

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
PROPOSED REVISION TO STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**



**SUBMITTAL NUMBER 2013-03
REVISION TO FLORIDA'S OZONE MAINTENANCE PLAN &
REQUEST FOR UNIFORM STATEWIDE SUMMERTIME REID
VAPOR PRESSURE STANDARD**

August 15, 2013

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UNIFORM STATEWIDE SUMMERTIME REID VAPOR PRESSURE STANDARD**

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Letter of Submittal



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BOB MARTINEZ CENTER
2600 BLAIRSTONE ROAD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-2400

RICK SCOTT
GOVERNOR

HERSCHEL T. VINYARD JR.
SECRETARY

Via Mail and Electronic-Mail

August 15, 2013

Mr. A. Stanley Meiburg
Acting Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Region 4
61 Forsyth Street SW
Mail Code: 9T25
Atlanta, GA 30303-8909

Dear Mr. Meiburg:

Re: Air Program: Proposed Revision to State Implementation Plan: Revision to Florida's Ozone Maintenance Plan & Request for Uniform Statewide Summertime Reid Vapor Pressure Standard (Proposed SIP Revision 2013-03)

In accordance with 40 CFR 51.103, I am pleased to submit for your review and approval the subject proposed revision to Florida's State Implementation Plan (SIP) under the Clean Air Act. The proposed SIP revision amends Florida's ozone maintenance plan (enclosed) for the 1997 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) that was submitted pursuant to Section 110(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act and approved under Florida's SIP on May 27, 2010 (75 FR 29671). The plan applies to the six Florida counties once designated as nonattainment areas for the 1979 1-hour ozone NAAQS (i.e., Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, and Pinellas counties). The proposed amendments revise the plan to account for the use of 9.0 pounds per square inch (psi) Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) summertime gasoline in these counties beginning in year 2014.

In conjunction with the proposed SIP revision, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is requesting EPA to revise 40 CFR 80.27 to establish a uniform, statewide summertime RVP standard of 9.0 psi beginning in the 2014 ozone season. The section of the submittal entitled "DEP Proposal to EPA for a Uniform Statewide Reid Vapor Pressure Standard" demonstrates that, while the current 7.8 psi RVP standard in the six former ozone nonattainment counties is costly to gasoline consumers and increases the potential for gasoline shortages during hurricane season, the standard is not necessary to maintain the 1997 ozone NAAQS. Moreover, an RVP standard of 9.0 psi in these counties would not interfere with Florida's ability to attain or maintain any of the current NAAQS.

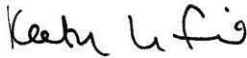
The complete SIP submittal package (hard copy and electronic copy) has been sent directly to the Air Planning Branch. The electronic copy is a searchable format and is an exact duplicate of the hard copy. The CD containing the electronic copy of the SIP submittal also contains all of the modeling files. The notice of opportunity to submit comments, request a public hearing, or participate in a public hearing, if requested, regarding the proposed SIP revision was published on July 1, 2013, in the Florida Administrative Register. There were no requests for a hearing, so the hearing, scheduled for August 7, 2013, was cancelled. I hereby certify that the public participation requirements of all applicable state and federal regulations, including those of 40 CFR 51.102, have been satisfied with respect to this proposed SIP revision.

www.dep.state.fl.us

Mr. A. Stanley Meiburg
August 15, 2013
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Thank you for your continued support of our efforts to fully implement the Clean Air Act in Florida. If you have any questions about this proposed SIP revision, please contact Paula Cobb at (850) 717-9007 or by email at Paula.Cobb@dep.state.fl.us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Katy L. Fenton".

Katy L. Fenton, Deputy Director
Division of Air Resource Management

KLF/mb

cc (with SIP package): R. Scott Davis, Chief, Air Planning Branch, EPA Region 4

Executive Summary

Proposed Revision to State Implementation Plan

Submittal Number 2013-03

Revision to Florida's Ozone Maintenance Plan & Request for Uniform Statewide Summertime Reid Vapor Pressure Standard

DEP Proposal for a Uniform Statewide Reid Vapor Pressure Standard

I. Proposal

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) requests the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to approve a revision to Florida's ozone maintenance plan that accounts for the summertime use of 9.0 psi Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) gasoline beginning in 2014. In conjunction with this request, DEP asks that EPA amend its RVP regulations to uniformly apply the 9.0 psi RVP standard statewide.

II. Introduction

Under the federal Clean Air Act (CAA), states are responsible for attaining, maintaining, and enforcing the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) established by EPA. The compendium of air pollution control measures developed and enforced by a state for this purpose is referred to as the "state implementation plan" or "SIP." As air pollution control measures evolve over time, a state may propose revisions to its SIP and submit such revisions to EPA for approval.

Part of Florida's SIP is its 1997 8-hour ozone section 110(a)(1) maintenance plan (the "maintenance plan"), which applies to the six counties that once did not attain the 1979 1-hour NAAQS for ozone: Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, and Pinellas (the "maintenance counties"). This maintenance plan demonstrates compliance with the 1997 ozone NAAQS because it shows projected volatile organic compound (VOC) and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions remain below the emissions occurring in the chosen attainment year, 2002. The maintenance counties are subject to the maintenance plan through 2014, but each achieved compliance with the former "1-hour" ozone standard long ago and have since attained and maintained the more stringent 1997 and 2008 "8-hour" ozone standards.

The maintenance plan's current emission projections take into account EPA's existing gasoline RVP regulations at 40 CFR 80.27. These regulations came about in the late 1980's as a strategy to reduce ozone levels via the reduction of mobile source anthropogenic VOC emissions in all areas of the country. The regulations impose a summertime RVP standard of 9.0 pounds per square inch (psi) in 61 of Florida's 67 counties and a summertime RVP standard of 7.8 psi in the maintenance counties.

While the Clean Air Act authorizes EPA to establish RVP standards more stringent than 9.0 psi for former nonattainment areas, the Act also requires EPA to evaluate the need for and economic impact of a more stringent standard. See 42 U.S.C. §§ 211(h)(1) & (2). Under this authority, EPA promulgated a more stringent standard of 7.8 psi for certain areas, including the six maintenance counties in Florida. In its implementation of this standard, EPA contemplated that states with former nonattainment areas that have been redesignated attainment could initiate a change in the RVP standard from 7.8 psi to 9.0 psi through their maintenance plans, by accounting for the different RVP standard and demonstrating maintenance. 56 *Fed. Reg.* 64704, 64706, 64708 (1991).

As detailed in Section III below, there is no need for the 7.8 psi RVP standard in Florida's maintenance counties because the standard has an insignificant effect on air quality and ozone levels in Florida, and no effect on the state's ability to maintain the 1997 ozone NAAQS. Additionally, as explained in Section IV below, an unnecessarily stringent RVP standard in Florida's maintenance counties constrains Florida's economy in that it is more costly to gasoline consumers and increases the potential for gasoline shortages during hurricane season. For these reasons, DEP requests EPA to concurrently approve Florida's proposed maintenance plan revision that accounts for a uniform summertime RVP standard of 9.0 psi and revise the federal RVP regulations accordingly.

III. No need for 7.8 psi RVP gasoline in Florida's six maintenance counties

Florida does not need the 7.8 psi RVP standard to maintain the 1997 ozone NAAQS. To demonstrate this, DEP utilized the latest EPA-approved models, Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator (MOVES) and NONROAD2008, and evaluated the effects that the use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline would have on emissions of ozone precursor pollutants (VOC & NO_x) in the six maintenance counties. (**Subsection III.A.**) The modeled emissions were then used to revise the attainment inventory and projected emissions in the maintenance plan to show that the use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline would not affect Florida's ability to maintain the 1997 ozone standard. (**Subsection III.B.**) The modeled emissions were also used, along with current ambient air quality monitoring data, to show that the use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline would not interfere with the attainment and maintenance of existing NAAQS, including the 2008 ozone standard. (**Subsection III.C.**) Florida's ability to maintain both the 1997 and 2008 ozone standards is further supported by scientific evidence indicating that the control of anthropogenic VOC emissions does very little, if anything, to reduce ozone levels in the southeastern United States, due to the abundance of biogenic VOC emissions in the region. (**Subsection III.D.**)

A. Mobile Source Emissions Modeling

To evaluate the effects the statewide use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline would have on emissions of VOC & NO_x in each of the six maintenance counties, DEP ran MOVES and NONROAD2008 for the years 2002, 2009, 2011, 2014, & 2018 (consistent with the maintenance plan). Use of 7.8 psi RVP gasoline was assumed for the model years 2002, 2009, and 2011, while use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline was assumed for model years 2014 and 2018. To account for blended gasoline containing up to 10% ethanol, the 1.0-psi increase

allowed under the CAA ethanol waiver was assumed (i.e., 8.8 psi for the 7.8 psi scenario and 10.0 psi for the 9.0 psi scenario).

1. Methods and Assumptions

a) MOVES

MOVES was utilized to evaluate on-road mobile source emissions. Below is a list of general assumptions that are common among all MOVES runs:

- Run at the “County” scale (required for SIP development) in “Inventory” mode
- Run for a typical summer weekday in July (generally required by EPA for ozone planning purposes)
- Run for all possible gasoline and diesel motor vehicles
- Run for all road types
- Run for all processes for each pollutant considered
- Run with output in units of U.S. tons per 24-hour day (weekday in July)

In accordance with EPA guidance,¹ the latest available planning data and assumptions for each maintenance county were used as inputs to MOVES. These inputs include vehicle type population, vehicle age distribution, average speed distribution, meteorology, road type distribution, vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) vehicle type, inspection/maintenance (I/M) programs, and fuel parameters. Below is a brief summary of how the county-specific data for each input were derived and how they were projected into the future (if applicable):

- **Vehicle Type Population & Vehicle Age Distribution** – Beginning with Florida-specific county-level vehicle population and age distribution data for 2007, DEP used the EPA MOVES vehicle population mapping scheme and MOVES converter to adapt these data into a form suitable for MOVES. The vehicle age distribution data were used for all model years. Future year vehicle populations were derived using MOVES default growth factors. The 2002 attainment year vehicle population data were derived by applying the percent change of registered vehicles between 2002 and 2007. This was obtained from the latest Federal Highway Administration highway statistics.
- **Average Speed Distribution** – DEP used MOVES default speed data.
- **Meteorology** – DEP used Florida-specific MOVES default meteorology for a “typical” summer day.

¹ Transportation and Climate Division Office of Transportation and Air Quality, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA-420-B-12-010, *Policy Guidance on the Use of MOVES2010 and Subsequent Minor Revisions for State Implementation Plan Development, Transportation Conformity, and Other Purposes* (April 2012).

- **Road Type Distribution** – DEP derived road type distribution data for 2007 from the Florida Department of Transportation’s (FDOT) “Florida Highway Mileage Reports – Public Roads.” Each county has its own unique road type distribution and those distributions were used for all model years.
- **Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) by HPMS Vehicle Type** – DEP obtained Florida VMT data from FDOT’s “Florida Highway Mileage Report – Public Roads” and used EPA’s 2008 National Mobile Inventory Model County Database baseyear VMT data to distribute the VMT among the different vehicle types. Future year VMT projections for each county were provided by FDOT.
- **I/M Programs** – No vehicle I/M programs exist in Florida so they were not considered for this project.
- **Fuel Parameters** – As stated above, DEP modeled both 7.8 psi and 9.0 psi RVP gasoline. Both conventional and blended (with up to 10% ethanol) gasoline were considered. For blended gasoline, the 1.0-psi increase allowed under the ethanol waiver was taken into account. Therefore, blended gasoline was assumed to have an RVP of 8.8 psi for the 7.8 psi RVP scenario and 10.0 psi for the 9.0 psi RVP scenario. The ethanol blend market percentage for each model year was confirmed by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, as presented in **Table 1**:

Table 1		
MODEL YEAR	CONVENTIONAL GAS	BLENDED GAS
2002	100%	0%
2009	5%	95%
2011	1%	99%
2014 and beyond	0%	100%

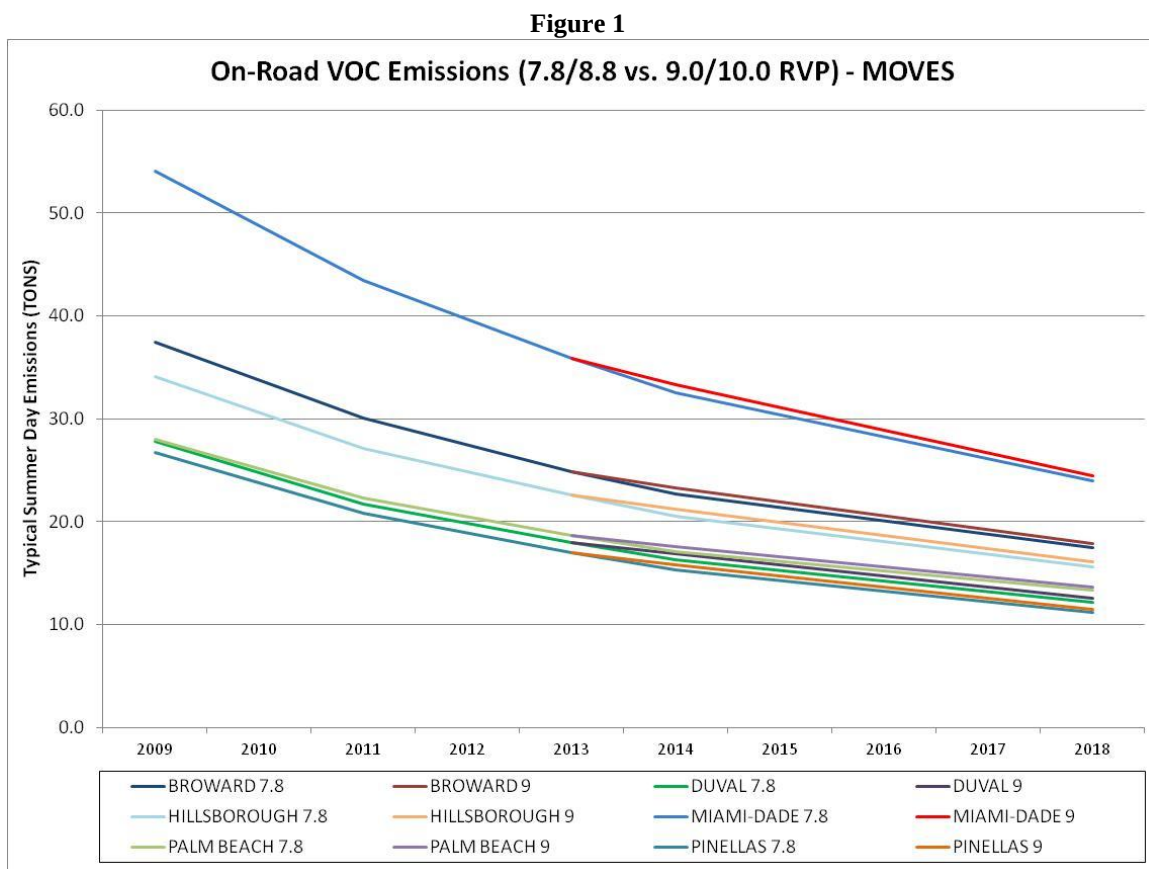
b) NONROAD2008

EPA’s NONROAD2008 model was utilized to evaluate non-road mobile source emissions. The MOVES fuel parameter data detailed above were also applied to the NONROAD model. The ethanol volume percentage was assumed to be 10%. As the ethanol blend market percentage changed, the oxygen weight percentage was also updated automatically by the model. Typical Florida summer temperatures were used and all non-road sources were modeled. Otherwise, Florida-specific default data were used.

2. Results

Below are the results of the mobile source modeling.

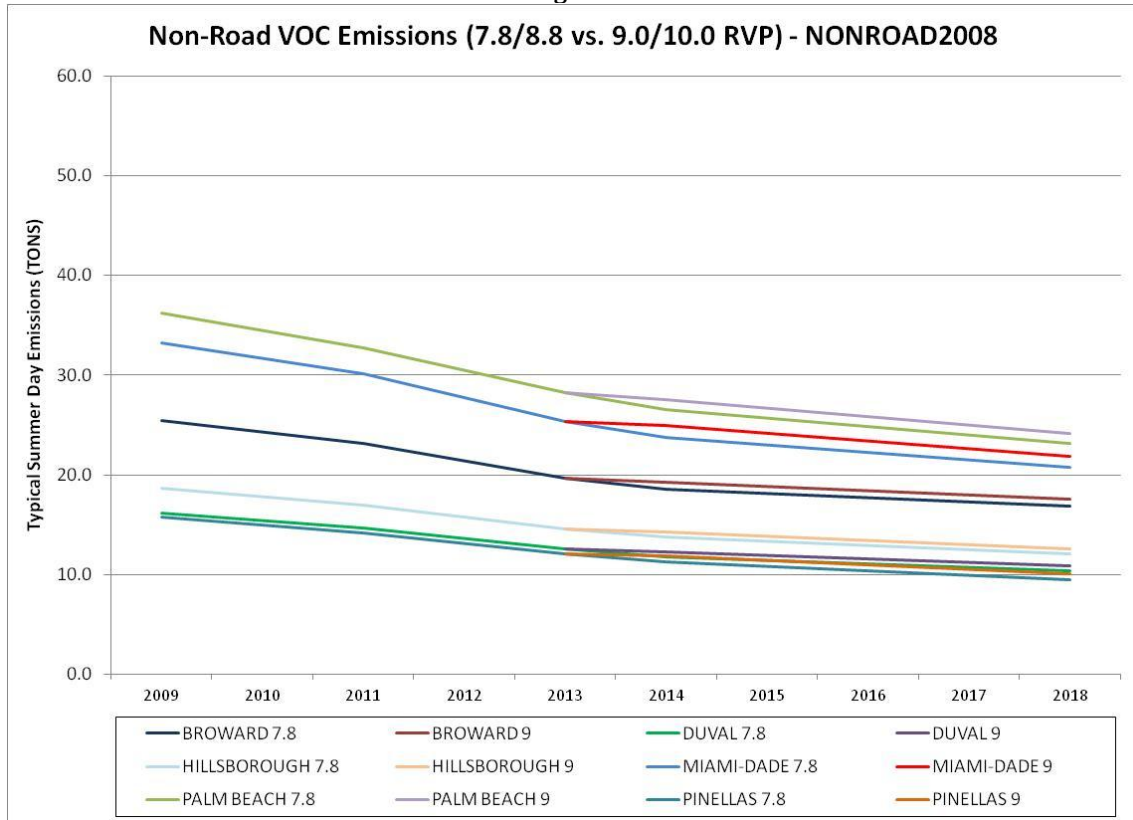
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)** – As illustrated in **Figures 1** and **2**, MOVES and NONROAD2008 both show a steady decline in mobile source VOC emissions regardless of whether 7.8 or 9.0 psi RVP gasoline is used in the maintenance counties. This decline is primarily due to the introduction of cleaner, more efficient vehicles and non-road equipment into the fleet each year.



The MOVES output table below shows the small difference in average percent VOC on-road emissions decreases in the six counties for years 2014 and 2018 associated with the 7.8 psi versus 9.0 psi RVP standard. As shown in **Table 2**, this difference decreases over time.

Table 2 MOVES VOC Emissions Output		
YEAR	ACTUAL PERCENT VOC DECREASE FROM 2009 for 7.8 psi RVP	ACTUAL PERCENT VOC DECREASE FROM 2009 for 9.0 psi RVP
2014	40.1%	38.5%
2018	54.9%	53.8%

Figure 2

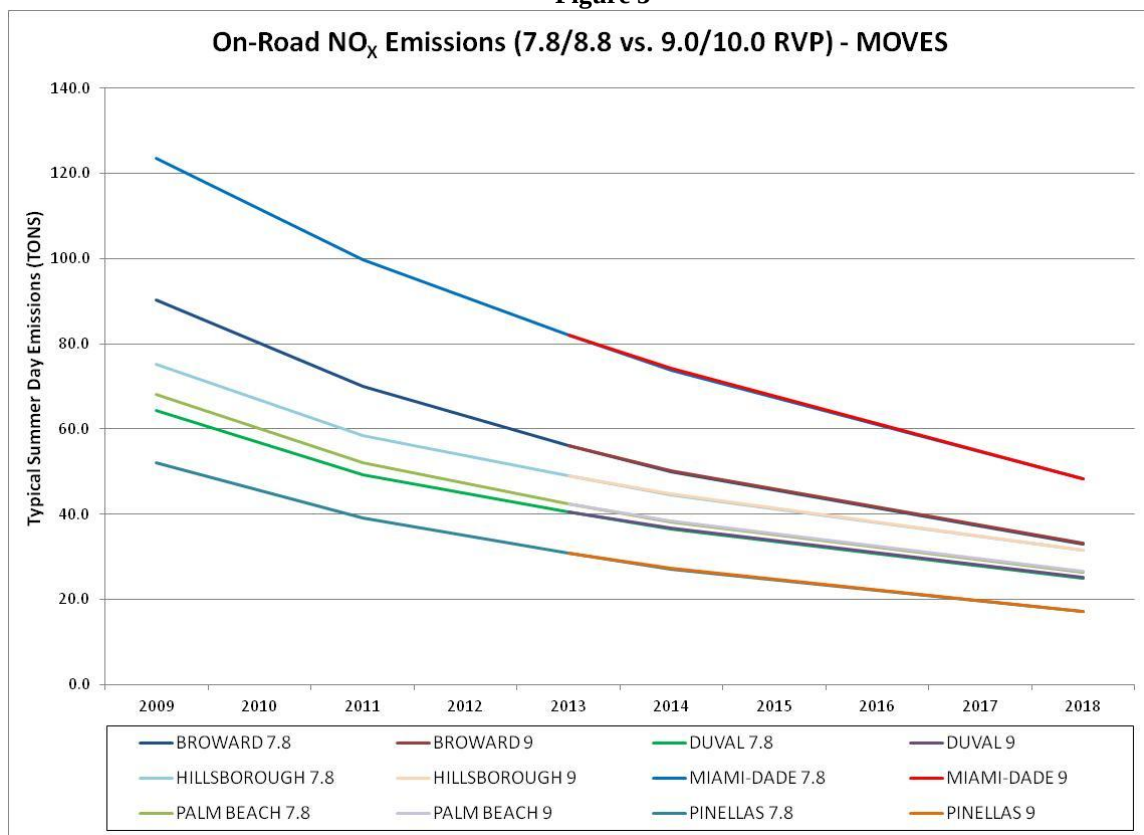


The NONROAD2008 output table below (**Table 3**) shows the small difference in average percent non-road VOC emissions decreases in the six counties for years 2014 and 2018 associated with the 7.8 psi versus 9.0 psi RVP standard.

Table 3 NONROAD2008 VOC Emissions Output		
YEAR	ACTUAL PERCENT VOC DECREASE FROM 2009 for 7.8 psi RVP	ACTUAL PERCENT VOC DECREASE FROM 2009 for 9.0 psi RVP
2014	27.4%	24.2%
2018	36.3%	33.2%

- **Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)** – As illustrated in **Figure 3** below, MOVES shows a steady decline in on-road mobile source NO_x emissions regardless of whether 7.8 or 9.0 psi RVP gasoline is used in the maintenance counties. Again, this is primarily due to the introduction of cleaner, more efficient vehicles into the fleet each year.

