

August 15, 2019

TO: Members of the MAG Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee

FROM: Jon Sherrill, Chandler, Chair

SUBJECT: MEETING NOTIFICATION AND TRANSMITTAL OF TENTATIVE AGENDA

Thursday, August 22, 2019 - 1:30 p.m.
MAG Office, Suite 200 - Saguaro Room
302 North 1st Avenue, Phoenix

A meeting of the MAG Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee has been scheduled for the time and place noted above. Members of the Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee may attend the meeting either in person, by videoconference or by telephone conference call. Those attending by videoconference must notify the MAG site three business days prior to the meeting. If you have any questions regarding the meeting, please contact Chair Sherrill or Lindy Bauer at 602-254-6300.

Please park in the garage underneath the building, bring your ticket, and parking will be validated. For those using transit, Valley Metro/Regional Public Transportation Authority will provide transit tickets for your trip. For those using bicycles, please lock your bicycle in the bike rack in the garage.

In 1996, the Regional Council approved a simple majority quorum for all MAG advisory committees. If the MAG Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee does not meet the quorum requirement, members who arrived at the meeting will be instructed a legal meeting cannot occur and subsequently be dismissed. Your attendance at the meeting is strongly encouraged. If you are unable to attend the meeting, please make arrangements for a proxy from your entity to represent you.

Pursuant to Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), MAG does not discriminate on the basis of disability in admissions to or participation in its public meetings. Persons with a disability may request a reasonable accommodation, such as a sign language interpreter, by contacting Kelly Taft at the MAG office. Requests should be made as early as possible to allow time to arrange the accommodation.



MAG Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee TENTATIVE AGENDA August 22, 2019

1. Call to Order

2. Call to the Audience

An opportunity will be provided to members of the public to address the Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee on items that are not on the agenda that are within the jurisdiction of MAG, or on items on the agenda for discussion but not for action. Citizens will be requested not to exceed a three minute time period for their comments. A total of 15 minutes will be provided for the Call to the Audience agenda item, unless the Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee requests an exception to this limit. Please note that those wishing to comment on agenda items posted for action will be provided the opportunity at the time the item is heard.

Action Requested:
Information.

3. Approval of the May 23, 2019 Meeting Minutes

Action Requested:
Review and approve the May 23, 2019 meeting minutes.

4. Update on the Maricopa County Travel Reduction Program

The Maricopa County Travel Reduction Program (TRP) is an important transportation control measure in the MAG regional air quality plans. A revised Travel Reduction Plan format was launched on August 7, 2019. The Maricopa County TRP Regional Task Force approved the Electric Vehicle Charging Station Credit Policy in July 17, 2018 that has been reflected in the revised Travel

Reduction Plan format. In addition, Maricopa County is in the process of revising the P-7 Maricopa County Trip Reduction Ordinance. A presentation will be provided. Please refer to the enclosed material.

Action Requested:

For information and discussion.

5. Draft 2017 Periodic Emissions Inventory for Ozone Precursors for Maricopa County

The Maricopa County Air Quality Department has prepared a Draft 2017 Periodic Emissions Inventory for the Maricopa County eight-hour ozone nonattainment areas for the 2008 and 2015 ozone standards. The inventory provides estimates for three ozone precursors: volatile organic compounds, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides. The inventory includes emissions from point, area, nonroad mobile, onroad mobile, and biogenic sources. A presentation will be provided.

Action Requested:

For information and discussion.

6. Update on 2015 Ozone Standard

On November 7, 2018, the Environmental Protection Agency issued a final rule for the Implementation of the 2015 Ozone Standards that addresses the nonattainment area and state implementation plan requirements. The Maricopa nonattainment area was classified as a Marginal Area for the 2015 ozone standard of 0.070 parts per million, effective August 3, 2018. The attainment date for Marginal Areas is August 3, 2021. Since the attainment date is in the middle of the summer ozone season, the region will need three years of clean data at the air quality monitors in 2020 (ozone season prior to the attainment date).

A Marginal Area Plan is due to EPA by August 3, 2020. The EPA assumes that Marginal Areas will be in attainment of the standard within three years of designation without any additional control measures. Currently, the region has 93 existing control measures approved by EPA to reduce ozone.

An update will be provided that includes air quality monitoring data and possible exceptional events due to wildfires in 2018 and 2019.

Action Requested:

For information and discussion.

7. EPA Proposed Attainment Determination for the 2008 Ozone Standard

On June 13, 2019, EPA published a notice of proposed rulemaking to determine that the Maricopa Nonattainment Area has attained the 2008 ozone standard by the attainment date of July 20, 2018. The attainment determination is based on complete, quality assured, and certified data for 2015-2017. The notice indicates that the proposed action is necessary to fulfill the EPA's statutory obligation to determine whether ozone nonattainment areas attained the standard by the attainment date. Please refer to the enclosed material.

Action Requested:

Information and discussion.

8. Electric Vehicle Charger Addition Model Plan

The Salt River Project has created a model plan that can be used when installing an electric vehicle charger at a residence. This plan can be used by any local jurisdiction to provide to their customers when doing such an installation. The MAG Building Codes Committee recommended the optional model plan, and its addition to the MAG Building Code Amendments and Standards Manual as number 18. On June 26, 2019, the MAG Regional Council approved MAG Building Code Amendments and Standards Manual number 18, Electric Vehicle Charger Addition Model Plan. Please refer to the enclosed material.

Action Requested:

Information and discussion.

9. CMAQ Annual Report

In accordance with federal guidance, the 2018 Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) Funds Annual Report describes how funds have been spent and the expected air quality benefits. Project data for the report was uploaded to the Federal Highway Administration CMAQ Project Tracking

System by MAG and the Arizona Department of Transportation staff. It includes projects for the Maricopa County nonattainment and maintenance areas. The report is in the format generated by the CMAQ Project Tracking System. Please refer to the enclosed material.

Action Requested:

Information and discussion.

10. Request for Future Agenda Items

Topics or issues of interest that the Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee would like to have considered for discussion at a future meeting will be requested.

Action Requested:

Information.

11. Adjournment

MINUTES OF THE
MARICOPA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
AIR QUALITY TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Thursday, May 23, 2019
MAG Office
Phoenix, Arizona

MEMBERS ATTENDING

- # Jon Sherrill, Chandler, Chair
- Megan Sheldon, Glendale, Vice Chair
- Hether Krause, Avondale
- # Robert van den Akker, Buckeye
- Derek Castaneda, El Mirage
- * Benjamin Bitter, Florence
- * Hondo Judd, Gilbert
- Mario Saldamando, Goodyear
- # Benjamin Cereceres for Kazi Haque, Maricopa
- Aaron Chavez, Mesa
- Rhonda Humbles for Kevin Burke, Peoria
- Nancy Allen, Phoenix
- Martin Lucero, Surprise
- Oddvar Tveit, Tempe
- * Youngtown
- Ramona Simpson, Queen Creek
- Tim Conner, Scottsdale
- # Walter Bouchard, American Lung Association of Arizona
- Zachary Harbin for Kristin Watt, Salt River Project
- * Lauren Patheal Valencia, Southwest Gas Corporation
- Michael Denby, Arizona Public Service Company
- # Susie Stevens, Western States Petroleum Association
- Lauren Esposito for Robert Forrest, Valley Metro/RPTA
- * Dave Berry, Arizona Motor Transport Association
- # Liz Foster, Maricopa County Farm Bureau
- # Steve Trussell, Arizona Rock Products Association
- * Greater Phoenix Chamber of Commerce
- Amanda McGennis, Associated General Contractors
- * Spencer Kamps, Homebuilders Association of Central Arizona
- * Mannie Carpenter, Valley Forward
- # Kai Umeda, University of Arizona Cooperative Extension
- Joonwon Joo for Beverly Chenausky, Arizona Department of Transportation
- * Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
- * Environmental Protection Agency
- * Kimberly Butler, Maricopa County Air Quality Department
- * Scott DiBiase, Pinal County
- # Michelle Wilson, Arizona Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures
- @* Ed Stillings, Federal Highway Administration
- # JC Porter, Arizona State University
- Stan Belone, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community

- * Members neither present nor represented by proxy.
- # Participated via telephone conference call.

- + Participated via video conference call.
- @ Ex-Officio member, non-voting member.

OTHERS PRESENT

- Lindy Bauer, Maricopa Association of Governments
- Julie Hoffman, Maricopa Association of Governments
- Matt Poppen, Maricopa Association of Governments
- Dean Giles, Maricopa Association of Governments
- Taejoo Shin, Maricopa Association of Governments
- Andrea Hamilton, Town of Queen Creek
- Ricky Dodge, City of Avondale
- Silvana Burgos, City of Glendale
- Tim Hogan, Arizona Center for Law in the Public Interest
- Jennifer Anderson, Arizona Center for Law in the Public Interest

1. Call to Order

A meeting of the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee (AQTAC) was conducted on May 23, 2019. Megan Sheldon, City of Glendale, Vice Chair, called the meeting to order at approximately 1:35 p.m. Jon Sherrill, City of Chandler; Robert van den Akker, City of Buckeye; Benjamin Cereceres, City of Maricopa; Susie Stevens, Western States Petroleum Association; Liz Foster, Maricopa County Farm Bureau; Steve Trussell, Arizona Rock Products Association; Walter Bouchard, American Lung Association of Arizona; Kai Umeda, University of Arizona Cooperative Extension; Michelle Wilson, Arizona Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures; and JC Porter, Arizona State University, attended the meeting via telephone conference call.

