director determines that owning, leasing or operating is necessary for the public health, safety or welfare.

10. Adopt and enforce rules relating to approving design documents for constructing, improving and operating sanitary engineering and other facilities for disposing of solid, liquid or gaseous deleterious matter.

11. Define and prescribe reasonably necessary rules regarding the water supply, sewage disposal and garbage collection and disposal for subdivisions. The rules shall:

(a) Provide for minimum sanitary facilities to be installed in the subdivision and may require that water systems plan for future needs and be of adequate size and capacity to deliver specified minimum quantities of drinking water and to treat all sewage.

(b) Provide that the design documents showing or describing the water supply, sewage disposal and garbage collection facilities be submitted with a fee to the department for review and that no lots in any subdivision be offered for sale before compliance with the standards and rules has been demonstrated by approval of the design documents by the department.

12. Prescribe reasonably necessary measures to prevent pollution of water used in public or semipublic swimming pools and bathing places and to prevent deleterious conditions at such places. The rules shall prescribe minimum standards for the design of and for sanitary conditions at any public or semipublic swimming pool or bathing place and provide for abatement as public nuisances of premises and facilities that do not comply with the minimum standards. The rules shall be developed in cooperation with the director of the department of health services and shall be consistent with the rules adopted by the director of the department of health services pursuant to section 36-136, subsection H, paragraph 10.

13. Prescribe reasonable rules regarding sewage collection, treatment, disposal and reclamation systems to

prevent the transmission of sewage borne or insect borne diseases. The rules shall:

(a) Prescribe minimum standards for the design of sewage collection systems and treatment, disposal and reclamation systems and for operating the systems.

(b) Provide for inspecting the premises, systems and installations and for abating as a public nuisance any collection system, process, treatment plant, disposal system or reclamation system that does not comply with the minimum standards.

(c) Require that design documents for all sewage collection systems, sewage collection system extensions, treatment plants, processes, devices, equipment, disposal systems, on-site wastewater treatment facilities and reclamation systems be submitted with a fee for review to the department and may require that the design documents anticipate and provide for future sewage treatment needs.

(d) Require that construction, reconstruction, installation or initiation of any sewage collection system, sewage collection system extension, treatment plant, process, device, equipment, disposal system, on-site wastewater treatment facility or reclamation system conform with applicable requirements.

14. Prescribe reasonably necessary rules regarding excreta storage, handling, treatment, transportation and disposal. The rules shall:

(a) Prescribe minimum standards for human excreta storage, handling, treatment, transportation and disposal and shall provide for inspection of premises, processes and vehicles and for abating as public nuisances any premises, processes or vehicles that do not comply with the minimum standards.

(b) Provide that vehicles transporting human excreta from privies, septic tanks, cesspools and other treatment processes shall be licensed by the department subject to compliance with the rules.

15. Perform the responsibilities of implementing and maintaining a data automation management system to support the reporting requirements of title III of the superfund amendments and reauthorization act of 1986 (P.L. 99-499) and title 26, chapter 2, article 3.

16. Approve remediation levels pursuant to article 4 of this chapter.

C. The department may:

1. Charge fees to cover the costs of all permits and inspections it performs to ensure compliance with rules adopted under section 49-203, except that state agencies are exempt from paying the fees. Monies collected pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited, pursuant to sections 35-146 and 35-147, in the water quality fee fund established by section 49-210.

2. Contract with private consultants for the purposes of assisting the department in reviewing applications for licenses, permits or other authorizations to determine whether an applicant meets the criteria for issuance of the license, permit or other authorization. If the department contracts with a consultant under this paragraph, an applicant may request that the department expedite the application review by requesting that the department use the services of the consultant and by agreeing to pay the department the costs of the consultant's services. Notwithstanding any other law, monies paid by applicants for expedited reviews pursuant to this paragraph are appropriated to the department for use in paying consultants for services.

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D. The director may:

1. If the director has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of any environmental law or rule exists or is being committed, inspect any person or property in transit through this state and any vehicle in which the person or property is being transported and detain or disinfect the person, property or vehicle as reasonably necessary to protect the environment if a violation exists.

2. Authorize in writing any qualified officer or employee in the department to perform any act that the director is authorized or required to do by law. 2010

Recent legislative year: Laws 1999, Ch. 26, § 3; Laws 2000, Ch. 225, § 2; Laws 2001, Ch. 21, § 3; Laws 2001, Ch. 231, § 12; Laws 2001, Ch. 400, § 1; Laws 2003, Ch. 104, § 37; Laws 2010, 2nd Reg. Sess., Ch. 265, § 1; Laws 2010, 2nd Reg. Sess., Ch. 309, § 14.

49-105. Annual report on violations and enforcement

Repealed by Laws 2003, Ch. 104, § 38.

49-106. Statewide application of rules

The rules adopted by the department apply and shall be observed throughout this state, or as provided by their terms, and the appropriate local officer, council or board shall enforce them. This section does not limit the authority of local governing bodies to adopt ordinances and rules within their respective jurisdictions if those ordinances and rules do not conflict with state law and are equal to or more restrictive than the rules of the department, but this section does not grant local governing bodies any authority not otherwise provided by separate state law. 1987

49-107. Local delegation of state authority

A. The director may delegate to a local environmental agency, county health department, public health services district or municipality any functions, powers or duties which the director believes can be competently, efficiently and properly performed by the local agency if the local agency accepts the delegation and agrees to perform the delegated functions, powers and duties according to the standards of performance required by law and prescribed by the director.

B. Monies appropriated or otherwise made available to the department for distribution to local agencies may be allocated or reallocated in a manner designed to assure that the recognized local activities and the delegated functions, powers and duties are accomplished according to the applicable standards of performance.

C. The director may terminate, for cause, all or part of the delegation and reallocate all or part of any monies that may have been conditioned on the further performance of the delegated functions, powers and duties. 2000

Recent legislative year: Laws 2000, Ch. 11, § 20.

49-108. Hazardous materials emergency response operations

The director of environmental quality shall establish a hazardous materials emergency response and recovery organizational unit in the department to function as the scientific support, health, safety and environmental element of the hazardous materials emergency man-

agement program pursuant to section 26-305.02. On request from the department of health services and at the direction of the director of environmental quality, the unit shall perform appropriate soil and water sampling for toxic and other harmful effects on the public health and the environment in areas that have been affected by a chemical or other toxic fire. 2007

Recent legislative year: Laws 2007, Ch. 153, § 5.

49-109. Certificate of disclosure of violations; remedies

A. The following persons shall file a certificate of disclosure with the department as prescribed by this section:

1. A person who is engaged in an activity subject to regulation under this title and who has been convicted of a felony involving laws related to solid waste, special waste, hazardous waste, water quality or air quality in any state or federal jurisdiction or for a violation of 42 United States Code section 9603 within the five year period immediately preceding execution of the certificate.

2. Except in proceedings in which the department, or this state on behalf of the department, is or was a party, a person who is engaged in an activity subject to regulation under this title and who is or has been subject in any civil proceeding to an injunction, decree, judgment or permanent order of any state or federal court within the five year period immediately preceding the execution of the certificate that involved a violation of laws of that jurisdiction relating to solid waste, special waste, hazardous waste, used oil or used oil fuel, petroleum, water quality or air quality, except for a misdemeanor violation of section 49-550, or a violation of 42 United States Code section 9603.

B. The certificate of disclosure prescribed by subsection A of this section shall contain the following:

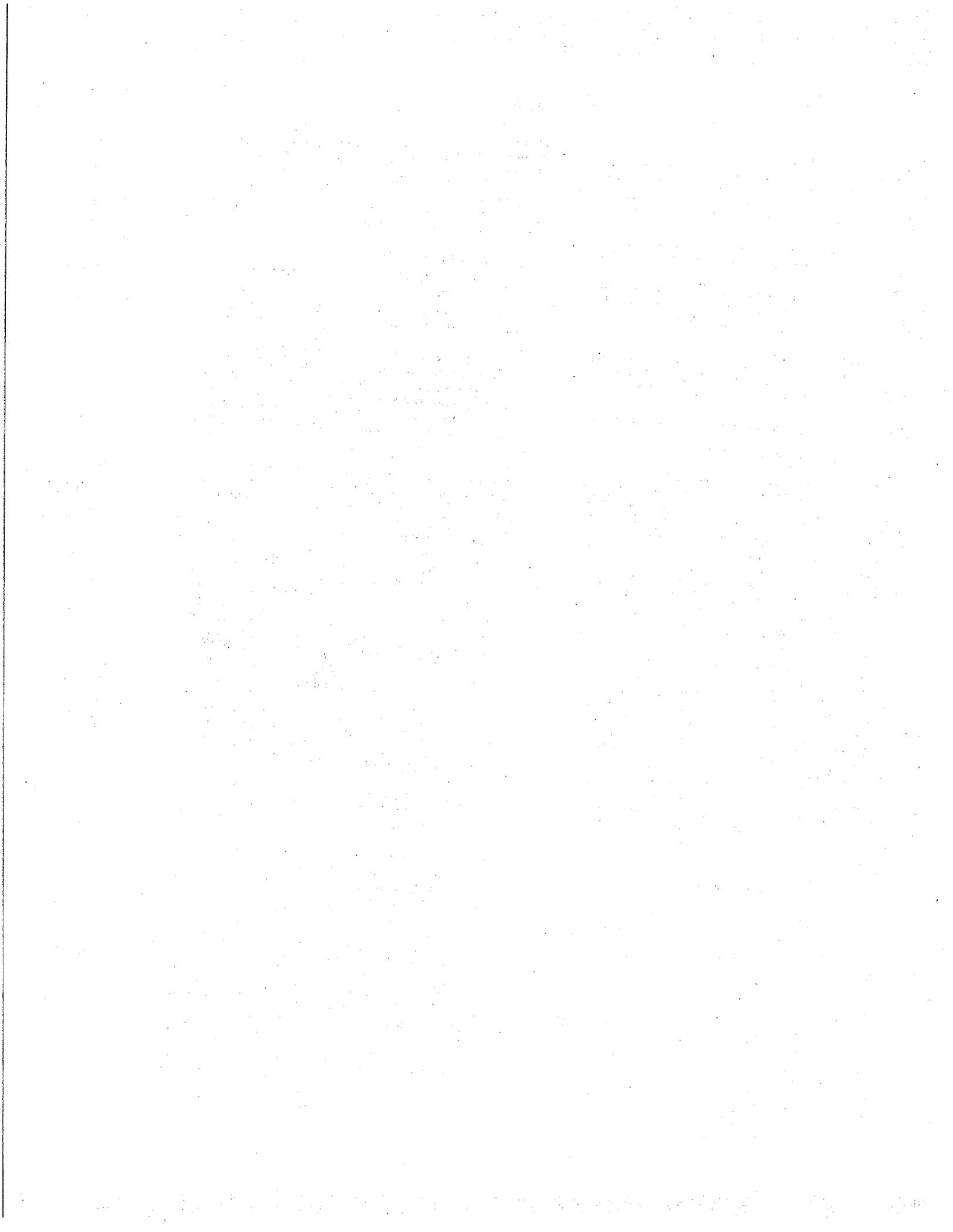
1. Identification of that person, including without limitation present full name, all prior names or aliases, including full birth name, present house address and all prior addresses for the immediately preceding five year period, date and location of birth and social security number.

2. The nature and description of each conviction or judicial action, the date and location, the court and public agency involved and the file or cause number of the case.

3. A written declaration that each signer swears to its contents under penalty of perjury.

C. The certificate of disclosure submitted on behalf of a corporation shall be executed by any two executive officers or directors of that corporation.

D. For purposes of subsection A of this section, "person" means a natural person, any public or private corporation, its officers, directors, trustees, incorporators and persons controlling or holding over ten per cent of the issued and outstanding common shares or ten per cent of any other proprietary, beneficial or membership interest in the corporation, a partnership, including all general partners and limited partners controlling a ten per cent or more beneficial interest in the partnership, association or society of persons, the federal government and any of its departments or agencies, this state and any of its agencies, depart-



49-403

permitted source or a component of the permitted source. Such standards shall be applied to sources identified in subsection A, paragraph 2, 3, 4 or 5 of this section only if the standard is formally proposed for adoption as part of the state implementation plan.