Figure 3



The MOVES output table below (**Table 4**) shows the very small difference in average percent NO_x emissions decreases (less than one percent) in the six counties for years 2014 and 2018 associated with the 7.8 versus 9.0 psi RVP standard.

Table 4		
MOVES NO_x Emissions Output		
YEAR	ACTUAL PERCENT NO_x DECREASE FROM 2009 for 7.8 psi RVP	ACTUAL PERCENT NO_x DECREASE FROM 2009 for 9.0 psi RVP
2014	43.0%	42.6%
2018	61.7%	61.6%

B. Proposed Revisions to the 1997 8-Hour Ozone Section 110(a)(1) Maintenance Plan

The VOC and NO_x emissions modeling results presented above inform and support DEP's conclusion that regardless of whether 7.8 or 9.0 psi RVP gasoline is used in the six maintenance counties, Florida will maintain the 1997 ozone NAAQS in 2014 and thereafter. The revised maintenance plan, attached, clearly shows that the total VOC and NO_x emissions in 2014 will be less than the total VOC and NO_x emissions in the 2002 attainment year, notwithstanding the uniform application of a 9.0 psi RVP standard. Therefore, continued maintenance of the 1997 ozone standard remains demonstrated.

In light of this demonstration, DEP submits the following maintenance plan revisions to EPA for approval:

- Updated Attainment Inventory: DEP replaced the 2002 attainment year emissions developed by VISTAS for on-road and non-road mobile sources with the 2002 emissions calculated by MOVES and NONROAD2008, state-of-the-art models that use best available data to develop emissions inventories. The revised emission inventory for the attainment year still assumes gasoline with an RVP of 7.8 psi. DEP updated the 2002 attainment year emissions in this manner to ensure data accuracy and comparability with the future year emissions projections.
- Revised 2009 and 2018 Emissions Projections: DEP revised the on-road and non-road mobile source emissions projections in the maintenance plan to factor in the use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline for years 2014 and beyond, with proper adjustments made to take into account the 1.0-psi increase allowed under the CAA ethanol waiver. Gasoline with an RVP of 7.8 psi is assumed for all years prior to 2014. The 2009 projected emissions for mobile sources were updated with actual emissions. A change in RVP from 7.8 to 9.0 psi has a negligible effect on point and area sources. Therefore, the projected emissions for point and area sources remain as they were in the original July 2009 submittal. The revised emissions projections show that Florida will maintain the 1997 ozone NAAQS, even with the use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline in the six maintenance counties.
- Updated Ozone Air Quality Monitoring Data: DEP updated Appendix A of the maintenance plan, which contains ozone ambient air quality monitoring data through 2006 for all ozone monitors in the six maintenance counties, to include monitoring data through 2012. These data show continued compliance with the 1997 and 2008 ozone NAAQS.

C. Noninterference Demonstration

CAA Section 110(l) prohibits EPA from approving any proposed SIP revision that would interfere with the attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS in effect at the time of the revision. The following “noninterference demonstration” is provided to show that the use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline in the maintenance counties will not interfere with Florida’s ability to attain or maintain any of the current NAAQS.

1. 2011 Carbon Monoxide (CO) NAAQS

In 2011, EPA retained the primary 8-hour CO NAAQS of 9 parts per million (ppm) and 1-hour CO NAAQS of 35 ppm. No areas in Florida are in nonattainment of the CO NAAQS. The highest CO design values in the six maintenance counties for 2012 are an 8-hour value of 2.6 ppm and a 1-hour value of 3.7 ppm, both well below the NAAQS. Mobile source CO emissions are predicted to decline in the future no matter which RVP standard applies. Therefore, a uniform RVP standard of 9.0 psi will not interfere with Florida’s ability to maintain the CO NAAQS.

2. 2008 Lead (Pb) NAAQS

In 2008, EPA strengthened the Pb NAAQS to $0.15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, rolling 3-month average. Lead was phased out of gasoline over two decades ago and is not a pollutant emitted by gasoline-fueled mobile sources. Therefore, a uniform RVP standard of 9.0 psi will not affect lead emissions and will therefore not interfere with Florida’s ability to attain or maintain the Pb NAAQS.

3. 2010 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) NAAQS

In 2010, EPA established a new 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS of 75 parts per billion (ppb) and revoked the 24-hour and annual standards. SO₂ emissions from mobile sources are related to the sulfur content of the fuel and are not affected by changes in RVP. Therefore, a uniform RVP standard of 9.0 psi will not interfere with Florida’s ability to attain or maintain the SO₂ NAAQS.

4. 2010 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) NAAQS

In 2010, EPA established a new 1-hour NO₂ NAAQS of 100 ppb and retained the existing annual NO₂ NAAQS of 53 ppb. No areas in Florida are in nonattainment of the NO₂ NAAQS. The highest NO₂ design values in the six maintenance counties are a 2010-2012 1-hour value of 47 ppb and a 2012 annual value of 8.5 ppb, both well below the NAAQS. Mobile source NO_x emissions are projected to decline in the future no matter which RVP standard applies. Therefore, a uniform RVP standard of 9.0 psi will not interfere with Florida’s ability to maintain the NO₂ NAAQS.

5. 2006 and 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS

In 2006, EPA retained the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS of 15 µg/m³ and strengthened the 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS to 35 µg/m³. In 2012, EPA strengthened the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS to 12 µg/m³. No areas in Florida are in nonattainment of the PM_{2.5} NAAQS. The highest PM_{2.5} design values in the six maintenance counties for 2010-2012 are an annual value of 8.1 µg/m³ and a 24-hour value of 21 µg/m³, both well below the NAAQS. SO₂, NO_x, and VOC are precursors to PM_{2.5}. As stated above, SO₂ emissions from mobile sources are related to the sulfur content of the fuel and are not affected by changes in RVP. Mobile source NO_x and VOC emissions are projected to decline in the future no matter which RVP standard applies. Therefore, a uniform RVP standard of 9.0 psi will not interfere with Florida's ability to maintain the PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

6. 2008 Ozone (O₃) NAAQS

In 2008, EPA strengthened the 8-hour ozone NAAQS to 75 ppb. No areas in Florida are in nonattainment of the 2008 ozone NAAQS. As outlined above, a uniform RVP standard of 9.0 psi would have a minimal impact on mobile source emissions of VOC and virtually no impact on mobile source emissions of NO_x. Emissions of these ozone precursor pollutants will continue to decrease in the future regardless of the RVP standard applied. The 2010-2012 ozone design values for all ozone monitors in the State of Florida are in attainment of the 2008 ozone NAAQS. **Tables 5 and 6** show the VOC and NO_x emission estimates for all anthropogenic sources for the year 2009 and projected emissions for year 2018 in comparison with the emissions that would occur if the 7.8 psi RVP standard were to remain in place.

Table 5			
VOC Emissions from all Anthropogenic Sources – Tons per Summer Day			
VOC	2009	2018	
	7.8 RVP	7.8 RVP	9.0 RVP
Miami-Dade	231.6	218.3	219.9
Broward	170.1	164.1	165.2
Palm Beach	142.9	128.3	129.6
Hillsborough	135.0	124.3	125.3
Pinellas	110.9	103.9	104.8
Duval	112.1	103.1	103.9

Table 6			
NO_x Emissions from all Anthropogenic Sources – Tons per Summer Day			
NO_x	2009	2018	
	7.8 RVP	7.8 RVP	9.0 RVP
Miami-Dade	185.8	102.3	102.5
Broward	134.8	67.6	67.7
Palm Beach	106.6	56.4	56.5
Hillsborough	116.8	66.3	66.4
Pinellas	81.4	44.5	44.6
Duval	106.6	62.2	62.3

VOC and NO_x emissions for the year 2018 are projected to be less than the attainment year, assuming 2009 is the “attainment year,” demonstrating that the 2008 ozone NAAQS will be maintained through the 2009-2018 ten-year period. Therefore, a uniform RVP standard of 9.0 psi will not interfere with Florida’s ability to maintain the 2008 ozone NAAQS.

D. Ozone Sensitivity in the Southeast

The information detailed above provides the necessary support for DEP’s conclusion that a uniform 9.0 psi RVP standard will not interfere with Florida’s ability to maintain the 1997 and 2008 ozone NAAQS. This conclusion is further supported by a recent study published in the *Journal of Environmental Management*.² This study concludes that the sensitivity of ozone to anthropogenic VOC emissions in the southeastern United States is 2-3 orders of magnitude smaller than the sensitivity of ozone to NO_x emissions, primarily due to the abundance of biogenic VOC emissions in the region. As a result, controlling anthropogenic VOC emissions in the Southeast is much less effective than controlling NO_x emissions for purposes of reducing ozone levels. In fact, the study evaluates the change in ozone concentrations resulting from decreases in anthropogenic VOC emissions and indicates that the change in ozone concentrations resulting from a 30% decrease in anthropogenic VOC emissions is virtually zero in most cases. To put it into perspective, the change in RVP from 7.8 psi to 9.0 psi would only result in approximately a 1% change in anthropogenic VOC emissions for a typical summer day in Florida’s six maintenance counties. The virtual non-impact to ozone concentrations due to a change in anthropogenic VOC emissions in the Southeast not only supports DEP’s conclusion that the use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline in the six maintenance counties will not interfere with Florida’s ability to maintain the 1997 and 2008 ozone standards, but it also shows that it will not affect attainment designations under a future ozone standard. It likewise shows that it would not affect Florida’s ability to attain and maintain any future standard.

IV. 7.8 psi RVP standard constrains Florida’s economy

Regulating RVP at 7.8 psi has an insignificant effect on Florida’s air quality, however, the increase in refining cost required to reach the lower RVP and the decrease in supply during the peak of hurricane season constrain Florida’s economy.

A. Increased Costs

According to the Florida Department of Revenue’s Fuel Tax Distributions reports, approximately 1.026 billion gallons of 7.8 psi RVP gasoline were distributed to Florida’s six maintenance counties during the 2012 summertime ozone season. Data obtained from the Florida Petroleum Council, the Florida Petroleum Marketers Association, and others, indicate that the average wholesale cost difference between 7.8 and 9.0 psi RVP gasoline in 2012 was approximately 7.0 cents per gallon. That equates to over \$71 million that would have been

² Odman, M. Talat et al., *Quantifying the sources of ozone, fine particulate matter, and regional haze in the Southeastern United States*, 90 *Journal of Environmental Management* 3155-3168 (2009).

saved in 2012. These data also show that over the last five years the price differential between 7.8 and 9.0 psi RVP gasoline averaged about 5.0 cents per gallon but has ranged between 2.5 and 7.5 cents per gallon. Based on data from 2008-2012, the average yearly cost savings would have been approximately \$52 million during that time period. \$52 million per year for five years equals over \$259 million that would have been saved during 2008-2012 had a 9.0 RVP standard been in place. EPA has indicated previously that such savings should be realized by consumers. 56 *Fed. Reg.* 64704, 64709 (1991).

Figure 4 depicts the estimated savings that would have occurred in 2012 in each of the six maintenance counties and in the aggregate had a 9.0 RVP standard been in place.

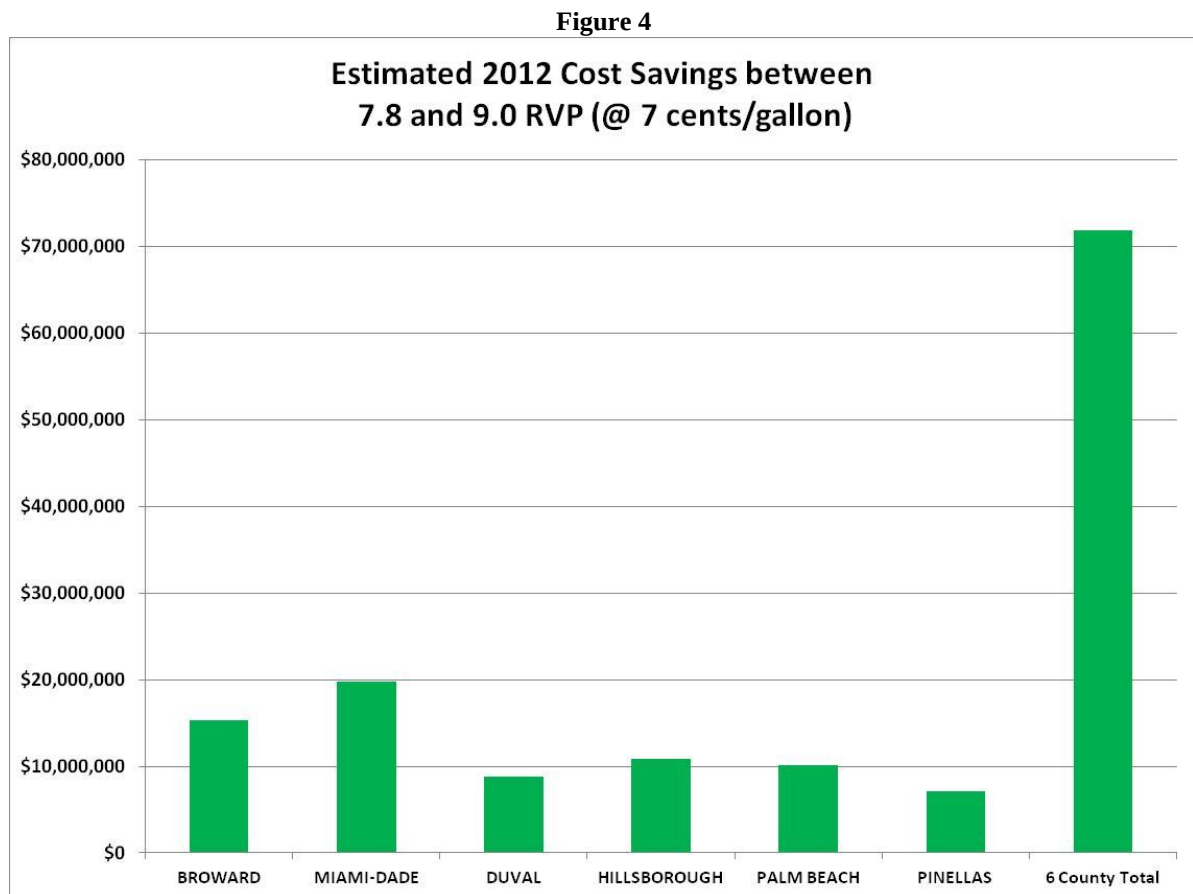


Table 7 breaks down the estimated average savings during the 2008-2012 time period in each county and in the aggregate had a 9.0 RVP standard been in place.

Table 7 Estimated Cost Savings for 2008-2012			
COUNTY	Average Gallons of Gas Distributed Per Ozone Season (2008-2012)	Average Yearly Savings for 2008-2012	Estimated Total Savings for 2008-2012
BROWARD	222,857,036	\$11,142,852	\$55,714,259
MIAMI-DADE	275,686,261	\$13,784,313	\$68,921,565
DUVAL	129,832,802	\$6,491,640	\$32,458,200
HILLSBOROUGH	162,332,199	\$8,116,610	\$40,583,050
PALM BEACH	144,567,021	\$7,228,351	\$36,141,755
PINELLAS	102,111,256	\$5,105,563	\$25,527,814
6 County Total	1,037,386,575	\$51,869,329	\$259,346,644

B. Increased Shortages

Regulating RVP at 7.8 psi also creates logistical problems at the end of the summertime ozone season because it coincides with the peak of hurricane season. During this time, the 7.8 RVP supply is lower at both gas stations and terminals in anticipation of the impending switch to higher RVP gasoline. If a tropical storm or hurricane hits during this critical time, a shortage of 7.8 psi RVP gasoline is likely because ports often close down and shipping lanes are often disrupted, choking the supply of gasoline to the state. Notably, over 85% of Florida's gasoline supply is delivered via barge. Eliminating the 7.8 psi RVP requirement in the six maintenance counties would prevent this scenario, as 9.0 psi RVP gasoline would be more readily available.

V. Conclusion

DEP has demonstrated that Florida's six maintenance counties do not need a 7.8 psi RVP standard to maintain the 1997 ozone NAAQS or any other current ambient air quality standard. Moreover, the 7.8 psi RVP standard constrains Florida's economy as it is more costly to gasoline consumers and increases the potential for gasoline shortages during hurricane season.

Accordingly, DEP respectfully requests EPA to:

1. Approve the attached proposed changes to the 1997 8-hour ozone section 110(a)(1) maintenance plan that accounts for a summertime 9.0 psi RVP standard, beginning in the 2014 ozone season; and
2. Revise 40 CFR 80.27 to establish a uniform, statewide summertime 9.0 psi RVP standard in Florida, beginning in the 2014 ozone season.

SIP Development Process

Section 403.061(35), Florida Statutes, authorizes DEP to “exercise the duties, powers, and responsibilities required of the state under the federal Clean Air Act.” These duties and responsibilities include the development and periodic updating of Florida’s SIP. Pursuant to this authority, DEP has developed this proposed SIP revision.

In accordance with 40 CFR 51.102, a pre-hearing submittal of the proposed SIP revision was transmitted to EPA on July 1, 2013, and posted on the DEP website. At the same time, DEP published a notice of the proposed SIP revision in the Florida Administrative Register (FAR) announcing a 30-day opportunity for the public to provide comments, request a public hearing, or participate in a public hearing to be held on August 7, 2013, if requested. DEP also transmitted a copy of the public notice to neighboring states and Florida’s local air pollution control programs.

A comment letter dated July 31, 2013, was received from EPA. EPA’s comment letter and DEP’s response can be found in the “EPA Comments on Pre-Hearing Submittal” section of this submittal. Also, a comment from Hillsborough County Environmental Protection Commission (EPC) was received via e-mail on July 8, 2013. Hillsborough County EPC’s comment and DEP’s response can be found in the “Public Comments on SIP Notice” section of this submittal. No other comments were received and no hearing was requested or held.

Response to 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix V, Criteria

Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix V, the following shall be included in SIP submissions for review by EPA.

2.1. Administrative Materials

(a) A formal letter of submittal from the Governor or his designee, requesting EPA approval of the plan or revision thereof (hereafter “the plan”).

A copy of the “Letter of Submittal,” signed by the Deputy Director of the Division of Air Resource Management, Florida DEP, on behalf of the Governor of the State of Florida, is located at the front of this document.

(b) Evidence that the State has adopted the plan in the State code or body of regulations; or issued the permit, order, consent agreement (hereafter “document”) in final form. That evidence shall include the date of adoption or final issuance as well as the effective date of the plan, if different from the adoption/issuance date.

This proposed revision to Florida’s SIP consists of:

- A revision to Florida’s Section 110(a)(1) Ozone Air Quality Maintenance Plan – 2004-2014 to account for the use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline in the six ozone maintenance counties (Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Hillsborough, Pinellas, and Duval) beginning in 2014.

(c) Evidence that the State has the necessary legal authority under State law to adopt and implement the plan.

DEP has the necessary legal authority to adopt and implement this proposed revision to Florida’s SIP. References to the pertinent Florida Statutes and Florida Administrative Code rules may be found in the “Legal Authority” section of this submittal.

(d) A copy of the actual regulation, or document submitted for approval and incorporation by reference into the plan, including indication of the changes made (*such as, redline/strikethrough*) to the existing approved plan, where applicable. The submittal shall be a copy of the official State regulation/document signed, stamped and dated by the appropriate State official indicating that it is fully enforceable by the State. The effective date of the regulation/document shall, whenever possible, be indicated in the document itself. *If the State submits an electronic copy, it must be an exact duplicate of the hard copy with changes indicated, signed documents need to be in portable document format, rules need to be in text format and files need to be submitted in manageable amounts (e.g., a file for each section or chapter, depending on size, and separate files for each distinct document) unless otherwise agreed to by the State and Regional Office.*

Materials intended for incorporation into Florida’s SIP may be found in “Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP” section of this submittal.

(e) Evidence that the State followed all of the procedural requirements of the State's laws and constitution in conducting and completing the adoption/issuance of the plan.

State law (section 120.525, F.S.) requires DEP to provide notice of public meetings, hearings, and workshops in the Florida Administrative Register (FAR) not less than seven days before the event. Through publication in the FAR of the notice of opportunity to participate in a public hearing, if requested, at least 30 days before the event, DEP has complied with all state procedural requirements relevant to the development of this proposed SIP revision. A copy of the notice of proposed SIP revision may be found in the "Public Participation" section of this submittal.

(f) Evidence that public notice was given of the proposed change consistent with procedures approved by EPA, including the date of publication of such notice.

DEP has complied with all public notice requirements of 40 CFR 51.102. Copies of the relevant notices and notification emails may be found in the "Public Participation" and "Prehearing Submittal to EPA" sections of this submittal.

(g) Certification that public hearing(s) were held in accordance with the information provided in the public notice and the State's laws and constitution, if applicable and consistent with the public hearing requirements in 40 CFR 51.102.

Certification of compliance with all state and federal public notice and hearing requirements is provided in the "Letter of Submittal."

(h) Compilation of public comments and the State's response thereto.

Written comments received during the public notice period on this proposed SIP revision, and DEP's response thereto, may be found in the "Public Participation" and "Prehearing Submittal to EPA" sections of this submittal.

2.2. Technical Support

(a) Identification of all regulated pollutants affected by the plan.

This proposed SIP revision consists of a revision to the 8-hour ozone air quality maintenance plan for Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Hillsborough, Pinellas, and Duval Counties under section 110(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act. More specifically, the ozone maintenance plan has been revised to account for the use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline in the six maintenance counties beginning in 2014. This proposed revision affects VOC emissions during the summertime ozone season in these six maintenance counties.

(b) Identification of the locations of affected sources including the EPA attainment/nonattainment designation of the locations and the status of the attainment plan for the affected areas(s).

This proposed SIP revision would apply to the six maintenance counties (Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Hillsborough, Pinellas, and Duval Counties). These counties are in attainment of both the 1997 and 2008 ozone NAAQS.

(c) Quantification of the changes in plan allowable emissions from the affected sources; estimates of changes in current actual emissions from affected sources or, where appropriate, quantification of changes in actual emissions from affected sources through calculations of the differences between certain baseline levels and allowable emissions anticipated as a result of the revision.

See subsection III.A of the “DEP Proposal for a Uniform Statewide Reid Vapor Pressure Standard” section of this submittal.

(d) The State's demonstration that the national ambient air quality standards, prevention of significant deterioration increments, reasonable further progress demonstration, and visibility, as applicable, are protected if the plan is approved and implemented. For all requests to redesignate an area to attainment for a national primary ambient air quality standard, under section 107 of the Act, a revision must be submitted to provide for the maintenance of the national primary ambient air quality standards for at least 10 years as required by section 175A of the Act.

See subsection III.C of the “DEP Proposal for a Uniform Statewide Reid Vapor Pressure Standard” section of this submittal.

(e) Modeling information required to support the proposed revision, including input data, output data, models used, justification of model selections, ambient monitoring data used, meteorological data used, justification for use of offsite data (where used), modes of models used, assumptions, and other information relevant to the determination of adequacy of the modeling analysis.

See subsection III.A of the “DEP Proposal for a Uniform Statewide Reid Vapor Pressure Standard” section of this submittal. A CD containing all emissions modeling files was included with this submittal.

(f) Evidence, where necessary, that emission limitations are based on continuous emission reduction technology.

Not applicable.

(g) Evidence that the plan contains emission limitations, work practice standards and recordkeeping/reporting requirements, where necessary, to ensure emission levels.