Vice Chair Sheldon indicated that copies of the handouts for the meeting are available. She noted for members attending through audio conference, the presentations for the meeting will be posted on the MAG website under Materials for the Committee agenda, whenever possible. If it is not possible to post them before the meeting, they will be posted after the meeting.

2. Call to the Audience

Vice Chair Sheldon stated that the Call to the Audience provides an opportunity for members of the public to address the Committee on items not scheduled on the agenda that fall under the jurisdiction of MAG, or on items on the agenda for discussion but not for action. Comment cards for those wishing to speak are available on the tables adjacent to the doorways inside the meeting room. Members of the public will be requested not to exceed a three minute time period for their comments. A total of 15 minutes will be provided for the Call to the Audience agenda item, unless the Committee requests an exception to this limit. Please note that those wishing to comment on action agenda items will be given an opportunity at the time the item is heard. Vice Chair Sheldon noted that no public comment cards had been received.

3. Approval of the February 21, 2019 Meeting Minutes

The Committee reviewed the minutes from the February 21, 2019 meeting. Michael Denby, Arizona Public Service, moved to approve the February 21, 2019 meeting minutes. Oddvar Tveit, City of Tempe, seconded, and the motion passed unanimously with Mr. Sherrill, Mr. van den Akker, Mr. Cereceres, Ms. Stevens, Ms. Foster, Mr. Trussell, Mr. Bouchard, Mr. Umeda, Ms. Wilson, and Mr. Porter voting in favor of the motion by teleconference.

4. Update on 2008 Ozone Standard Issues

Matt Poppen, MAG, presented an update on issues related to the 2008 ozone standard. He stated that the MAG Moderate Area Plan for the 2008 standard (0.075 parts per million) had been submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by January 1, 2017. The plan contains 93 existing control measures and has an attainment date of July 20, 2018. In order to meet the attainment date, attainment must be demonstrated in the prior 2017 ozone season.

Mr. Poppen noted that two wildfire exceptional events have been submitted to EPA for ozone exceedances in the Maricopa nonattainment area on June 20, 2015 and July 7, 2017. EPA approval of these events is needed in order to meet the attainment date. In a February 5, 2019 letter, EPA concurred with the exceptional event documentation for the July 7, 2017 event. Additional supporting documentation for the June 20, 2015 event was prepared by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) and MAG and was transmitted to EPA for review and comment in late 2018 and early 2019.

Mr. Poppen provided maps and figures to explain the ozone wildfire exceptional events on June 20, 2015 and July 7, 2017. Mr. Poppen also provided an overview of the additional supporting documentation prepared by ADEQ and MAG and transmitted to EPA. The additional analyses included in the documentation include: NOAA smoke forecast animation, hourly wind and water vapor modeling, HYSPLIT trajectories, satellite imagery, analysis of low dew point, analysis of ozone mixing event, and an analysis of the vertical distribution of water vapor as a tracer for the downward movement of air.

Mr. Poppen reported that ADEQ and MAG discussed the additional analyses with EPA on February 6 and February 13, 2019 and that EPA responded to the analyses with positive feedback. He stated that ADEQ and MAG prepared an addendum that contains the additional supporting documentation and submitted it to EPA on March 26, 2019.

Mr. Poppen reported that EPA concurred with the exceptional event documentation for the June 20, 2015 exceptional event in a May 7, 2019 letter. He stated that it is anticipated that EPA will publish in the Federal Register a determination that the Maricopa nonattainment area has attained the 2008 ozone standard within the next month.

Mr. Denby commented that it was positive to hear this news and requested applause.

5. EPA Proposed PM-2.5 Attainment Determination for Pinal County

Lindy Bauer, MAG, indicated that on April 25, 2019, the Environmental Protection Agency published a proposed rule to determine that the West Central Pinal County

nonattainment area has attained the PM-2.5 particulate standard. This determination is based upon quality assured monitoring data for 2015-2017. The attainment date was December 31, 2017. The PM-2.5 nonattainment area is nested within the larger Pinal County PM-10 nonattainment area. This is good news for Pinal County.

6. Update on 2015 Ozone Standard

Mr. Poppen presented an update on issues related to the 2015 ozone standard. He stated that the Maricopa nonattainment area was classified as a Marginal Area for the 2015 ozone standard (0.070 parts per million) effective August 3, 2018. Mr. Poppen stated that the attainment date for Marginal Areas is August 3, 2021. Since the attainment date is in the middle of the 2021 ozone season, Marginal Areas will be required to attain the standard in the prior 2020 ozone season. Three years (2018-2020) of clean data at the monitors in 2020 will be needed to meet the standard.

Mr. Poppen presented a map of the Maricopa nonattainment area for the 2015 ozone standard. He reported that the boundary of the nonattainment area has been expanded to include the Tonto National Monument monitor in Gila County and the Queen Valley monitor in Pinal County.

Mr. Poppen presented a figure containing eight-hour ozone monitoring data for the Maricopa nonattainment area and NOAA climate extreme index data for the southwest region. Mr. Poppen reported that there was an uptick in ozone concentrations in 2018, likely due to extensive wildfires burning throughout the west and southwest.

Mr. Poppen presented the requirements for a Marginal Area plan including: a baseline emissions inventory, periodic emissions inventory updates, emissions statement rule, Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR) program, emissions offset ratio of 1.1 to 1 for major sources, and transportation conformity. He stated that a Marginal Area plan is due to EPA by August 3, 2020.

Mr. Poppen reported that Marginal Areas are not required to submit an attainment demonstration, reasonably available control technologies and measures, reasonable further progress demonstration and contingency measures. He stated the EPA assumes Marginal Areas will be in attainment of the standard within three years of designation without any additional control measures. Currently, the Maricopa region has 93 existing control measures approved by EPA to reduce ozone.

Mr. Poppen reported that in coordination with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, MAG has been evaluating the impacts of some hypothetical measures on 2017 ozone concentrations in the Maricopa nonattainment area, including: setting the compliance rate of the vehicle inspection and maintenance program to 100 percent, expanding Area A to cover all of Maricopa County and Pinal County, using California Air Resources Board (CARB) Phase 3 gasoline in the summer,

replacing 10-50 percent of light-duty vehicles in Maricopa County with electric vehicles, 20 percent reduction in vehicle miles traveled in the Maricopa nonattainment area, and removing model year 2003 and older passenger cars and trucks in the Maricopa nonattainment area.

Mr. Denby asked what is considered a light-duty vehicle. Mr. Poppen replied that a light-duty vehicle is a passenger car. He added that electric vehicles are primarily passenger vehicles at this point in time; therefore, trucks were not included. Mr. Poppen stated that the hypothetical measure to remove model year 2003 and older passenger cars and trucks includes both gasoline and diesel.

Mr. Poppen presented a table showing the impact of the hypothetical measures on NOx and VOC emissions and 2017 concentrations in the Maricopa nonattainment area. He stated that the impact of the hypothetical measures on ozone concentrations range from 0.0001 to 0.0024 parts per million. The 2015 ozone standard is 0.070 parts per million.

Ms. Bauer referred to the hypothetical measure to remove model year 2003 and older passenger cars and trucks in the Maricopa nonattainment area. She noted that fleet turnover has always had a big impact. Anything that can be done voluntarily to expedite the benefits of fleet turnover is helpful.

Mr. Denby commented that the people that can afford to turn over the fleet typically have newer cars already. He noted that people turning over a 2003 or older vehicle may not be replacing it with a brand new vehicle. Mr. Denby inquired about the assumptions for the hypothetical measure. Mr. Poppen responded that there is a distribution of cars between 2019 and 2004. The assumption is not that everyone would buy a new car.

Mr. Denby commented on when a vehicle is being removed from the road and replaced with an electric car. He noted that the statistic for the average person buying an electric car is that their annual income is approximately \$100,000. He stated that he likes the sounds of some of the options being presented and the opportunity to do multiple. He indicated that he would like to know more about which direction the granular data points. Mr. Poppen stated that the EPA MOVES model currently does not consider electric vehicles. Therefore, EPA will need to update its models as electric vehicles become more prevalent. He noted that this may change some of the results. For the current analysis, MAG zeroed out 10-50 percent of the emissions since the MOVES model does not take into account electric vehicles.

Amanda McGennis, Associated General Contractors, inquired about setting the compliance rate of the vehicle inspection and maintenance program to 100 percent. She asked how that works now that ADEQ has gone to self-inspection and if compliance with decrease. Mr. Poppen replied that the compliance rate is currently over 90 percent. Ms. McGennis noted that the 90 percent compliance is with the

mandatory program where people need to drive to the station for inspection. She commented that the compliance rate may fall with self-inspection. Mr. Poppen noted that is something to keep in mind.

Ramona Simpson, Town of Queen Creek, stated that the Town self-certifies for its fleet. She noted that there is a process and certain equipment is needed to self-certify. Ms. Simpson noted that potentially there would be a system that lets people know when emissions are due and in order to stay self-certified, certain criteria would need to be met.