E. The regional planning agency for each county which contains a vehicle emissions control area shall develop plan revisions containing transportation related air quality control measures designed to attain and maintain primary and secondary ambient air quality standards as prescribed by and within the time frames specified in the clean air act. In developing the plan revisions, the regional planning agency shall consider all of the following:

1. Mandatory employee parking fees.
2. Park and ride programs.
3. Removal of on-street parking.
4. Ride share programs.
5. Mass transit alternatives.
6. Expansion of public transportation systems.
7. Optimizing freeway ramp metering.
8. Coordinating traffic signal systems.
9. Reduction of traffic congestion at major intersections.
10. Site specific transportation control measures.
11. Reversible lanes.
12. Fixed lanes for buses and carpools.
13. Encouragement of pedestrian travel.
14. Encouragement of bicycle travel.
15. Development of bicycle travel facilities.
16. Employer incentives regarding ride share programs.
17. Modification of work schedules.
18. Strategies for controlling the generation of air pollution by nonresidents of nonattainment or maintenance areas.
19. Use of alternative fuels.
20. Use of emission control devices on public diesel powered vehicles.
21. Paving of roads.
22. Restricting off-road vehicle travel.
23. Construction site air pollution control.
24. Other air quality control measures.

F. Each regional planning agency shall consult with the department of transportation to coordinate the plans developed pursuant to subsection E of this section with transportation plans developed by the department of transportation pursuant to any other law.

Recent legislative year: Laws 1999, Ch. 295, § 41; Laws 2002, Ch. 110, § 1.

49-403. General permits and individual permits; issuance; definition

A. A person may petition the director or control officer for a determination that a particular class or category of sources should be subject to a general permit instead of an individual permit that is issued under this chapter. The petition shall state the grounds for the determination that is the subject of the petition, including how the class or category meets the criteria prescribed in the applicable statute or rule for a general permit. The director or control officer shall either grant or deny the petition within sixty days after its receipt. If the petition is granted, the director or control officer

shall initiate the formal process for issuing the general permit within six months. If the petition is denied, the denial is an appealable agency action pursuant to title 41, chapter 6, article 10.

B. For the purposes of this section, "general permit" has the same meaning prescribed in section 41-1001.

Recent legislative year: Laws 2010, 2nd Reg. Sess., Ch. 287, § 17.

49-404. State implementation plan

A. The director shall maintain a state implementation plan that provides for implementation, maintenance and enforcement of national ambient air quality standards and protection of visibility as required by the clean air act.

B. The director may adopt rules that describe procedures for adoption of revisions to the state implementation plan.

C. The state implementation plan and all revisions adopted before September 30, 1992 remain in effect according to their terms, except to the extent otherwise provided by the clean air act, inconsistent with any provision of the clean air act, or revised by the administrator. No control requirement in effect, or required to be adopted by an order, settlement agreement or plan in effect, before the enactment of the clean air act in any area which is a nonattainment or maintenance area for any air pollutant may be modified after enactment in any manner unless the modification insures equivalent or greater emission reductions of the air pollutant. The director shall evaluate and adopt revisions to the plan in conformity with federal regulations and guidelines promulgated by the administrator for those purposes until the rules required by subsection B are effective.

Recent legislative year: Laws 1999, Ch. 295, § 42.

49-405. Attainment area designations

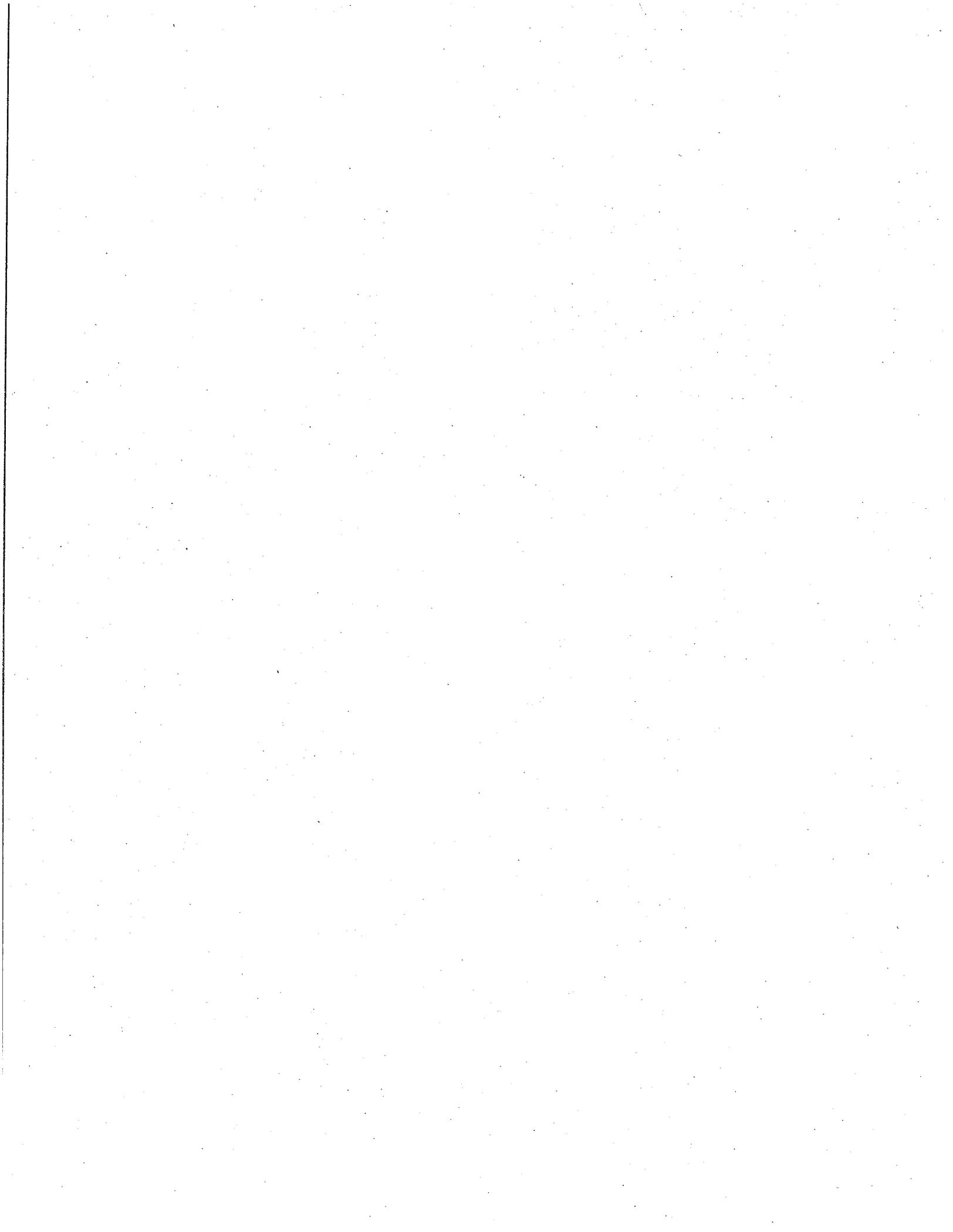
A. The governor may designate the status and classification of areas of this state with respect to attainment of national ambient air quality standards.

B. The director shall adopt rules that both:
1. Describe the geographic extent of attainment, nonattainment or unclassifiable areas of this state for all pollutants for which a national ambient air quality standard exists.

2. Establish procedures and criteria for changing the designations of areas that include all of the following:

- (a) Technical bases for proposed changes, including ambient air quality data, types and distributions of sources of air pollution, population density and projected population growth, transportation system characteristics, traffic congestion, projected industrial and commercial development, meteorology, pollution transport and political boundaries.
- (b) Provisions for review of and public comment on proposed changes to area designations.
- (c) All area designations adopted by the administrator as of May 30, 1992.

C. On promulgation by the administrator of new or revised national ambient air quality standards for pollutants, the department shall develop proposed recommendations regarding designations for geographic areas of this state as being in attainment or



Enclosure 2

State Implementation Plan Checklist

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STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN COMPLETENESS CHECKLIST

Submittal of

Final Update of the Limited Maintenance Plan for the Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area

1. SUBMITTAL LETTER FROM GOVERNOR/DESIGNEE
See cover letter
2. EVIDENCE OF ADOPTION
See cover letter
3. STATE LEGAL AUTHORITY FOR ADOPTION/IMPLEMENTATION
See Enclosure 1
4. COMPLETE COPY OF STATUTE/REGULATION/DOCUMENT
Not Applicable
5. WRITTEN SUMMARY OF RULE/RULE CHANGE
Not Applicable
6. RULE CHANGES INDICATED BY UNDERLINING AND CROSS-OUTS
Not Applicable
7. EVIDENCE THAT ARIZONA ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT REQUIREMENTS WERE MET FOR RULE/PLAN
See Enclosure 4
8. EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC HEARING PER 40 CFR 51.102
See Enclosure 4
9. PUBLIC COMMENTS AND AGENCY RESPONSE
See Enclosure 4
10. IDENTIFICATION OF POLLUTANTS REGULATED BY RULE/PLAN
See Enclosure 3

11. IDENTIFICATION OF SOURCES/ATTAINMENT STATUS

See Enclosure 3

12. RULE'S/PLAN'S EFFECT ON EMISSIONS

Not applicable.

13. DEMONSTRATION THAT NAAQS, PSD INCREMENTS AND RFP ARE PROTECTED

See Enclosure 3

14. MODELING SUPPORT

See Enclosure 3

15. EVIDENCE THAT EMISSIONS LIMITATIONS ARE BASED ON CONTINUOUS EMISSIONS REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY

Not applicable.

16. IDENTIFICATION OF RULE SECTIONS CONTAINING EMISSION LIMITS, WORK PRACTICE STANDARDS, AND/OR RECORD KEEPING/REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Not applicable.

17. COMPLIANCE/ENFORCEMENT STRATEGIES

See Enclosure 3

18. ECONOMIC TECHNICAL JUSTIFICATION FOR DEVIATION FROM U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) POLICIES

No known deviation from EPA policy

Enclosure 3

Final Update of the Limited Maintenance Plan for the Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area

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Final
Update of the Limited Maintenance Plan
for the Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area

Air Quality Division
December 2011

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**ARIZONA STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN REVISION
2011 LIMITED MAINTENANCE PLAN UPDATE
FOR THE PAYSON PM₁₀ MAINTENANCE AREA**

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Table 3.4 Vehicular Emissions for 2007 for the Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area

Table 3.5 Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area – 2008 Emissions Estimates

Table 4.1 24-hour PM₁₀ Values used for LMP Option Eligibility Determination

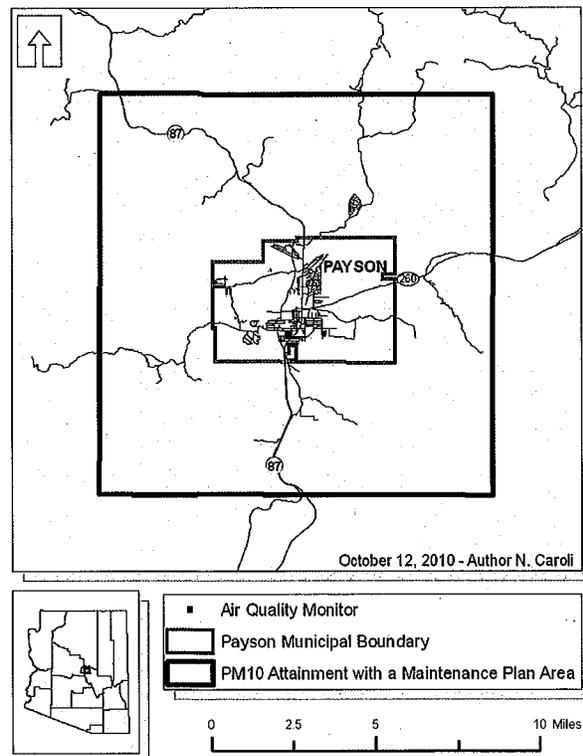
Table 5.1 Payson Area Contingency Measures

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Town of Payson is a small Arizona community of about 17,000 residents ninety miles northeast of Phoenix. The area is a known travel destination because of its distinct western character, multitude of outdoor activities and pleasant climate. In 1993 EPA designated the area a moderate nonattainment area for the PM₁₀ National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) due to 11 recorded exceedances of the 24-hour NAAQS for PM₁₀ at area monitors. In response to the designation, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) submitted a State Implementation Plan (SIP) projecting attainment of the PM₁₀ NAAQS by 2001 with the implementation of control measures. Following a three-year period when there were no measured exceedances of the NAAQS (1998-2000), ADEQ submitted to EPA the 2002 *Payson Moderate Area PM₁₀ Maintenance Plan and Request for Redesignation to Attainment*. The plan was approved in 2002, resulting in a redesignation to attainment for the PM₁₀ standard and qualification for a Limited Maintenance Plan (LMP) option for continued reporting and planning requirements. Annual reports have been filed under the LMP option for the area for the years 2003 through 2009.