Not applicable.

(h) Compliance/enforcement strategies, including how compliance will be determined in practice.

Not applicable.

(i) Special economic and technological justifications required by any applicable EPA policies, or an explanation of why such justifications are not necessary.

Not applicable.

2.3. Exceptions

Not applicable.

Legal Authority

Chapter 403 of the Florida Statutes (F.S.), entitled “Environmental Control,” provides the legal framework for most of the activities of the air resource management program within the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Except as provided at sections 403.8055 and 403.201, F.S., for fast-track rulemaking and the granting of variances under Chapter 403, F.S., respectively, Chapter 120, F.S., Florida’s “Administrative Procedure Act,” sets forth the procedures DEP must follow for rulemaking, variances, and public meetings. The most recent version of the Florida Statutes can be found online at <http://www.leg.state.fl.us/Statutes>.

The principal sections of Chapter 403, F.S., that grant DEP authority to operate its air program are listed below. Authority to develop and update Florida’s State Implementation Plan (SIP) and 111(d) Designated Facilities Plan is expressly provided by subsection 403.061(35), F.S., which provides that “the department shall have the power and the duty to control and prohibit pollution of air and water in accordance with the law and rules adopted and promulgated by it and, for this purpose, to ... exercise the duties, powers, and responsibilities required of the state under the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. ss. 7401 et seq.”

- 403.031 Definitions, including the definition of “regulated air pollutant” (403.031(19)).
- 403.061 Authority to promulgate plans to provide for air quality control and pollution abatement (403.061(1)); adopt rules for the control of air pollution in the state (403.061(7)); take enforcement action against violators of air pollution laws, rules and permits (403.061(8)); establish and administer an air pollution control program (403.061(9)); set ambient air quality standards (403.061(11)); monitor air quality (403.061(12)); require reports from air pollutant emission sources (403.061(13)); require permits for construction, operation, and modification of air pollutant emission sources (403.061(14)); and exercise the duties, powers, and responsibilities required of the state under the federal Clean Air Act (403.061(35)).
- 403.087 Authority to issue, deny, modify and revoke permits.
- 403.0872 Authority to establish an air operating permit program as required by Title V of the Clean Air Amendments of 1990.
- 403.0877 Authority to require engineering certification of permit applications.
- 403.121 Authority to seek judicial and administrative remedies for violations.
- 403.131 Authority to seek injunctive relief for violations.
- 403.141 Authority to find civil liability for violations.
- 403.161 Authority to assess civil and criminal penalties for violations.
- 403.182 Authority for local pollution control programs.
- 403.201 Authority to grant variances.
- 403.716 Authority to require training of medical waste incinerator operators.
- 403.8052 Authority to establish a Small Business Assistance Program for small-business sources of air pollutant emissions.

- 403.8055 Authority to adopt U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards by reference through a fast-track process.
- 403.814 Authority to allow use of general permits (permits-by-rule) for minor sources.

Other statutory authorities (outside of Chapter 403, F.S.) for Florida's air resource management program are as follows:

- 120.569 Authority of agency head to issue an emergency order in response to an immediate threat to public health, safety, or welfare.
- 316.2935 Authority to prohibit the sale and operation of motor vehicles whose emission control systems have been tampered with and to prohibit the operation of motor vehicles that emit excessive smoke.
- 320.03 Authority to establish an Air Pollution Control Trust Fund and use \$1 fee on every motor vehicle license registration sold in the state for air pollution control purposes, including support of approved local air pollution control programs.
- 376.60 Authority to establish a fee for asbestos removal projects.

Rules adopted by DEP under its statutory authority are codified in the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The most recent versions of the F.A.C. rules can be found online at <https://www.flrules.org>. Rule chapters containing SIP or 111(d) State Plan provisions are as follows:

- 62-204 Air Pollution Control – General Provisions
- 62-210 Stationary Sources – General Requirements
- 62-212 Stationary Sources – Preconstruction Review
- 62-243 Tampering with Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Equipment
- 62-252 Gasoline Vapor Control
- 62-256 Open Burning
- 62-296 Stationary Sources – Emission Standards
- 62-297 Stationary Sources – Emissions Monitoring

Other air-related DEP rule chapters—not part of the SIP or 111(d) State Plan—include:

- 62-213 Operation Permits for Major Sources of Air Pollution (Title V)
- 62-214 Requirements for Sources Subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program
- 62-257 Asbestos Program

Materials Proposed to be Incorporated into the SIP

Revised Ozone Air Quality Maintenance Plan – 2004-2014

Florida's Section 110(a)(1) Ozone Maintenance Plan has been revised to account for the use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline in the six maintenance counties (Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Hillsborough, Pinellas, and Duval) beginning in 2014.

Ozone Air Quality Maintenance Plan 2004 - 2014

For

**Miami-Dade County
Broward County
Palm Beach County
Hillsborough County
Pinellas County
Duval County**

In Support of Clean Air Act Section 110(a)(1) for 1997 8-Hour Ozone
National Ambient Air Quality Standard

**Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resource Management**

**July 2009
Revised August 2013**

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Department of Environmental Protection 2 Division of Air Resource Management

Executive Summary

This plan is developed in response to section 110(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations at 40 CFR 51.905(a)(4)(ii). These regulations require that a 10-year air quality maintenance plan be developed in support of the 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) promulgated by EPA in 1997. This requirement applies to areas that have a section 175A maintenance plan under the former 1-hour ozone air quality standard and are currently in attainment with the 1997 8-hour ozone standard. In Florida, the Southeast Florida area comprising Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach counties, the Tampa Bay area comprising Hillsborough and Pinellas counties, and the Northeast Florida area comprising Duval County are all subject to the new section 110(a)(1) maintenance plan requirement.

As stated, each of these areas currently has an EPA-approved section 175A ozone air quality maintenance plan incorporated into the Florida State Implementation Plan (SIP). These plans support the now revoked 1-hour ozone NAAQS. This plan, which covers all three areas, is intended to satisfy the section 110(a)(1) maintenance plan requirement for the 1997 8-hour ozone standard. Elements of the section 175A maintenance plans that are required to be continued to fulfill the no-backsliding provisions have been incorporated into this section 110(a)(1) ozone maintenance plan.

The 8-hour ozone 110(a)(1) maintenance plan constitutes a SIP revision and must provide for continued maintenance of the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS in the area for 10 years from the effective date of the area's designation as attainment for this standard. The plan must include the five following components, as described in EPA guidance¹:

- An attainment inventory
- A maintenance demonstration
- Continued ambient air quality monitoring
- A contingency plan
- Verification of continued attainment

The core of this 8-hour ozone 110(a)(1) maintenance plan is a statement of commitments by the department. In accordance with these commitments, the department will track compliance with the standard and expeditiously respond to any potential future violations of the standard. Further, the department will retain certain rules in effect to reduce ozone precursor emissions. The statement of commitments also provides the triggers for department action to respond in a timely manner to any potential future air quality degradation.

The rest of the maintenance plan provides the current status of ozone air quality in each of the three maintenance areas in Florida, an attainment-year (2002) emission inventory,

¹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency memo "Maintenance Plan Guidance Document for Certain 8-Hour Ozone Areas Under Section 110(a)(1) of Clean Air Act," from Lydia Wegman, May 20, 2005

projections of emissions, and a demonstration that, given these projections, each of the three areas are expected to remain in compliance with the 1997 8-hour ozone air quality standard through at least 2014.

I. Statement of Commitments

1. Throughout the period of this maintenance plan, the Department of Environmental Protection will retain and enforce the following rules, originally developed to support the previous nonattainment status of these areas for the 1-hour ozone standard; provided, however, that the department may revise its rules in accordance with the noninterference provisions of section 110(l) of the Clean Air Act and the provisions of 40 CFR 51.905(a)(4)(i). These rules include the stationary source “reasonably available control technology (RACT)” emission standards contained in Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., and the gasoline vapor control regulations contained in Chapter 62-252, F.A.C., with the exception of Rule 62-252.400, F.A.C. (stage 2 vapor recovery). To the extent that the department has relied on the local air pollution control agencies in Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Hillsborough, Pinellas, and Duval counties to enforce such rules in the past, the department will continue to do so.
2. The department will continue to rely on the local air pollution control agencies in Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Hillsborough, Pinellas, and Duval counties to conduct ambient air quality monitoring programs for ozone in their respective counties in accordance with all applicable EPA monitoring requirements contained in 40 CFR Part 58.
3. The department, with the assistance, as necessary, of the local air pollution control agencies, the local Metropolitan Planning Organizations and the Florida Department of Transportation, will develop periodic ozone precursor emission inventory updates for the Florida maintenance areas. Emissions inventory updates for 2008, 2011, and 2014 will be completed by 18 months following the end of the inventory year. The department will follow EPA procedures and guidelines in completing the emissions inventory updates.
4. The department commits to propose adoption of appropriate control strategies in the event that ambient monitors in the area show a violation of the 1997 8-hour NAAQS for ozone, or if emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) or total oxides of nitrogen (NOx) increase to levels above those estimated in the attainment year (2002) in conjunction with ambient levels above a specified ozone design value. In the event that one of these transgressions occurs, the department will take action in accordance with the following schedule.

Trigger 1: A violation of the 1997 8-hour ozone ambient air quality standard at any monitor

Action Schedule:

- (1) The department, with the assistance of the local air pollution control agencies in the violating monitor’s jurisdiction, will accelerate, to the greatest extent possible, the verification process of the data and the determination that the violation is not the result of a natural event or a curable violation of an existing SIP control measure.

- (2) Upon verification of the violation and determination that the violation calls for new or revised control measures, the department will begin the state rulemaking process, proceeding according to the following schedule:
 - a. Initiate rulemaking and hold a workshop within six (6) months proposing a new or revised control strategy for reducing emissions of VOC or NOx.
 - b. Publish a notice of proposed rulemaking within twelve (12) months.
 - c. Assuming approval by the department Secretary or Environmental Regulation Commission and no administrative rule challenge, file rule with the Florida Secretary of State for adoption no later than 90 days after the date of proposal.
 - d. Within 60 days of adoption, submit the rule to the EPA as a proposed SIP revision in accordance with CFR 51.104.

Trigger 2: The ozone precursor emissions inventory update of 2008, 2011, or 2014 shows emissions of VOC or NOx have increased by five percent (5%) or more above the 2002 level, and the ozone design value for that update year is greater than or equal to 0.081 ppm, but no violation of the 1997 NAAQS for ozone has occurred.

Action schedule:

- (1) The department will complete an evaluation of ozone concentrations at all monitors in the maintenance area having the increased emissions to determine if an upward trend in ambient ozone concentrations is occurring. The trend will be determined for the most recent five-year period using an appropriate statistical technique. Hypothesis testing will be used to identify which monitors exhibit a trend for the annual fourth highest 8-hour ozone concentration at a significance level of alpha equals 0.05. Any monitor having a significant upward trend in the maintenance area is deemed to trigger action schedule item (2). If there is no trend or a downward trend, then no immediate action is necessary. Annual evaluation of the ozone concentration trend will continue.
- (2) If an upward trend is determined, the department will complete an evaluation within six (6) months to determine the most cost-effective means for lowering VOC or NOx emissions to the 2002 level, or lower.
- (3) Upon completion of the evaluation, the department, as appropriate, will begin the state rulemaking process, proceeding according to the Trigger 1 schedule.

II. Attainment Inventory

In accordance with EPA's Maintenance Plan Guidance Document, the state may use as its attainment year one of any of the three years on which the 1997 8-hour attainment designation was based (i.e., 2001, 2002, or 2003). Because areas are already required to develop an inventory for 2002 under EPA's Consolidated Emissions Reporting Rule (CERR), EPA recommends the use of that year as the attainment emission inventory base year for the section 110(a)(1) maintenance plan. For all three maintenance areas in Florida, the year 2002 will be used. While the year 2002 is being used to establish the base year, it should be noted that the actual year in which each of these areas attained the 8-hour NAAQS occurred prior to 2002 and is different for each area. For the Southeast Florida area, no monitor has ever had a design value exceeding the 1997 8-hour NAAQS, with monitoring going back to the late 1970's. The closest any monitor came was a design value of 0.084 ppm in 1986. For the Tampa Bay area, the most recent year in which a monitored 8-hour design value exceeded the 1997 NAAQS was year 2000. For the Northeast Florida area, the most recent year was 1989. (See Section III, Maintenance Demonstration.)

The 2002 emissions inventory used for this SIP revision was originally compiled by contractors for the Southeast consortium of states developing the regional haze SIP (VISTAS – Visibility Improvement State and Tribal Association of the Southeast). This inventory has been reviewed by the state, and the detailed description of methodologies and procedures are provided in the VISTAS emissions inventory documentation. EPA guidance generally requires that the typical summer day data be used for ozone planning purposes. For this purpose, the July 18, 2002, daily emissions were extracted as representative of a typical summer day². As shown in Table 1, emissions are classified in the traditional categories used for summarizing these data: point sources, area sources, on-road motor vehicles, and non-road mobile sources. More detailed breakdowns of these categories can be obtained from the VISTAS documentation.

In the August 2013 revision to this plan, the 2002 attainment year emissions developed by VISTAS for on-road and non-road mobile sources were replaced with revised typical summer day emissions using the latest EPA-approved models, Mobile Source Emissions Simulator (MOVES) for on-road motor vehicles and NONROAD2008 for non-road mobile sources. The purpose for revising these portions of the 2002 attainment year emission inventory is to maintain consistency with the future year projections due to the fact that newer models have been utilized. A detailed description of methodologies and procedures are provided in the final submittal package associated with the August 2013 revision to this plan.

² The VISTAS inventory was developed for an air quality modeling application using the SMOKE emissions modeling tool. This modeling inventory included the daily and seasonal emissions that vary with meteorological or operational conditions. The specific date, July 18, 2002, was selected simply because it was available from the VISTAS dataset. VISTAS had randomly selected and extracted the data for this day to perform quality assurance checks.

Table 1 - 2002 Typical Summer Day VOC and NO_x Emissions

	VOC							
	Southeast Florida				Tampa Bay			Northeast Florida
Year: 2002	Miami-Dade	Broward	Palm Beach	SE Total	Hillsborough	Pinellas	TB Total	Duval
Category	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)
Point Source	4.68	4.28	1.44	10.40	5.19	2.81	8.00	5.61
Area Source	132.08	96.74	73.77	302.60	72.34	61.20	133.54	59.53
On-Road MV	91.59	67.53	50.50	209.62	60.40	49.11	109.51	49.17
Non-Road	48.39	39.00	54.35	141.74	27.12	21.93	49.06	24.60
Total	276.74	207.55	180.06	664.36	165.05	135.06	300.10	138.91

Note: Point and Area source categories developed by VISTAS are based on July 18, 2002 daily emissions; On-Road and Non-Road emissions were revised using MOVES and NONROAD2008, respectively, and are emissions for a typical weekday in July.

	NO _x							
	Southeast Florida				Tampa Bay			Northeast Florida
Year: 2002	Miami-Dade	Broward	Palm Beach	SE Total	Hillsborough	Pinellas	TB Total	Duval
Category	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)
Point Source	40.23	58.76	25.33	124.32	151.02	25.64	176.66	115.47
Area Source	7.41	5.08	3.53	16.02	4.39	15.63	20.02	6.10
On-Road MV	212.76	175.57	130.12	518.45	136.17	97.38	233.55	111.25
Non-Road	33.92	24.02	30.73	88.67	23.92	13.73	37.65	16.60
Total	294.32	263.43	189.71	747.46	315.51	152.38	467.88	249.42

Note: Point and Area source categories developed by VISTAS are based on July 18, 2002 daily emissions; On-Road and Non-Road emissions were revised using MOVES and NONROAD2008, respectively, and are emissions for a typical weekday in July.

III. Maintenance Demonstration

The maintenance plan must show continued compliance for at least a ten-year period (i.e., 2004 through 2014). A demonstration of compliance can be assumed if emissions of the precursors to ozone formation, volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x), are shown to remain at or below the emissions occurring in the attainment year. The attainment year is the year in which the area came into compliance with the standard and has remained in attainment since that time. For purposes of this plan, the year 2002 is being used as the attainment year. This is a conservative assumption since, as stated previously, all of the Florida areas had ambient ozone measurements that would have been in compliance prior to 2002, and emissions of both ozone precursors have been decreasing during that time. Appendix A contains detailed historic 8-hour ozone levels (design values) for each of the areas. Table 2, below, provides a summary of the maximum 8-hour ozone design values determined for each area. All three areas have been in compliance with the 8-hour ozone ambient standard since (and including) 2002.

Table 2 - Maximum 8-Hour Ozone Design Value for Given Area (ppm)

Year	Northeast FL	Tampa Bay	Southeast FL
1985	<i>0.075</i>	0.090	<i>0.069</i>
1986	<i>0.075</i>	0.088	0.075
1987	<i>0.081</i>	0.091	0.082
1988	<i>0.084</i>	0.090	0.084
1989	<i>0.086</i>	0.086	0.083
1990	<i>0.083</i>	0.085	0.078
1991	<i>0.080</i>	0.079	0.073
1992	<i>0.078</i>	0.081	0.072
1993	<i>0.079</i>	0.080	0.076
1994	<i>0.081</i>	0.080	0.080
1995	<i>0.080</i>	0.080	0.080
1996	<i>0.078</i>	0.080	0.074
1997	0.081	0.082	0.075
1998	0.082	0.085	0.076
1999	<i>0.082</i>	0.087	0.078
2000	0.076	0.086	0.078
2001	0.074	0.083	0.075
2002	0.069	0.079	0.071
2003	0.068	0.078	0.068
2004	<i>0.074</i>	0.077	0.066
2005	0.079	0.081	0.068
2006	0.077	0.080	0.072
2007	0.077	0.081	0.074
2008	0.075	0.081	0.074
2009	0.070	0.079	0.068
2010	0.068	0.075	0.068
2011	0.067	0.073	0.065
2012	0.065	0.072	0.065

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Projections of the ozone precursor emissions VOC and NOx were originally developed by VISTAS for the years 2009 and 2018. However, in the August 2013 revision to this plan, the 2009 and 2018 projected emissions for on-road and non-road mobile sources were revised by the department using MOVES and NONROAD2008 to account for the use of gasoline with an RVP of 9.0 psi for years 2014 and beyond. Gasoline with an RVP of 7.8 psi is assumed for all years prior to 2014. A change in RVP from 7.8 to 9.0 psi has a negligible effect on point and area sources. Therefore, the 2009 and 2018 projected emissions for point and area sources remain as they were in the original July 2009 submittal. Regarding mobile sources, however, the department updated the 2009 projected emissions with actual emissions for these source categories.

These projections, along with the actual 2002 inventory, are used to demonstrate expected ten-year compliance with the 1997 8-hour ambient air quality ozone standard. As developed for the actual 2002 emissions inventory, the point and area source projections compiled by VISTAS are determined for a typical summer day based on the data extracted for July 18, 2002. The revised actual 2009 emissions and projected 2018 emissions for on-road and non-road mobile sources are also determined for a typical summer weekday in July. Projected emissions from electric generating units and fires are reflective of typical conditions since year-to-year variability cannot be accurately forecast for these sources. Intermediate years are determined by linear interpolation. This is an appropriate assumption, given the generally smoothly varying nature of growth (e.g., population, vehicle miles traveled, state gross product, etc.). Step changes can occur, usually associated with new large stationary sources going on-line or with large emission reductions at stationary sources due to the addition of emission control devices or procedures. However, because large new sources are subject to strict control, any emissions increases from these sources that may occur are not likely to be as large as the emissions decreases that occur with the shut-down of an older, dirtier plant or when a control device is installed on an older plant. Consequently, the net effect is to reduce emissions in time, and over the relatively large and populated areas covering these maintenance areas, considering all the other source categories, not produce significant spikes in emissions.

The projected emissions of VOC and NOx for 2009 and 2018 are provided in the Tables 3 and 4. Emissions are parsed according to stationary point sources, stationary area sources, on-road motor vehicles, and non-road mobile sources.

Table 5 summarizes these data over each of the three areas for the intermediate years appropriate for this maintenance plan. As shown in the table, for each of the three maintenance areas, anthropogenic emissions of both VOC and NOx are projected to be less 2002 actual emissions throughout the maintenance period. Biogenic emissions are not included here, but would be treated as constant and, thus, would not affect the trend.

Table 3 - Projected VOC and NOx Emissions for 2009

	VOC							
	Southeast Florida				Tampa Bay			Northeast Florida
Year: 2009	Miami-Dade	Broward	Palm Beach	SE Total	Hillsborough	Pinellas	TB Total	Duval
Category	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)
Point Source	3.74	3.95	1.19	8.87	5.12	2.49	7.61	5.62
Area Source	140.57	103.37	77.41	321.35	77.18	65.88	143.06	62.55
On-Road MV	54.02	37.42	27.98	119.42	34.07	26.76	60.83	27.78
Non-Road	33.24	25.39	36.29	94.92	18.61	15.80	34.41	16.18
Total	231.57	170.13	142.87	544.56	134.98	110.93	245.91	112.13

	NOx							
	Southeast Florida				Tampa Bay			Northeast Florida
Year: 2009	Miami-Dade	Broward	Palm Beach	SE Total	Hillsborough	Pinellas	TB Total	Duval
Category	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)
Point Source	24.75	18.39	7.31	50.45	16.62	5.03	21.65	21.43
Area Source	7.36	5.05	3.53	15.95	4.46	12.68	17.13	6.43
On-Road MV	123.63	90.20	68.12	281.96	75.13	52.01	127.15	64.42
Non-Road	30.04	21.13	27.65	78.82	20.63	11.71	32.34	14.37
Total	185.78	134.77	106.61	427.17	116.84	81.43	198.27	106.65

Table 4 - Projected VOC and NOx Emissions for 2018

	VOC							
	Southeast Florida				Tampa Bay			Northeast Florida
Year: 2018	Miami-Dade	Broward	Palm Beach	SE Total	Hillsborough	Pinellas	TB Total	Duval
Category	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)
Point Source	4.64	4.95	1.54	11.13	6.39	3.29	9.68	6.63
Area Source	168.91	124.81	90.22	383.94	90.21	79.95	170.16	73.89
On-Road MV	24.47	17.86	13.69	56.02	16.06	11.49	27.55	12.53
Non-Road	21.90	17.60	24.10	63.60	12.61	10.06	22.66	10.89
<i>Total</i>	219.92	165.21	129.55	514.69	125.26	104.78	230.05	103.94

	NOx							
	Southeast Florida				Tampa Bay			Northeast Florida
Year: 2018	Miami-Dade	Broward	Palm Beach	SE Total	Hillsborough	Pinellas	TB Total	Duval
Category	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)
Point Source	28.52	16.93	9.64	55.08	18.25	6.96	25.22	22.20
Area Source	7.84	5.39	3.78	17.01	5.03	13.86	18.90	6.89
On-Road MV	48.38	33.11	26.52	108.01	31.61	17.18	48.79	25.10
Non-Road	17.75	12.25	16.57	46.57	11.50	6.58	18.09	8.10
<i>Total</i>	102.50	67.67	56.51	226.67	66.40	44.58	111.00	62.29

Table 5 - Projections of Anthropogenic VOC and NOx Emissions

	VOC							
	Southeast Florida				Tampa Bay			Northeast Florida
	Miami-Dade	Broward	Palm Beach	SE Total	Hillsborough	Pinellas	TB Total	Duval
Year	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)
2002	276.74	207.55	180.06	664.35	165.05	135.06	300.10	138.91
2005	257.38	191.55	164.10	613.03	152.17	124.69	276.86	127.43
2008	238.02	175.56	148.14	561.72	139.30	114.32	253.62	115.97
2011	224.41	165.56	136.62	526.59	129.51	106.71	236.22	107.28
2014	218.74	162.36	131.03	512.13	125.77	104.32	230.09	104.23

	NOx							
	Southeast Florida				Tampa Bay			Northeast Florida
	Miami-Dade	Broward	Palm Beach	SE Total	Hillsborough	Pinellas	TB Total	Duval
Year	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)
2002	294.32	263.43	189.71	747.46	315.51	152.38	467.88	249.42
2005	247.80	208.29	154.09	610.19	230.36	121.97	352.34	188.23
2008	201.29	153.15	118.48	472.92	145.22	91.57	236.79	127.05
2011	160.30	112.49	89.09	361.88	98.99	68.05	167.03	90.45
2014	131.58	88.88	71.90	292.36	82.51	55.31	137.81	64.31

IV. Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Currently, the state operates the following ozone monitors in the three maintenance areas.