Mr. Denby commented on the hypothetical measure of 20 percent reduction in vehicle miles traveled. He inquired about the growth rate for vehicle miles traveled for the region. Ms. Bauer replied that for most years in the region's history, vehicle miles traveled has grown. She noted that while vehicle miles of travel have increased, emissions are coming down due to the federal tailpipe standards and fuels. She noted that MAG has been asked questions about these options and they are hypothetical measures.

Mr. Poppen reported that the impact of the hypothetical measures on ozone concentrations will be even less in future years (i.e., later than 2017) as the vehicle fleet continues to get cleaner. He stated that the control measures with the greatest ozone impacts going forward remain the federal tailpipe standards, fuel measures (e.g., Tier 3) and continued vehicle fleet turnover.

Mr. Denby inquired about the tailpipe standards and fuel standards. Mr. Poppen responded that the tailpipe standards are in pounds per mile. Regardless of the fuel economy of your vehicle, the tailpipe can only put out 30 milligrams per mile per Tier 3 Standards. He noted that driving 12,000 miles per year equates to approximately one pound of emissions per year. Mr. Poppen stated that is why the impacts are small when switching to electric. He stated that the Tier 3 Standards and Greenhouse Gas Standards are separate in terms of fuel economy and emissions that come from the tailpipe.

Martin Lucero, City of Surprise, inquired about how to remove model year 2003 vehicles and older without federal dollars to incentivize people to get rid of these vehicles. He commented on instances where people may keep older vehicles. Mr. Lucero discussed the federal program approximately 10 years ago to get rid of "junkers." He asked if MAG will be requesting federal funds or looking for regional funding to implement this type of program. Ms. Bauer replied that these are hypothetical measures that MAG modeled, which shows that fleet turnover has the biggest impact. She referred to the Cash for Clunkers Program and noted that EPA used to have funding through 2009. Ms. Bauer discussed that the Maricopa County Trip Reduction Program, which is mandatory, agreed to incorporate voluntary removal of pre-1980 vehicles. She stated that the County gives credit to companies that participate in the program that mark on their application when alternative fuel

vehicles are used. Maricopa County made a commitment to do so. Ms. Bauer stated that MAG modeled some hypothetical measures since people have been asking questions.

Mr. Lucero asked if the next step will be taken to have a policy discussion on this measure. He commented that it has the biggest impact and it is anticipated that the ozone standards will only get lower. He asked if there is a larger policy discussion that needs to occur. Ms. Bauer discussed electric vehicle charging stations. She noted that some MAG member agencies have expressed interest in them. This is one of many things the MAG Transportation Policy Committee (TPC) may be considering when they look at moving forward with potential extension of the Proposition 400 sales tax. MAG has also been looking at what other metropolitan planning organizations across the county are doing.

Mr. Denby asked if it would be possible to determine the hypothetical cost associated with each measure. Ms. Bauer responded that it would be possible. She stated that years ago MAG looked into vehicle scrappage programs. Ms. Bauer indicated that the region needs to be careful with incentives, referring to the situation that occurred with the alternative fuel incentive program in the year 2000.

Vice Chair Sheldon commented on the list of existing ozone control measures included in the agenda packet. She noted that numbers 55 and 60 may have been rescinded by Maricopa County. Vice Chair Sheldon inquired about updating the table. Mr. Poppen replied that the list could be updated in future plans. He stated that these measures are in the base and have already provided their benefit. Some have future and ongoing benefits. Mr. Poppen indicated that the point was to include all of the measures that have been approved in prior plans by EPA. Vice Chair Sheldon stated that she believes these particular rules were rescinded since that business did not exist within the Maricopa County.

Mario Saldamando, City of Goodyear, inquired about next steps. He asked if this information will be shared with the TPC. Ms. Bauer responded that the timeline for the TPC is currently unknown; however, MAG is currently researching what other metropolitan planning organizations are doing with regard to electric vehicle charging stations. She stated that as more and more zero emitting vehicles are in the marketplace, then the charging stations may increase. She commented on the number of Tesla charging stations already in place. Mr. Poppen commented that we will need to see what happens with regard to ozone concentrations. He stated that there have been some bad years with wildfires and this year has been good so far.

Mr. Denby stated that APS and the other utilities regulated by Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) have been asked to look at vehicle electrification projects and where the ACC can help to drive that process. The questions becomes do the regulated utilities spend \$500 million putting in electrification charging stations or wait until it is completed by the third parties. He stated that it is a "chicken or egg"

scenario. Do you put in the electrification to draw the cars or wait until the cars are here to put in the electrification? He noted that it is a top topic at the ACC.

Ms. Simpson mentioned the potential of trading one issue for another. She inquired if our electricity is provided using coal. Ms. Simpson asked if we are setting ourselves up by using so much electricity with regard to rolling blackouts or other issues. She commented that a holistic approach is needed.

Ms. McGennis reminded the Committee that the more electric vehicles on the road, the less gas tax for the region to repair infrastructure that the electric vehicles are also using.

Mr. Denby stated that a balance is needed. He added that electric consumption is not an issue. Mr. Denby stated that the price of natural gas is below \$2.00, which use to be \$6.00 - \$8.00. Gas is cheap. He stated that solar and renewables are now coming on. One of the biggest problems APS and SRP are dealing with now is this period from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. when there is a lot of surplus energy that the fossil fleet idles due to the solar from California and Arizona. Once piece of the electrification element is if you put in chargers, can people be incentivized to charge from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. and not from 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. when people need the power the most. The point is to balance the grid, which is a very involved process.

Ms. Bauer reiterated that these are hypothetical measures. Questions have been posed to MAG; these are just hypothetical. As mentioned, the Marginal Area plan does not require a modeling attainment demonstration or additional measures.

Mr. Denby asked if a new baseline emissions inventory will be needed for the Marginal Area plan. Mr. Poppen replied that 2017 will be the baseline. Maricopa County is currently in the process of creating the emissions inventory. He stated that it should be completed this year.

7. Update on Air Quality Monitoring Data

Julie Hoffman, MAG, provided an update on the air quality monitoring data for carbon monoxide, ozone, and PM-10. She stated that for carbon monoxide, the region now has 22 years of clean data with the last violation occurring in 1996. Ms. Hoffman provided a chart that showed the downward trend in carbon monoxide concentrations since 1984. She noted that the region is 68 percent below the eight-hour carbon monoxide standard of 9 parts per million.

Ms. Hoffman discussed ozone concentrations. She stated that the region has already met the one-hour ozone standard and the 1997 eight-hour ozone standard. In addition, the region has now met the 2008 eight-hour ozone standard, based on 2015-2017 monitoring data, with EPA approval of the two wildfire exceptional events. She stated that the data indicates three monitors violating the 2008 standard

in 2018. However, it is important to note that 2018 exceedances of both the 2008 and 2015 ozone standards are being evaluated for possible impacts from wildfire exceptional events. She mentioned that there were 14 monitors violating the 2015 ozone standard and seven meeting the standard in 2018.

Ms. Hoffman indicated that at each place are the exceedances the region has experienced so far in 2019. She noted that it has been a good start to the ozone season, which began April 1st. There have only been two exceedance days: May 3rd and May 4th. In comparison to 2018, the region had experienced 11 exceedance days by this time last year. Ms. Hoffman provided a chart to show the overall decline in ozone concentrations in the region since 2000.

Mr. Denby asked if the ozone exceedance table current through May 23, 2019. Ms. Hoffman replied yes.

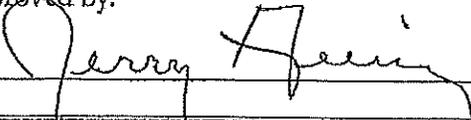
Ms. Hoffman discussed the PM-10 monitoring data. She provided a chart with the number of PM-10 exceedance days each year since 1988 and exceptional events noted. Ms. Hoffman indicated that for the past seven years, the region has met the PM-10 standard. For 2018, there were 14 exceedance days; however, 13 were due to exceptional events. At each place are the 2019 PM-10 exceedances to date. She stated that there have been two exceedance days in 2019: April 9th and April 10th. Ms. Hoffman noted that the exceedances on these days were due to exceptional events.

8. Call for Future Agenda Items

Vice Chair Sheldon indicated that the next meeting of the Committee has been scheduled for Thursday, June 27, 2019 at 1:30 p.m. She requested suggestions for future agenda items. No suggestions were provided.

9. Adjournment

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:26 p.m.

 <p>Maricopa County Air Quality Department</p>	<p>Substantive Policy Statement: SPS-2018-006 Travel Reduction Program- Electric Vehicle Charging Station Credit</p>
<p>Approved by:</p> <p> _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Jerry Geering, Chairman Travel Reduction Program Regional Task Force</p>	

A substantive policy statement is advisory only. A substantive policy statement does not include internal procedural documents that only affect the internal procedures of the county and does not impose additional requirements or penalties on regulated parties or include confidential information or rules or ordinances adopted pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) Title 49 (The Environment), Chapter 3 (Air Quality) [A.R.S. §§ 11-1601(8), 49-471(17)]

If you believe that this substantive policy statement does impose additional requirements or penalties on regulated parties, you may petition the agency under A.R.S. § 41-1033 for a review of the statement. [A.R.S. § 41-1033]

An applicant for a license subject to A.R.S. Title 11 (Counties), Chapter 11 (County Regulations), Article 1 (General Provisions) may request a county to clarify its interpretation or application of a statute, ordinance, regulation, delegation agreement or authorized substantive policy statement affecting the procurement of that license by providing the county with a written request that satisfies the requirements of A.R.S. § 11-1609(A) [A.R.S. § 11-1609]

I. Purpose

To provide guidance to companies in the Travel Reduction Program (TRP) that have electric vehicle charging stations at one or multiple sites and that request credit on their Travel Reduction plan for the funding that is budgeted toward the annual/monthly costs; whereby the employer subsidizes an employee's charging of an employee-owned electric or hybrid vehicle on the employer's site facility.