Pursuant to the Clean Air Act (CAA) Sec. 175A(b), "8 years after redesignation of any area as an attainment area under section 107(d), the State shall submit to the Administrator an additional revision of the applicable State implementation plan for maintaining the national primary ambient air quality standard for 10 years after the expiration of the 10-year period referred to in subsection (a)." This SIP updates the 2002 *Payson Moderate Area PM₁₀ Maintenance Plan and Request for Redesignation to Attainment*, providing for the maintenance of the national primary ambient air quality standard for the years 2012 through 2022, consistent with the provisions of CAA Sec. 175A(b).

Analyses demonstrate that ambient air quality measurements have remained below the NAAQS for PM₁₀, the 24-hour average design value remains below EPA's LMP eligibility threshold, and there is likely continued achievement of eligibility criteria based on area motor vehicle growth projections. This document also demonstrates that the emission reduction control measures primarily responsible for the air quality improvement are both permanent and enforceable. These control measures include reasonably available control measures (RACM) to reduce fugitive dust emissions and measures to reduce residential wood combustion emissions. The document also includes a brief discussion of the PM₁₀ regulatory history of the Payson area, a description of the community and maintenance area, an updated emissions inventory, demonstration of continued LMP eligibility and regulatory commitments. ADEQ will continue to provide EPA with annual monitoring reports as outlined under the LMP option for the second ten-year period under the maintenance plan, 2012-2022.



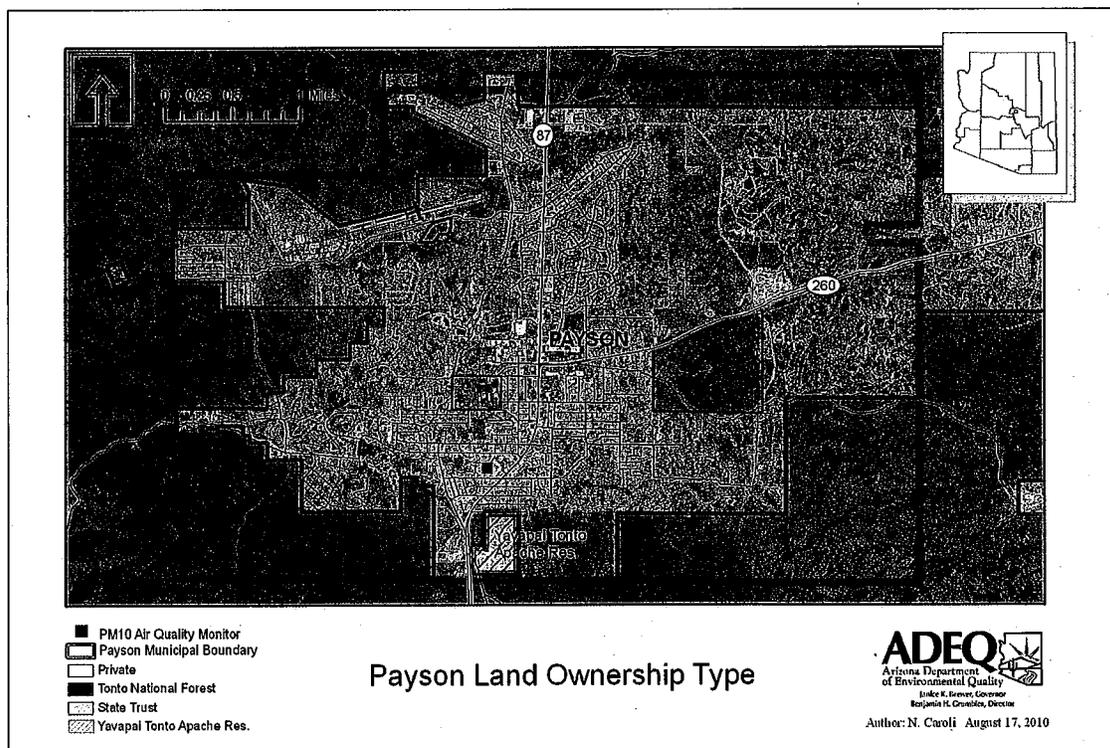
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1.0. REGULATORY HISTORY

The Town of Payson is a small community about ninety miles northeast of Phoenix that exhibits a climate and community that is distinct from its much larger neighbor. In addition to a nearby casino for recreation, the area is known for an availability of extensive outdoor activities, a distinct western appeal, small community cultural events (e.g. rodeos and festivals) and the arts. A unique community, the Town of Payson thrives as both a retirement and travel destination. A map of the Town of Payson detailing land ownership type is provided below (Figure 1.1).

As a small community, there are no significant sources of air pollution in the area and the town generally experiences a healthy air climate; however, prior to the implementation of EPA wood burning stove new source performance standards in 1988 and Town adoption of ordinances to mandate the cleaner burning stoves, cold winter nights lead to significant use of wood burning stoves and fireplaces. These wood burning stoves and fireplaces led to elevated PM₁₀ concentrations in the area above the Clean Air Act (CAA) prescribed standard for the pollutant.¹ The air quality issues experienced by the Town were further compounded by other sources including unpaved roads and parking lots and industrial facilities. On eleven days in 1989 and 1990, air quality monitors located in the Payson, Arizona PM₁₀ planning area recorded exceedances of the 24-hour PM₁₀ NAAQS (Table 1.1). On December 21, 1993, EPA designated the central portion of Gila County that includes the community of Payson as a moderate PM₁₀ nonattainment area, effective January 20, 1994 (58 FR 67334). As a result of this action, the State was required to submit to EPA a PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan (SIP) which included an attainment demonstration for the area.

Figure 1.1



¹ The notation PM₁₀ refers to particulate matter 10 micrometers in diameter or less (or about one-seventh the width of a human hair) and raises health concerns such as respiratory problems, lung damage, cancer, and premature death at unhealthy exposure levels. For more information about PM₁₀, please see <http://www.epa.gov/air/particlepollution/>

Table 1.1
24-Hour Exceedances of the PM₁₀ NAAQS in Payson 1989 - 1994²
 24-hour PM₁₀ NAAQS Standard = 150 µg/m³

Date	PM ₁₀ Concentration (µg/m ³)
January 10, 1989	276
January 16, 1989	188
January 22, 1989	153
February 15, 1989	150
December 12, 1989	161
December 18, 1989	190
January 11, 1990	168
January 23, 1990	156
February 16, 1990	156
December 7, 1990	182
December 31, 1990	287

In June 1995, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) submitted to EPA the *PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan for the Payson PM₁₀ Nonattainment Area*. The SIP contained air quality modeling for the design year 1990 and projected attainment in the year 2001 based on emission reductions from certain PM₁₀ sources (such as unpaved roads and parking lots). The 1990 base year emissions inventory is comprised of PM₁₀ emissions from paved and unpaved roads, wood smoke, and industrial sources. The attainment demonstration was based upon the impact of implemented Reasonably Available Control Measures (RACM) that reduced PM₁₀ emissions generated from the identified source categories, the closure of two industrial sources, and more stringent EPA standards for woodstoves (A more detailed discussion of air quality for the Payson Maintenance Area is included in Section 3.0, Air Quality and Emissions Inventory). The demonstration also took into account the increases or decreases in PM₁₀ that would result from changing land use patterns and the growth in population and vehicle traffic between 1990 and 2001 in the Payson area.

PM₁₀ concentrations reported at the Payson monitoring site between 1998 and 2000 showed no measured exceedance of the 24-hour PM₁₀ NAAQS. The three-year average was less than one exceedance per year, which indicated the Payson area attained the 24-hour PM₁₀ NAAQS. As a result, EPA redesignated the Payson PM₁₀ planning area from nonattainment to attainment, effective August 26, 2002 (67 FR 43013). Included in the 2002 *Payson Moderate Area PM₁₀ Maintenance Plan and Request for Redesignation to Attainment* was an assessment and demonstration of the Payson area eligibility for the

² *PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan for the Payson Nonattainment Area*, ADEQ, June 1995.

Limited Maintenance Plan (LMP) option. The LMP option allows for a streamlined alternative to the reporting required under a Maintenance Plan³.

The streamlined reports filed under the LMP option (or annual maintenance demonstrations) for the Payson PM₁₀ Planning Area were submitted for the years 2003 through 2009. These reports originally included information for both the 24-hour and annual PM₁₀ standards; however, on October 17, 2006 EPA revoked the annual PM₁₀ standard in a final rulemaking (71 FR 61202). Consequently, the 2006 emissions year was the last reported annual PM₁₀ data (submitted June 2007). All subsequent reports submitted by ADEQ have shown the applicable reporting for attainment of the 24-hour PM₁₀ NAAQS and the Payson PM₁₀ planning area 24-hour design value criteria reporting required for LMPs (the method for calculating design values for PM₁₀ is detailed in *PM₁₀ SIP Development Guideline*, EPA-450/2-86-001, June 1987). Annual maintenance demonstrations for the 24-hour PM₁₀ NAAQS will continue to be filed as required through the maintenance period, ending in 2022.

³ August 21, 2001 Wegman Memorandum: *Limited Maintenance Plan Option for Moderate PM₁₀ Nonattainment Areas*

2.0. PAYSON PM₁₀ MAINTENANCE AREA

2.1. Location

The Town of Payson was incorporated in 1973 and is located in northwestern Gila County, approximately 90 miles northeast of the Phoenix metropolitan area. At 5,000 feet in elevation, the area has a moderate climate; classified as semiarid mesothermal⁴. The community draws visitors with its rich western heritage in addition to serving as a mountain recreation gateway to the Mogollon Rim.

The Payson maintenance area contains four complete townships and is 144 square miles in size (40 CFR § 81.303). The Town of Payson is approximately in the center of the geographic area covered. The Payson maintenance area is defined by the following townships (see Figure 2.1):

T10N, R9E, sections 1-3, 10-15, 22-27, and 34-36

T11N, R9E, sections 1-3, 10-15, 22-27, and 34-36

T10-11N, R10E

T10N, R11E, sections 4-9, 16-21, and 28-33

T11N, R11E, sections 4-9, 16-21, and 28-33

2.2. Monitoring Network

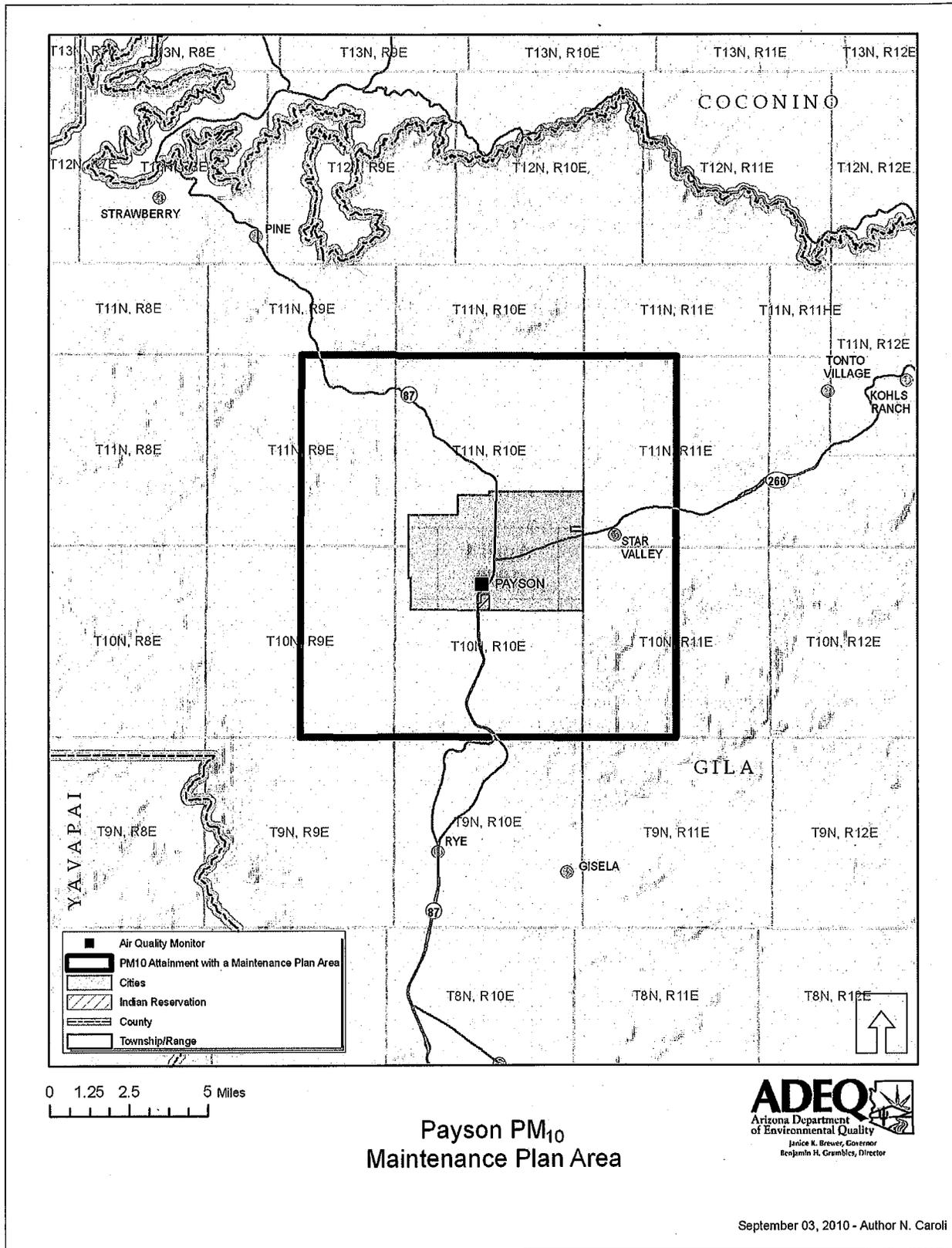
Ambient concentrations of both Total Suspended Particulates (TSP) and PM₁₀ have been measured in Payson since 1974. Ambient concentrations of TSP were measured from 1974 to 1987. In July 1987, ADEQ began monitoring ambient concentrations of PM₁₀. Initially, the ambient particulate monitor was located in downtown Payson from 1974 to 1977. The particulate monitor was moved to the Tonto National Forest Ranger Station in 1977 and operated at that site until 1980. Recorded PM levels at the Tonto Ranger Station were much lower than the recorded levels at the Payson downtown site, due to its location two miles north of downtown Payson. The new site was not subject to the same urban particulate sources and influences as the downtown site. As a result, in 1980, the Tonto Ranger Station monitor was relocated to the Gila County Sheriff's office at 108 West Main Street. In June 1991, a new roof was added to the Sheriff's office, making it necessary to move the PM₁₀ monitor to a new location. In July 1991, the PM₁₀ monitor was relocated approximately 0.25 miles west to the roof of the single story US West building at 300 West Main Street. In January 1999, sampling at the US West building was concluded and the PM₁₀ monitor was relocated to 204 W. Aero Drive (the Payson water treatment plant), approximately one mile southeast of the US West site. It is the intent of ADEQ to operate the Payson PM₁₀ monitor through the maintenance period, ending in 2022. The site is operated on a once every sixth-day sampling period. The location, method, and parameters measured are detailed below.