MAINTENANCE AREA	COUNTY	AIRS NO.	SITE NAME	UTM COORD. (KM) (ZONE,NORTHING,EASTING)
Southeast FL	Miami-Dade	086-0027	Rosenstiel	17-2846.153N-584.031E
	Miami-Dade	086-0029	Perdue Medical Center	17-2829.900N-567.600E
	Broward	011-0033	Vista View Park	17-2884.005N-566.144E
	Broward	011-2003	Pompano Beach	17-2908.000N-590.170E
	Broward	011-8002	Dania	17-2885.400N-588.870E
	Palm Beach	099-0009	Royal Palm Beach	17-2889.490N-560.850E
	Palm Beach	099-0020	Lantana	17-2941.340N-593.520E
Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	057-0081	Simmons Park	17-3069.100N-355.544E
	Hillsborough	057-1035	Davis Island	17-3089.908N-356.851E
	Hillsborough	057-1065	Gandy	17-3086.060N-348.560E
	Hillsborough	057-3002	Sydney	17-3093.830N-378.980E
	Pinellas	103-0004	Clearwater	17-3095.000N-329.220E
	Pinellas	103-0018	Azalea Park	17-3074.500N-328.560E
	Pinellas	103-5002	East Lake	17-3108.174N-332.880E
Northeast FL	Duval	031-0077	Sheffield	17-3371.662N-443.615E
	Duval	031-0100	Mayo Clinic	17-3347.598N-456.366E
	Duval	031-0106	Cisco Drive	17-3360.937N-419.206E

The monitoring networks are operated by the approved local programs within each county. These ozone monitors will continue to operate in accordance with 40 CFR 58 to verify maintenance of the 1997 8-hour ozone standard in each respective area. Any modifications to these networks will be made in consultation with the EPA regional office and will be accompanied by appropriate technical and statistical analysis supporting the modification.

V. Contingency Plan

The contingency plan is provided to assure that any violations of the 1997 8-hour ozone standard in any of the maintenance areas are promptly corrected. The basis of the contingency plan is the commitment by the department to respond in a timely manner to reduce ozone precursor emissions when the need for action is triggered. Two triggers for action are stated in section I of this document (Statement of Commitment No. 4): 1) a violation of the 1997 8-hour ozone standard and 2) an increase in ozone precursor emissions such that emissions of either VOC or NO_x exceed the attainment year emissions level.

A number of control measures could potentially be adopted to further reduce either VOC or NO_x emissions. Some of these measures are listed below, in no particular order. These control strategy options would be considered, as necessary, to either correct for a violation or to prevent an imminent violation from occurring.

- a. Reinstate nonattainment new source review
- b. Mandate less volatile gasoline
- c. Add or revise VOC or NO_x RACT rules
- d. Expand VOC or NO_x control strategies to other counties affecting the maintenance area
- e. Expand control strategies to new control technique guideline (CTG) categories
- f. Implement mobile source transportation control measures

The department would expect to propose one or more of the above emission reduction strategies, taking into consideration the severity of the violation and the cost effectiveness of the various control strategy options. The department reserves the right, however, to choose another strategy, which may not be known at this time, but affords a more efficient and cost-effective emissions reduction.

VI. Verification of Continued Attainment

The department will continue to verify the attainment status for each of the maintenance areas through its ozone monitoring network (Statement of Commitment No. 2). It will also continue to track emissions of ozone precursors by developing periodic emissions inventories (Statement of Commitment No. 3).

Appendix A

Historic 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentrations

**Miami-Dade County
Broward County
Palm Beach County
Hillsborough County
Pinellas County
Duval County**

Southeast Florida – Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties

Thompson Park (086-0021) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1979							
1980	0.078	0.076	0.070	0.068	0.065	0.068	
1981	0.090	0.082	0.076	0.076	0.073	0.076	
1982	0.070	0.068	0.065	0.064	0.060	0.064	<i>0.069</i>
1983	0.098	0.081	0.079	0.076	0.070	0.076	<i>0.072</i>
1984	0.073	0.067	0.061	0.059	0.058	0.059	<i>0.066</i>
1985	0.079	0.078	0.075	0.074	0.074	0.074	<i>0.069</i>
1986	0.115	0.100	0.098	0.087	0.081	0.087	<i>0.073</i>
1987	0.086	0.077	0.076	0.072	0.071	0.072	<i>0.077</i>
1988	0.087	0.086	0.086	0.082	0.078	0.082	0.080
1989	0.089	0.083	0.082	0.079	0.076	0.079	<i>0.077</i>
1990	0.091	0.077	0.074	0.074	0.072	0.074	0.078
1991	0.085	0.077	0.075	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.071
1992	0.088	0.081	0.074	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.068
1993	0.098	0.079	0.079	0.077	0.073	0.077	0.069
1994	0.075	0.073	0.071	0.066	0.064	0.066	0.071
1995	0.068	0.067	0.066	0.065	0.062	0.065	0.069
1996	0.078	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.066	0.069	0.066
1997	0.085	0.079	0.073	0.071	0.067	0.071	0.068
1998	0.090	0.088	0.087	0.086	0.084	0.086	0.075
1999	0.089	0.087	0.077	0.076	0.075	0.076	0.077
2000	0.079	0.075	0.073	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.077
2001	0.084	0.072	0.070	0.068	0.067	0.068	0.071
2002	0.073	0.069	0.068	0.060	0.058	0.060	0.066
2003	0.079	0.071	0.069	0.068	0.066	0.068	<i>0.065</i>
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Miami Univ. Rosentiel (086-0027) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984	0.077	0.068	0.065	0.065	0.064	0.065	
1985	0.110	0.089	<i>0.088</i>	0.078	0.076	0.078	
1986	0.132	0.098	0.088	0.083	0.074	0.083	0.075
1987	0.118	0.097	0.097	0.086	0.084	0.086	0.082
1988	0.101	0.089	0.088	0.085	0.083	0.085	0.084
1989	0.088	0.082	0.081	0.079	0.076	0.079	0.083
1990	0.083	0.081	0.073	0.071	0.070	0.071	0.078
1991	0.080	0.071	0.068	0.067	0.064	0.067	0.072
1992	0.088	0.088	0.083	0.078	0.075	<i>0.078</i>	<i>0.072</i>
1993	0.102	0.092	<i>0.088</i>	0.085	0.084	0.085	<i>0.076</i>
1994	0.087	0.084	0.079	0.077	0.075	0.077	<i>0.080</i>
1995	0.088	0.087	0.079	0.078	0.077	0.078	0.080
1996	0.098	0.077	0.072	0.069	0.068	0.069	0.074
1997	0.088	0.080	0.079	0.074	0.073	0.074	0.073
1998	0.099	0.085	0.083	0.079	0.075	0.079	0.074
1999	0.094	0.092	0.089	0.077	0.076	0.077	0.076
2000	0.084	0.078	0.076	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.076
2001	0.093	0.079	0.068	0.066	0.066	0.066	<i>0.072</i>
2002	0.076	0.070	0.067	0.065	0.065	0.065	<i>0.068</i>
2003	0.082	0.079	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.067	<i>0.066</i>
2004	0.088	0.067	0.067	0.065	0.064	0.065	0.065
2005	0.075	0.073	0.073	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.068
2006	0.100	0.084	0.084	0.081	0.075	0.081	0.072
2007	0.078	0.076	0.071	0.070		0.070	0.074
2008	0.081	0.078	0.076	0.072		0.072	0.074
2009	0.076	0.073	0.073	0.064		0.064	0.068
2010	0.085	0.073	0.069	0.069		0.069	0.068
2011	0.079	0.066	0.065	0.063		0.063	0.065
2012	0.073	0.069	0.065	0.063		0.063	0.065

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Perdue Medical Center (086-0029) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985	0.100	0.088	0.079	0.068	0.068	<i>0.068</i>	
1986	0.108	0.082	0.077	0.076	0.074	0.076	
1987	0.096	0.083	0.081	0.078	0.077	0.078	<i>0.074</i>
1988	0.101	0.097	0.072	0.069	0.067	0.069	0.074
1989	0.092	0.085	0.081	0.080	0.078	0.080	0.075
1990	0.084	0.069	0.068	0.064	0.061	0.064	0.071
1991	0.073	0.068	0.057	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.066
1992	0.097	0.082	0.076	0.074	0.072	0.074	0.064
1993	0.096	0.091	0.078	0.074	0.072	0.074	0.068
1994	0.083	0.075	0.075	0.074	0.073	0.074	<i>0.074</i>
1995	0.084	0.081	0.077	0.077	0.075	0.077	0.075
1996	0.094	0.076	0.073	0.073	0.069	0.073	0.074
1997	0.086	0.081	0.081	0.075	0.074	0.075	0.075
1998	0.087	0.086	0.085	0.082	0.074	0.082	0.076
1999	0.094	0.081	0.078	0.077	0.075	0.077	0.078
2000	0.082	0.078	0.078	0.077	0.075	0.077	0.078
2001	<i>0.097</i>	0.074	0.073	0.068	0.067	0.068	0.074
2002	0.070	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.069
2003	0.091	0.077	0.066	0.064	0.063	0.064	0.065
2004	0.081	0.073	0.072	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.065
2005	0.070	0.069	0.067	0.067	0.066	0.067	0.066
2006	0.095	0.080	0.078	0.071	0.069	0.071	0.068
2007	0.075	0.075	0.074	0.071		0.071	0.069
2008	0.081	0.077	0.077	0.074		0.074	0.072
2009	0.076	0.071	0.068	0.062		0.062	0.068
2010	0.075	0.069	0.067	0.065		0.065	0.067
2011	0.067	0.066	0.062	0.062		0.062	0.063
2012	0.068	0.066	0.065	0.062		0.062	0.063

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Coral Springs (011-0003) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1979	0.082	0.066	0.058	0.057	0.056	<i>0.057</i>	
1980	0.096	0.090	0.085	0.085	0.085	<i>0.085</i>	
1981	0.088	0.084	0.074	0.071	0.071	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.071</i>
1982	0.071	0.067	0.066	0.064	0.064	0.064	<i>0.073</i>
1983	0.081	0.075	0.070	0.068	0.067	0.068	<i>0.067</i>
1984	0.083	0.083	0.081	0.073	0.071	0.073	<i>0.068</i>
1985	0.073	0.073	0.072	0.066	0.066	0.066	<i>0.069</i>
1986	0.088	0.084	0.083	0.082	0.079	0.082	<i>0.073</i>
1987	0.082	0.081	0.075	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.073
1988	0.089	0.078	0.078	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.077
1989	0.089	0.085	0.085	0.079	0.074	0.079	0.076
1990	0.079	0.078	0.078	0.074	0.068	0.074	0.076
1991	0.078	0.073	0.060	0.059	0.059	0.059	0.070
1992	0.080	0.075	0.074	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.068
1993	0.088	0.076	0.073	0.072	0.071	0.072	0.068
1994	0.078	0.071	0.069	0.068	0.066	0.068	0.071
1995	0.070	0.068	0.067	0.064	0.063	0.064	0.068
1996	0.069	0.067	0.064	0.063	0.062	0.063	0.065
1997	0.074	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.065	0.067	0.064
1998							
1999							
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Sawgrass (011-0031) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989							
1990							
1991							
1992							
1993							
1994							
1995							
1996							
1997							
1998	<i>0.103</i>	0.084	0.083	0.079	0.079	0.079	
1999	0.076	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.067	0.069	
2000	0.066	0.064	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.069
2001	0.082	0.071	0.066	0.066	0.065	0.066	0.065
2002	0.067	0.065	0.062	0.057	0.054	0.057	0.061
2003	0.072	0.068	0.063	0.060	0.059	0.060	0.061
2004	0.064	0.063	0.060	0.060	0.059	0.060	0.059
2005	0.066	0.065	0.065	0.063	0.062	0.063	0.061
2006	0.073	0.073	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.063
2007	0.059	0.058	0.058	0.057		0.057	0.062
2008	0.067	0.064	0.063	0.063		0.063	0.062
2009	0.061	0.059	0.058	0.058		0.058	0.059
2010	0.066	0.059	0.059	0.059		0.059	<i>0.060</i>
2011							
2012							

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Vista View (011-0033) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989							
1990							
1991							
1992							
1993							
1994							
1995							
1996							
1997							
1998							
1999							
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009	0.061	0.060	0.059	0.055		0.055	
2010	0.067	0.065	0.062	0.060		0.060	
2011	0.068	0.057	0.057	0.056		0.056	<i>0.056</i>
2012	0.065	0.065	0.063	0.062		0.062	0.059

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Pompano Beach (011-2003) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989	0.058	0.036	0.036	0.034	0.032	<i>0.034</i>	
1990	0.072	0.068	0.063	0.061	0.060	0.061	
1991	0.071	0.067	0.066	0.066	0.063	0.066	<i>0.053</i>
1992	0.086	0.081	0.080	0.079	0.077	0.079	0.068
1993	0.091	0.085	0.082	0.077	0.074	0.077	0.074
1994	0.078	0.074	0.070	0.069	0.068	0.069	0.075
1995	0.090	0.077	0.065	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.070
1996	0.077	0.074	0.064	0.064	0.063	0.064	0.065
1997	0.081	0.074	0.074	0.069	0.067	0.069	0.065
1998	0.084	0.080	0.079	0.077	0.076	0.077	0.070
1999	0.079	0.079	0.071	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.072
2000	0.083	0.073	0.073	0.071	0.069	0.071	0.072
2001	0.091	0.075	0.073	0.072	0.070	0.072	0.071
2002	0.063	0.063	0.061	0.061	0.060	0.061	0.068
2003	0.073	0.068	0.066	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.065
2004	0.069	0.064	0.062	0.057	0.055	0.057	0.060
2005	0.067	0.065	0.061	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.059
2006	0.085	0.079	0.070	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.062
2007	0.065	0.064	0.061	0.061		0.061	0.063
2008	0.088	0.062	0.060	0.059		0.059	0.063
2009	0.062	0.062	0.059	0.059		0.059	0.059
2010	0.066	0.065	0.064	0.059		0.059	0.059
2011	0.059	0.058	0.057	0.057		0.057	0.058
2012	0.064	0.063	0.062	0.062		0.062	0.059

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

John U. Lloyd Beach State Park (011-8002) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988	0.113	0.091	0.078	0.077	0.077	0.077	
1989	0.088	0.087	0.086	0.081	0.075	0.081	
1990	0.086	0.079	0.078	0.074	0.070	0.074	0.077
1991	0.071	0.067	0.067	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.073
1992	0.089	0.086	0.080	0.080	0.074	0.080	0.072
1993	0.097	0.093	0.087	0.084	0.082	0.084	0.076
1994	0.092	0.081	0.077	0.073	0.069	0.073	0.079
1995	0.083	0.075	0.068	0.067	0.065	0.067	0.074
1996	0.086	0.077	0.069	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.069
1997	0.081	0.076	0.075	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.069
1998	0.089	0.080	0.079	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.072
1999	0.096	0.084	0.078	0.075	0.074	0.075	0.075
2000	0.086	0.076	0.074	0.072	0.071	0.072	0.074
2001	0.098	0.085	0.078	0.076	0.074	0.076	0.074
2002	0.090	0.066	0.066	0.065	0.060	0.065	0.071
2003	0.074	0.070	0.070	0.065	0.062	0.065	0.068
2004	0.079	0.061	0.061	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.063
2005	0.082	0.074	0.065	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062
2006	0.093	0.090	0.078	0.077	0.067	0.077	0.066
2007	0.067	0.066	0.065	0.064		0.064	0.067
2008	0.093	0.069	0.065	0.065		0.065	0.068
2009	0.070	0.063	0.061	0.061		0.061	0.063
2010	0.072	0.067	0.066	0.062		0.062	0.062
2011	0.075	0.059	0.058	0.057		0.057	0.060
2012	0.084	0.068	0.062	0.060		0.060	0.059

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Royal Palm (099-0007) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1979	0.069	0.067	0.066	0.065	0.064	0.065	
1980	0.079	0.079	0.077	0.074	0.068	0.074	
1981	0.079	0.073	0.073	0.071	0.068	0.071	0.070
1982	0.075	0.070	0.066	0.064	0.062	0.064	0.069
1983	0.077	0.072	0.068	0.066	0.064	0.066	0.067
1984	0.071	0.067	0.065	0.063	0.062	0.063	0.064
1985	0.075	0.071	0.069	0.064	0.063	0.064	0.064
1986	0.084	0.075	0.073	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.066
1987	0.078	0.074	0.073	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.069
1988	0.077	0.075	0.072	0.071	0.070	0.071	0.071
1989	0.085	0.080	0.076	0.072	0.068	0.072	0.071
1990	0.081	0.075	0.070	0.068	0.066	0.068	0.070
1991	0.078	0.060	0.058	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.064
1992	0.063	0.058	0.050	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.055
1993	0.090	0.090	0.076	0.075	0.074	0.075	0.057
1994	0.072	0.072	0.070	0.067	0.065	0.067	0.061
1995	0.067	0.063	0.063	0.061	0.060	0.061	0.067
1996	0.067	0.067	0.063	0.062	0.057	0.062	0.063
1997	0.071	0.070	0.065	0.060	0.059	0.060	0.061
1998	0.090	0.082	0.078	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.065
1999							
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Waste Water Plant (099-0009) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989							
1990							
1991							
1992							
1993							
1994							
1995							
1996							
1997							
1998							
1999							
2000	0.074	0.072	0.070	0.070	0.068	0.070	
2001	0.090	0.079	0.073	0.071	0.068	0.071	
2002	0.073	0.064	0.063	0.062	0.059	0.062	0.067
2003	0.073	0.073	0.072	0.069	0.067	0.069	0.067
2004	0.072	0.069	0.069	0.067	0.066	0.067	0.066
2005	0.072	0.068	0.067	0.062	0.060	0.062	0.066
2006	0.084	0.079	0.075	0.071	0.070	0.071	0.067
2007	0.069	0.068	0.067	0.066		0.066	0.066
2008	0.080	0.069	0.069	0.066		0.066	0.067
2009	0.068	0.065	0.063	0.063		0.063	0.065
2010	0.076	0.071	0.069	0.066		0.066	0.065
2011	0.066	0.064	0.062	0.062		0.062	0.063
2012	0.072	0.069	0.066	0.063		0.063	0.063

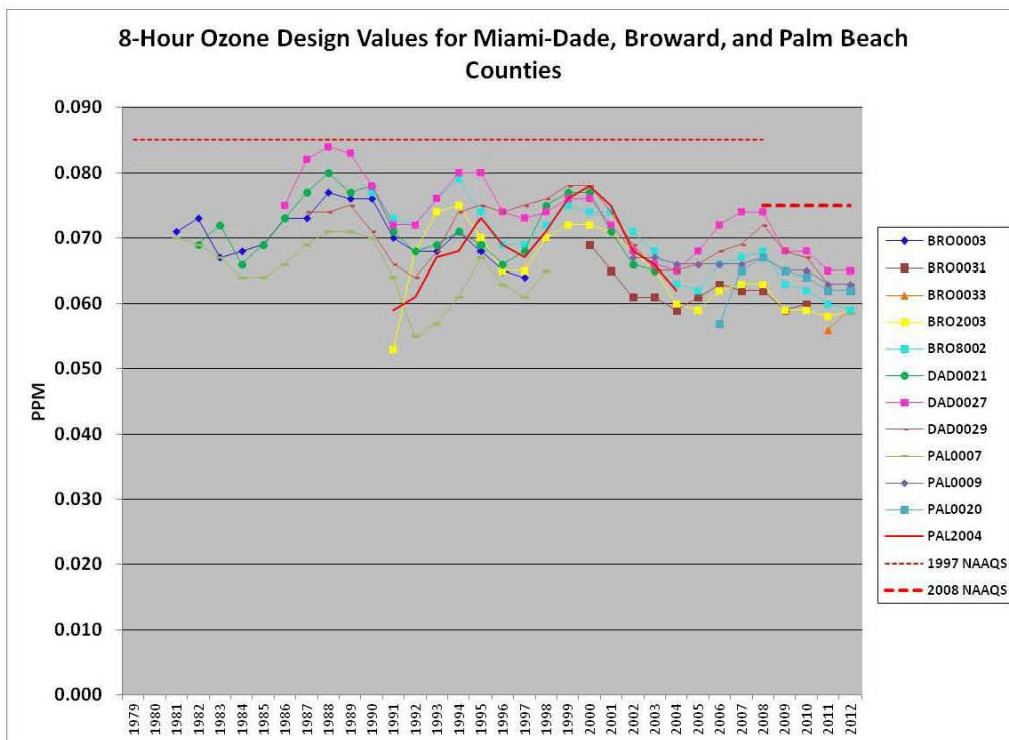
Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Lantana (099-0020) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989							
1990							
1991							
1992							
1993							
1994							
1995							
1996							
1997							
1998							
1999							
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004	0.059	0.052	0.055	0.043		0.043	
2005	0.064	0.063	0.061	0.060		0.060	
2006	0.078	0.078	0.074	0.069		0.069	0.057
2007	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.068		0.068	0.065
2008	0.093	0.067	0.065	0.065		0.065	0.067
2009	0.066	0.066	0.064	0.064		0.064	0.065
2010	0.070	0.069	0.068	0.063		0.063	0.064
2011	0.081	0.062	0.061	0.060		0.060	0.062
2012	0.071	0.070	0.067	0.064		0.064	0.062

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Delray Beach (099-2004) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989	0.059	0.052	0.048	0.046	0.044	<i>0.046</i>	
1990	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.063	0.062	0.063	
1991	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.067	0.069	<i>0.059</i>
1992	0.059	0.056	0.055	0.053	0.052	0.053	0.061
1993	0.090	0.089	0.086	0.079	0.074	0.079	0.067
1994	0.078	0.076	0.075	0.074	0.068	0.074	0.068
1995	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.066	0.067	0.073
1996	0.080	0.078	0.069	0.066	0.065	0.066	0.069
1997	0.070	0.070	0.069	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.067
1998	0.086	0.085	0.083	0.081	0.080	0.081	0.071
1999	0.086	0.083	0.082	0.079	0.079	0.079	0.076
2000	0.083	0.076	0.076	0.075	0.072	0.075	0.078
2001	0.094	0.078	0.075	0.073	0.069	0.073	0.075
2002	0.070	0.069	0.063	0.058	0.057	0.058	0.068
2003	0.076	0.070	0.068	0.067	0.065	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.066</i>
2004	0.071	0.069	0.066	0.061	0.060	<i>0.061</i>	<i>0.062</i>
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.