II. Applicability

This substantive policy statement applies to companies in TRP that have electric vehicle charging stations at one or multiple sites and that request credit on their Travel Reduction plan for the funding that is budgeted toward the annual/monthly costs.

III. Definitions

A. Approvable Travel Reduction Plan – A plan that is submitted by a major employer and that meets the requirements set forth in A.R.S. § 49-588.

B. Electric Vehicle Charging Station (EVCS) – An element in an infrastructure that supplies electric energy for the recharging of electric vehicles. Types of stations include, but are not limited to, the Combined Charging Station, CHAdeMO and Tesla Supercharger.

- C. **Electric Vehicle (EV)** – A plug-in electric vehicle to include electric cars, neighborhood electric vehicles (NEV), plug-in hybrids (PHEV) and electric motorcycles. A type of vehicle used to transport a person from home to their work-site.
- D. **Main Site** - A site designated by the Transportation Coordinator (TC) and TRP staff that is referred to as the primary site. A company may have more than one main site.
- E. **SOVMT** – Single Occupant Vehicle Miles Traveled.
- F. **Transportation Coordinator** - A person designated by an employer, property manager or transportation management association as the lead person in developing and implementing a travel reduction plan.
- G. **Travel Reduction Plan** – A written report outlining travel reduction measures.
- H. **Travel Reduction Program** - A program that implements a travel reduction plan by an employer and is designed to achieve a predetermined level of travel reduction through various incentives and disincentives.
- I. **Work Site** – A building and any grouping of buildings which are on physically contiguous parcels of land or on parcels separated solely by private or public roadways or rights-of-way and which are owned or operated by the same employer.

IV. Discussion

Not applicable

V. Statutory Authority

- A. A.R.S. §§ 49-581 – 49-593 [Title 49-The Environment, Chapter 3-Air Quality, Article 8-Travel Reduction Programs]

VI. Procedures

A. Requesting Credit For EV Charging Stations

1. An organization that requests credit on their TRP plan is required to track and log data and expenses for the EVCS's located on the employer's property. Credit will apply to the company's plan, even if the EVCS is not at the main site. Stations for which organizations are requesting credit must be located in the Maricopa County area for any one of an employer's sites that participate in the TRP.
2. Credit will be given in dollar amounts on an employer's plan, indicated in Section 7 of the TRP plan.
3. Credit will not be given to employers or employees for privately owned EVCS that are not located on an employer's premises.

4. Credit will not be given to employers or employees for charges that an employee may receive as a subsidy from their employer or be reimbursed when using an EVCS at their private residence, another commercial business or from a test facility.
5. Organizations that already have an EVCS on-site can have their costs 'grandfathered' into their current plan. As a one-time credit, past installation and set-up costs may be credited but at a reduced amount, i.e., if an EVCS was installed five years prior to the request for credit, the employer will be allowed one-fifth of the initial cost of the station and any associated costs. The EVCS must be in operating condition and currently in use to receive the 'grandfathered' credit.
6. Fill out the total amount of dollars spent for each EVCS and for any individual equipment that may have been bought at the initial purchase.

B. Authorized Credit

1. Some items may be a one-time/initial credit or may be taken each plan year. This must be indicated on the spreadsheet. See attached.
2. Items authorized for credit/cost are as follows, but are not limited to:
 - a. Charging station
 - b. Initial installation fee for charging station(s)
 - c. Activation charge
 - d. Monthly electric charges incurred for charging employee's vehicles
 - e. Service warranty, may also be known as network service plan or extended warranty
 - f. Service maintenance
 - g. Signage cost for parking spots for EVCS

C. Submitting For Credit

1. The TC must submit the following information in a spreadsheet when the annual plan is submitted to the TRP office:
 - a. Location of EVCS(s)
 - b. Date when station was put into service
 - c. Name/type of EVCS

d. Model and serial number of station

e. Warranty information – duration, cost per year

2. Fill out the total number of the dollars spent on each EVCS and associated equipment for the current plan year. This will be the monthly out-lay for each piece of equipment.

D. The TRP staff will process the plan request and the TC (employer) is responsible for documentation that will be checked at the annual audit conducted by TRP staff.

VII. Divisions Affected

A. Travel Reduction Program

VIII. References

Not applicable

IX. Revision History

Version	Revision Date	Description of Revision
1	07-17-2018	Initial version
2		

comments electronically, by mail, or through hand delivery or courier following the directions in the ADDRESSES section of this Federal Register.

IX. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, the EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a "significant regulatory action" subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-4);
- Does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Is not subject to requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act; and
- Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

This proposed rulemaking pertaining to New York's section 110(a)(2) infrastructure requirements for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS, 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS, and 2010 SO₂ NAAQS does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because the SIP is not approved to apply in Indian country located in the State, and EPA notes it will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: May 28, 2019.

Peter D. Lopez,
Regional Administrator, Region 2.
[FR Doc. 2019-12181 Filed 6-12-19; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 52 and 81

[EPA-R9-OAR-2018-0821 FRL-9995-11-Region 9]

Determination of Attainment by the Attainment Date for the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards; Phoenix-Mesa, Arizona

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to determine that the Phoenix-Mesa ozone nonattainment area ("Phoenix NAA"), which is classified as "Moderate" for the 2008 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS or "standards"), attained the NAAQS by its Moderate area attainment date of July 20, 2018. This determination is based on complete, quality-assured, and certified data for 2015-2017. This proposed action is necessary to fulfill the EPA's statutory obligation to determine whether ozone nonattainment areas attained the NAAQS by the attainment date.

DATES: Any comments must arrive by July 15, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-R9-OAR-2018-0821 at <https://www.regulations.gov>. For comments

submitted at *Regulations.gov*, follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.*, on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact the person identified in the FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT section. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Nancy Levin, EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105. By phone: (415) 972-3848 or by email at levin.nancy@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document, "we," "us," and "our" refer to the EPA.

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- II. What is the EPA's analysis of the relevant air quality data?
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 - B. Evaluation of the Ambient Air Quality Data
- III. Proposed Action
- IV. Environmental Justice Considerations
- V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. What is the background for this action?

A. Ozone NAAQS, Area Designations, and Classifications

The Clean Air Act (CAA or "Act") requires the EPA to establish national primary and secondary standards for certain widespread pollutants, such as ozone, which cause or contribute to air pollution that is reasonably anticipated to endanger public health or welfare.¹ In

¹ CAA sections 108 and 109. Primary standards represent ambient air quality standards the attainment and maintenance of which the EPA has determined, including a margin of safety, are

the 1970s, the EPA promulgated primary and secondary ozone standards based on a 1-hour average. In 1997, we replaced the 1-hour ozone standards with primary and secondary 8-hour ozone standards. In 2008, we revised the 8-hour ozone standards to the level of 0.075 parts per million (ppm), daily maximum 8-hour average.² Since the primary and secondary ozone standards are the same, we refer to them hereafter in this document using the singular "2008 ozone standard" (or simply "standard") or NAAQS. The 2008 ozone standard is met at an ambient air quality monitoring site when the design value is less than or equal to 0.075 ppm, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR part 50, appendix P.³ The design value is a statistic that describes the air quality status of a given location relative to the level of the NAAQS. For the purpose of comparison with the 2008 ozone standard, the design value for a site is the 3-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentrations.

The EPA designated NAAs for the 2008 ozone standard on May 21, 2012, effective July 20, 2012.⁴ In that action, the EPA classified (by operation of law) the Phoenix NAA as "Marginal" nonattainment. The original attainment date for the 2008 ozone standard for this Marginal ozone NAA was as expeditious as practicable but not later than July 20, 2015.⁵

Section 181(b)(2)(A) of the CAA requires that within 6 months following the applicable attainment date, the EPA must determine whether an ozone NAA attained the ozone standard based on the area's design value as of that date. In May 2016, the EPA determined that the Phoenix NAA failed to attain the 2008 ozone standard by the applicable attainment date of July 20, 2015, and reclassified the area to the next higher classification, *i.e.*, "Moderate." Our determination was based on complete, quality-assured, and certified data for

requisite to protect the public health. Secondary standards represent ambient air quality standards the attainment and maintenance of which the EPA has determined are requisite to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects associated with the presence of such air pollutant in the ambient air. CAA section 109(b).

² 73 FR 16436 (March 27, 2008); 40 CFR 50.15. In 2015, we tightened the ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS or "standards") even further and established 0.075 parts per million (ppm), 8-hour average, as the new ozone NAAQS. 80 FR 65292 (October 26, 2015). While the 1979 1-hour ozone NAAQS and 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS have been revoked, the 2008 ozone NAAQS remains in effect.