Table 2.1
Monitoring Network

Site Address	Began Operating	Latitude	Longitude	Type of Device	Pollutants Measured	Classification	Scale	Objective
Payson, 204 W. Aero Drive	1999	34° 14'	111° 20'	Partisol	PM ₁₀	State and Local Air Monitoring Station	Neighborhood	General population exposure

⁴Thornthwaite Climate Regions (Hecht, Melvin, N., and Richard W. Reeves, *The Arizona Atlas*, Office of Arid Lands Studies, University of Arizona, Tucson, 1981, pp. 64).

Figure 2.1



2.3. Population

In the 1970s, during which rural counties in the U.S. outpaced urban counties in population growth, the population of Payson increased nearly three-fold. The population boom in Payson resulted in growth of more than 180 percent between 1970 and 1980. At the same time, Gila County grew at a moderate rate of 26.7 percent. Payson continued to gain population during the 1980s and 1990s at a rate exceeding 60 percent. In contrast, Gila County's growth rate was 8.5 percent during the 1980s and increased to a relatively moderate 27.7 percent during the 1990s.

Decennial census data for Payson and Gila County are shown in Table 2.2. As evidenced in the 2010 census data, the populations of Payson and Gila County have continued to grow. Table 2.3 shows Arizona Department of Commerce estimates of the population of the town and county from the period 2002 to 2008. The population in the area is projected to continue growing, albeit at a lower rate than historical levels. Table 2.4 includes Arizona Department of Commerce population projections for both the Town of Payson and Gila County for the years 2015 through 2025.

Table 2.2
Decennial Census Population of the Town of Payson and Gila County: 1970-2010

Year	April 1 1970	April 1 1980	April 1 1990	April 1 2000	April 1 2010
Payson	1,787	5,068	8,377	13,620	15,301
Gila County	29,255	37,080	40,216	51,335	53,597

SOURCE: Arizona Department of Commerce
http://www.azcommerce.com/doclib/econinfo/FILES/census_decennial.pdf
http://www.azstats.gov/pubs/demography/April1_2010Population.pdf

Table 2.3
Estimated Population of the Town of Payson and Gila County: 2002-2008

Year	2002	2004	2006	2008
Payson	14,510	15,170	15,625	16,965
Gila County	52,655	54,055	56,800	57,361

SOURCE: Arizona Department of Commerce
http://www.azcommerce.com/doclib/econinfo/FILES/estimates1980_2008.xls

Table 2.4
Population Projections for the Town of Payson and Gila County: 2010-2025

Year	2015	2020	2025
Payson	18,603	20,132	21,494
Gila County	61,128	64,396	67,344

SOURCE: Arizona Department of Commerce
<http://www.azcommerce.com/doclib/econinfo/FILES/2006GilaProjectionsJURI.xls>

2.3. Economics

Economic activity in Gila County can be described as divided between mining activities in the south and tourism in the north where Payson is located. Since Payson is a recreational and retirement community, retail trade and various service industries play an important role in the local economy. Because of the popularity of this area, permanent residents and tourists have increased demand for lodging, restaurants, and various businesses related to tourism, including retail.⁵ The economic industry base for the region has not changed significantly since the 2002 Payson PM₁₀ Limited Maintenance Plan was submitted; the area continues to serve predominantly as a retiree community with significant tourism.

According to a 2008 report prepared by the Arizona Department of Commerce, *Economy of Payson and Star Valley*,⁶ overall employment levels in various sectors of the economy are lower than in comparable communities due, in part, to the relatively large proportion of seasonal residents and retirees. The report indicates the senior citizen portion of the population is double state and national averages and that the proportion of seasonal housing units is higher than average as well. Major employment sectors include government, health care, lodging and entertainment. The Payson Unified School District, Gila County, the Mazatzal Casino of the Tonto Apache Tribe, and the Payson Regional Medical Center are some of the area's largest employers.

Tables 2.5 and 2.6 show selected time series of civilian labor force data both before the Payson area attainment designation and for the period following that designation. The unemployment rate fell to a low of 2.8% in 2000 and generally averaged between 3-5% until the later part of the decade. In 2008 the unemployment rate for the Town of Payson rose to 6.2% due to nation-wide recession conditions and has continued to remain above recent historical norms. The increased unemployment rate for the area has not resulted in an associated population exodus, and it is anticipated that the unemployment rate will return to historical levels as national, state, and local economic conditions recover.

⁵According to Arizona Department of Revenue, taxable sales in Gila County have increased from \$220,271,939 in fiscal year 1999-2000, to a high of \$308,440,601 for fiscal year 2007-08. In fiscal year 2008-09, taxable revenues fell to \$276,550,207 a decrease of approximately 10% over the previous year. Recent Arizona Department of Revenue Annual Reports are available at <http://www.azdor.gov/ReportsResearch/AnnualReports.aspx>.

⁶The referenced report is available online at <http://www.azcommerce.com/doclib/PROP/Originals/Community%20Economic%20Analysis/Plateau/Payson/Payson.pdf>

Table 2.5
Pre-Attainment Designation Civilian Labor Force Data for the Town of Payson

Year	1990	1994	1996	1998	2000
Civilian Labor Force	3,033	3,490	3,592	3,586	3,357
Number Unemployed	110	148	151	129	93
Unemployment Rate	3.6%	4.2%	4.2%	3.6%	2.8%

SOURCE: Arizona Department of Economic Security. Data represent annual averages.

Table 2.6
Civilian Labor Force Data Update for the Town of Payson

Year	2002	2004	2006	2008	May 2010⁷
Civilian Labor Force	5,909	5,851	5,907	6,413	6,468
Number Unemployed	326	274	219	397	518
Unemployment Rate	5.5%	4.7%	3.7%	6.2%	8.0%

SOURCE: Arizona Department of Commerce, www.workforceaz.gov

⁷Unemployment data reported for May 2010 is a “snapshot” of employment conditions and not an annual figure.

3.0. AIR QUALITY & EMISSIONS INVENTORY

3.1. Air Quality Data for the 24-hour Standard

Since 1991, the Payson area 24-hour PM_{10} design value (DV) levels, based on the high 24-hour ambient concentration in a year, have been in compliance with the NAAQS. This is due primarily to the 1988 implementation of more stringent EPA New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for residential wood heaters (40 CFR 60 subpart AAA), but also is related to measures to control fugitive PM_{10} emissions generated from identified source categories, including completed paving activities, the closure of two industrial sources in 1993, and other control measures. Further, from the time of the submission of the 2002 *Payson Moderate Area PM_{10} Maintenance Plan and Request for Redesignation to Attainment*, and over the course of the maintenance period to date, observed ambient concentrations and calculated design values (required in annual reporting) were significantly below the NAAQS, $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Whereas compliance with the NAAQS is evaluated based on the recorded high PM_{10} concentration events over the course of a year, the emissions inventory establishes an emissions profile of an average day based on the annual emissions for identified source categories. There are some differences in the proportional contribution of various source categories derived in this inventory when compared to previous analyses. This is due in part to area growth and development, changing technologies, implemented control measures, as well as the improvement of assessment methodologies and technical tools since previous submittals. The following sections in this chapter provide a discussion of the methodology used to update the emissions inventory for the area from identified contributing source categories and a presentation of the derived inventory.

3.2. Emissions Inventory – Methodology

The LMP option requires an update of the emissions inventory along with the demonstration of continued eligibility through the end of the maintenance period, in this case the year 2022, through an analysis of potential motor vehicle emissions growth. The emissions inventory is used to determine the factors used in this growth analysis (see Section 4.1, LMP Option Eligibility).

The following emissions inventory updates the Limited Maintenance Plan for the Payson Maintenance Area in part with data from the 2008 National Emissions Inventory (NEI); for mobile and industrial source categories, localized data with greater specificity was used to determine source contribution levels. The methodology used to determine contribution of the various sources is largely the same as conducted in 2002, except for the motor vehicle portions of the inventory. The on-road emissions were updated using a combination of Arizona Department of Transportation's Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) traffic counts data (for 2007) and the generation of spatially explicit local paved and unpaved roads data.

The source categories used in the emissions inventory are the same as previously identified in the 2002 *Payson Moderate Area PM_{10} Maintenance Plan and Request for Redesignation to Attainment*.

These categories include:

- residential wood combustion
- construction activities
- industrial sources
- reentrained dust
- unpaved roads – fugitive dust
- paved roads – fugitive dust
- paved roads – exhaust
- brake and tire wear

3.2.1. Residential Wood Combustion and Construction Activities

For the Construction Activities and Residential Wood Combustion emissions categories, ADEQ used the same methodology conducted for the 2002 *Payson Moderate Area PM₁₀ Maintenance Plan and Request for Redesignation to Attainment*. The county-wide emissions reported in the 2008 NEI, the most recent EPA certified emissions data available, were adjusted to the Payson Area using the population ratio of the Town of Payson to that of Gila County as a metric for scaling county level emissions to the Maintenance Area (using the April 1, 2008, population estimates, Table 2.3).

Population adjustments:

2008 Payson Area Population = 16,965

2008 Gila County Population = 57,361

Adjustment Ratio, $16,965/57,361 = 0.296$ (0.3)

Construction Activities

The NEI reported a total of 375 tons of PM₁₀ per year from construction activities in the County during 2008. Based on the population scaling ratio, PM₁₀ emissions from construction in the Payson PM₁₀ Non-Attainment Area were estimated to be 112.5 tons per year.

Residential Wood Combustion

The NEI reported a total of 53 tons per year from residential wood burning in the County in 2008. Based on the population scaling ratio, PM₁₀ emissions from residential wood burning in the Payson PM₁₀ Non-Attainment Area were estimated to be 15.9 tons per year.⁸

3.2.2. Industrial Sources⁹

Industrial sources emissions data for 2008 were provided to the department by permitted sources in response to an annual survey conducted by ADEQ. Emissions in this category totaled 2.54 tons per year; less than one percent of the 2008 emissions inventory (see Table 3.5.). The following table (Table 3.1) is a listing of all active permits in the Payson Maintenance area and their reported annual emissions for 2008. Included in the list of sources is an identification of state regulations incorporated into permits issued by ADEQ that acknowledge and control for PM₁₀ emissions from the facilities. Notably, the PM₁₀ emissions from permitted facilities in the maintenance area are low and any potential new source development will require emission constraints consistent with the regulatory ranges appropriate for the maintenance area.

⁸ This figure represents a significant reduction in PM₁₀ emissions from residential wood combustion due to the implementation of federal NSPS. The emissions attributed to the source category have fallen from an estimated 158.8 metric tons in 1990 (1995, *Final PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan for the Payson Nonattainment Area* to the current estimate of 15.9; a 142.9 metric ton reduction in the area.