E.G. Simmons Park (057-0081) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1975							
1976							
1977							
1978	0.098	0.094	0.090	0.086	0.083	0.086	
1979	0.096	0.091	0.087	0.085	0.082	0.085	
1980							
1981	0.093	0.085	0.084	0.082	0.078	0.082	
1982	0.094	0.086	0.079	0.079	0.076	0.079	
1983	0.069	0.066	0.065	0.064	0.063	0.064	0.075
1984	0.103	0.099	0.090	0.090	0.087	0.090	0.077
1985	0.093	0.089	0.088	0.088	0.084	0.088	0.080
1986	0.094	0.091	0.087	0.086	0.084	0.086	0.088
1987	0.123	0.113	0.108	0.100	0.098	0.100	0.091
1988	0.087	0.086	0.085	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.090
1989	0.089	0.080	0.077	0.076	0.072	0.076	0.086
1990	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.079	0.080	0.080
1991	0.072	0.072	0.068	0.068	0.066	0.068	0.074
1992	0.085	0.083	0.081	0.080	0.075	0.080	0.076
1993	0.084	0.079	0.075	0.075	0.073	0.075	0.074
1994	0.089	0.083	0.082	0.081	0.077	0.081	0.078
1995	0.093	0.084	0.082	0.079	0.077	0.079	0.078
1996	0.103	0.087	0.086	0.082	0.080	0.082	0.080
1997	0.090	0.089	0.088	0.086	0.081	0.086	0.082
1998	0.122	0.100	0.097	0.089	0.086	0.089	0.085
1999	0.100	0.098	0.094	0.087	0.086	0.087	0.087
2000	0.086	0.084	0.082	0.082	0.082	0.082	0.086
2001	0.093	0.092	0.083	0.082	0.078	0.082	0.083
2002	0.077	0.075	0.072	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.078
2003	0.083	0.082	0.080	0.078	0.076	0.078	0.077
2004	0.084	0.083	0.082	0.077	0.076	0.077	0.075
2005	0.087	0.080	0.079	0.079	0.078	0.079	0.078
2006	0.089	0.082	0.081	0.079	0.078	0.079	0.078
2007	0.087	0.085	0.084	0.083		0.083	0.080
2008	0.100	0.090	0.083	0.082		0.082	0.081
2009	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.073		0.073	0.079
2010	0.072	0.072	0.071	0.071		0.071	0.075
2011	0.080	0.077	0.075	0.075		0.075	0.073
2012	0.073	0.069	0.069	0.068		0.068	0.071

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Picnic (057-0110) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1975							
1976							
1977							
1978							
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989							
1990							
1991							
1992							
1993							
1994							
1995							
1996							
1997							
1998							
1999							
2000							
2001	0.076	0.075	0.072	0.068	0.066	<i>0.068</i>	
2002	0.075	0.075	0.071	0.068	0.068	0.068	
2003	0.085	0.085	0.080	0.079	0.078	0.079	<i>0.071</i>
2004	0.074	0.073	0.073	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.073
2005	0.081	0.079	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.076
2006	0.085	0.083	0.081	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.076
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Davis Island Coast Guard Station (057-1035) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1975	0.108	0.092	0.090	0.082	0.080	0.082	
1976	0.098	0.095	0.092	0.091	0.090	0.091	
1977	0.106	0.100	0.099	0.097	0.097	0.097	0.090
1978	0.095	0.086	0.085	0.083	0.080	0.083	0.090
1979	0.091	0.091	0.090	0.088	0.087	0.088	0.089
1980	0.130	0.096	0.092	0.090	0.084	0.090	0.087
1981	0.095	0.090	0.084	0.081	0.080	0.081	0.086
1982	0.076	0.072	0.071	0.068	0.065	0.068	0.079
1983	0.109	0.096	0.088	0.087	0.079	0.087	0.078
1984	0.093	0.083	0.078	0.078	0.076	0.078	0.077
1985	0.095	0.091	0.083	0.076	0.075	0.076	0.080
1986	0.090	0.086	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.079
1987	0.097	0.091	0.088	0.087	0.085	0.087	0.082
1988	0.076	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.081
1989	0.095	0.076	0.076	0.075	0.074	0.075	0.078
1990	0.084	0.081	0.079	0.079	0.078	0.079	0.076
1991	0.085	0.073	0.071	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.074
1992	0.071	0.071	0.070	0.070	0.067	0.070	0.072
1993	0.065	0.062	0.062	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.066
1994	0.078	0.072	0.072	0.066	0.064	0.066	0.065
1995	0.104	0.087	0.082	0.081	0.080	0.081	0.069
1996	0.087	0.087	0.086	0.081	0.080	0.081	0.076
1997	0.088	0.087	0.082	0.082	0.082	0.082	0.081
1998	0.101	0.098	0.095	0.089	0.089	0.089	0.084
1999	0.092	0.085	0.085	0.084	0.083	0.084	0.085
2000	0.085	0.084	0.082	0.081	0.080	0.081	0.084
2001	0.089	0.082	0.081	0.078	0.078	0.078	0.081
2002	0.070	0.067	0.066	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.074
2003	0.080	0.076	0.074	0.072	0.071	0.072	0.071
2004	0.079	0.075	0.075	0.074	0.073	0.074	0.070
2005	0.081	0.077	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.073
2006	0.087	0.086	0.074	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.073
2007	0.097	0.088	0.085	0.083		0.083	0.076
2008	0.084	0.083	0.074	0.073		0.073	0.075
2009	0.076	0.070	0.067	0.067		0.067	0.074
2010	0.071	0.071	0.070	0.068		0.068	0.069
2011	0.077	0.073	0.073	0.072		0.072	0.069
2012	0.073	0.071	0.069	0.068		0.068	0.069

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

USMC Reserve Center (057-1065) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1975							
1976							
1977							
1978							
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989							
1990	0.091	0.085	0.084	0.082	0.080	0.082	
1991	0.095	0.083	0.082	0.081	0.079	0.081	
1992	0.083	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.079	0.080	0.081
1993	0.092	0.084	0.083	0.080	0.078	0.080	0.080
1994	0.087	0.086	0.086	0.080	0.079	0.080	0.080
1995	0.098	0.082	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080
1996	0.103	0.088	0.082	0.079	0.077	0.079	0.079
1997	0.091	0.087	0.084	0.084	0.082	0.084	0.081
1998	0.112	0.099	0.090	0.089	0.088	0.089	0.084
1999	0.100	0.094	0.087	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.085
2000	0.091	0.091	0.086	0.083	0.082	0.083	0.085
2001	0.097	0.085	0.084	0.081	0.080	0.081	0.082
2002	0.079	0.074	0.073	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.079
2003	0.093	0.087	0.081	0.080	0.079	0.080	0.078
2004	0.084	0.083	0.081	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.077
2005	0.091	0.089	0.085	0.083	0.082	0.083	0.081
2006	0.092	0.090	0.084	0.079	0.079	0.079	0.080
2007	0.088	0.084	0.084	0.081		0.081	0.081
2008	0.086	0.08	0.078	0.077		0.077	0.079
2009	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.069		0.069	0.075
2010	0.087	0.074	0.072	0.072		0.072	0.072
2011	0.079	0.077	0.076	0.075		0.075	0.072
2012	0.073	0.072	0.069	0.067		0.067	0.071

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Plant City High School (057-4004) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1975							
1976							
1977							
1978							
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989							
1990							
1991							
1992							
1993							
1994							
1995							
1996							
1997							
1998	0.107	0.092	0.090	0.087	0.086	0.087	
1999	0.086	0.086	0.085	0.082	0.079	0.082	
2000	0.085	0.081	0.079	0.079	0.078	0.079	0.082
2001	0.090	0.089	0.085	0.081	0.076	0.081	0.080
2002	0.083	0.076	0.074	0.072	0.070	0.072	0.077
2003	0.083	0.081	0.077	0.077	0.075	0.077	0.076
2004	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.070	0.071	0.073
2005	0.081	0.080	0.078	0.075	0.074	0.075	0.074
2006	0.087	0.085	0.079	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.074
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Sydney (057-3002) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1975							
1976							
1977							
1978							
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989							
1990							
1991							
1992							
1993							
1994							
1995							
1996							
1997							
1998							
1999							
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004	0.081	0.080	0.075	0.075	0.073	0.075	
2005	0.085	0.079	0.079	0.079	0.077	0.079	
2006	0.089	0.083	0.080	0.079	0.078	0.079	0.077
2007	0.084	0.084	0.081	0.078		0.078	0.078
2008	0.080	0.073	0.073	0.072		0.072	0.076
2009	0.071	0.071	0.070	0.070		0.070	0.073
2010	0.077	0.074	0.073	0.070		0.070	0.070
2011	0.083	0.079	0.076	0.073		0.073	0.071
2012	0.084	0.083	0.079	0.074		0.074	0.072

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

St. Petersburg (103-0004) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1975							
1976							
1977							
1978	0.101	0.097	0.091	0.087	0.086	<i>0.087</i>	
1979	0.087	0.082	0.081	0.081	0.081	0.081	
1980	0.105	0.093	0.090	0.090	0.086	0.090	<i>0.086</i>
1981	0.088	0.088	0.084	0.080	0.078	<i>0.080</i>	<i>0.083</i>
1982	0.099	0.093	0.093	0.089	0.082	0.089	<i>0.086</i>
1983	0.117	0.104	0.099	0.099	0.093	0.099	<i>0.089</i>
1984	0.095	0.093	0.085	0.084	0.083	0.084	0.090
1985	0.109	0.093	0.089	0.079	0.078	0.079	0.087
1986	0.118	0.090	0.089	0.087	0.085	0.087	0.083
1987	0.094	0.086	0.082	0.082	0.081	0.082	0.082
1988	0.091	0.090	0.088	0.085	0.082	0.085	0.084
1989	0.097	0.085	0.082	0.078	0.077	0.078	0.081
1990	0.100	0.093	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.081
1991	0.084	0.082	0.078	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.075
1992	0.083	0.078	0.075	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.073
1993	0.077	0.074	0.073	0.072	0.070	0.072	0.070
1994	0.090	0.075	0.075	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.072
1995	0.078	0.074	0.074	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.072
1996	0.083	0.074	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.072
1997	0.078	0.078	0.078	0.078	0.077	0.078	0.073
1998	0.103	0.095	0.089	0.088	0.083	0.088	0.078
1999	0.104	0.095	0.088	0.087	0.085	0.087	0.084
2000	0.089	0.087	0.087	0.082	0.081	0.082	0.085
2001	0.090	0.083	0.082	0.079	0.077	0.079	0.082
2002	0.079	0.071	0.071	0.069	0.068	0.069	0.076
2003	0.078	0.075	0.074	0.073	0.073	0.073	0.073
2004	0.079	0.077	0.075	0.075	0.070	0.075	0.072
2005	0.076	0.074	0.074	0.072	0.071	0.072	0.073
2006	0.087	0.083	0.073	0.072	0.071	0.072	0.073
2007	0.086	0.078	0.075	0.071		0.071	0.071
2008	0.080	0.077	0.075	0.072		0.072	0.071
2009	0.063	0.062	0.060	0.060		0.060	0.067
2010	0.070	0.069	0.068	0.067		0.067	0.066
2011	0.076	0.075	0.073	0.072		0.072	0.066
2012	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.063		0.063	0.067

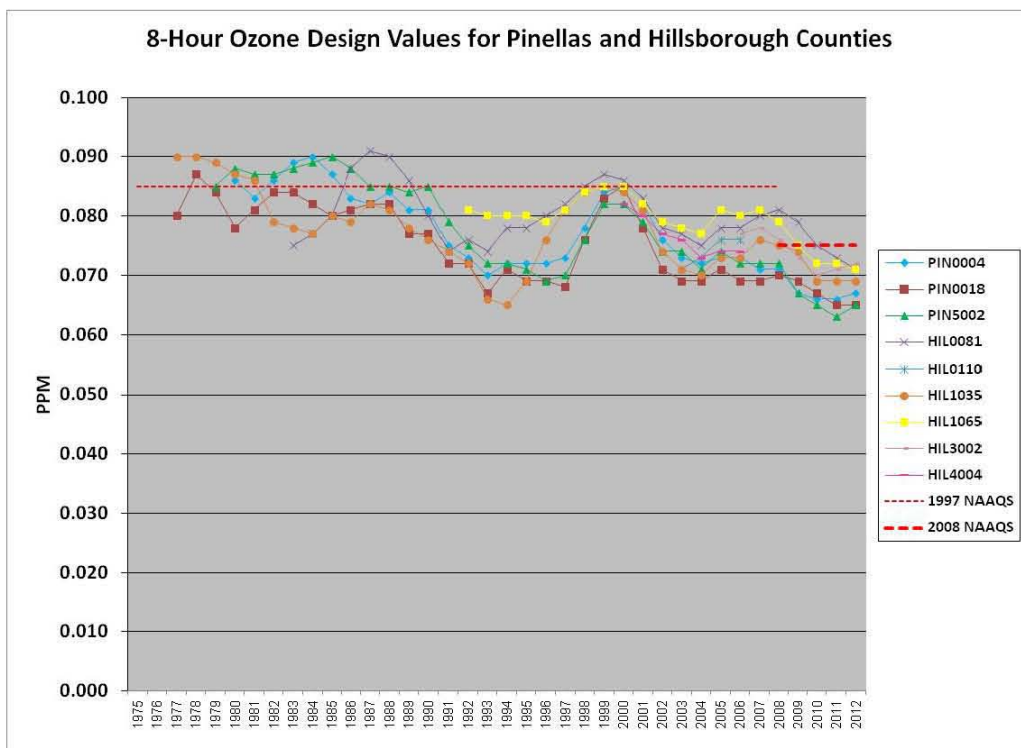
Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Azalea Park (103-0018) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1975	0.067	0.060	0.056	0.055	0.054	0.055	
1976	0.095	0.094	0.091	0.083	0.069	0.083	
1977	0.114	0.107	0.105	0.104	0.104	0.104	0.080
1978	0.089	0.084	0.075	0.075	0.073	0.075	0.087
1979	0.086	0.081	0.077	0.075	0.073	0.075	0.084
1980	0.098	0.094	0.092	0.086	0.085	0.086	0.078
1981	0.091	0.086	0.084	0.083	0.081	0.083	0.081
1982	0.093	0.089	0.088	0.085	0.083	0.085	0.084
1983	0.094	0.092	0.090	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.084
1984	0.100	0.090	0.085	0.077	0.074	0.077	0.082
1985	0.088	0.086	0.083	0.078	0.075	0.078	0.080
1986	0.102	0.091	0.089	0.088	0.086	0.088	0.081
1987	0.110	0.091	0.083	0.082	0.081	0.082	0.082
1988	0.089	0.083	0.081	0.078	0.078	0.078	0.082
1989	0.073	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.070	0.072	0.077
1990	0.096	0.089	0.084	0.083	0.081	0.083	0.077
1991	0.071	0.064	0.063	0.063	0.062	0.063	0.072
1992	0.077	0.075	0.073	0.072	0.071	0.072	0.072
1993	0.074	0.071	0.068	0.066	0.065	0.066	0.067
1994	0.084	0.078	0.078	0.077	0.073	0.077	0.071
1995	0.072	0.068	0.067	0.066	0.064	0.066	0.069
1996	0.082	0.074	0.073	0.066	0.064	0.066	0.069
1997	0.075	0.074	0.074	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.068
1998	0.112	0.097	0.091	0.090	0.087	0.090	0.076
1999	0.103	0.096	0.088	0.087	0.083	0.087	0.083
2000	0.085	0.081	0.081	0.080	0.078	0.080	0.085
2001	0.080	0.078	0.076	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.078
2002	0.066	0.066	0.064	0.064	0.063	0.064	0.071
2003	0.080	0.078	0.075	0.075	0.074	0.075	0.069
2004	0.078	0.077	0.072	0.069	0.068	0.069	0.069
2005	0.071	0.071	0.070	0.069	0.067	0.069	0.071
2006	0.078	0.073	0.072	0.070	0.068	0.070	0.069
2007	0.076	0.076	0.069	0.069		0.069	0.069
2008	0.077	0.075	0.074	0.073		0.073	0.070
2009	0.069	0.068	0.066	0.065		0.065	0.069
2010	0.070	0.066	0.066	0.065		0.065	0.067
2011	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.066		0.066	0.065
2012	0.073	0.068	0.066	0.066		0.066	0.065

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

East Lake (103-5002) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1975							
1976							
1977	0.108	0.095	0.083	0.083	0.080	<i>0.083</i>	
1978	0.100	0.091	0.090	0.088	0.085	<i>0.088</i>	
1979	0.098	0.091	0.088	0.086	0.086	0.086	<i>0.085</i>
1980	0.095	0.094	0.093	0.091	<i>0.090</i>	0.091	<i>0.088</i>
1981	0.093	0.087	0.086	0.086	0.085	0.086	0.087
1982	0.087	0.087	0.086	0.085	0.082	0.085	0.087
1983	0.111	0.104	0.100	0.094	0.093	0.094	<i>0.088</i>
1984	0.101	0.091	0.090	0.088	0.088	0.088	0.089
1985	0.102	0.095	0.093	0.089	0.086	0.089	0.090
1986	0.134	0.091	0.088	0.087	0.087	0.087	0.088
1987	0.090	0.086	0.081	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.085
1988	0.090	0.090	0.089	0.089	0.086	0.089	0.085
1989	0.096	0.089	0.088	0.084	0.082	0.084	0.084
1990	0.095	0.085	0.084	0.082	0.080	0.082	0.085
1991	0.084	0.080	0.078	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.079
1992	0.083	0.078	0.074	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.075
1993	0.080	0.074	0.074	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.072
1994	0.083	0.076	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.072
1995	0.079	0.072	0.070	0.068	0.067	0.068	0.071
1996	0.078	0.076	0.067	0.066	0.064	0.066	0.069
1997	0.080	0.077	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.070
1998	0.097	0.090	0.089	0.088	0.084	0.088	0.076
1999	0.092	0.086	0.084	0.082	0.076	0.082	0.082
2000	0.083	0.081	0.078	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.082
2001	0.084	0.083	0.083	0.080	0.075	0.080	0.079
2002	0.072	0.070	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.074
2003	0.079	0.078	0.077	0.077	0.076	0.077	0.074
2004	0.081	0.072	0.071	0.071	0.070	0.071	0.071
2005	0.076	0.076	0.075	0.074	0.073	0.074	0.074
2006	0.085	0.084	0.076	0.072	0.071	0.072	0.072
2007	0.084	0.074	0.074	0.072		0.072	0.072
2008	0.082	0.081	0.074	0.073		0.073	0.072
2009	0.066	0.061	0.058	0.058		0.058	0.067
2010	0.068	0.066	0.065	0.065		0.065	0.065
2011	0.075	0.069	0.068	0.067		0.067	0.063
2012	0.069	0.065	0.064	0.063		0.063	0.065

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.



Jax NAS (031-0070) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1977	0.111	0.098	0.097	0.095	0.092	0.095	
1978	0.084	0.083	0.078	0.078	0.076	0.078	
1979	0.116	0.097	0.093	0.085	0.085	0.085	0.086
1980	0.110	0.098	0.097	0.095	0.093	0.095	0.086
1981	0.096	0.086	0.085	0.083	0.080	0.083	0.087
1982	0.095	0.090	0.082	0.079	0.079	0.079	0.085
1983	0.092	0.090	0.088	0.079	0.078	0.079	0.080
1984	0.089	0.077	0.073	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.076
1985	0.119	0.080	0.079	0.077	0.075	0.077	0.075
1986	0.084	0.081	0.081	0.078	0.078	0.078	0.075
1987	0.123	0.093	0.090	0.089	0.088	0.089	0.081
1988	0.092	0.089	0.087	0.085	0.083	0.085	0.084
1989	0.089	0.089	0.089	0.086	0.081	0.086	0.086
1990	0.095	0.085	0.082	0.079	0.078	0.079	0.083
1991	0.078	0.076	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.080
1992	0.090	0.087	0.083	0.082	0.078	0.082	0.078
1993	0.092	0.087	0.085	0.081	0.079	0.081	0.079
1994	0.093	0.085	0.084	0.080	0.078	0.080	0.081
1995	0.087	0.084	0.083	0.080	0.079	0.080	0.080
1996	0.086	0.078	0.076	0.076	0.075	0.076	0.078
1997	0.095	0.094	0.090	0.087	0.080	0.087	0.081
1998	0.109	0.091	0.084	0.084	0.082	0.084	0.082
1999	0.087	0.079	0.078	0.077	0.076	0.077	0.082
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Sheffield Elementary School (031-0077) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1977							
1978							
1979	0.091	0.080	0.080	0.079	0.078	<i>0.079</i>	
1980	0.069	0.065	0.061	0.055	0.050	<i>0.055</i>	
1981	0.082	0.082	0.081	0.077	0.074	<i>0.077</i>	<i>0.070</i>
1982	0.060	0.055	0.053	0.052	0.050	<i>0.052</i>	<i>0.061</i>
1983	0.078	0.072	0.071	0.068	0.068	0.068	<i>0.065</i>
1984	0.092	0.080	0.080	0.074	0.073	0.074	<i>0.064</i>
1985	0.074	0.072	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071
1986	0.082	0.080	0.078	0.078	0.076	0.078	<i>0.074</i>
1987	0.083	0.077	0.076	0.074	0.073	0.074	<i>0.074</i>
1988	0.083	0.083	0.082	0.081	0.080	0.081	<i>0.077</i>
1989	0.078	0.077	0.076	0.076	0.075	0.076	<i>0.077</i>
1990	0.085	0.083	0.081	0.080	0.073	0.080	0.079
1991	0.077	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.068	0.069	0.075
1992	0.084	0.078	0.076	0.075	0.073	0.075	0.074
1993	0.082	0.081	0.080	0.080	0.079	0.080	0.074
1994	0.079	0.074	0.070	0.069	0.066	0.069	0.074
1995	0.081	0.071	0.070	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.072
1996	0.081	0.080	0.073	0.073	0.067	0.073	0.070
1997	0.082	0.073	0.073	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.071
1998	0.094	0.083	0.081	0.080	0.078	0.080	0.075
1999	0.086	0.085	0.084	0.080	0.078	0.080	0.077
2000	0.076	0.075	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.076
2001	0.083	0.077	0.074	0.072	0.071	0.072	0.074
2002	0.076	0.072	0.067	0.066	0.064	0.066	0.069
2003	0.072	0.068	0.068	0.067	0.065	0.067	0.068
2004	0.082	0.081	0.079	0.078	0.071	0.078	0.070
2005	0.080	0.079	0.076	0.076	0.073	0.076	0.073
2006	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.079	0.077	0.079	0.077
2007	0.078	0.078	0.076	0.076		0.076	0.077
2008	0.075	0.072	0.072	0.071		0.071	0.075
2009	0.074	0.073	0.067	0.065		0.065	0.070
2010	0.074	0.072	0.070	0.068		0.068	0.068
2011	0.071	0.068	0.068	0.067		0.067	0.066
2012	0.063	0.062	0.061	0.059		0.059	0.064