³ 40 CFR 50.15.

⁴ 77 FR 30988.

⁵ 40 CFR 51.1103(a).

2012–2014.⁶ States with Moderate ozone areas are required to submit revisions to the applicable state implementation plan (SIP) that comply with the requirements set forth in subpart 2 of part D of title I of the CAA and in the EPA's ozone implementation rule for the 2008 ozone NAAQS in 40 CFR part 51, subpart AA. The relevant SIP requirements include, among other requirements, attainment demonstrations and associated reasonably available control measures, reasonable further progress (RFP) plans, and contingency measures for failure to attain or make RFP. The applicable attainment date for areas classified as Moderate nonattainment for the 2008 ozone NAAQS is as expeditious as practicable but not later than July 20, 2018.⁷ Because the design value is based on the three most recent, complete calendar years of data, attainment must occur no later than December 31 of the year prior to the attainment date (*i.e.*, December 31, 2017, in the case of Moderate NAAs for the 2008 ozone NAAQS).

B. Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Data

A determination of whether an area's air quality meets the 2008 ozone NAAQS is generally based upon three consecutive calendar years of complete, quality-assured data measured at established State and Local Air Monitoring Stations (SLAMS) in the NAA and entered into the EPA Air Quality System (AQS) database. Data from ambient air monitoring sites operated by state or local agencies in compliance with EPA monitoring requirements must be submitted to AQS. Heads of monitoring agencies annually certify that these data are accurate to the best of their knowledge. Accordingly, the EPA relies primarily on data in AQS when determining the attainment status of an area.⁸ All ozone data are reviewed to determine the area's air quality status in accordance with 40 CFR part 50, appendix P.

When the design value is less than or equal to 0.075 ppm (based on the rounding convention in 40 CFR part 50, appendix P) at each monitoring site within the area, then the area is meeting the 2008 ozone NAAQS. To make the determination that an area attains the NAAQS, each monitor must have a

⁶ 81 FR 26697 (May 4, 2016). The 2012–2014 design value for the Phoenix NAA was 0.080 parts per million, which exceeded the 2008 ozone NAAQS of 0.075 ppm. We note that today's action is based on the 2015–2017 design value.

⁷ 40 CFR 51.1103.

⁸ 40 CFR 50.15; 40 CFR part 50, appendix P; 40 CFR part 53; 40 CFR part 58, appendices A, C, D and E.

valid design value⁹ meeting the standard.

II. What is the EPA's analysis of the relevant air quality data?

A. Monitoring Network and Data Considerations

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ or "State"), Maricopa County Air Quality Department (MCAQD), Pinal County Air Quality Control District (PCAQCD), and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC) operate a combined 24 ozone SLAMS in the Phoenix NAA (see Table 1 for AQS identification number, site name, design value, and completeness data for 2015–2017 (*i.e.*, the design value period)). MCAQD operates 18 of these ozone sites in the Phoenix NAA, however one of these sites (AQS# 040139706, Rio Verde) was approved by the EPA for closure in 2017.^{10 11} ADEQ operates one ozone site in the Phoenix NAA (JLG Supersite). PCAQCD operates one ozone site in the Phoenix NAA (AJ Maintenance Yard). SRPMIC operates four ozone sites in the Phoenix NAA (Senior Center, Red Mountain, Lehi, and High School).

State and local air monitoring agencies are required to submit annual monitoring network plans to the EPA.¹² Tribal monitoring agencies may also submit such plans. An annual monitoring network plan discusses the status of the air monitoring network, as required under 40 CFR 58.10. MCAQD, PCAQCD, ADEQ and SRPMIC submit annual monitoring network plans for ozone SLAMS in the Phoenix NAA. Since 2007, the EPA has regularly reviewed these annual monitoring network plans for compliance with the applicable requirements in 40 CFR part 58. With respect to ozone, the EPA has found that the area's annual monitoring network plans for 2015 through 2017 meet the applicable requirements under 40 CFR part 58.^{13 14 15 16} Furthermore,

⁹ Design values attaining the 2008 ozone NAAQS also must meet minimum data completeness requirements specified in 40 CFR part 50, appendix P to be considered valid.

¹⁰ Blue Point-Sheriff Station-Tonto NF-Salt River Rec. Area, Buckeye, Cave Creek, Central Phoenix, Dysart, Falcon Field, Fountain Hills, Glendale, Humboldt Mountain, Mesa, North Phoenix, Pinnacle Peak, Rio Verde, South Phoenix, South Scottsdale, Tempe, West Chandler, West Phoenix.

¹¹ Letter from Elizabeth J. Adams, Acting Director, Air Division, EPA Region IX, to Ben Davis, Director, Air Monitoring Manager, Maricopa County Air Quality Department (MCAQD), dated September 15, 2017, approving MCAQD's closure of the Rio Verde ozone SLAMS site.

¹² 40 CFR 58.10(a)(1).

¹³ Letter from Gwen Yoshimura, Acting Manager, Air Quality Analysis Office, EPA Region IX, to

Continued

the EPA concluded from its Technical Systems Audits (TSAs) of ADEQ, MCAQD, and PCAQCD, that the combined ambient air monitoring network currently meets or exceeds the requirements for the minimum number of SLAMS in the Phoenix NAA for the 2008 ozone standard.^{17 18 19} The EPA

Philip A. McNeely, Director, Maricopa County Air Quality Department (MCAQD), dated October 31, 2016, approving MCAQD's 2015 annual monitoring network plan; Letter from Gwen Yoshimura, Manager, Air Quality Analysis Office, EPA Region IX, to Philip A. McNeely, Director, Maricopa County Air Quality Department (MCAQD), dated October 30, 2017, approving MCAQD's 2016 annual monitoring network plan; Letter from Gwen Yoshimura, Manager, Air Quality Analysis Office, EPA Region IX, to Philip A. McNeely, Director, Maricopa County Air Quality Department (MCAQD), dated October 30, 2018, approving MCAQD's 2017 annual monitoring network plan.

¹⁴ Letter from Gwen Yoshimura, Acting Manager, Air Quality Analysis Office, EPA Region IX, to Michael Sundblom, Director, Pinal County Air Quality Control District (PCAQCD), dated October 31, 2016, approving PCAQCD's 2015 annual monitoring network plan; Letter from Gwen Yoshimura, Manager, Air Quality Analysis Office, EPA Region IX, to Michael Sundblom, Director, Pinal County Air Quality Control District (PCAQCD), dated October 30, 2016, approving PCAQCD's 2016 annual monitoring network plan; Letter from Gwen Yoshimura, Manager, Air Quality Analysis Office, EPA Region IX, to Michael Sundblom, Director, Pinal County Air Quality Control District (PCAQCD), dated October 30, 2018, approving PCAQCD's 2017 annual monitoring network plan.

¹⁵ Letter from Gwen Yoshimura, Acting Manager, Air Quality Analysis Office, EPA Region IX, to Timothy S. Franquist, Director, Air Quality Division, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), dated November 3, 2016, approving ADEQ's 2015 annual monitoring network plan; Letter from Gwen Yoshimura, Manager, Air Quality Analysis Office, EPA Region IX, to Timothy S. Franquist, Director, Air Quality Division, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), dated November 3, 2016, approving ADEQ's 2016 annual monitoring network plan; Letter from Gwen Yoshimura, Manager, Air Quality Analysis Office, EPA Region IX, to Timothy S. Franquist, Director, Air Quality Division, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), dated October 30, 2017, approving ADEQ's 2017 annual monitoring network plan.

¹⁶ Letter from Gwen Yoshimura, Acting Manager, Air Quality Analysis Office, EPA Region IX, to Christopher Horan, Division Manager, Environmental Protection & Natural Resources Division, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC), dated October 31, 2016, approving SRPMIC's 2015 annual monitoring network plan; Letter from Gwen Yoshimura, Manager, Air Quality Analysis Office, EPA Region IX, to Christopher Horan, Division Manager, Environmental Protection & Natural Resources Division, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC), dated October 30, 2017, approving SRPMIC's 2016 annual monitoring network plan; Letter from Gwen Yoshimura, Manager, Air Quality Analysis Office, EPA Region IX, to Christopher Horan, Division Manager, Environmental Protection & Natural Resources Division, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC), dated October 30, 2018, approving SRPMIC's 2017 annual monitoring network plan.

¹⁷ Letter from Elizabeth J. Adams, Director, Air Division, EPA Region IX, to Mr. Timothy Franquist, Director, Air Quality Division, ADEQ, dated April

also conducted a TSA of SRPMIC, but, as a tribal agency, minimum monitoring requirements do not apply to SRPMIC.²⁰

MCAQD, PCAQCD, ADEQ and SRPMIC oversee the quality assurance of data collected from their sites and annually certify that their respective data submitted to AQS are complete and quality-assured, and have done so for each year relevant to our determination of attainment, 2015–2017.^{21 22 23 24}

²⁵ 2019, transmitting findings from the EPA's 2018 TSA of the ADEQ's ambient air monitoring program.