⁹ The identification of state regulations for permitted facilities is provided as supplemental information, not for incorporation into the SIP as federally enforceable control measures for the Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area.

**Table 3.1
Payson Permitted Sources & Reported 2008 PM₁₀ Emissions**

Source Name	Description	2008 Reported PM ₁₀ Emissions (tons per year)	Applicable State Regulations ¹⁰
Class Cleaners	Dry Cleaning	0.0023	R18-2-725 R18-2-724 R18-2-702
Gila Redi-Mix Inc	Concrete Batch Plant	1.0821	R18-2-324 R18-2-723 R18-2-702 Article 6
HD Supply Waterworks LTD	Generator	0.0130	R18-2-719 R18-2-702 Article 6
Mountain Meadows Memorial Park	Mortuary/Crematorium - Humans	0.0344	R18-2-702 R18-2-704 R18-2-801 R18-2-804 Article 6
Payson Concrete and Materials, Inc.	Concrete Batch Plant	0.3221	R18-2-324 R18-2-723 R18-2-702 Article 6
Payson Concrete and Materials, Inc.	Rock Crusher/Screening Plant	0.7385	R18-2-324 R18-2-708 R18-2-702 Article 6
Payson Concrete and Materials, Inc.	Asphalt Batch Plant	0.3522	R18-2-324 R18-2-723 R18-2-702 Article 6

3.2.3. On-road Emissions

PM₁₀ Emissions Factors

Exhaust, Tire, and Brake Wear: Paved and Unpaved Roads

PM₁₀ exhaust and tire and brake wear emissions factors were derived based on EPA's National Mobile Inventory Model (NMIM). ADEQ programmed NMIM to extract vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and PM₁₀ emissions from exhaust, tire, and brake wear for 2008 for Gila County, Arizona including all twelve NMIM vehicle types. PM₁₀ emissions factors were then back calculated from NMIM's output. The result was one emissions factor per vehicle class per roadway functional classification. The classes were grouped into the two main categories: 1)

¹⁰ The identification of state regulations for permitted facilities is provided as supplemental information, not for incorporation into the SIP as federally enforceable control measures for the Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area.

passenger vehicles, and 2) trucks; for which vehicle type mix data are available in local annual average daily traffic (AADT) data (*see Annual Average Daily Travel (AADT) and Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)* discussion below).

The Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) Field Manual (*Chapter 4: Universe and Sample Data Requirements, Items 82 and 84*¹¹) was followed for grouping vehicle classes into one of these two categories. ADEQ then averaged the emissions factors for each vehicle class in each roadway functional classification. Table 3.2 contains the PM₁₀ exhaust and tire and brake wear emissions factors¹².

Reentrained Dust

Unpaved Roads

ADEQ used an emissions factor of 185.3 grams per mile, consistent with the previous LMP submittal.¹³ While the AP-42 calculation for the emissions factor was updated in 2006, there are not sufficient localized empirical data for recalculation; therefore, the same factor was used for the updated inventory.

Paved Roads

The EPA equation for reentrained dust emissions factors from paved roads in AP-42 was updated in January 2011 (an approximate 67% decrease), after the submission of the 2002 Payson LMP. The change in the AP-42 emissions factor calculation reduced the emissions outcome for the identified source category in the updated emissions inventory when compared to previous iterations.

Taking these changes into consideration, ADEQ derived paved roads reentrained fugitive dust emissions factors from AP-42 Volume I, Fifth Edition, Sections 13.2.1.1 through 13.2.1.15.¹⁴ The formula (1) in Section 13.2.1.3 (of AP-42) is reproduced below:

$$E = k (sL)^{0.91} \times (W)^{1.02}, \quad (1)$$

Where:

E = particulate emissions factor (having units matching the units of k),
k = particle size multiplier for particle size range and units of interest,
sL = road surface silt loading (grams per square meter) (g/m²), and
W = average weight (tons) of the vehicles traveling the road.

¹¹ <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ohim/hpmsmanl/chapt4.cfm>

¹² Emission factors for Rural Interstate, Urban Interstate, and Urban Other Freeways and Expressways are not provided because these roadway classifications were not found in the NMIM output for Gila County. These roadway classifications were also not present in HPMS 2007 data for the Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area.

¹³ The applied emission factors for unpaved roads can be found on page 22 of the 2002 *Payson Moderate Area PM₁₀ Maintenance Plan and Request for Redesignation to Attainment*.

¹⁴ <http://www.epa.gov/ttnchie1/ap42/>

Table 3.2
PM₁₀ Emissions Factors (g/VMT) for Tire, Exhaust, and Brake Wear in Gila County
by Roadway Functional Class and Vehicle Class*

Vehicle Class	Roadway Functional Class									
	Rural Other Principal Arterial	Rural Minor Arterial	Rural Major Collector	Rural Minor Collector	Rural Local (unpaved)	Urban Other Principal Arterial	Urban Minor Arterial	Urban Collector	Urban Local	
Passenger Vehicles										
LDGV	0.0250	0.0250	0.0250	0.0251	0.0251	0.0252	0.0252	0.0252	0.0252	0.0253
LDDV	0.0986	0.0986	0.0986	0.0986	0.0986	0.0987	0.0987	0.0987	0.0987	0.0987
MC	0.0371	0.0371	0.0371	0.0372	0.0372	0.0373	0.0373	0.0373	0.0373	0.0373
Average	0.0536	0.0536	0.0536	0.0536	0.0536	0.0537	0.0537	0.0537	0.0537	0.0537
Trucks										
LDGT1	0.0254	0.0254	0.0254	0.0255	0.0255	0.0255	0.0255	0.0255	0.0255	0.0255
LDGT2	0.0261	0.0261	0.0261	0.0261	0.0261	0.0262	0.0262	0.0262	0.0262	0.0262
HDGV	0.0738	0.0736	0.0742	0.0742	0.0742	0.0723	0.0723	0.0723	0.0723	0.0723
LDDT	0.1074	0.1072	0.1072	0.1075	0.1073	0.1076	0.1075	0.1074	0.1075	0.1075
HDDV2b	0.1205	0.1205	0.1205	0.1205	0.1205	0.1205	0.1205	0.1205	0.1205	0.1205
HDDV (3, 4, & 5)	0.1134	0.1134	0.1134	0.1134	0.1134	0.1134	0.1134	0.1134	0.1134	0.1134
HDDV (6 & 7)	0.2163	0.2163	0.2163	0.2163	0.2163	0.2163	0.2163	0.2163	0.2163	0.2163
HDDV (8a & 8b)	0.3039	0.3039	0.3039	0.3039	0.3039	0.3039	0.3039	0.3039	0.3039	0.3039
HDDBT & HDDBS	0.5202	0.5202	0.5201	0.5200	0.5201	0.5201	0.5201	0.5201	0.5201	0.5202
Average	0.1674	0.1674	0.1674	0.1675	0.1675	0.1673	0.1673	0.1673	0.1673	0.1673

* Source: NMIM.

For consistency with the 2002 *Payson Moderate Area PM₁₀ Maintenance Plan and Request for Redesignation to Attainment*, ADEQ used a particle size multiplier *k* of 1, a silt loading *sL* value of 0.2 g/m², and an average vehicle weight *W* of 3.2 tons as was used in the previous LMP. Substituting the variables in Equation (1), ADEQ obtained a reentrained dust emissions factor of 0.7572 grams per mile. Table 3.3 shows the reentrained dust emissions factors for paved and unpaved roads.

Table 3.3
PM₁₀ Fugitive Dust Emissions Factors

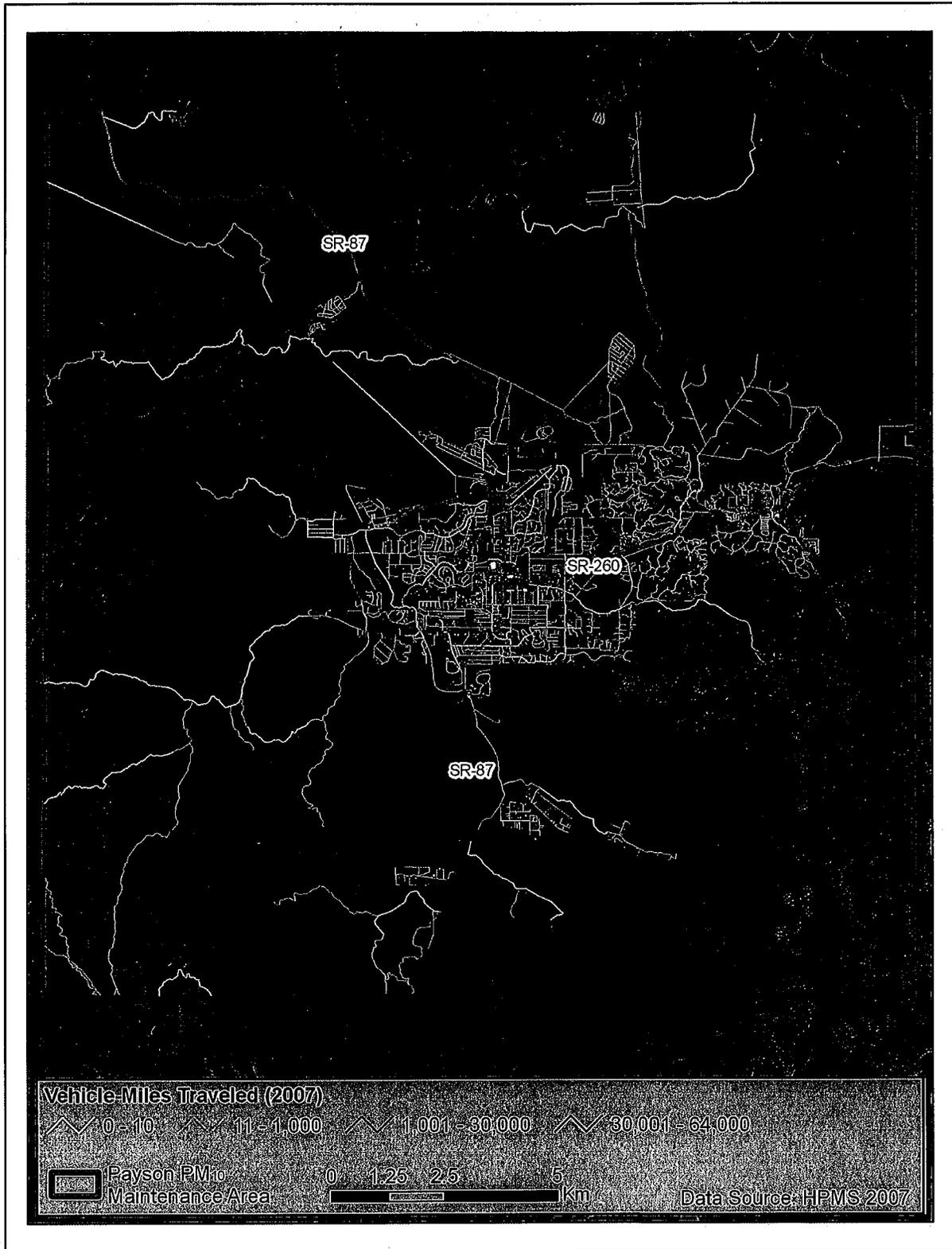
	Fugitive Dust Emissions Factor (g/mile)
Unpaved roads	185.3
Paved roads	0.7572

Annual Average Daily Travel (AADT) and Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)

Activity levels for on-road PM₁₀ emissions were determined using the Arizona Department of Transportation’s Highway Performance Monitoring System (ADOT-HPMS) for 2007, a geospatially-referenced database (“geodatabase”) of publicly-maintained roads in Arizona. The geodatabase includes Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) counts on roadway segments and sampling segment lengths in miles for major and minor arterials (i.e., freeways, expressways) and major and minor collectors. It does not, however, contain data on local roads. To address this limitation, ADEQ digitized local paved and unpaved roadway centerlines in a geographic information system (GIS) using 2007 aerial photography from the USDA’s National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP), at a cartographic scale of 1:2000. Lacking AADT counts for local roads, an assumed value of 10 AADT for these roads (paved and unpaved) was used.¹⁵ In GIS, HPMS roadways within the Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area were extracted and VMT calculated by multiplying the AADT value in road segment by the segment’s length in miles. Figure 3.1 shows VMT both for HPMS and digitized local roads in 2007 in the Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area.

¹⁵ ADEQ studied the digitized unpaved roads for the Payson planning area and found a total of 141 miles of unpaved roads. Based on the number of houses on an unpaved road, the AADT could range from 100 to 0. A rough estimate of the Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) on any section of unpaved road could range from 0 to 300. The sum of unpaved road VMT is on the order of 1400 VMT, which results in estimated AADT of 10. The range of AADT is in the same range found in the “Maricopa Five Percent Plan” (AADT range from 4 to 150).