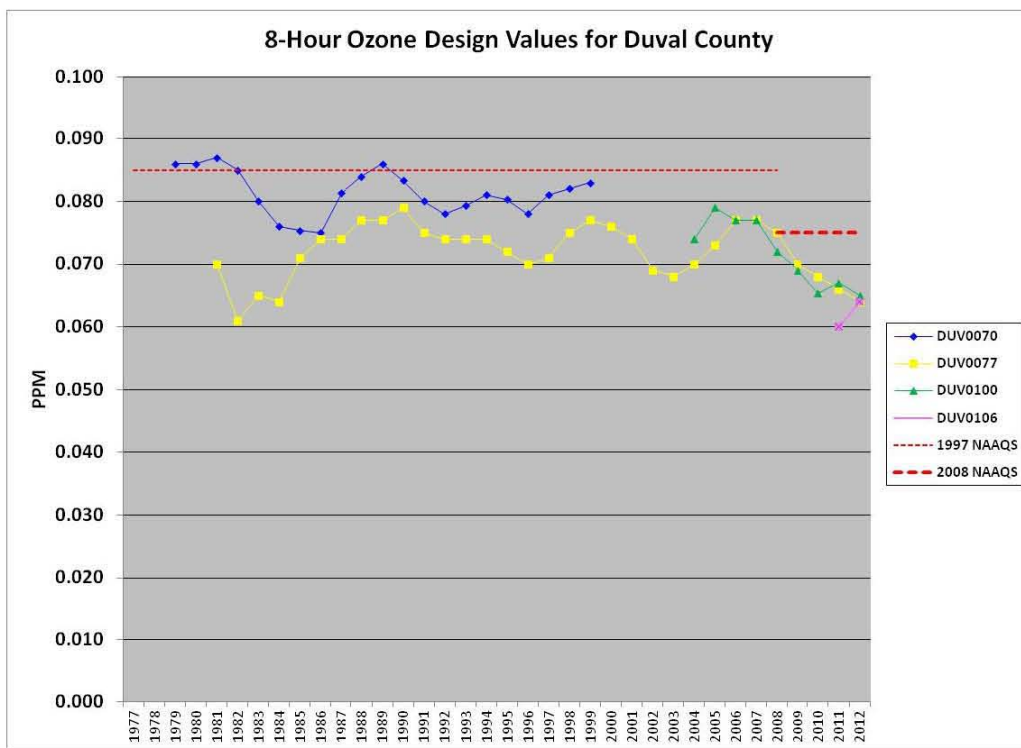
Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Mayo Clinic (031-0100) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1977							
1978							
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989							
1990							
1991							
1992							
1993							
1994							
1995							
1996							
1997							
1998							
1999							
2000							
2001							
2002	0.072	0.067	0.064	0.063	0.055	<i>0.063</i>	
2003	0.081	0.079	0.079	0.079	0.077	0.079	
2004	<i>0.095</i>	0.087	0.086	0.081	0.075	0.081	<i>0.074</i>
2005	0.086	0.083	0.081	0.077	0.075	0.077	0.079
2006	0.089	0.080	0.077	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.077
2007	0.091	0.087	0.081	0.079		0.079	0.077
2008	0.069	0.069	0.066	0.064		0.064	0.072
2009	0.081	0.075	0.066	0.064		0.064	0.069
2010	0.075	0.073	0.069	0.068		0.068	0.065
2011	0.081	0.081	0.073	0.071		0.071	0.067
2012	0.065	0.061	0.056	0.056		0.056	0.065

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Cisco Drive (031-0106) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1977							
1978							
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
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1987							
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2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010	0.084	0.075	0.073	0.066		0.066	
2011	0.075	0.073	0.073	0.068		0.068	
2012	0.068	0.062	0.060	0.059		0.059	0.064

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.



Public Participation

Response to 40 CFR 51.102 Requirements

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (c) of this section and within the 30 day notification period as required by paragraph (d) of this section, States must provide notice, provide the opportunity to submit written comments and allow the public the opportunity to request a public hearing. The State must hold a public hearing or provide the public the opportunity to request a public hearing. The notice announcing the 30 day notification period must include the date, place, and time of the public hearing. If the State provides the public the opportunity to request a public hearing and a request is received the State must hold the scheduled hearing or schedule a public hearing (as required by paragraph (d) of this section). The State may cancel the public hearing through a method it identifies if no request for a public hearing is received during the 30 day notification period and the original notice announcing the 30 day notification period clearly states: *If no request for a public hearing is received the hearing will be cancelled; identifies the method and time for announcing that the hearing has been cancelled; and provides a contact phone number for the public to call to find out if the hearing has been cancelled.*

The opportunity to submit written comments, request a public hearing, or participate in a public hearing, if requested, on the proposed SIP revision was advertised in the Florida Administrative Register (FAR) at least 30 days prior to the scheduled date of the hearing. Information regarding the date, place, and time of the public hearing was included in the notice along with information on how to request the hearing or ascertain whether the hearing would be cancelled. A copy of the notice is included in this section. No hearing was requested, and none was held. Notice of cancellation of the hearing was provided as set forth in the notice of SIP revision.

(b) Separate hearings may be held for plans to implement primary and secondary standards.

Not applicable.

(c) No hearing will be required for any change to an increment of progress in an approved individual compliance schedule unless such change is likely to cause the source to be unable to comply with the final compliance date in the schedule. The requirements of §§51.104 and 51.105 will be applicable to such schedules, however.

Not applicable.

(d) Any hearing required by paragraph (a) of this section will be held only after reasonable notice, which will be considered to include, at least 30 days prior to the date of such hearing(s):

(1) Notice given to the public by prominent advertisement in the area affected announcing the date(s), time(s), and place(s) of such hearing(s);

The opportunity to submit comments, request a public hearing, or participate in a public hearing, if requested, on the proposed SIP revision was advertised in the FAR at least 30 days prior to the scheduled date of the hearing (see response (a)).

(2) Availability of each proposed plan or revision for public inspection in at least one location in each region to which it will apply, and the availability of each compliance schedule for public inspection in at least one location in the region in which the affected source is located;

The materials proposed to be incorporated into the SIP were made available for public inspection in the offices of the Division of Air Resource Management (DARM) and on the DARM website. The materials were also made accessible to the public through each of the DEP's district offices and in the offices of each DEP-approved local air pollution control program. The email notifications requesting that such information be made available by the district and local offices are included in this section.

(3) Notification to the Administrator (through the appropriate Regional Office);

The Region 4 office of the EPA was notified at least 30 days in advance of the scheduled hearing date and provided with copies of the materials proposed to be incorporated into the SIP. The prehearing submittal letter is included in this section.

(4) Notification to each local air pollution control agency which will be significantly impacted by such plan, schedule or revision;

Notification to affected local programs occurred with transmittal of the email notifications requesting that the material proposed to be incorporated into the SIP be made available for public inspection (see response (d)(2)).

(5) In the case of an interstate region, notification to any other States included, in whole or in part, in the regions which are significantly impacted by such plan or schedule or revision.

The states of Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi were notified of the proposed SIP revision at least 30 days in advance of the scheduled date of the hearing. The email notifications are included in this section.

(e) The State must prepare and retain, for inspection by the Administrator upon request, a record of each hearing. The record must contain, as a minimum, a list of witnesses together with the text of each presentation.

Not applicable.

(f) The State must submit with the plan, revision, or schedule, a certification that the requirements in paragraph (a) and (d) of this section were met. Such certification will include the date and place of any public hearing(s) held or that no public hearing was requested during the 30 day notification period.

Certification is provided in the letter of submittal that the opportunity to submit comments, request a public hearing, or participate in a public hearing on the proposed SIP revision was noticed in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 51.102.

(g) Not applicable.

Notice of Opportunity to Submit Comments or Participate in Public Hearing

Florida Administrative Register

Volume 39, Number 127, July 1, 2013

user needs of the Statewide Law Enforcement Radio System (SLERS) from the Law Enforcement Community.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Debi Smith at (850)922-7435 or email at debi.smith@dms.myflorida.com.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 2 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: 2 Business Days before the meeting you may contact Debi Smith at (850)922-7435 or email at debi.smith@dms.myflorida.com. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice). For more information, you may contact: Debi Smith at (850)922-7435 or email at debi.smith@dms.myflorida.com.

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

Construction Industry Licensing Board

The Probable Cause Panel of the Construction Industry Licensing Board announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIMES: July 23, 2013, 9:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m.

PLACE: Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Office of the General Counsel, 1940 N. Monroe Street, Suite 42, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2202

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: To review complaints in which a determination of the existence of probable cause has already been made.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Paul Richard Waters, Chief Construction Attorney, Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Office of the General Counsel, 1940 N. Monroe Street, Suite 42, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2202

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 7 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Paul Richard Waters, Chief Construction Attorney, Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Office of the General Counsel, 1940 N. Monroe Street, Suite 42, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2202. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice). If any person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing, he/she will need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence from which the appeal is to be issued.

For more information, you may contact: Paul Richard Waters, Chief Construction Attorney, Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Office of the General Counsel, 1940 N. Monroe Street, Suite 42, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2202.

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

Board of Accountancy

The Board of Accountancy announces a telephone conference call to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, August 1, 2013, 9:00 a.m.

PLACE: Teleconference. Conference Number 1(888)670-3525, Conference Code 6144029271

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: The Committee on Continuing Professional Education will meet to discuss items relating to CPE credits.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Karan Lee, Florida Board of Accountancy, 240 NW 76th Drive, Suite A, Gainesville, Florida 32607.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 2 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Karan Lee, Florida Board of Accountancy, 240 NW 76th Drive, Suite A, Gainesville, Florida 32607. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

If any person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing, he/she will need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence from which the appeal is to be issued.

For more information, you may contact: Karan Lee, Florida Board of Accountancy, 240 NW 76th Drive, Suite A, Gainesville, Florida 32607.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Division of Air Resource Management announces a hearing to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: August 7, 2013, 1:00 p.m.

PLACE: Department of Environmental Protection, Bob Martinez Center, 2600 Blairstone Road, Room 609, Tallahassee, Florida

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 51.102, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) announces the opportunity to offer comments and participate in a public hearing on a proposed revision to Florida's State Implementation Plan (SIP) under the Clean Air Act (CAA). Specifically, DEP proposes to amend the ozone maintenance plan submitted pursuant to Section 110(a)(1) of the CAA and EPA regulations

at 40 C.F.R. 51.905(a)(4)(ii) for the 1997 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) that was approved under Florida's SIP on May 27, 2010 (75 FR 29671). The maintenance plan applies to the six counties once designated as nonattainment areas for the 1979 1-hour ozone NAAQS (i.e., Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Hillsborough, Pinellas, and Duval counties). The proposed amendments revise the plan's maintenance demonstration to account for a summertime Reid Vapor Pressure standard of 9.0 pounds per square inch (psi) beginning in year 2014. A public hearing will be held, if requested, at the date, time, and place given above. It is not necessary that the hearing be held or attended in order for persons to comment on DEP's proposed submittal to EPA. Any request for a public hearing must be submitted by July 31, 2013, to Marnie Brynes, Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resource Management, 2600 Blairstone Road, MS #5500, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400, or Marnie.Brynes@dep.state.fl.us. Any comments must be submitted to Will Sexton at the above address or Will.Sexton@dep.state.fl.us, with a copy to Ms. Brynes, by July 31, 2013. If no request for a public hearing is received, the hearing will be cancelled, and notice of the cancellation will be posted at the following website: <http://sharepoint.dep.state.fl.us/PublicNotices/default.aspx>.

Persons may also contact Ms. Brynes at (850)717-9029 to find out if the hearing has been cancelled. The materials comprising DEP's proposed SIP revision are accessible from the above website by clicking on the July 31, 2013 hearing link. The materials may also be inspected during normal business hours at the DEP, Division of Air Resource Management offices, 2600 Blairstone Road, Tallahassee, Florida, or accessed with the aid of any DEP District Air Section or DEP-approved local air pollution control office.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Mr. Sexton by letter or email at the above addresses or by calling (850)717-9016.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 48 hours before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Ms. Brynes at (850)717-9029 or Marnie.Brynes@dep.state.fl.us. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

For more information, you may contact: Mr. Sexton by letter or email or by calling (850)717-9016.

FINANCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION

OIR – Insurance Regulation

The Office of Insurance Regulation announces a hearing to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: July 25, 2013, 5:30 p.m.

PLACE: Miami Dade College, MDC Wolfson Campus, Auditorium Room 1261, 300 NE Second Avenue, Miami FL 33132

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Florida, Inc. doing business as Florida Blue has submitted an application for reorganization, pursuant to Part III of Chapter 628, Florida Statutes. This request would allow BCBS/Florida Blue to reorganize as a stock insurer under a mutual holding insurance company system. BCBS/Florida Blue is the largest domestic health insurer in the state of Florida with the following number of covered lives as of December 31, 2012. For more details about the proposed transaction, the Office of Insurance Regulation has created a webpage to provide the public with relevant information. The webpage is available via a link on the Office of Insurance Regulation's homepage at www.floir.com.

Florida law allows the Office of Insurance Regulation to hold a public hearing to allow public comment on the plan of reorganization. Input from the insurer as well as interested parties will be received at this public hearing. If you are unable to attend this public hearing, please forward your comments to the Office of Insurance Regulation at BCBShearing@floir.com; the subject line of your e-mail should read "BCBS." After the hearing concludes, the record will remain open for 10 days to allow for additional comments.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Leean Chojnowski, Esquire (850)413-4108 or Karen Kees (850)413-2474.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 48 hours before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Karen Kees at (850)413-2474 or e-mail her at karen.kees@floir.com. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

For more information, you may contact: Leean Chojnowski, Esquire (850)413-4108 or Karen Kees (850)413-2474.

Requests for Local/District Air Program Offices to Provide Assistance to Public

From: [Brynes, Marnie](#)
To: ["dhanu@co.broward.fl.us"](#); ["wong@miamidade.gov"](#); ["pace@coj.net"](#); ["campbell@epchc.org"](#); ["jodi.Dittell@ocfl.net"](#); ["james_stormer@doh.state.fl.us"](#); ["phesslin@pinellascounty.org"](#); ["hickey@scgov.net"](#)
Cc: [Stevens, Chad R.](#); [Cobb, Paula](#); [Fenton, Katy](#); [Sexton, Will](#); [Brynes, Marnie](#)
Subject: Public Information Package - Notice of Opportunity to Submit Comments and Request Public Hearing on Proposed SIP Submittal
Date: Monday, July 01, 2013 6:04:00 PM
Attachments: [2013-07-01 FAR Notice Published.pdf](#)

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to 40 CFR 51.102, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is accepting comments and will hold a public hearing, if requested, on a proposed revision to Florida's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Please find the attached notice of opportunity to offer comments and request a public hearing that was published on July 1, 2013, in the Florida Administrative Register. The public hearing, if requested, will be held August 7, 2013.

The materials comprising the proposed SIP revision are posted at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/rules/regulatory.htm>. Please assist any member of the public who may contact you asking to view these materials.

Marnie Brynes
Office of Business Planning
Division of Air Resource Management
Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: (850) 717-9029

From: [Brynes, Marnie](#)
To: [Harp, Charles](#); [Rachal, Richard](#); [Lubozynski, Tom](#); [Boatwright, Kelley M.](#); [Lurix, Joe](#); [Satyal, Ajaya](#)
Cc: [Stevens, Chad R.](#); [Cobb, Paula](#); [Fenton, Katy](#); [Sexton, Will](#); [Brynes, Marnie](#)
Subject: Public Information Package - Notice of Opportunity to Submit Comments and Request Public Hearing on Proposed SIP Submittal
Date: Monday, July 01, 2013 6:03:00 PM
Attachments: [2013-07-01 FAR Notice Published.pdf](#)

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to 40 CFR 51.102, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is accepting comments and will hold a public hearing, if requested, on a proposed revision to Florida's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Please find the attached notice of opportunity to offer comments and request a public hearing that was published on July 1, 2013, in the Florida Administrative Register. The public hearing, if requested, will be held August 7, 2013.

The materials comprising the proposed SIP revision are posted at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/rules/regulatory.htm>. Please assist any member of the public who may contact you asking to view these materials.

Marnie Brynes
Office of Business Planning
Division of Air Resource Management
Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: (850) 717-9029

Notifications to Other States

From: [Brynes, Marnie](#)
To: ["rwg@adem.state.al.us"; "James_Capp@dnr.state.ga.us"; "mava_rao@deq.state.ms.us"](#)
Cc: [Stevens, Chad R.](#); [Cobb, Paula](#); [Fenton, Katy](#); [Sexton, Will](#); [Brynes, Marnie](#)
Subject: Public Information Package - Notice of Opportunity to Submit Comments and Request Public Hearing on Proposed SIP Submittal
Date: Monday, July 01, 2013 6:05:00 PM
Attachments: [2013-07-01 FAR Notice Published.pdf](#)

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to 40 CFR 51.102, the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is accepting comments and will hold a public hearing, if requested, on a proposed revision to Florida's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Please find the attached notice of opportunity to offer comments and request a public hearing that was published on July 1, 2013, in the Florida Administrative Register. The public hearing, if requested, will be held August 7, 2013.

The materials comprising the proposed SIP revision are posted at
<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/rules/regulatory.htm>.

Marnie Brynes
Office of Business Planning
Division of Air Resource Management
Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: (850) 717-9029

Public Comments on SIP Notice

From: [Sanford, Reggie](#)
To: [Stevens, Chad R.](#); [Sexton, Will](#)
Cc: [Campbell, Jerry](#)
Subject: Draft Proposal
Date: Monday, July 08, 2013 4:00:12 PM

Chad / Will,

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the draft *Ozone Air Quality Maintenance Plan 2004 – 2014* and *DEP Proposal to EPA for a Uniform Statewide Reid Vapor Pressure Standard* documents. Based on the modeling assumptions, corresponding MOVES output data used in your determination and the current federal mandates requiring vehicle manufacturers to conform to tighter emission standards, we concur with your conclusion.

Our sole comment relates to the draft *Ozone Air Quality Maintenance Plan*. On page 11, second paragraph, first sentence, the document refers to "...*projected* emissions of VOC and NOx for 2009 and 2018..." This characterization is again used on page 12, Table 3. Because 2009 has already past, we suggest the text and table be revised to refer to 2009 emissions as "estimates" and 2018 emissions as "projected. "

Again, thank you for the opportunity to review and let us know if you need anything from us.

Sincerely,

Reginald Sanford, MPH
Chief, Enforcement and Analysis Section, Air Division
Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County
3629 Queen Palm Dr.
Tampa, Florida 33619-1309
Phone (813)627-2600, ext. 1254
Fax (813) 627-2660
sanford@epchc.org

DEP Response to Public Comments

The 2009 projected emissions for on-road and non-road mobile sources were updated with actual emissions. However, a change in RVP from 7.8 to 9.0 psi has a negligible effect on point and area source emissions. Therefore, point and area source emission projections are unchanged from the original submittal of the ozone maintenance plan. As a result, the 2009 point and area source emission projections are still considered “projected” as opposed to “actual.” Therefore, the 2009 Projected Emissions are still referred to as “projected.” DEP has included additional language on pages 10 and 35 of this SIP submittal that more clearly explains the changes made. Page 35 corresponds to page 11 of the revised Ozone Maintenance Plan.

Prehearing Submittal to EPA

Prehearing Submittal Letter



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BOB MARTINEZ CENTER
2600 BLAIRSTONE ROAD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-2400

RICK SCOTT
GOVERNOR

HERSCHEL T. VINYARD JR.
SECRETARY

Via Mail and Electronic-Mail

July 1, 2013

Mr. A. Stanley Meiburg
Acting Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Region 4
61 Forsyth Street SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-8909

Dear Mr. Meiburg:

Re: Prehearing Submittal: Proposed Revision to Florida's State Implementation Plan & Request
for Uniform Statewide Summertime Reid Vapor Pressure Standard

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is currently accepting comments and offering an opportunity to request a public hearing on a proposed revision to Florida's State Implementation Plan (SIP) pursuant to 40 CFR 51.102. The enclosed Notice of Opportunity to Comment and Request a Public Hearing was published in the Florida Administrative Register on July 1, 2013.

The proposed SIP revision amends Florida's ozone maintenance plan (enclosed) for the 1997 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) that was submitted pursuant to Section 110(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act and approved under Florida's SIP on May 27, 2010 (75 FR 29671). The plan applies to the six Florida counties once designated as nonattainment areas for the 1979 1-hour ozone NAAQS (i.e., Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, and Pinellas counties). The proposed amendments revise the plan to account for the use of 9.0 pounds per square inch (psi) Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) summertime gasoline in these counties beginning in year 2014. Your review and comments will be appreciated.

In conjunction with the proposed SIP revision, DEP is requesting EPA to revise 40 CFR 80.27 to establish a uniform, statewide summertime RVP standard of 9.0 psi beginning in the 2014 ozone season. The enclosed submittal entitled "DEP Proposal to EPA for a Uniform Statewide Reid Vapor Pressure Standard" demonstrates that, while the current 7.8 psi RVP standard in the six former ozone nonattainment counties is costly to gasoline consumers and increases the potential for gasoline shortages during hurricane season, the standard is not necessary to maintain the 1997 ozone NAAQS. Moreover, an RVP standard of 9.0 psi in these counties would not interfere with Florida's ability to attain or maintain any of the current NAAQS.

A CD containing modeling files is enclosed for your convenience. We are requesting parallel processing by EPA in order to expedite approval of these changes into Florida's SIP.

www.dep.state.fl.us

Mr. A. Stanley Meiburg

July 1, 2013

Page 2 of 2

If you have any questions about this proposed SIP revision, please contact Will Sexton at (850) 717-9016 or by email at Will.Sexton@dep.state.fl.us.

Sincerely,



Katy L. Fenton, Deputy Director
Division of Air Resource Management

KLF/CS/mb

Enclosures: - Notice of Opportunity to Comment and Request a Public Hearing
- Revised Ozone Maintenance Plan
- DEP Proposal to EPA for a Uniform Statewide Reid Vapor Pressure Standard
- CD containing modeling files

cc (with SIP package): R. Scott Davis, Chief, Air Planning Branch, EPA Region 4

Materials Enclosed with Prehearing Submittal

- Notice of proposed SIP revision – see “Notice of Opportunity to Submit Comments or Participate in Public Hearing” section of this submittal
- Draft revised Section 110(a)(1) Ozone Maintenance Plan – see below
- Draft DEP Proposal to EPA for a Uniform Statewide Reid Vapor Pressure Standard – see below
- CD containing mobile source emissions modeling files – these files are included on the CD containing the electronic copy of this proposed SIP submittal

Ozone Air Quality Maintenance Plan 2004 - 2014

For

Miami-Dade County
Broward County
Palm Beach County
Hillsborough County
Pinellas County
Duval County

In Support of Clean Air Act Section 110(a)(1) for 1997 8-Hour Ozone
National Ambient Air Quality Standard

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Air Resource Management

July 2009

Revised [DATE TO BE DETERMINED]

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Executive Summary

This plan is developed in response to section 110(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations at 40 CFR 51.905(a)(4)(ii). These regulations require that a 10-year air quality maintenance plan be developed in support of the 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) promulgated by EPA in 1997. This requirement applies to areas that have a section 175A maintenance plan under the former 1-hour ozone air quality standard and are currently in attainment with the 1997 8-hour ozone standard. In Florida, the Southeast Florida area comprising Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach counties, the Tampa Bay area comprising Hillsborough and Pinellas counties, and the Northeast Florida area comprising Duval County are all subject to the new section 110(a)(1) maintenance plan requirement.