¹⁸ Letter from Elizabeth J. Adams, Acting Director, Air Division, EPA Region IX, to Mr. Michael Sundblom, Director, PCAQCD, dated September 28, 2016, transmitting findings from the EPA's 2016 TSA of the PCAQCD's ambient air monitoring program.

¹⁹ Letter from Elizabeth J. Adams, Acting Director, Air Division, EPA Region IX, to Philip A. McNeely, Director, MCAQD, dated June 12, 2017, transmitting findings from the EPA's 2016 TSA of the MCAQD's ambient air monitoring program.

²⁰ Letter from Elizabeth J. Adams, Acting Director, Air Division, EPA Region IX, to Mr. Christopher Horan, Environmental Director, SRPMIC, dated August 29, 2017, transmitting findings from the EPA's 2016 TSA of the SRPMIC's ambient air monitoring program.

²¹ Letter from Timothy Franquist Jr, Deputy Director, Air Quality Division, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, to Deborah Jordan, EPA Region IX, dated April 27, 2015 [correct date was April 27, 2016], Certification of 2015 Ambient Air Data and Re-Certification of 2014 Ambient Air Data in AQS Database Reported by ADEQ; Letter from Timothy S. Franquist, Director, Air Quality Division, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, to Elizabeth Adams, Acting Air Division Director, Air Division, EPA Region IX, dated April 5, 2017, Certification of 2016 Ambient Air Data and Re-Certification of 2015 Ambient Air Data in AQS Database Reported by ADEQ; Letter from Timothy S. Franquist, Director, Air Quality Division, to Elizabeth Adams, Air Division Director, EPA Region IX, dated April 27, 2018, Certification of 2017 Ambient Air Data and Re-Certification of 2016 Ambient Air Data in AQS Database Reported by ADEQ.

²² Letter from Philip A. McNeely, Director, Maricopa County Air Quality Department, to Deborah Jordan, Air Division, EPA Region IX, dated April 25, 2016, 2015 Data Certification Letter; Letter from Philip A. McNeely, Director, Maricopa County Air Quality Department, to Elizabeth Adams, Acting Director, Air Division, EPA Region IX, dated April 7, 2017, 2016 Data Certification Letter; Letter from Philip A. McNeely, Director, Maricopa County Air Quality Department, to Elizabeth Adams, Acting Director, Air Division, EPA Region IX, dated April 10, 2018, 2017 Data Certification.

²³ Letter from Josh DeZeeuw, Air Quality Manager, Pinal County Air Quality Control District, to Deborah Jordan, dated April 29, 2016, AQS Data Certification—2015; Letter from Josh DeZeeuw, Air Quality Manager, Pinal County Air Quality Control District, to Elizabeth Adams, dated April 28, 2017, AQS Data Certification—2016; Letter from Josh DeZeeuw, Air Quality Manager, Pinal County Air Quality Control District, to Elizabeth Adams, dated April 30, 2018, AQS Data Certification—2017.

²⁴ Letter from Christopher Horan, Environmental Protection & Natural Resources Manager, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, to Deborah Jordan, Director, Air Division, EPA Region IX, dated April 27, 2016, 2015 AQS Data Certification of Ambient Air Monitoring Data; Letter from Christopher Horan, Environmental Protection & Natural Resources Manager, Salt River Pima

Lastly, consistent with the requirements contained in 40 CFR part 50, the EPA has reviewed the quality-assured and certified ozone ambient air monitoring data for completeness. The EPA reviewed the data as recorded in AQS for the applicable monitoring period, collected at the monitoring sites in the Phoenix NAA, and has determined that the data are complete, except for the Tempe monitoring station.²⁵ Monitoring at the Tempe station was temporarily suspended from April to October in 2015 as a result of significant modifications by the landowner to the site. MCAQD notified the EPA of this temporary closure in MCAQD's 2015 annual ambient air monitoring plan.²⁶ The Tempe monitoring site was not the design value monitor in the Phoenix NAA for the five previous valid design value years (2010–2014). In addition, Tempe did not have the highest fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentrations in the NAA in 2016 or 2017. For these reasons, the temporary closure and invalid 2017 design value at the Tempe monitoring site does not affect the EPA's ability to determine the design value for the area. For the remaining ozone monitoring sites in the Phoenix NAA, daily maximum 8-hour average concentrations are available for at least 90 percent of the days within the ozone monitoring season, on average for the 2015–2017 period, and daily maximum 8-hour average concentrations are available for at least 75 percent of the days within the ozone monitoring season for each individual year within that period. Therefore, the remaining sites meet the data completeness requirements of 40 CFR part 50, appendix P.²⁷

B. Evaluation of the Ambient Air Quality Data

As noted previously, the applicable attainment date for the Phoenix NAA is July 20, 2018. We have reviewed the

Maricopa Indian Community, to Elizabeth Adams, Acting Director, Air Division, EPA Region IX, dated March 31, 2016 [correct date was March 31, 2017], 2016 AQS Data Certification of Ambient Air Monitoring Data; Letter from Christopher Horan, Environmental Protection & Natural Resources Manager, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, to Elizabeth Adams, Acting Director, Air Division, EPA Region IX, dated April 13, 2018, 2017 AQS Ambient Air Monitoring Data Certification.

²⁵ See EPA, Air Quality System, Design Value Report, May 20, 2019.

²⁶ 2015 Air Monitoring Network Plan, Philip A. McNeely, Director, MCAQD, submitted June 30, 2016.

²⁷ The Rio Verde Ozone SLAMS was approved for closure in 2017, however, there were sufficient data for the monitor to still have a valid 2015–2017 design value.

data collected at the monitoring sites within that area during the three-year period preceding the attainment date (2015–2017) to determine whether the area attained the 2008 ozone standard

by the attainment date. Table 1 shows the fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentrations for 2015 through 2017, 2015–2017 design values, and data completeness for ozone

monitors within the Phoenix NAA. The design value for a given area is based on the monitoring site in the area with the highest design value.

TABLE 1—PHOENIX NAA: 2015–2017 MONITORING SITE-LEVEL DESIGN VALUES FOR THE 2008 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS

AQS site ID	Site name	4th Highest daily maximum 8-hour average value (ppm)			2015–2017 Design value	Percent complete			2015–2017 Average percent complete
		2015	2016	2017		2015	2016	2017	
		040130019	West Phoenix	.074		.071	.077	.074	
040131003	Mesa	.072	.075	.078	.075	100	100	100	100
040131004	North Phoenix	.074	.075	.077	.075	100	99	100	100
040131010	Falcon Field	.072	.073	.078	.074	100	98	99	99
040132001	Glendale	.067	.066	.068	.067	98	99	98	98
040132005	Pinnacle Peak	.074	.074	.077	.075	99	100	98	99
040133002	Central Phoenix	.071	.070	.071	.070	100	100	99	100
040133003	South Scottsdale	.068	.070	.070	.069	98	99	99	99
040134003	South Phoenix	.070	.067	.072	.069	100	100	99	100
040134004	West Chandler	.070	.069	.074	.071	100	100	100	100
040134005	Tempe	N/A	.068	.065	N/A	12	100	99	76
040134008	Cave Creek	.069	.071	.071	.070	100	100	99	99
040134010	Dysart	.067	.063	.076	.068	100	100	89	95
040134011	Buckeye	.060	.059	.070	.063	98	99	91	95
040139508	Humboldt Mtn	.073	.072	.074	.073	97	100	100	99
040139702	Blue Point	.071	.071	.074	.072	99	100	99	100
040139704	Fountain Hills	.069	.068	.073	.070	100	100	97	99
040139706	Rio Verde	.068	.070	.068	.068	100	100	83	92
040139997	JLG Supersite	.075	.075	.076	.075	98	94	98	97
040137020	Senior Center	.073	.070	.075	.072	100	100	99	100
040137021	Red Mountain	.074	.071	.079	.074	100	99	99	99
040137022	Lehi	.076	.072	.077	.075	100	99	97	99
040137024	High School	.072	.070	.075	.072	96	98	98	98
040213001	AJ Maintenance	.073	.072	.079	.074	97	97	96	97

In the EPA's review of monitoring data for the 2008 ozone standard for the Phoenix NAA, the EPA is excluding certain exceedances of the standard from the attainment determination presented herein because they were the result of exceptional events. ADEQ provided documentation supporting requests for concurrence on wildfire ozone exceptional events covering a total of 14 exceedances recorded on June 20, 2015, and July 7, 2017, at monitors within the Phoenix NAA. The EPA reviewed the documentation that ADEQ provided to demonstrate that these exceedances meet the criteria for exceptional events under the EPA's Exceptional Events Rule.²⁸ The EPA concurred with ADEQ's requests for determinations that, based on the weight of evidence, the exceedances were caused by wildfire ozone

exceptional events.²⁹ Accordingly, the EPA has determined that the monitored exceedances associated with these exceptional events should be excluded from use in determinations of exceedances and violations, including the evaluation of whether the Phoenix NAA has attained by the attainment date in accordance with CAA section 181(b)(2)(A).

Our proposed determination that the area has attained the 2008 ozone NAAQS is based in part on our concurrence with ADEQ that the exceedances monitored in the Phoenix NAA on June 20, 2015, and July 7, 2017, were caused by wildfire ozone exceptional events, and our related exclusion of these exceedances from the attainment determination.