Figure 3.1
VMT in Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area (2007)



HPMS data also contain percent average daily single unit and combination trucks by roadway segment, an indicator of vehicle class mix (see The HPMS Field Manual, *Chapter 4: Universe and Sample Data Requirements, Items 82 and 84*¹⁶). ADEQ used this information to estimate the following for each roadway segment: 1) the fraction of VMT from trucks (defined as the sum of fraction average daily single unit trucks and fraction average daily combination trucks); and 2) the fraction of VMT from passenger vehicles [one minus the calculation in (1)]¹⁷.

On-Road Emissions Calculation Summary

ADEQ applied the emissions factors in Table 3.2 to VMT in each roadway segment separately to passenger vehicle and truck categories to calculate PM₁₀ emissions from exhaust, tire, and brake wear. Because fugitive dust is not dependent on vehicle type mix, ADEQ applied the fugitive dust emissions factor directly to VMT to calculate these emissions. Table 3.4 summarizes VMT and fugitive dust and tire, exhaust and brake PM₁₀ vehicular emissions in 2007 in the Payson PM₁₀ Non-Attainment Area.

State Routes 87 and 260 are the main routes in Payson, and consequently, have the highest AADT values. The portions of both routes that cross through the town, however, are represented in HPMS as separate roadway segments classified as Rural Major Collector, Rural and Urban Other Principal Arterial, or Urban Minor Arterial. ADEQ summarized VMT and emissions for Arizona State Routes 87 and 260 separately, to adequately characterize VMT and emissions in all segments of those two main roadways. For clarification, the total VMT and emissions for Rural Major Collector, Rural and Urban Other Principal Arterial, and Urban Minor Arterial do not include segments of those roadway classifications that were part of State Routes 87 or 260.

**Table 3.4
Vehicular Data for 2007 for the Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area**

Roadway Name or Roadway Class	Yearly VMT (2007)	Fugitive Dust PM ₁₀ (tpy)	Tire, Exhaust, & Brake PM ₁₀ (tpy)
Paved Roads			
SR-87	65,046,464	54.29	5.73
SR-260	27,448,297	22.91	2.10
Urban Minor Arterial	16,331,967	13.63	1.00
Rural Major Collector	5,160,532	4.31	0.34
Urban Collector	4,378,434	3.65	0.26
Urban Local	438,915	0.37	0.03
Rural Minor Collector	196,747	0.16	0.01
Total Paved	119,001,356	99.33	9.47
Unpaved Roads			
Rural Local	514,549	105.10	0.03
Total Unpaved	514,549	105.10	0.03
Total	119,515,905	204.43	9.50

* tpy: tons per year

¹⁶ <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/ohim/hpmsmanl/chapt4.cfm>

¹⁷ A breakdown of the emission estimations by road segment is available upon request.

3.3. Emissions Inventory

Table 3.5 provides both annual and daily emissions estimates for the Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area calculated from the previously identified source categories. In addition to the effectiveness of the initial maintenance strategy, the differences in methodological approach in emissions inventory construction between the 2002 *Payson Moderate Area PM₁₀ Maintenance Plan and Request for Redesignation to Attainment* and this update result in different proportional contributions from the various categories. Since the maintenance designation, however, the ambient monitoring data shows significant improvements in air quality and the area continues to pass the motor vehicle growth demonstration (see Section 4.1, LMP Option Eligibility).

**Table 3.5
Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area – 2008 Emission Estimates***

Source Category	PM ₁₀ Emissions (tons per year)		Payson Maintenance Area PM ₁₀ Emissions (tons per day)	Percent of total PM ₁₀ Emissions in Payson Maintenance Area
	Gila	Payson		
Unpaved Roads - Fugitive Dust	n/a**	105.10	0.29	30.4
Paved Roads - Fugitive Dust	n/a**	99.33	0.27	28.8
Paved and Unpaved Roads - Exhaust, Tire, and Brake Wear	n/a**	9.50	0.26	2.8
Construction	375	112.5	0.31	32.6
Residential Wood Combustion	53	15.9	0.04	4.6
Industrial Sources	n/a**	2.55	0.007	Less than 1
Total	-	344.88	0.923	100.0
Onroad Emissions Total	n/a**	213.93	0.586	62

* Figures provided are based on the population ratio discussed in section 3.2, except for industrial sources.
 ** Emissions in this category were not apportioned from NEI totals for Gila County to the Payson PM₁₀ NAA.

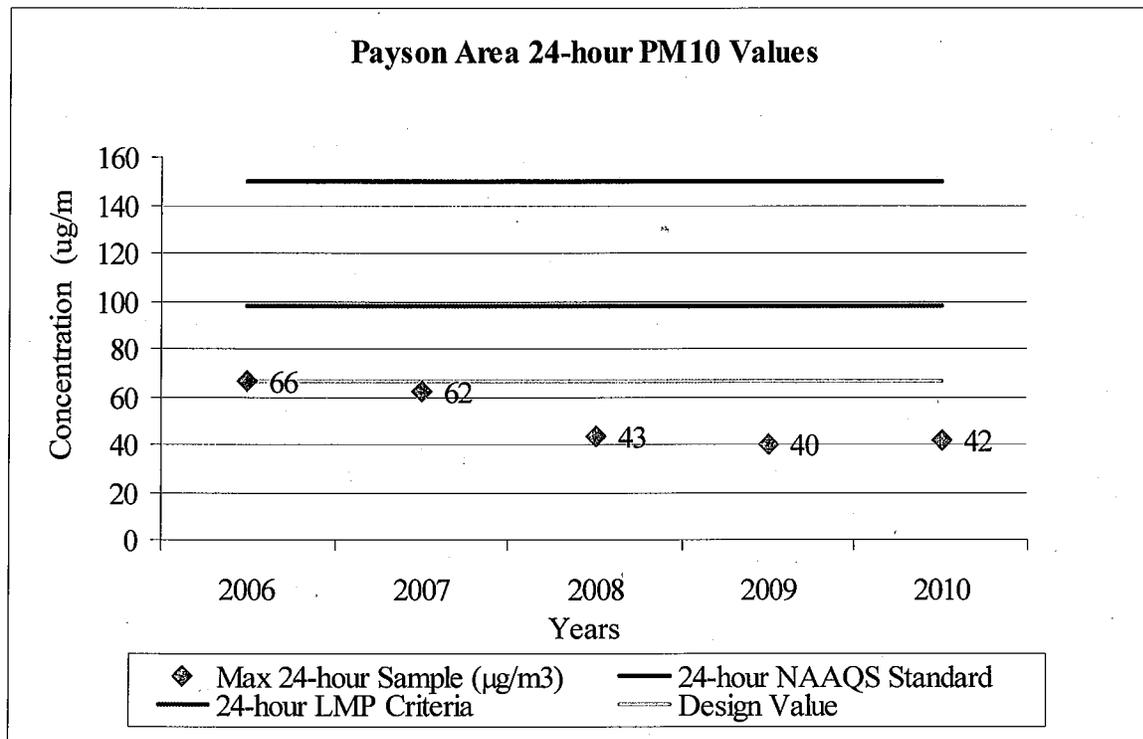
4.0. LIMITED MAINTENANCE PLAN DEMONSTRATION

4.1. Limited Maintenance Plan (LMP) Option Eligibility

To be eligible for the LMP Option, two criteria must be met. First, the PM₁₀ design value (DV) for the area, based upon the most recent five years of air quality data at all monitors in the area, should be at or below 98 µg/m³ for the 24-hour PM₁₀ NAAQS with no violations at any monitor in the nonattainment area. If the DV exceeds the 98 µg/m³ limit, then the site-specific Critical Design Value (CDV) must be calculated (see Attachment A of the LMP Option for Moderate PM₁₀ Nonattainment Areas memo). If the DV is less than the CDV, the maintenance area also qualifies for the LMP option. Second, an area should expect only limited growth in on-road motor vehicle PM₁₀ emissions (including fugitive dust) and should have passed a motor vehicle regional emissions analysis test.¹⁸ The analyses below show how both criteria for eligibility have been met.

Based on the most recent five years of air quality data, 2006-2010, the 24-hour design value for the Payson area is 66 µg/m³ (Figure 4.1). This is well below the EPA LMP eligibility criteria of 98 µg/m³ for the 24-hour NAAQS and calculation of the CDV is not required. Further, during the time period there have been no violations of the NAAQS.

Figure 4.1



A motor vehicle regional analysis for the Payson area, the second criteria for eligibility, is performed using the methods described in Attachment B of the "LMP Option for Moderate PM₁₀

¹⁸The regional emission analysis test is used to determine whether increased emissions from on-road mobile sources could, in the next 10 years, increase concentrations in the area and threaten the assumption of maintenance that underlies the LMP policy.

Nonattainment Areas” memorandum. Figure 4.2 is the motor vehicle growth analysis for the Maintenance Area:

**Figure 4.2
Payson Area Motor Vehicle Growth Analysis**

$DV + (VMT_{pi} * DV_{mv}) \leq MOS$	
<u>Where:</u>	
DV	= the area’s design value based on the most recent 5 years of quality assured data in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
VMT _{pi}	= the projected percentage increase in VMT over the next ten years ¹⁹
DV _{mv}	= motor vehicle design value based on on-road mobile portion of the attainment year inventory in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
MOS	= margin of safety for the relevant PM ₁₀ standard for a given area: 98 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for the 24-hour standard
 <u>Applying the test for the 24-hour average PM₁₀ standard yields the following result:</u>	
DV	= 66 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
VMT _{pi}	= 23.8 percent
DV _{mv}	= 40.9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (estimated using the PM ₁₀ emissions in Table 4-1)
MOS	= 98 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for 24-hour average PM ₁₀ standard
$66 + (0.238 * 40.9) = 75.7 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	

Because the Motor Vehicle Regional Analysis is less than 98 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, the area continues to pass this criterion for the 24-hour average PM₁₀ standard.

4.2. Improvements in Air Quality Not Due to Temporary Economic Downturn or Unusually Favorable Meteorology

Data provided previously show significant population growth in Payson between 1970 and 2008, see Tables 2.2 and 2.3, with continued growth expected into the future, see Table 2.4. While the local unemployment rate has varied somewhat over time, total labor force data from 1990 through 2010 also demonstrates growth in the area, see Tables 2.5 and 2.6. The recent decline in growth rate and employment for the area (corresponding to a more widespread decline in the economy starting in 2008), however, is not correlated to the lower observed PM₁₀ concentrations in Payson. During the eight-year period during which the Limited Maintenance Plan has been in place the area has maintained levels below the PM₁₀ LMP option eligibility threshold (98 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), regardless of economic growth or contraction. The continued maintenance of the PM₁₀ NAAQS is not due to the temporary economic downturn recently observed. Further, a full range of meteorological conditions, both favorable and unfavorable, have been observed yet maintenance continues.

¹⁹ Based on a trend analysis of the most recent 10 years of HPMS data, ADEQ calculated an increase in VMT to be approximately 20,000,000 per year or 200,000,000 over a 10 year period for Gila County. Based on an annual VMT of 840,000,000 for the county in 2008 it represents an increase of 23.8%. The same percentage (23.8%) is applied for the Payson VMT growth projection.

The primary source of PM₁₀ emissions for the exceedance events in 1989 and 1990 was emissions from wood burning stoves on cold winter nights. With the implementation of cleaner burning technologies, local ordinances to support those technologies, and replacement programs, the area has addressed the issue. Growth in the areas population and traffic associated with PM₁₀ emissions were not responsible for the area's initial emissions problem and designation, and are not projected to change the attainment status in the analysis conducted in this update.

5.0. CONTROL MEASURES

5.1. Reasonably Available Control Measures (RACM)

In February of 1988, EPA promulgated New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for residential wood heaters. As stated previously, the implementation of stricter controls on wood-burning stoves, the primary contributor to historical exceedances in the area, allowed the Payson area to achieve attainment of the PM₁₀ NAAQS. Implemented RACM that reduced PM₁₀ emission generated from other identified source categories, including paving activities and other general measures, further reduced PM₁₀ emissions in the area.

Since existing industrial sources contribute less than one percent to the total 2008 PM₁₀ emission estimates (Table 3.3), the RACT requirement does not apply to the Payson area with respect to either primary or secondary PM₁₀ emissions. PM₁₀ emissions from existing industrial sources in the area are regulated under the ADEQ air permit program. Air quality permits are required for existing industrial sources and ensure adequate control of PM₁₀ emissions and contain PM₁₀ controls such as production or discharge limits; maintenance and installation of air pollution controls (e.g. baghouses, water sprays, enclosures, shrouds, or scrubbers; and use of dust suppressants, soil stabilizers or wetting agents on haul roads, storage piles, and parking areas). The Air Quality Permits that cover the industrial sources listed in Table 3.1 require annual reporting of compliance status with permit requirements to ADEQ and allow for inspection of the facilities to ensure compliance.