As stated, each of these areas currently has an EPA-approved section 175A ozone air quality maintenance plan incorporated into the Florida State Implementation Plan (SIP). These plans support the now revoked 1-hour ozone NAAQS. This plan, which covers all three areas, is intended to satisfy the section 110(a)(1) maintenance plan requirement for the 1997 8-hour ozone standard. Elements of the section 175A maintenance plans that are required to be continued to fulfill the no-backsliding provisions have been incorporated into this section 110(a)(1) ozone maintenance plan.

The 8-hour ozone 110(a)(1) maintenance plan constitutes a SIP revision and must provide for continued maintenance of the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS in the area for 10 years from the effective date of the area's designation as attainment for this standard. The plan must include the five following components, as described in EPA guidance¹:

- An attainment inventory
- A maintenance demonstration
- Continued ambient air quality monitoring
- A contingency plan
- Verification of continued attainment

The core of this 8-hour ozone 110(a)(1) maintenance plan is a statement of commitments by the department. In accordance with these commitments, the department will track compliance with the standard and expeditiously respond to any potential future violations of the standard. Further, the department will retain certain rules in effect to reduce ozone precursor emissions. The statement of commitments also provides the triggers for department action to respond in a timely manner to any potential future air quality degradation.

The rest of the maintenance plan provides the current status of ozone air quality in each of the three maintenance areas in Florida, an attainment-year (2002) emission inventory,

¹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency memo "Maintenance Plan Guidance Document for Certain 8-Hour Ozone Areas Under Section 110(a)(1) of Clean Air Act," from Lydia Wegman, May 20, 2005

projections of emissions, and a demonstration that, given these projections, each of the three areas are expected to remain in compliance with the 1997 8-hour ozone air quality standard through at least 2014.

I. Statement of Commitments

1. Throughout the period of this maintenance plan, the Department of Environmental Protection will retain and enforce the following rules, originally developed to support the previous nonattainment status of these areas for the 1-hour ozone standard; provided, however, that the department may revise its rules in accordance with the noninterference provisions of section 110(l) of the Clean Air Act and the provisions of 40 CFR 51.905(a)(4)(i). These rules include the stationary source “reasonably available control technology (RACT)” emission standards contained in Chapter 62-296, F.A.C., and the gasoline vapor control regulations contained in Chapter 62-252, F.A.C., with the exception of Rule 62-252.400, F.A.C. (stage 2 vapor recovery). To the extent that the department has relied on the local air pollution control agencies in Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Hillsborough, Pinellas, and Duval counties to enforce such rules in the past, the department will continue to do so.
2. The department will continue to rely on the local air pollution control agencies in Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Hillsborough, Pinellas, and Duval counties to conduct ambient air quality monitoring programs for ozone in their respective counties in accordance with all applicable EPA monitoring requirements contained in 40 CFR Part 58.
3. The department, with the assistance, as necessary, of the local air pollution control agencies, the local Metropolitan Planning Organizations and the Florida Department of Transportation, will develop periodic ozone precursor emission inventory updates for the Florida maintenance areas. Emissions inventory updates for 2008, 2011, and 2014 will be completed by 18 months following the end of the inventory year. The department will follow EPA procedures and guidelines in completing the emissions inventory updates.
4. The department commits to propose adoption of appropriate control strategies in the event that ambient monitors in the area show a violation of the 1997 8-hour NAAQS for ozone, or if emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) or total oxides of nitrogen (NOx) increase to levels above those estimated in the attainment year (2002) in conjunction with ambient levels above a specified ozone design value. In the event that one of these transgressions occurs, the department will take action in accordance with the following schedule.

Trigger 1: A violation of the 1997 8-hour ozone ambient air quality standard at any monitor

Action Schedule:

- (1) The department, with the assistance of the local air pollution control agencies in the violating monitor’s jurisdiction, will accelerate, to the greatest extent possible, the verification process of the data and the determination that the violation is not the result of a natural event or a curable violation of an existing SIP control measure.

- (2) Upon verification of the violation and determination that the violation calls for new or revised control measures, the department will begin the state rulemaking process, proceeding according to the following schedule:
 - a. Initiate rulemaking and hold a workshop within six (6) months proposing a new or revised control strategy for reducing emissions of VOC or NOx.
 - b. Publish a notice of proposed rulemaking within twelve (12) months.
 - c. Assuming approval by the department Secretary or Environmental Regulation Commission and no administrative rule challenge, file rule with the Florida Secretary of State for adoption no later than 90 days after the date of proposal.
 - d. Within 60 days of adoption, submit the rule to the EPA as a proposed SIP revision in accordance with CFR 51.104.

Trigger 2: The ozone precursor emissions inventory update of 2008, 2011, or 2014 shows emissions of VOC or NOx have increased by five percent (5%) or more above the 2002 level, and the ozone design value for that update year is greater than or equal to 0.081 ppm, but no violation of the 1997 NAAQS for ozone has occurred.

Action schedule:

- (1) The department will complete an evaluation of ozone concentrations at all monitors in the maintenance area having the increased emissions to determine if an upward trend in ambient ozone concentrations is occurring. The trend will be determined for the most recent five-year period using an appropriate statistical technique. Hypothesis testing will be used to identify which monitors exhibit a trend for the annual fourth highest 8-hour ozone concentration at a significance level of alpha equals 0.05. Any monitor having a significant upward trend in the maintenance area is deemed to trigger action schedule item (2). If there is no trend or a downward trend, then no immediate action is necessary. Annual evaluation of the ozone concentration trend will continue.
- (2) If an upward trend is determined, the department will complete an evaluation within six (6) months to determine the most cost-effective means for lowering VOC or NOx emissions to the 2002 level, or lower.
- (3) Upon completion of the evaluation, the department, as appropriate, will begin the state rulemaking process, proceeding according to the Trigger 1 schedule.

II. Attainment Inventory

In accordance with EPA's Maintenance Plan Guidance Document, the state may use as its attainment year one of any of the three years on which the 1997 8-hour attainment designation was based (i.e., 2001, 2002, or 2003). Because areas are already required to develop an inventory for 2002 under EPA's Consolidated Emissions Reporting Rule (CERR), EPA recommends the use of that year as the attainment emission inventory base year for the section 110(a)(1) maintenance plan. For all three maintenance areas in Florida, the year 2002 will be used. While the year 2002 is being used to establish the base year, it should be noted that the actual year in which each of these areas attained the 8-hour NAAQS occurred prior to 2002 and is different for each area. For the Southeast Florida area, no monitor has ever had a design value exceeding the 1997 8-hour NAAQS, with monitoring going back to the late 1970's. The closest any monitor came was a design value of 0.084 ppm in 1986. For the Tampa Bay area, the most recent year in which a monitored 8-hour design value exceeded the 1997 NAAQS was year 2000. For the Northeast Florida area, the most recent year was 1989. (See Section III, Maintenance Demonstration.)

The 2002 emissions inventory used for this SIP revision was originally compiled by contractors for the Southeast consortium of states developing the regional haze SIP (VISTAS – Visibility Improvement State and Tribal Association of the Southeast). This inventory has been reviewed by the state, and the detailed description of methodologies and procedures are provided in the VISTAS emissions inventory documentation. EPA guidance generally requires that the typical summer day data be used for ozone planning purposes. For this purpose, the July 18, 2002, daily emissions were extracted as representative of a typical summer day². As shown in Table 1, emissions are classified in the traditional categories used for summarizing these data: point sources, area sources, on-road motor vehicles, and non-road mobile sources. More detailed breakdowns of these categories can be obtained from the VISTAS documentation.

In the [FINAL SUBMITTAL DATE] revision to this plan, the 2002 attainment year emissions developed by VISTAS for on-road and non-road mobile sources were replaced with revised typical summer day emissions using the latest EPA-approved models, Mobile Source Emissions Simulator (MOVES) for on-road motor vehicles and NONROAD2008 for non-road mobile sources. The purpose for revising these portions of the 2002 attainment year emission inventory is to maintain consistency with the future year projections due to the fact that newer models have been utilized. A detailed description of methodologies and procedures are provided in the final submittal package associated with the [FINAL SUBMITTAL DATE] revision to this plan.

² The VISTAS inventory was developed for an air quality modeling application using the SMOKE emissions modeling tool. This modeling inventory included the daily and seasonal emissions that vary with meteorological or operational conditions. The specific date, July 18, 2002, was selected simply because it was available from the VISTAS dataset. VISTAS had randomly selected and extracted the data for this day to perform quality assurance checks.

Table 1 - 2002 Typical Summer Day VOC and NO_x Emissions

	VOC							
	Southeast Florida				Tampa Bay			Northeast Florida
Year: 2002	Miami-Dade	Broward	Palm Beach	SE Total	Hillsborough	Pinellas	TB Total	Duval
Category	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)
Point Source	4.68	4.28	1.44	10.40	5.19	2.81	8.00	5.61
Area Source	132.08	96.74	73.77	302.60	72.34	61.20	133.54	59.53
On-Road MV	<u>131.0791</u> <u>59</u>	<u>107.4367</u> <u>53</u>	<u>80.6950</u> <u>5</u>	<u>319.192</u> <u>09.62</u>	<u>81.7660</u> <u>40</u>	<u>61.4749</u> <u>11</u>	<u>143.231</u> <u>09.51</u>	<u>64.1349</u> <u>17</u>
Non-Road	<u>52.7948</u> <u>3</u>	<u>37.3939</u> <u>00</u>	<u>55.7454</u> <u>3</u>	<u>145.921</u> <u>41.74</u>	<u>29.3927</u> <u>12</u>	<u>22.9721</u> <u>93</u>	<u>52.3649</u> <u>06</u>	<u>25.3924</u> <u>60</u>
Total	<u>320.6327</u> <u>74</u>	<u>245.8420</u> <u>7.55</u>	<u>211.6418</u> <u>0.06</u>	<u>778.116</u> <u>64.36</u>	<u>188.6716</u> <u>5.05</u>	<u>148.451</u> <u>35.06</u>	<u>337.133</u> <u>00.10</u>	<u>154.6513</u> <u>91</u>

Note: Point and Area source categories developed by VISTAS are based on July 18, 2002 daily emissions; On-Road and Non-Road emissions were revised using MOVES and NONROAD2008, respectively, and are emissions for a typical weekday in July.

	NO _x							
	Southeast Florida				Tampa Bay			Northeast Florida
Year: 2002	Miami-Dade	Broward	Palm Beach	SE Total	Hillsborough	Pinellas	TB Total	Duval
Category	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)
Point Source	40.23	58.76	25.33	124.32	151.02	25.64	176.66	115.47
Area Source	7.41	5.08	3.53	16.02	4.39	15.63	20.02	6.10
On-Road MV	<u>144.0521</u> <u>76</u>	<u>120.1917</u> <u>5.57</u>	<u>91.34130</u> <u>12</u>	<u>356.465</u> <u>18.45</u>	<u>92.88136</u> <u>17</u>	<u>62.6397</u> <u>38</u>	<u>155.512</u> <u>33.55</u>	<u>72.68111</u> <u>2</u>
Non-Road	<u>57.4233</u> <u>92</u>	<u>54.7924</u> <u>02</u>	<u>39.6230</u> <u>7</u>	<u>151.828</u> <u>8.67</u>	<u>86.9823</u> <u>92</u>	<u>18.4413</u> <u>73</u>	<u>105.393</u> <u>7.65</u>	<u>43.3416</u> <u>60</u>
Total	<u>260.0129</u> <u>4</u>	<u>238.8226</u> <u>3.43</u>	<u>150.7918</u> <u>9.71</u>	<u>648.627</u> <u>47.46</u>	<u>336.2631</u> <u>5.51</u>	<u>122.341</u> <u>52.38</u>	<u>457.674</u> <u>67.88</u>	<u>237.6024</u> <u>9</u>

Note: Point and Area source categories developed by VISTAS are based on July 18, 2002 daily emissions; On-Road and Non-Road emissions were revised using MOVES and NONROAD2008, respectively, and are emissions for a typical weekday in July.

Note: Based on July 18, 2002

III. Maintenance Demonstration

The maintenance plan must show continued compliance for at least a ten-year period (i.e., 2004 through 2014). A demonstration of compliance can be assumed if emissions of the precursors to ozone formation, volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x), are shown to remain at or below the emissions occurring in the attainment year. The attainment year is the year in which the area came into compliance with the standard and has remained in attainment since that time. For purposes of this plan, the year 2002 is being used as the attainment year. This is a conservative assumption since, as stated previously, all of the Florida areas had ambient ozone measurements that would have been in compliance prior to 2002, and emissions of both ozone precursors have been decreasing during that time. Appendix A contains detailed historic 8-hour ozone levels (design values) for each of the areas. Table 2, below, provides a summary of the maximum 8-hour ozone design values determined for each area. All three areas have been in compliance with the 8-hour ozone ambient standard since (and including) 2002.

Table 2 - Maximum 8-Hour Ozone Design Value for Given Area (ppm)

Year	Northeast FL	Tampa Bay	Southeast FL
1985	<i>0.075</i>	0.090	<i>0.069</i>
1986	<i>0.075</i>	0.088	0.075
1987	<i>0.081</i>	0.091	0.082
1988	<i>0.084</i>	0.090	0.084
1989	<i>0.086</i>	0.086	0.083
1990	<i>0.083</i>	0.085	0.078
1991	<i>0.080</i>	0.079	0.073
1992	<i>0.078</i>	0.081	0.072
1993	<i>0.079</i>	0.080	0.076
1994	<i>0.081</i>	0.080	0.080
1995	<i>0.080</i>	0.080	0.080
1996	<i>0.078</i>	0.080	0.074
1997	0.081	0.082	0.075
1998	0.082	0.085	0.076
1999	<i>0.082</i>	0.087	0.078
2000	0.076	0.086	0.078
2001	0.074	0.083	0.075
2002	0.069	0.079	0.071
2003	0.068	0.078	0.068
2004	<i>0.074</i>	0.077	0.066
2005	0.079	0.081	0.068
2006	0.077	0.080	0.072
<u>2007</u>	<u><i>0.077</i></u>	<u><i>0.081</i></u>	<u><i>0.074</i></u>
<u>2008</u>	<u><i>0.075</i></u>	<u><i>0.081</i></u>	<u><i>0.074</i></u>
<u>2009</u>	<u><i>0.070</i></u>	<u><i>0.079</i></u>	<u><i>0.068</i></u>
<u>2010</u>	<u><i>0.068</i></u>	<u><i>0.075</i></u>	<u><i>0.068</i></u>
<u>2011</u>	<u><i>0.067</i></u>	<u><i>0.073</i></u>	<u><i>0.065</i></u>
<u>2012</u>	<u><i>0.065</i></u>	<u><i>0.072</i></u>	<u><i>0.065</i></u>

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Projections of the ozone precursor emissions VOC and NOx were originally developed by VISTAS for the years 2009 and 2018. However, in the [FINAL SUBMITTAL DATE] revision to this plan, the projected emissions for on-road and non-road mobile sources were revised by the department using MOVES and NONROAD2008 to account for the use of gasoline with an RVP of 9.0 psi for years 2014 and beyond. Gasoline with an RVP of 7.8 psi is assumed for all years prior to 2014. These projections, along with the actual 2002 inventory, ~~also developed by VISTAS,~~ are used to demonstrate expected ten-year compliance with the 1997 8-hour ambient air quality ozone standard. As developed for the actual 2002 emissions inventory, the point and area source projections compiled by VISTAS are determined for a typical summer day based on the data extracted for July 18, 2002. The revised projected emissions for on-road and non-road mobile sources are also determined for a typical summer weekday in July. Projected emissions from electric generating units and fires are reflective of typical conditions since year-to-year variability cannot be accurately forecast for these sources. Intermediate years are determined by linear interpolation. This is an appropriate assumption, given the generally smoothly varying nature of growth (e.g., population, vehicle miles traveled, state gross product, etc.). Step changes can occur, usually associated with new large stationary sources going on-line or with large emission reductions at stationary sources due to the addition of emission control devices or procedures. However, because large new sources are subject to strict control, any emissions increases from these sources that may occur are not likely to be as large as the emissions decreases that occur with the shut-down of an older, dirtier plant or when a control device is installed on an older plant. Consequently, the net effect is to reduce emissions in time, and over the relatively large and populated areas covering these maintenance areas, considering all the other source categories, not produce significant spikes in emissions.

The projected emissions of VOC and NOx for 2009 and 2018, ~~as derived from VISTAS in 2012,~~ are provided in the Tables 3 and 4. Emissions are parsed according to stationary point sources, stationary area sources, on-road motor vehicles, and non-road mobile sources.

Table 5 summarizes these data over each of the three areas for the intermediate years appropriate for this maintenance plan. As shown in the table, for each of the three maintenance areas, anthropogenic emissions of both VOC and NOx are projected to be less 2002 actual emissions throughout the maintenance period. Biogenic emissions are not included here, but would be treated as constant and, thus, would not affect the trend.

Table 3 - Projected VOC and NOx Emissions for 2009

	VOC							
	Southeast Florida				Tampa Bay			Northeast Florida
Year: 2009	Miami-Dade	Broward	Palm Beach	SE Total	Hillsborough	Pinellas	TB Total	Duval
Category	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)
Point Source	3.74	3.95	1.19	8.87	5.12	2.49	7.61	5.62
Area Source	140.57	103.37	77.41	321.35	77.18	65.88	143.06	62.55
On-Road MV	77.98 54.02	66.24 37.42	50.34 27.98	194.53 19.42	50.22 34.07	37.64 26.76	87.86 60.83	39.26 27.78
Non-Road	41.55 33.24	27.40 25.39	39.46 36.29	108.41 9.92	22.47 18.61	17.58 15.80	40.05 34.41	18.23 16.18
Total	263.84 31.57	200.95 17.013	168.36 142.87	633.16 544.56	154.98 134.98	123.59 10.93	278.57 45.91	125.67 112.13

	NOx							
	Southeast Florida				Tampa Bay			Northeast Florida
Year: 2009	Miami-Dade	Broward	Palm Beach	SE Total	Hillsborough	Pinellas	TB Total	Duval
Category	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)
Point Source	24.75	18.39	7.31	50.45	16.62	5.03	21.65	21.43
Area Source	7.36	5.05	3.53	15.95	4.46	12.68	17.13	6.43
On-Road MV	93.47 12.363	90.20 79.84	61.32 68.12	234.60 281.96	61.62 75.13	41.79 52.01	103.41 127.15	47.94 64.42
Non-Road	52.07 30.04	40.55 21.13	34.14 27.65	136.72 7.82	80.40 20.63	15.38 11.71	95.78 32.34	39.13 14.37
Total	177.64 85.78	152.80 134.77	106.27 106.61	436.72 27.17	163.10 116.84	74.88 81.43	237.98 198.27	114.93 106.65

Table 4 - Projected VOC and NOx Emissions for 2018

	VOC							
	Southeast Florida				Tampa Bay			Northeast Florida
Year: 2018	Miami-Dade	Broward	Palm Beach	SE Total	Hillsborough	Pinellas	TB Total	Duval
Category	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)
Point Source	4.64	4.95	1.54	11.13	6.39	3.29	9.68	6.63
Area Source	168.91	124.81	90.22	383.94	90.21	79.95	170.16	73.89
On-Road	49.7624	43.8517	33.5413	127.1556	33.1416	24.8411	57.9427	25.8512
MV	.47	.86	.69	.02	.06	.49	.55	.53
Non-Road	41.6421	27.5617	36.1524	105.3263	21.1712	16.0210	37.1922	17.0810
	.90	.60	.10	.60	.61	.06	.66	.89
Total	264.822	201.1616	161.4512	627.5351	150.9012	125.26	274.972	123.4510
	19.92	5.21	.55	.69	.78	.04	30.05	.94

	NOx							
	Southeast Florida				Tampa Bay			Northeast Florida
Year: 2018	Miami-Dade	Broward	Palm Beach	SE Total	Hillsborough	Pinellas	TB Total	Duval
Category	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)
Point Source	28.52	16.93	9.64	55.08	18.25	6.96	25.22	22.20
Area Source	7.84	5.39	3.78	17.01	5.03	13.86	18.90	6.89
On-Road	42.4148	37.7433	29.1726	109.3410	28.8431	19.8417	48.6448	22.4225
MV	.8	.11	.2	.01	.61	.18	.79	.1
Non-Road	40.3417	39.5612	21.9916	101.8946	67.6711	9.8665	77.5218	31.4381
	.7	.25	.7	.57	.50	.8	.09	.10
Total	110.1110	99.6267	64.4856	283.2122	110.7666	50.5244	170.2811	82.6562
	.50	.67	.1	.67	.40	.58	1.00	.9

Table 5 - Projections of Anthropogenic VOC and NOx Emissions

	VOC							
	Southeast Florida				Tampa Bay			Northeast Florida
	Miami-Dade	Broward	Palm Beach	SE Total	Hillsborough	Pinellas	TB Total	Duval
Year	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)
2002	<u>320.63</u> <u>276</u> <u>.74</u>	<u>245.84</u> <u>20</u> <u>7.55</u>	<u>211.64</u> <u>1</u> <u>80.06</u>	<u>778.14</u> <u>66</u> <u>4.35</u>	<u>188.67</u> <u>165.05</u>	<u>148.45</u> <u>1</u> <u>35.06</u>	<u>337.13</u> <u>30</u> <u>0.10</u>	<u>154.65</u> <u>138.9</u> <u>1</u>
2005	<u>296.29</u> <u>257</u> <u>.38</u>	<u>226.64</u> <u>19</u> <u>1.55</u>	<u>193.09</u> <u>1</u> <u>64.10</u>	<u>715.99</u> <u>61</u> <u>3.03</u>	<u>174.24</u> <u>152.17</u>	<u>137.80</u> <u>1</u> <u>24.69</u>	<u>312.03</u> <u>27</u> <u>6.86</u>	<u>142.23</u> <u>127.4</u> <u>3</u>
2008	<u>274.96</u> <u>238</u> <u>.02</u>	<u>207.37</u> <u>17</u> <u>5.56</u>	<u>174.55</u> <u>1</u> <u>48.14</u>	<u>653.87</u> <u>56</u> <u>1.72</u>	<u>159.80</u> <u>139.30</u>	<u>127.44</u> <u>1</u> <u>14.32</u>	<u>286.94</u> <u>25</u> <u>3.62</u>	<u>129.84</u> <u>115.9</u> <u>7</u>
2011	<u>224.41</u> <u>264</u> <u>.98</u>	<u>201.00</u> <u>16</u> <u>5.56</u>	<u>166.83</u> <u>1</u> <u>36.62</u>	<u>631.84</u> <u>52</u> <u>6.59</u>	<u>154.08</u> <u>129.51</u>	<u>123.70</u> <u>1</u> <u>06.71</u>	<u>277.77</u> <u>23</u> <u>6.22</u>	<u>125.47</u> <u>107.2</u> <u>8</u>
2014	<u>218.74</u> <u>264</u> <u>.44</u>	<u>201.07</u> <u>16</u> <u>2.36</u>	<u>164.52</u> <u>1</u> <u>31.03</u>	<u>630.04</u> <u>51</u> <u>2.13</u>	<u>152.74</u> <u>125.77</u>	<u>123.85</u> <u>1</u> <u>04.32</u>	<u>276.57</u> <u>23</u> <u>0.09</u>	<u>124.44</u> <u>104.2</u> <u>3</u>

	NOx							
	Southeast Florida				Tampa Bay			Northeast Florida
	Miami-Dade	Broward	Palm Beach	SE Total	Hillsborough	Pinellas	TB Total	Duval
Year	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)	(ton/day)
2002	<u>250.04</u> <u>294</u> <u>.32</u>	<u>238.82</u> <u>26</u> <u>3.43</u>	<u>159.70</u> <u>18</u> <u>9.71</u>	<u>648.62</u> <u>7</u> <u>47.46</u>	<u>335.26</u> <u>315.51</u>	<u>122.34</u> <u>1</u> <u>52.38</u>	<u>457.57</u> <u>467</u> <u>.88</u>	<u>237.60</u> <u>249.4</u> <u>2</u>
2005	<u>249.00</u> <u>247</u> <u>.80</u>	<u>201.95</u> <u>20</u> <u>8.29</u>	<u>136.85</u> <u>15</u> <u>4.09</u>	<u>557.84</u> <u>6</u> <u>10.19</u>	<u>264.48</u> <u>230.36</u>	<u>101.98</u> <u>1</u> <u>21.97</u>	<u>363.46</u> <u>352</u> <u>.34</u>	<u>185.03</u> <u>188.2</u> <u>3</u>
2008	<u>187.98</u> <u>201</u> <u>.29</u>	<u>165.09</u> <u>15</u> <u>3.15</u>	<u>113.92</u> <u>11</u> <u>8.48</u>	<u>466.99</u> <u>4</u> <u>72.92</u>	<u>187.70</u> <u>145.22</u>	<u>81.66</u> <u>91</u> <u>.57</u>	<u>269.35</u> <u>236</u> <u>.79</u>	<u>132.45</u> <u>127.0</u> <u>5</u>
2011	<u>164.64</u> <u>160</u> <u>.30</u>	<u>140.98</u> <u>11</u> <u>2.49</u>	<u>96.99</u> <u>89</u> <u>.09</u>	<u>402.64</u> <u>3</u> <u>61.88</u>	<u>153.47</u> <u>98.99</u>	<u>69.47</u> <u>68</u> <u>.05</u>	<u>222.94</u> <u>167</u> <u>.03</u>	<u>107.75</u> <u>90.45</u>
2014	<u>145.13</u> <u>131</u> <u>.58</u>	<u>123.25</u> <u>88</u> <u>.88</u>	<u>83.96</u> <u>71</u> <u>.90</u>	<u>351.44</u> <u>2</u> <u>92.36</u>	<u>139.02</u> <u>82.51</u>	<u>61.35</u> <u>55</u> <u>.31</u>	<u>200.37</u> <u>137</u> <u>.81</u>	<u>97.00</u> <u>64.31</u>

IV. Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Currently, the state operates the following ozone monitors in the three maintenance areas.