III. Proposed Action

The EPA is proposing to determine that the Phoenix NAA has attained the 2008 ozone standard by its Moderate area attainment date of July 20, 2018,

based on complete, quality-assured, and certified ambient air quality monitoring data for the 2015–2017 monitoring period. Based on our proposed finding of attainment by the applicable attainment date, we are also proposing to determine that the CAA requirement for the SIP to provide for contingency measures to be implemented in the event the area fails to attain ("attainment contingency measures") will no longer apply to the Phoenix NAA. Under CAA section 172(c)(9), attainment contingency measures must be implemented only if the area fails to attain by the attainment date. Therefore, if we finalize the determination that the Phoenix NAA has attained the 2008 ozone standard, attainment contingency measures for this NAAQS would never be required to be implemented, regardless of whether the area continues to attain the NAAQS. The State submitted contingency measures as part of the Phoenix area 2008 Moderate ozone plan adopted in December 2016. We will defer taking any action on these measures in light of this proposed finding of attainment by the applicable attainment date and resulting

²⁸ 40 CFR 50.1(f), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r); 50.14; 51.930. See also 40 CFR part 50, appendix P, section 1.a, (determinations of whether to exclude, retain, or make adjustments to the data affected by exceptional events is determined by the requirements under 40 CFR 50.1, 50.14 and 51.930).

²⁹ See letters from Elizabeth J. Adams, Director, Air Division, EPA Region IX, to Timothy S. Franquist, Director, Air Quality Division, ADEQ, dated February 5, 2019, and May 7, 2019.

determination that the attainment contingency measure requirement no longer applies to the area. The State may elect to withdraw the attainment contingency measures to lift the obligation on the EPA under section 110(k) to act on these measures.

We are not proposing to suspend the attainment-related requirements for the Phoenix NAA under 40 CFR 51.1118 at this time because ozone monitoring data for 2018 are not consistent with continued attainment of the standard in the Phoenix NAA.

We also note that, if finalized, this proposed determination that the Phoenix ozone NAA has attained the 2008 ozone NAAQS would not constitute a redesignation of the area to attainment for the 2008 ozone standard. Under CAA section 107(d)(3)(E), redesignations to attainment require states to meet a number of additional statutory criteria, including the EPA's approval of a SIP revision demonstrating maintenance of the standard for 10 years after redesignation. The designation status of the Phoenix area will remain Moderate nonattainment for the 2008 ozone NAAQS until such time as the EPA determines that the area meets the CAA requirements for redesignation to attainment.

IV. Environmental Justice Considerations

The EPA believes that this proposed action will not have disproportionately high or adverse human health or environmental effects on minority, low-income, or indigenous populations.

The purpose of this rule is to determine whether the Phoenix NAA attained the 2008 ozone standard by its Moderate area attainment date, which is required under the CAA for purposes of implementing the 2008 ozone standard. As such, this action does not directly affect the level of protection provided for human health or the environment.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563: Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

This action is not a significant regulatory action and was therefore not submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review.

B. Executive Order 13771: Reducing Regulations and Controlling Regulatory Costs

This action is not expected to be an Executive Order 13771 regulatory action

because this action is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This rule does not impose any new information collection burden under the PRA not already approved by the OMB.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA. This action will not impose any requirements on small entities.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain any unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. This action imposes no enforceable duty on any state, local or tribal governments, or the private sector.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications. It will not have substantial direct effects on the states, tribes, or the relationship between the national government and the states and tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

G. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action has tribal implications. However, it will neither impose substantial direct compliance costs on federally recognized tribal governments, nor preempt tribal law. Four tribes have areas of Indian country within or directly adjacent to the Phoenix NAA: Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Gila River Indian Community, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, and the Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona. The EPA intends to communicate with potentially affected tribes located within or directly adjacent to the boundaries of the Phoenix NAA as the agency moves forward in developing a final rule.

H. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health and Safety Risks

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that the EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of "covered regulatory action" in section 2–202 of the Executive Order. This action is not

subject to Executive Order 13045 because it does not concern an environmental health risk or safety risk.

I. Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

J. National Technology Transfer Advancement Act (NTTAA)

This rulemaking does not involve technical standards.

K. Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations

The EPA believes the human health or environmental risk addressed by this action will not have potential disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority, low-income, or indigenous populations. The results of this evaluation are contained in the section of the preamble titled "Environmental Justice Considerations."

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Oxides of nitrogen, Ozone, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: May 31, 2019.

Deborah Jordan,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

[FR Doc. 2019–12517 Filed 6–12–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 54

[WC Docket No. 06–122; FCC 19–46]

Universal Service Contribution Methodology

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) seeks comment on establishing a cap on the Universal Service Fund (USF or Fund) and ways it could enable the Commission to evaluate the financial aspects of the four USF programs in a more holistic way, and thereby better achieve the overarching universal service principles



Submittal Package Instructions

The MAG Model Plan may be used to assist your Customer or Electrical Contractor in obtaining proper permits for a legal and safe installation of a Level 2 Electrical Charger in a single family home.

PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING:

1. MAG Model Plan – Utilize the Model plan to evaluate your existing electrical service and to perform the load calculation required by the building department of the jurisdiction where the single family home is located.

2. EV Charger Installation Documents – Provide the installation documents from the charger you intend to install.

3. Provide the correct square footage of the existing home per the Maricopa County Assessors website: [Maricopa County Assessor's Office](#)

4. Provide a plot plan showing the property with a simple floor plan. Use this to show:
 - a. Location of Service Entrance Section (SES)
 - b. Route of conduit from SES to location of EV Charger.
 - c. Note conduit length from SES to location of EV Charger.
 - d. Note conductor size selection.
 - e. Note height of charger between 15" min. and 48" max. above the finish floor.

5. Provide contractor license info and home owner information.

EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENT TABLE						
CHARGER SIZE, IN AMPERES	MAXIMUM DEMAND LOAD	MAXIMUM BREAKER SIZE	MINIMUM WIRE SIZE	MINIMUM NEUTRAL WHERE REQUIRED	MINIMUM EQUIPMENT GROUND	REQUIRED RECEPTACLE
UP TO 16A	20 AMPERES	20	#12 AWG CU	#12 AWG CU	#12 AWG CU	20 AMPERE
17A TO 20A	25 AMPERES	25	#10 AWG CU	#10 AWG CU	#10 AWG CU	25 AMPERE
21A TO 24A	30 AMPERES	30	#10 AWG CU	#10 AWG CU	#10 AWG CU	30 AMPERE
25A TO 32A	40 AMPERES	40	#8 AWG CU	#8 AWG CU	#10 AWG CU	40 AMPERE
33A TO 40 A	50 AMPERES	50	#6 AWG CU	#6 AWG CU	#10 AWG CU	50 AMPERE

- TABLE NOTES**
- ALL CONDUCTOR SIZES ARE BASED UPON COPPER NM OR NMB CABLE. SE CABLE IS PERMITTED.
 - CONDUCTOR AMPACITY IS BASED UPON 60 DEGREE CELSIUS WIRE AND TERMINATIONS.
 - CONDUCTOR SIZES ARE BASED UPON A MAXIMUM OF 3 CURRENT CARRYING CONDUCTORS IN A CABLE OR RACEWAY.
 - CONDUCTOR SIZE BASED UPON A MAXIMUM AMBIENT TEMPERATURE OF 140 DEGREES FARENHEIGHT.
WHERE CONDUCTORS ARE INSTALLED IN AN ATTIC, THE CIRCUIT CONDUCTORS SHALL BE INCREASED A MINIMUM OF ONE WIRE GAUGE SIZE. THIS DOES NOT APPLY TO THE EQUIPMENT GROUND WIRE PER 2017 NEC SECTION 250.122.
 - CHARGERS ARE TO BE DIRECTLY CONNECTED (HARD WIRED) ONLY. THE USE OF CORDS IS NOT PERMITTED.
 - MANUFACTURER'S LISTING REQUIREMENTS SUPERCEED THIS TABLE WHERE THEY ARE MORE RESTRICTIVE.

MINIMUM CONDUCTOR LENGTH TABLE		
CONDUCTOR SIZE	MINIMUM CONDUCTOR LENGTH	AVAILABLE FAULT CURRENT
#12 AWG CU	12	4779
#10 AWG CU	19	4798
#8 AWG CU	29	4945
#6 AWG CU	45	4962

AVAILABLE FAULT CURRENT IS BASED UPON A UTILITY CONTRIBUTION OF 21,188 AMPERES AND REFLECTS THE MINIMUM LENGTH OF COPPER CONDUCTOR SHOWN IN NON-MAGNETIC CABLE OR RACEWAY.