5.1.1. SIP Incorporated Control Measures

The following control measures were responsible for bringing the area into attainment and were approved by EPA in 2002²⁰:

State of Arizona

- ADOT installed 2 miles of curbs and gutters on Arizona State Highway 87 from the intersection of Highways 87 and 260 to Roundup Road in 1992.
- ADOT installed 5 miles of paved shoulders on Highway 87 North and Highway 260 East when those stretches were widened in 1992.
- ADEQ issued a rule, Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-2-607, that requires control of storage piles to minimize fugitive emissions.²¹

The Town of Payson-

- The Town of Payson paved 4 miles of unpaved roads that were unpaved in 1990.
- EPA implemented New Source Performance Standards for woodstoves in 1988.

Gila County-

- Gila County paved nearly 18 miles of previously unpaved roads starting in 1989.

²⁰ 67 FR 43013

²¹ R18-2-607 Storage Piles was submitted to EPA as R9-3-407 on January 4, 1979, and subsequently approved by EPA on April 23, 1982 (47 FR 17485). The rule was renumbered in 1993 to R18-2-607 and submitted to EPA for incorporation into the Arizona Applicable SIP on July 15, 1998.

5.1.2. Supplemental Control Measures

The following control measures are supplemental PM₁₀ mitigation strategies included in the 1995 PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan for the Payson PM₁₀ Nonattainment Area and 2002 Payson Moderate Area PM₁₀ Maintenance Plan and Request for Redesignation to Attainment for which no emissions reduction credit was assumed:²²

The Town of Payson

- The Town of Payson ensures the rapid response to temporary sources of dust on paved roads (water erosion runoff, mud/dirt carry-out areas, material spills, skid control sand) by providing for traffic rerouting, or clean up.
- The Town of Payson requires the paving of commercial parking facilities under the Unified Development Code (UDC) section 15-04-002(D), and the paving of unpaved roads as condition of minor land divisions, section 15-06-004.²³
- The effective implementation of ordinances by the Town of Payson (Chapter XV, Chapter 150.27, Installation of Solid Fuel Burning Stoves²⁴) ensured that the benefits of the new EPA standards for woodstoves continue to be achieved in the area.

Within the Town of Payson

- A private flood control project located in the area has been completed and is anticipated to reduce siltation on some roads.

State of Arizona

- ADOT specifications for state contracts will include dust control plan requirements for construction activities in PM₁₀ nonattainment areas.
- The State of Arizona implemented state income tax incentives for the costs of conversions of wood fireplaces to qualified wood stoves, fireplaces or gas logs.²⁵
- In 2004, ADEQ rule A.A.C. R18-2-702(B) was updated to require 20% opacity standards for areas in nonattainment or maintenance areas for particulate matter standards.²⁶ The early implementation of the contingency measure (area opacity standard revision from 40% to 20%) was not due to a contingency measure trigger.
- Certified enhanced smoke management plan requirements are implemented by the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Arizona Department of State Lands, in cooperation with ADEQ²⁷.

²² The provided supplemental mitigation strategies are provided for informational purposes only and are not for approval into the Arizona Applicable SIP.

²³ Both referenced UDC sections were adopted by Ordinance #446 February 22, 1996, updated June 1, 2011. <http://www.paysonaz.gov/Departments/CommunityDev/UDC.html>

²⁴ [http://www.amlegal.com/nxt/gateway.dll/Arizona/payson/paysonarizonacodeofordinances?f=templates\\$fn=default.htm\\$3.0\\$vid=amlegal:payson_az](http://www.amlegal.com/nxt/gateway.dll/Arizona/payson/paysonarizonacodeofordinances?f=templates$fn=default.htm$3.0$vid=amlegal:payson_az)

²⁵ <http://www.energysavvy.com/rebates/AZ/qualifying-wood-stove-deduction-arizona-10/>

²⁶ R18-2-702, *General Provisions*, was incorporated by reference by EPA August 24, 2004 (69 FR 51952), effective September 23, 2004.

²⁷ On October 2, 2007 ADEQ provided an "Enhanced Smoke Management Plan Certification" letter to Mr. Wayne Nastri of EPA outlining Arizona rules related to smoke management and regional haze.

These supplemental RACM controls contribute still further to fugitive dust emission reductions and public health protection. Continued implementation of the measures will help ensure that the Payson area maintains the 24-hour PM₁₀ NAAQS.

5.2. Permanent and Enforceable Control Measures

The CAA requires that each maintenance plan demonstrate that the measures that were credited with bringing the area into attainment are federally enforceable and continue in the future. The original attainment demonstration and maintenance plan submission relied on federal New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for residential wood heaters (40 CFR 60 subpart AAA); these standards are federally enforceable and permanent. The paving identified is fully constructed and permanent, and ADOT continues to pave unpaved intersections to the ADOT right-of-way during construction projects. Therefore, the Payson plan meets the CAA requirement for permanent and enforceable control measures.

5.3. Contingency Measures

Section 175A of the Act requires that a maintenance plan include contingency provisions, as necessary to promptly correct any violation of the NAAQS which may occur after redesignation of the area to attainment. EPA's memo, *Limited Maintenance Plan Option for Moderate PM₁₀ Nonattainment Areas* (Wegman, August 9, 2001), states that the contingency measures do not have to be fully adopted, but should identify measures to be promptly adopted, if necessary. As previously noted, in 2004 the early implementation of a 20% opacity standard occurred.

Under the LMP option, the State is required to calculate the design value for the area annually and determine if the criteria of 98 µg/m³ for the 24-hour standard (or, alternatively, the CDV) for the LMP option will still be met. If after performing the annual calculation, the State determines that the area has exceeded the LMP option limit, the State commits to take action to attempt to reduce PM₁₀ concentrations enough to remain qualified for the LMP option.

Further, the State commits to seek an expeditious remedy for any potential violation of the PM₁₀ NAAQS which may occur. Specifically, the State commits to determine whether or not violations have been recorded within six months after the close of the calendar year, and to review and determine appropriate contingency measure(s) by the end of the same calendar year. The State commits to implement the selected contingency measure(s) within one year of determining that a violation has occurred.

Table 5-1 includes measures that will be considered for implementation in the event of a violation of either the 24-hour NAAQS or in the event the annual recalculation of the area's average design value exceeds the LMP option design value criteria. The cause of the violation or exceedance of the LMP option design value will help determine the appropriate contingency measure(s) to be implemented.

**Table 5-1
Payson Area Contingency Measures**

Contingency Measures	Implementing Entity
If any PM ₁₀ industrial source operating within the maintenance area is found to be contributing to monitored readings above the limited maintenance plan allowable limits, ADEQ will review existing air quality permit(s) to identify additional PM ₁₀ control measures which may be needed. If the PM ₁₀ source does not have a permit, the permitting authority will determine if an air quality permit and PM ₁₀ controls are needed.	ADEQ
If wood burning sources are found to be contributing to monitored readings above the limited maintenance plan allowable limits, ADEQ will review State regulations and programs to determine appropriate action.	ADEQ
Pave or stabilize public unpaved roads, vacant lots, or unpaved parking lots located in the PM ₁₀ maintenance area subject to limits of statutory authority.	Town of Payson and/or Gila County
Continuation of the Enhanced Smoke Management Plan - state and federal land managers conducting prescribed burning must register with ADEQ for proposed burning activities (Arizona Administrative Code R18-2-Article 15 - Forest & Range Management Burns). ADEQ maintains the ability to deny permission for burning on certain high risk days (dependant on meteorological conditions) and may increase outreach and enforcement resources.	U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Land Department, ADEQ.

6.0. REGULATORY COMMITMENTS

Consistent with the March 2002 *Payson Moderate Area PM₁₀ Maintenance Plan and Request for Redesignation to Attainment* submittal, ADEQ reaffirms to EPA the following commitments regarding air quality monitoring, control measures and maintenance of an emissions inventory:

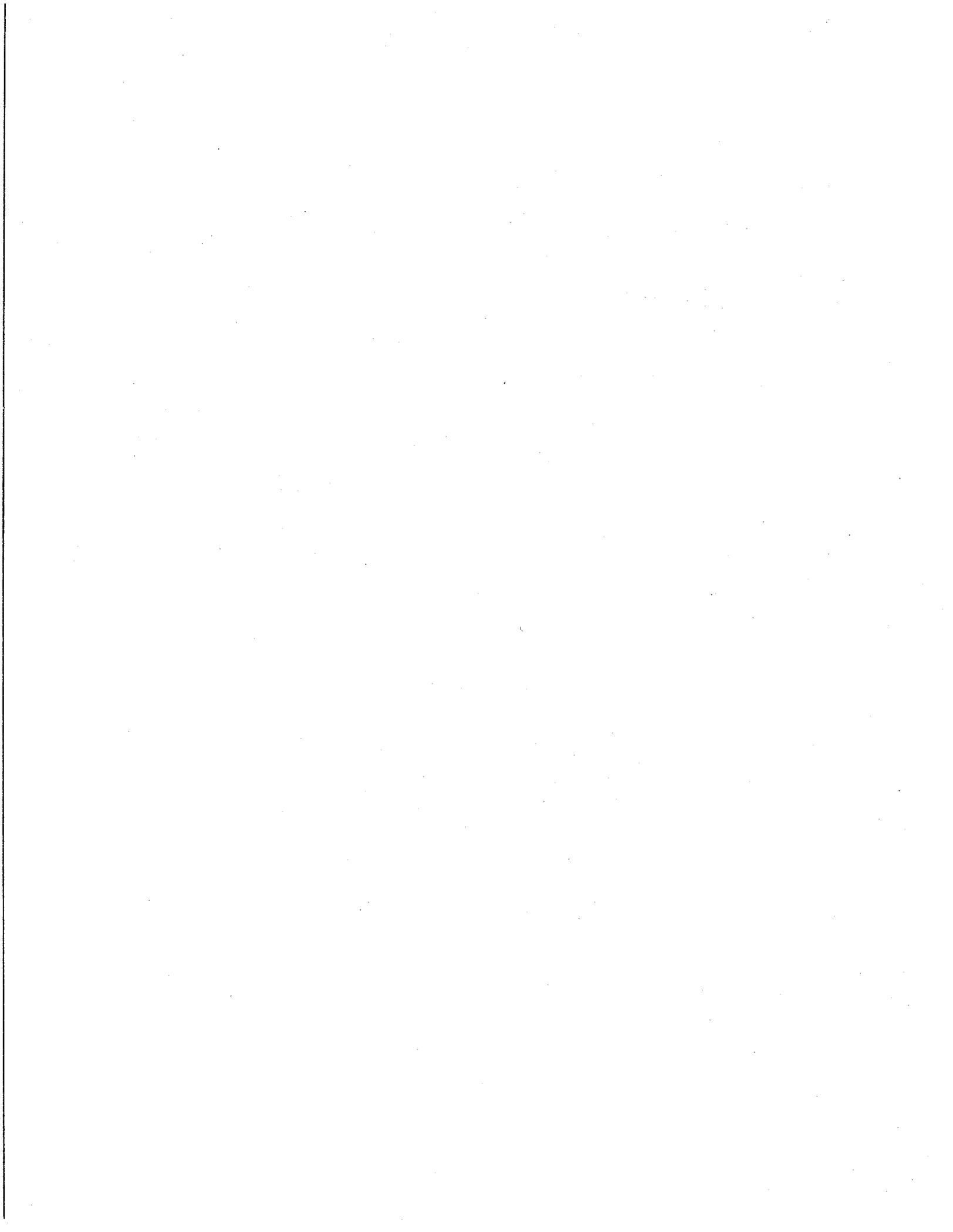
1. The State will continue to operate an appropriate PM₁₀ air quality monitoring network to verify the attainment status of the area in accordance with 40 CFR Part 58. The Payson monitoring network is described in Section 3.1 of this plan.
2. The control measures for the area, which were responsible for bringing the area into attainment, were approved by EPA as meeting reasonably available control measures (RACM) and reasonably available control technology (RACT) requirements, are described in Section 5.0 of this plan, and continue in force throughout the maintenance period.
3. Submission of Annual Reports to EPA

The ADEQ Air Quality Division will continue to submit annual reports to EPA. These reports will include calculation of the Payson Maintenance Area PM₁₀ design value to document and monitor the area's air quality levels. Should the levels rise above the limits qualifying the area for the LMP, the State will act to lower them. Should the actions fail, the state will develop and submit a full maintenance plan, as required under the LMP guidance.