SCOPE OF WORK

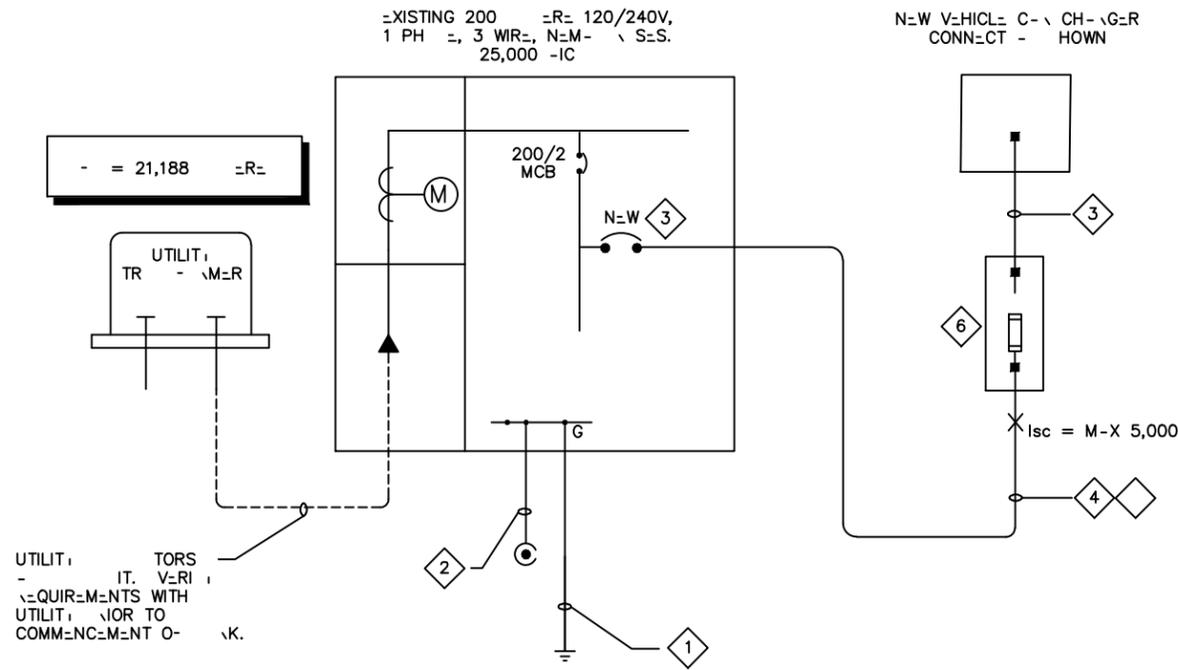
THIS PROJECT IS LIMITED TO THE INSTALLATION OF CENTRAL CHARGING EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS AND INSTALLATION.

NOTE

THE VEHICLE CHARGING EQUIPMENT SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH THE OPENING IN THE WALL.



PROPERTY ADDRESS



ONE-LINE DIAGRAM
NTS

KEYED NOTES

- #4 CONCRETE ENCASED CENTRAL RODS (UCR) IS NOT ALLOWED, PROVIDE 2" x 8" TIE RODS - MINIMUM 6" TIE.
- EXISTING W-TIE BOND - /OR G- PROVIDE MINIMUM #4 W-TIE BOND IN TIE POINT.
- N=W CIRCUIT BREAKER, SIZE BASED UPON THE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENT THIS SHALL BE. NOT: THE N=W CIRCUIT BREAKER SHALL BE M - TURD B; THE S = M - TURD - THE P =L WHICH IT IS TO BE INST =D IN. NO =XC=PTIONS.
- CONDUCTOR SIZE - HOWN IN THE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENT THIS SHALL BE.
- S= MINIMUM CONDUCTOR LENGTH IS ON THIS SHEET. WHERE THE CONDUCTOR LENGTH IS LESS THAN HOWN, THE IBL= DISCONNECT SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH CL= \K-1 OR CL= T =S. NO =XC=PTIONS.
- 250 VOLT, SINGLE PH = - IBL= DISCONNECT IS ONLY =QUIR=D WHERE THE MINIMUM CONDUCTOR LENGTH SHOWN ON THE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENT THIS IS NOT PROVIDED. = SIZE IS TO BE THE S = - THE CIRCUIT BREAKER SIZE SHOWN IN THE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENT THIS OR THE M - TURD'R'S R=COMM=ND=D SIZE, WHICH=V=R IS MORE RESTRICTIVE. THE = L=T THROUGH WILL LIMIT THE =IL = - T CURR=NT TO L=SS TH =R=S.



DO NOT USE - FOR REGULATORY APPROVAL ONLY

ONE LINES

E-1

**RESIDENTIAL LOAD CALCULATION
USING THE OPTIONAL METHOD PER NEC 220.82**

LIGHTING CALCULATION (LOAD 1):

LIVEABLE SQUARE FOOTAGE OF THE HOME:

NOTE (x)	LIGHTING LOAD	VA (EA)	TOTAL VA
	HOME SQUARE FOOTAGE MULTIPLIED BY 3 VA PER SQUARE FOOT:		
	FIXED LIGHTING LOADS		
(1)	BATHROOMS		
(1)	KITCHEN		
(1)	EXTERIOR		
(1)	RECESSED LTG		
(1)	GARAGE		
(1)(3)	CEILING FANS (60 WATTS EACH)		
(1)(3)	CEILING FANS WITH LIGHT KIT (240 WATTS EACH)		
(1)(3)	OTHER		

TOTAL LIGHTING LOAD:

NOTE (x)	APPLIANCE OR CIRCUIT	NUMBER OF UNITS (7)	VA (EA)	TOTAL VA
(2)(7)	SMALL APPLIANCE CIRCUITS		1,500	
(3)(7)	DISHWASHER		1,500	
(3)(7)	DISPOSAL		760	
(3)(7)	MICROWAVE		1,500	
(4)(7)	OVEN/RANGE		8,000	
(7)	LAUNDRY CIRCUIT		1,500	
(4)(7)	CLOTHS DRYER		5,000	
(7)	WATER HEATER		4,500	
(4)(7)	COOKTOP			
(3)(5)	WARMING DRAWER			
(3)(5)	SPA TUB			
(6)	DEDICATED REFRIDERATOR CIRCUIT			
(6)	DEDICATED FREEZER CIRCUIT			
(6)	POOL MOTOR			
(6)	POOL HEATER			
(6)	POOL LIGHT			

TOTAL OF ALL LOADS FROM ABOVE:

FINAL LIGHTING LOAD CALCULATION

FIRST 10,000 VA OF THE ABOVE LIGHTING LOAD at 100%: **10,000**
 REMAINDER OF THE ABOVE LIGHTING LOAD AT 40%:
TOTAL LIGHTING LOAD (LOAD 1):

HEATING/AIR CONDITIONING (LOAD 2)

NOTE (x)	APPLIANCE OR CIRCUIT	NUMBER OF UNITS (7)	VA (EA)	TOTAL VA
(8)	ROOF TOP UNIT 1 (PACKAGED UNIT)			
(8)	ROOF TOP UNIT 2 (PACKAGED UNIT)			
(8)	CONDENSING UNIT 1			
(8)	CONDENSING UNIT 2			
(8)	AIR HANDLER 1			
(8)	AIR HANDLER 2			
(8)	EVAPORATIVE COOLER			
(8)	OTHER			

TOTAL OF HEATING/AIR CONDITIONING LOAD (LOAD 2):

OTHER LOADS (LOAD 3)

OTHER LOADS NOT SHOWN ABOVE AT 100%	NUMBER OF UNITS (7)	VA (EA)	TOTAL VA
(3)(5) OTHER LIST:			

TOTAL OF OTHER LOADS (LOAD 3):

FINAL LOAD CALCULATION

TOTAL VA
TOTAL LIGHTING LOAD (LOAD 1 FROM ABOVE):
TOTAL HEATING/AIR CONDITIONING LOAD (LOAD 2 FROM ABOVE):
TOTAL OTHER LOAD (LOAD 3 FROM ABOVE):

TOTAL PROJECT LOAD IN VOLT AMPERES (VA)

CONVERT VOLT AMPERES TO AMPERES
VOLT AMPERES DIVIDED BY 240 VOLTS = AMPERES @ 240 VOLTS

TOTAL AMPERES - THIS SERVICE:

FOOTNOTES (x)

- (1): USE THE FIXTURE MAXIMUM RATING IN WATTS, NOT THE LAMP SIZE.
- (2): EACH HOME WILL HAVE A MINIMUM OF TWO SMALL APPLIANCE CIRCUITS BUT MAY HAVE MORE THAN TWO.
- (3): USE ACTUAL APPLIANCE VA (WATTS OR VOLTAMPS) WHERE POSSIBLE
- (4): IF A GAS APPLIANCE, PLEASE MARK AS "GAS" IN CALCULATION TO ASSIST IN THE PERMIT PROCESS
- (5): MAY NOT APPLY, PLEASE MARK AS "N/A" TO ASSIST IN THE PLAN REVIEW PROCESS
- (6): THESE APPLIANCES MAY BE SUPPLIED BY THE SMALL APPLIANCE BRANCH CIRCUIT. WHERE THIS OCCURS, PLEASE SHOW THE LOAD AS "N/A" TO ASSIST IN THE PLAN REVIEW PROCESS
- (7): WHERE MORE THAN ONE APPLIANCE OR PIECE OF EQUIPMENT IS PRESENT, MULTIPLY BY THE APPROPRIATE NUMBER OF UNITS.
- (8): USE THE MINIMUM CIRCUIT AMPACITY (MCA) OF UNIT FOR THE CALCULATIONS UNLESS A TOTAL AMPERE LOAD IS LISTED.

PROPERTY ADDRESS

CALCULATIONS

E-3

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