4. Continued Maintenance and New Source Permitting

Arizona Administrative Code (AAC) R18-2-406, *Permit Requirements for Sources Located in Attainment and Unclassifiable Areas*, applies for any major source or major modification to a source located within the maintenance area.

Since the implementation of the LMP in the Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area, monitoring data demonstrates the area is controlling for PM₁₀ and, given the implemented control measures, ADEQ's emission estimates predict the area will continue to demonstrate maintenance of the PM₁₀ NAAQS through 2022, the second ten years of the maintenance period. If there is an unexpected increase in PM₁₀ emissions at some time during the remainder of the maintenance period, contingency measures are in place to maintain compliance through the maintenance period.



Enclosure 4

Public Comment and Hearing Documentation:

Notice of Public Hearing

Public Hearing Agenda

Sign-in Sheet

Public Hearing Officer Certification and Transcript

Responsiveness Summary

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Affidavit of Publication

Payson Roundup

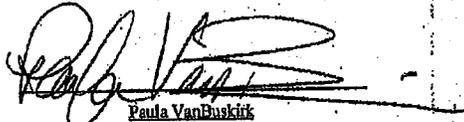
10054744

STATE OF ARIZONA

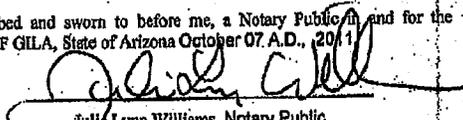
9/30/2011

COUNTY OF GILA

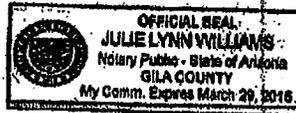
I, Paula VanBuskirk, do solemnly swear that I am Assistant Bookkeeper of the Payson Roundup, that the same is a newspaper printed, in whole or in part, and published in the COUNTY OF GILA, State of Arizona, and has a general circulation therein; that said newspaper has been published continuously and uninterruptedly in said COUNTY OF GILA for a period of more than fifty-two weeks prior to the first publication of the annexed legal notice or advertisement; that said newspaper has been admitted to the United States mails as second-class matter under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1879 or any amendments thereof, and that said newspaper is a newspaper duly qualified for publishing legal notices and advertisements within the meaning of the laws of the State of Arizona. That the annexed legal notice or advertisement was published in the regular and entire issue of every number of said daily newspaper for the period of 2 consecutive insertions; and that the first publication of said notice was in the issue of said newspaper dated September 30 A.D., 2011, and that the last publication of said notice was in the issue of said newspaper dated October 07 A.D., 2011. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this October 07 A.D., 2011.


 Paula VanBuskirk

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, and for the COUNTY OF GILA, State of Arizona October 07 A.D., 2011


 Julie Lynn Williams, Notary Public

My commission expires .



ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (ADEQ)
PUBLIC HEARING
ON THE 2011 LIMITED MAINTENANCE PLAN UPDATE
FOR THE PAYSON PM₁₀ MAINTENANCE AREA

ADEQ will hold a public hearing to receive comments on the proposed 2011 Limited Maintenance Plan Update for the Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area. This update provides discussion of the area's continued maintenance, a review of the emissions inventory for the area and a demonstration of continued maintenance in the area through the maintenance period (2022).

A public hearing on the SIP Revision will be held on Wednesday, November 2nd, 2011 at 2:30 pm in the Payson Library Meeting Room, 328 N. McLane Road, Payson, AZ 85541. All interested parties will be given an opportunity at the public hearing to submit relevant comments, data, and views, orally and in writing. The public comment period for this SIP Revision will end upon the closure of this public hearing, or at 6:00 p.m. on November 2, 2011 whichever is later.

All written comments should be addressed, faxed, or e-mailed to:

John J. Englander
Air Quality Planning Section
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
1110 W. Washington St
Phoenix, AZ 85007
PHONE: (602) 771-4781
FAX: (602) 771-2366
E-Mail: englander.john@azdeq.gov

A copy of the proposal is available for review on the ADEQ website's Events and Notices Calendar at the following web address <http://www.azdeq.gov/cgi-bin/vertical.pl> or at the following locations:

ADEQ Library
1110 W. Washington St
Phoenix, AZ 85007
First Floor
Attn: Lori Cona, (602) 771-2217



Public Hearing Agenda

AIR QUALITY DIVISION

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED 2011 LIMITED MAINTENANCE PLAN UPDATE FOR THE PAYSON PM₁₀ MAINTENANCE AREA

PLEASE NOTE THE MEETING LOCATION AND TIME:

Payson Library Meeting Room
328 N. McLane Road, Payson, AZ 85541
Wednesday, November 2, 2011, 2:30 pm

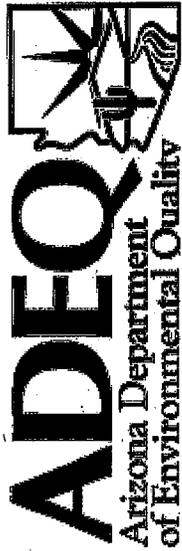
Pursuant to 40 CFR § 51.102 notice is hereby given that the above referenced meeting is open to the public.

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Purposes of the Oral Proceeding
3. Procedure for Making Public Comment
4. Brief Overview of the proposed LMP Update
5. Question and Answer Period
6. Oral Comment Period
7. Adjournment of Oral Proceeding

Copies of the proposal are available for review at the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) Library, 1110 W. Washington St., Phoenix, Arizona. For additional information regarding the hearing please call John Englander, ADEQ Air Quality Division, at (602) 771-4781 or toll-free at 1-800-234-5677, Ext. 771-4781.

Persons with a disability may request a reasonable accommodation, such as a sign language interpreter, by contacting Dan Flukas at (602) 771-4795 or 1-800-234-5677, Ext. 771-4795. Requests should be made as early as possible to allow sufficient time to make the arrangements for the accommodation. This document is available in alternative formats by contacting ADEQ TDD phone number at (602) 771-4829.

Printed on recycled paper



Air Quality Division Sign-In Sheet

Please Sign In

SUBJECT	Update to the Payson PM ₁₀ MHP	DATE	11/02/18	
NAME	ORGANIZATION	PHONE	FAX	E-MAIL
1.	LaRoy Gannett	Town of Payson	928-474-5242	lgannett@paysonaz.gov
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				



Air Quality Division

Public Hearing Presiding Officer Certification

I, Deborrah Martinkovic, the designated Presiding Officer, do hereby certify that the public hearing held by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality was conducted on November 2, 2011, at the Payson Library Meeting Room, 328 N. McLane Road, Payson, AZ 85541 in accordance with public notice requirements by publication in The Payson Roundup beginning September 30, 2011. Furthermore, I do hereby certify that the public hearing was recorded from the opening of the public record through concluding remarks and adjournment, and the transcript provided contains a full, true, and correct record of the above-referenced public hearing.

Dated this 17th day of November

[Signature of Deborrah Martinkovic]

Deborrah Martinkovic

State of Arizona)
) ss.
County of Maricopa)

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 17th day of November



[Signature of Laura McFarland]

Notary Public

My commission expires: 4/2/2012

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**PROPOSED UPDATE OF THE
LIMITED MAINTENANCE PLAN FOR THE PAYSON PM₁₀ MAINTENANCE AREA**

Oral Proceeding
Hearing Officer Transcript

November 2, 2011

MS. DEBORRAH MARTINKOVIC: Good afternoon, thank you for coming. I now open this hearing on a proposed 2011 Limited Maintenance Plan Update for the Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area.

Today is November 2, 2011, and the time is 2:34 p.m. The location is the Payson Library Meeting Room, 328 N. McLane Road, Payson, AZ 85541. My name is Deborah "Corky" Martinkovic and I have been appointed by the Director of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) to preside at this proceeding.

The purposes of this proceeding are to provide the public an opportunity to:
(1) hear about the substance of the proposed update to the Limited Maintenance Plan (LMP),
(2) ask questions regarding the update, and
(3) present oral argument, data and views regarding the update in the form of comments on the record.

Representing the Department are John Englander and myself, Deborah "Corky" Martinkovic.

Public notice appeared in the Payson Roundup and on ADEQ's website. A copy of the proposal titled, *2011 Limited Maintenance Plan Update for the Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area*, was made available at the ADEQ Phoenix office and on the ADEQ website.

1 The procedure for making a public comment on the record is straightforward. If you wish to
2 comment, you need to fill out a speaker slip, which is available at the sign-in table, and give it to me.
3 Using speaker slips allows everyone an opportunity to be heard and allows us to match the name on
4 the official record with the comments. You may also submit written comments to me today. Please
5 note the comment period for the proposed SIP revision ends today, November 2, 2011. All written
6 comments must be postmarked if sent via U.S. mail or received if sent via e-mail at ADEQ by
7 November 2, 2011. Written comments can be mailed to John Englander, Air Quality Planning
8 Section, ADEQ, 1110 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85007 or to
9 englander.john@azdeq.gov. Comments may also be faxed to (602) 771-2366.

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11 Comments made during the formal comment period are required by law to be considered by the
12 Department when preparing the final state implementation plan. This is done through the preparation
13 of a responsiveness summary in which the Department responds in writing to written and oral
14 comments made during the formal comment period.

15

16 The agenda for this hearing is simple. First, we will present a brief overview of the proposed update
17 to the Limited Maintenance Plan.

18

19 Second, I will conduct a question and answer period. The purpose of the question and answer period
20 is to provide information that may help you in making comments on the proposed revision.

21

22 Thirdly, I will conduct the oral comment period. At that time, I will begin to call speakers in the
23 order that I have received speaker slips.

24

25 Please be aware that any comments at today's hearing that you want the Department to formally
26 consider must be given either in writing or on the record at today's hearing during the oral comment
27 period of this proceeding.

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29 At this time, John Englander will give a brief overview of the proposal.

30

1 MR. JOHN ENGLANDER: In 1993, EPA designated the Payson area a moderate nonattainment area
2 for the PM₁₀ National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) due to eleven recorded exceedances
3 of the 24-hour NAAQS for PM₁₀ at area monitors. In response to the designation, the Arizona
4 Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) submitted a State Implementation Plan (SIP)
5 projecting attainment of the PM₁₀ NAAQS by 2001 with the implementation of control measures.
6 Following a three year period when there were no measured exceedances of the NAAQS (1998-
7 2000), in March of 2002 ADEQ submitted to EPA the *Payson Moderate Area PM₁₀ Maintenance*
8 *Plan and Request for Redesignation to Attainment*. The plan was approved in 2002, resulting in a
9 redesignation to attainment for the PM₁₀ standard and qualification for a Limited Maintenance Plan
10 (LMP) option for continued reporting and planning requirements.

11
12 Pursuant to the Clean Air Act (CAA) Sec. 175A(b), "8 years after redesignation of any area as an
13 attainment area under section 107(d), the State shall submit to the Administrator an additional
14 revision of the applicable State implementation plan for maintaining the national primary ambient air
15 quality standard for 10 years after the expiration of the 10-year period referred to in subsection (a)."
16 This SIP updates the 2002 *Payson Moderate Area PM₁₀ Maintenance Plan and Request for*
17 *Redesignation to Attainment*, providing for the maintenance of the national primary ambient air
18 quality standard for the years 2012 through 2022, consistent with the provisions of CAA Sec.
19 175A(b).

20
21 The document includes a brief discussion of the PM₁₀ regulatory history of the Payson area, a
22 description of the community and maintenance area, an updated emissions inventory, demonstration
23 of continued LMP eligibility and discussion of regulatory commitments made to preserve
24 maintenance of the NAAQS.

25
26 This concludes the explanation period of this proceeding on the proposed revision to the state
27 implementation plan.

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29 MS DEBORRAH MARTINKOVIC: Are there any questions before we move to the oral comment
30 period?

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2 Hearing none, this concludes the question and answer period of this proceeding on the proposed state
3 implementation plan revision.

4

5 I now open this proceeding for oral comments. Seeing no speaker slips, this concludes the oral
6 comment period of this proceeding.

7

8 If you have not already submitted written comments, you may submit them to me at this time.

9 Again, the comment period for this proposed revision to the state implementation plan ends

10 November 2, 2011.

11

12 The time is now 2:40 p.m. I now close this proceeding.

Enclosure 4(e): Responsiveness Summary

The oral proceeding on the *Proposed Update of the Limited Maintenance Plan for the Payson PM₁₀ Maintenance Area* was held on Wednesday, November 2, 2011, 2:34 to 2:40 p.m., at the Payson Public Library Meeting Room, 328 N. McLane Road, Payson, AZ 85541. The public comment period closed at 6:00 p.m. on Wednesday November 2, 2011. No oral or written public comments were made during the comment period. During the final review of the proposed update, ADEQ determined no further clarifications were needed.