MAINTENANCE AREA	COUNTY	AIRS NO.	SITE NAME	UTM COORD. (KM) (ZONE,NORTHING,EASTING)
Southeast FL	Miami-Dade	086-0027	Rosenstiel	17-2846.153N-584.031E
	Miami-Dade	086-0029	Perdue Medical Center	17-2829.900N-567.600E
	Broward	011-0031	Sawgrass	17-2905.871N-570.365E
	Broward	011-0033	Vista View Park	17-2884.005N-566.144E
	Broward	011-2003	Pompano Beach	17-2908.000N-590.170E
	Broward	011-8002	Dania	17-2885.400N-588.870E
	Palm Beach	099-0009	Royal Palm Beach	17-2889.490N-560.850E
	Palm Beach	099-0020	Lantana	17-2941.340N-593.520E
Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	057-0081	Simmons Park	17-3069.100N-355.544E
	Hillsborough	057-1035	Davis Island	17-3089.908N-356.851E
	Hillsborough	057-1065	Gandy	17-3086.060N-348.560E
	Hillsborough	057-3002	Sydney	17-3093.830N-378.980E
	Pinellas	103-0004	Clearwater	17-3095.000N-329.220E
	Pinellas	103-0018	Azalea Park	17-3074.500N-328.560E
	Pinellas	103-5002	East Lake	17-3108.174N-332.880E
Northeast FL	Duval	031-0077	Sheffield	17-3371.662N-443.615E
	Duval	031-0100	Mayo Clinic	17-3347.598N-456.366E
	Duval	031-0106	Cisco Drive	17-3360.937N-419.206E

The monitoring networks are operated by the approved local programs within each county. These ozone monitors will continue to operate in accordance with 40 CFR 58 to verify maintenance of the 1997 8-hour ozone standard in each respective area. Any modifications to these networks will be made in consultation with the EPA regional office and will be accompanied by appropriate technical and statistical analysis supporting the modification.

V. Contingency Plan

The contingency plan is provided to assure that any violations of the 1997 8-hour ozone standard in any of the maintenance areas are promptly corrected. The basis of the contingency plan is the commitment by the department to respond in a timely manner to reduce ozone precursor emissions when the need for action is triggered. Two triggers for action are stated in section I of this document (Statement of Commitment No. 4): 1) a violation of the 1997 8-hour ozone standard and 2) an increase in ozone precursor emissions such that emissions of either VOC or NO_x exceed the attainment year emissions level.

A number of control measures could potentially be adopted to further reduce either VOC or NO_x emissions. Some of these measures are listed below, in no particular order. These control strategy options would be considered, as necessary, to either correct for a violation or to prevent an imminent violation from occurring.

- a. Reinstate nonattainment new source review
- b. Mandate less volatile gasoline
- c. Add or revise VOC or NO_x RACT rules
- d. Expand VOC or NO_x control strategies to other counties affecting the maintenance area
- e. Expand control strategies to new control technique guideline (CTG) categories
- f. Implement mobile source transportation control measures

The department would expect to propose one or more of the above emission reduction strategies, taking into consideration the severity of the violation and the cost effectiveness of the various control strategy options. The department reserves the right, however, to choose another strategy, which may not be known at this time, but affords a more efficient and cost-effective emissions reduction.

VI. Verification of Continued Attainment

The department will continue to verify the attainment status for each of the maintenance areas through its ozone monitoring network (Statement of Commitment No. 2). It will also continue to track emissions of ozone precursors by developing periodic emissions inventories (Statement of Commitment No. 3).

Appendix A

Historic 8-Hour Average Ozone Concentrations

**Miami-Dade County
Broward County
Palm Beach County
Hillsborough County
Pinellas County
Duval County**

A-2

Southeast Florida – Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties

Thompson Park (086-0021) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1979							
1980	0.078	0.076	0.070	0.068	0.065	0.068	
1981	0.090	0.082	0.076	0.076	0.073	0.076	
1982	0.070	0.068	0.065	0.064	0.060	0.064	<i>0.069</i>
1983	0.098	0.081	0.079	0.076	0.070	0.076	<i>0.072</i>
1984	0.073	0.067	0.061	0.059	0.058	0.059	<i>0.066</i>
1985	0.079	0.078	0.075	0.074	0.074	0.074	<i>0.069</i>
1986	0.115	0.100	0.098	0.087	0.081	0.087	<i>0.073</i>
1987	0.086	0.077	0.076	0.072	0.071	0.072	<i>0.077</i>
1988	0.087	0.086	0.086	0.082	0.078	0.082	0.080
1989	0.089	0.083	0.082	0.079	0.076	0.079	<i>0.077</i>
1990	0.091	0.077	0.074	0.074	0.072	0.074	0.078
1991	0.085	0.077	0.075	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.071
1992	0.088	0.081	0.074	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.068
1993	0.098	0.079	0.079	0.077	0.073	0.077	0.069
1994	0.075	0.073	0.071	0.066	0.064	0.066	0.071
1995	0.068	0.067	0.066	0.065	0.062	0.065	0.069
1996	0.078	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.066	0.069	0.066
1997	0.085	0.079	0.073	0.071	0.067	0.071	0.068
1998	0.090	0.088	0.087	0.086	0.084	0.086	0.075
1999	0.089	0.087	0.077	0.076	0.075	0.076	0.077
2000	0.079	0.075	0.073	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.077
2001	0.084	0.072	0.070	0.068	0.067	0.068	0.071
2002	0.073	0.069	0.068	0.060	0.058	0.060	0.066
2003	0.079	0.071	0.069	0.068	0.066	0.068	<i>0.065</i>
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Miami Univ. Rosentiel (086-0027) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984	0.077	0.068	0.065	0.065	0.064	0.065	
1985	0.110	0.089	<i>0.088</i>	0.078	0.076	0.078	
1986	0.132	0.098	0.088	0.083	0.074	0.083	0.075
1987	0.118	0.097	0.097	0.086	0.084	0.086	0.082
1988	0.101	0.089	0.088	0.085	0.083	0.085	0.084
1989	0.088	0.082	0.081	0.079	0.076	0.079	0.083
1990	0.083	0.081	0.073	0.071	0.070	0.071	0.078
1991	0.080	0.071	0.068	0.067	0.064	0.067	0.072
1992	0.088	0.088	0.083	0.078	0.075	<i>0.078</i>	<i>0.072</i>
1993	0.102	0.092	<i>0.088</i>	0.085	0.084	0.085	<i>0.076</i>
1994	0.087	0.084	0.079	0.077	0.075	0.077	<i>0.080</i>
1995	0.088	0.087	0.079	0.078	0.077	0.078	0.080
1996	0.098	0.077	0.072	0.069	0.068	0.069	0.074
1997	0.088	0.080	0.079	0.074	0.073	0.074	0.073
1998	0.099	0.085	0.083	0.079	0.075	0.079	0.074
1999	0.094	0.092	0.089	0.077	0.076	0.077	0.076
2000	0.084	0.078	0.076	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.076
2001	0.093	0.079	0.068	0.066	0.066	0.066	<i>0.072</i>
2002	0.076	0.070	0.067	0.065	0.065	0.065	<i>0.068</i>
2003	0.082	0.079	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.067	<i>0.066</i>
2004	0.088	0.067	0.067	0.065	0.064	0.065	0.065
2005	0.075	0.073	0.073	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.068
2006	0.100	0.084	0.084	0.081	0.075	0.081	0.072
2007	<u>0.078</u>	<u>0.076</u>	<u>0.071</u>	<u>0.070</u>		<u>0.070</u>	<u>0.074</u>
2008	<u>0.081</u>	<u>0.078</u>	<u>0.076</u>	<u>0.072</u>		<u>0.072</u>	<u>0.074</u>
2009	<u>0.076</u>	<u>0.073</u>	<u>0.073</u>	<u>0.064</u>		<u>0.064</u>	<u>0.068</u>
2010	<u>0.085</u>	<u>0.073</u>	<u>0.069</u>	<u>0.069</u>		<u>0.069</u>	<u>0.068</u>
2011	<u>0.079</u>	<u>0.066</u>	<u>0.065</u>	<u>0.063</u>	-	<u>0.063</u>	<u>0.065</u>
2012	<u>0.073</u>	<u>0.069</u>	<u>0.065</u>	<u>0.063</u>		<u>0.063</u>	<u>0.065</u>

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Perdue Medical Center (086-0029) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985	0.100	0.088	0.079	0.068	0.068	0.068	
1986	0.108	0.082	0.077	0.076	0.074	0.076	
1987	0.096	0.083	0.081	0.078	0.077	0.078	0.074
1988	0.101	0.097	0.072	0.069	0.067	0.069	0.074
1989	0.092	0.085	0.081	0.080	0.078	0.080	0.075
1990	0.084	0.069	0.068	0.064	0.061	0.064	0.071
1991	0.073	0.068	0.057	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.066
1992	0.097	0.082	0.076	0.074	0.072	0.074	0.064
1993	0.096	0.091	0.078	0.074	0.072	0.074	0.068
1994	0.083	0.075	0.075	0.074	0.073	0.074	0.074
1995	0.084	0.081	0.077	0.077	0.075	0.077	0.075
1996	0.094	0.076	0.073	0.073	0.069	0.073	0.074
1997	0.086	0.081	0.081	0.075	0.074	0.075	0.075
1998	0.087	0.086	0.085	0.082	0.074	0.082	0.076
1999	0.094	0.081	0.078	0.077	0.075	0.077	0.078
2000	0.082	0.078	0.078	0.077	0.075	0.077	0.078
2001	0.097	0.074	0.073	0.068	0.067	0.068	0.074
2002	0.070	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.069
2003	0.091	0.077	0.066	0.064	0.063	0.064	0.065
2004	0.081	0.073	0.072	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.065
2005	0.070	0.069	0.067	0.067	0.066	0.067	0.066
2006	0.095	0.080	0.078	0.071	0.069	0.071	0.068
2007	0.075	0.075	0.074	0.071		0.071	0.069
2008	0.081	0.077	0.077	0.074		0.074	0.072
2009	0.076	0.071	0.068	0.062		0.062	0.068
2010	0.075	0.069	0.067	0.065		0.065	0.067
2011	0.067	0.066	0.062	0.062		0.062	0.063
2012	0.068	0.066	0.065	0.062		0.062	0.063

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Coral Springs (011-0003) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1979	0.082	0.066	0.058	0.057	0.056	<i>0.057</i>	
1980	0.096	0.090	0.085	0.085	0.085	<i>0.085</i>	
1981	0.088	0.084	0.074	0.071	0.071	<i>0.071</i>	<i>0.071</i>
1982	0.071	0.067	0.066	0.064	0.064	0.064	<i>0.073</i>
1983	0.081	0.075	0.070	0.068	0.067	0.068	<i>0.067</i>
1984	0.083	0.083	0.081	0.073	0.071	0.073	<i>0.068</i>
1985	0.073	0.073	0.072	0.066	0.066	0.066	<i>0.069</i>
1986	0.088	0.084	0.083	0.082	0.079	0.082	<i>0.073</i>
1987	0.082	0.081	0.075	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.073
1988	0.089	0.078	0.078	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.077
1989	0.089	0.085	0.085	0.079	0.074	0.079	0.076
1990	0.079	0.078	0.078	0.074	0.068	0.074	0.076
1991	0.078	0.073	0.060	0.059	0.059	0.059	0.070
1992	0.080	0.075	0.074	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.068
1993	0.088	0.076	0.073	0.072	0.071	0.072	0.068
1994	0.078	0.071	0.069	0.068	0.066	0.068	0.071
1995	0.070	0.068	0.067	0.064	0.063	0.064	0.068
1996	0.069	0.067	0.064	0.063	0.062	0.063	0.065
1997	0.074	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.065	0.067	0.064
1998							
1999							
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
<u>2007</u>							
<u>2008</u>							
<u>2009</u>							
<u>2010</u>							
<u>2011</u>							
<u>2012</u>							

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Sawgrass (011-0031) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989							
1990							
1991							
1992							
1993							
1994							
1995							
1996							
1997							
1998	<i>0.103</i>	0.084	0.083	0.079	0.079	0.079	
1999	0.076	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.067	0.069	
2000	0.066	0.064	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.061	0.069
2001	0.082	0.071	0.066	0.066	0.065	0.066	0.065
2002	0.067	0.065	0.062	0.057	0.054	0.057	0.061
2003	0.072	0.068	0.063	0.060	0.059	0.060	0.061
2004	0.064	0.063	0.060	0.060	0.059	0.060	0.059
2005	0.066	0.065	0.065	0.063	0.062	0.063	0.061
2006	0.073	0.073	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.063
<u>2007</u>	<u>0.059</u>	<u>0.058</u>	<u>0.058</u>	<u>0.057</u>		<u>0.057</u>	<u>0.062</u>
<u>2008</u>	<u>0.067</u>	<u>0.064</u>	<u>0.063</u>	<u>0.063</u>		<u>0.063</u>	<u>0.062</u>
<u>2009</u>	<u>0.061</u>	<u>0.059</u>	<u>0.058</u>	<u>0.058</u>		<u>0.058</u>	<u>0.059</u>
<u>2010</u>	<u>0.066</u>	<u>0.059</u>	<u>0.059</u>	<u>0.059</u>		<u>0.059</u>	<u>0.060</u>
<u>2011</u>							
<u>2012</u>							

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Vista View (011-0033) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<u>Year</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8-Hour 4th Highest</u>	<u>DV</u>
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989							
1990							
1991							
1992							
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1997							
1998							
1999							
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009	0.061	0.060	0.059	0.055		0.055	
2010	0.067	0.065	0.062	0.060		0.060	
2011	0.068	0.057	0.057	0.056		0.056	0.056
2012	0.065	0.065	0.063	0.062		0.062	0.059

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Pompano Beach (011-2003) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989	0.058	0.036	0.036	0.034	0.032	0.034	
1990	0.072	0.068	0.063	0.061	0.060	0.061	
1991	0.071	0.067	0.066	0.066	0.063	0.066	0.053
1992	0.086	0.081	0.080	0.079	0.077	0.079	0.068
1993	0.091	0.085	0.082	0.077	0.074	0.077	0.074
1994	0.078	0.074	0.070	0.069	0.068	0.069	0.075
1995	0.090	0.077	0.065	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.070
1996	0.077	0.074	0.064	0.064	0.063	0.064	0.065
1997	0.081	0.074	0.074	0.069	0.067	0.069	0.065
1998	0.084	0.080	0.079	0.077	0.076	0.077	0.070
1999	0.079	0.079	0.071	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.072
2000	0.083	0.073	0.073	0.071	0.069	0.071	0.072
2001	0.091	0.075	0.073	0.072	0.070	0.072	0.071
2002	0.063	0.063	0.061	0.061	0.060	0.061	0.068
2003	0.073	0.068	0.066	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.065
2004	0.069	0.064	0.062	0.057	0.055	0.057	0.060
2005	0.067	0.065	0.061	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.059
2006	0.085	0.079	0.070	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.062
2007	0.065	0.064	0.061	0.061		0.061	0.063
2008	0.088	0.062	0.060	0.059		0.059	0.063
2009	0.062	0.062	0.059	0.059		0.059	0.059
2010	0.066	0.065	0.064	0.059		0.059	0.059
2011	0.059	0.058	0.057	0.057		0.057	0.058
2012	0.064	0.063	0.062	0.062		0.062	0.059

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

John U. Lloyd Beach State Park (011-8002) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)						
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest DV
1979						
1980						
1981						
1982						
1983						
1984						
1985						
1986						
1987						
1988	0.113	0.091	0.078	0.077	0.077	0.077
1989	0.088	0.087	0.086	0.081	0.075	0.081
1990	0.086	0.079	0.078	0.074	0.070	0.074
1991	0.071	0.067	0.067	0.064	0.064	0.064
1992	0.089	0.086	0.080	0.080	0.074	0.080
1993	0.097	0.093	0.087	0.084	0.082	0.084
1994	0.092	0.081	0.077	0.073	0.069	0.073
1995	0.083	0.075	0.068	0.067	0.065	0.067
1996	0.086	0.077	0.069	0.068	0.068	0.068
1997	0.081	0.076	0.075	0.073	0.072	0.073
1998	0.089	0.080	0.079	0.077	0.077	0.077
1999	0.096	0.084	0.078	0.075	0.074	0.075
2000	0.086	0.076	0.074	0.072	0.071	0.072
2001	0.098	0.085	0.078	0.076	0.074	0.076
2002	0.090	0.066	0.066	0.065	0.060	0.065
2003	0.074	0.070	0.070	0.065	0.062	0.065
2004	0.079	0.061	0.061	0.060	0.060	0.060
2005	0.082	0.074	0.065	0.062	0.062	0.062
2006	0.093	0.090	0.078	0.077	0.067	0.077
2007	0.067	0.066	0.065	0.064		0.064
2008	0.093	0.069	0.065	0.065		0.065
2009	0.070	0.063	0.061	0.061		0.061
2010	0.072	0.067	0.066	0.062		0.062
2011	0.075	0.059	0.058	0.057		0.057
2012	0.084	0.068	0.062	0.060		0.060

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Royal Palm (099-0007) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1979	0.069	0.067	0.066	0.065	0.064	0.065	
1980	0.079	0.079	0.077	0.074	0.068	0.074	
1981	0.079	0.073	0.073	0.071	0.068	0.071	0.070
1982	0.075	0.070	0.066	0.064	0.062	0.064	0.069
1983	0.077	0.072	0.068	0.066	0.064	0.066	0.067
1984	0.071	0.067	0.065	0.063	0.062	0.063	0.064
1985	0.075	0.071	0.069	0.064	0.063	0.064	0.064
1986	0.084	0.075	0.073	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.066
1987	0.078	0.074	0.073	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.069
1988	0.077	0.075	0.072	0.071	0.070	0.071	0.071
1989	0.085	0.080	0.076	0.072	0.068	0.072	0.071
1990	0.081	0.075	0.070	0.068	0.066	0.068	0.070
1991	0.078	0.060	0.058	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.064
1992	0.063	0.058	0.050	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.055
1993	0.090	0.090	0.076	0.075	0.074	0.075	0.057
1994	0.072	0.072	0.070	0.067	0.065	0.067	0.061
1995	0.067	0.063	0.063	0.061	0.060	0.061	0.067
1996	0.067	0.067	0.063	0.062	0.057	0.062	0.063
1997	0.071	0.070	0.065	0.060	0.059	0.060	0.061
1998	0.090	0.082	0.078	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.065
1999							
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Waste Water Plant (099-0009) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989							
1990							
1991							
1992							
1993							
1994							
1995							
1996							
1997							
1998							
1999							
2000	0.074	0.072	0.070	0.070	0.068	0.070	
2001	0.090	0.079	0.073	0.071	0.068	0.071	
2002	0.073	0.064	0.063	0.062	0.059	0.062	0.067
2003	0.073	0.073	0.072	0.069	0.067	0.069	0.067
2004	0.072	0.069	0.069	0.067	0.066	0.067	0.066
2005	0.072	0.068	0.067	0.062	0.060	0.062	0.066
2006	0.084	0.079	0.075	0.071	0.070	0.071	0.067
2007	0.069	0.068	0.067	0.066		0.066	0.066
2008	0.080	0.069	0.069	0.066		0.066	0.067
2009	0.068	0.065	0.063	0.063		0.063	0.065
2010	0.076	0.071	0.069	0.066		0.066	0.065
2011	0.066	0.064	0.062	0.062		0.062	0.063
2012	0.072	0.069	0.066	0.063		0.063	0.063

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Lantana (099-0020) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<u>Year</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8-Hour 4th Highest</u>	<u>DV</u>
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989							
1990							
1991							
1992							
1993							
1994							
1995							
1996							
1997							
1998							
1999							
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004	0.059	0.052	0.055	0.043		0.043	
2005	0.064	0.063	0.061	0.060		0.060	
2006	0.078	0.078	0.074	0.069		0.069	0.057
2007	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.068		0.068	0.065
2008	0.093	0.067	0.065	0.065		0.065	0.067
2009	0.066	0.066	0.064	0.064		0.064	0.065
2010	0.070	0.069	0.068	0.063		0.063	0.064
2011	0.081	0.062	0.061	0.060		0.060	0.062
2012	0.071	0.070	0.067	0.064		0.064	0.062

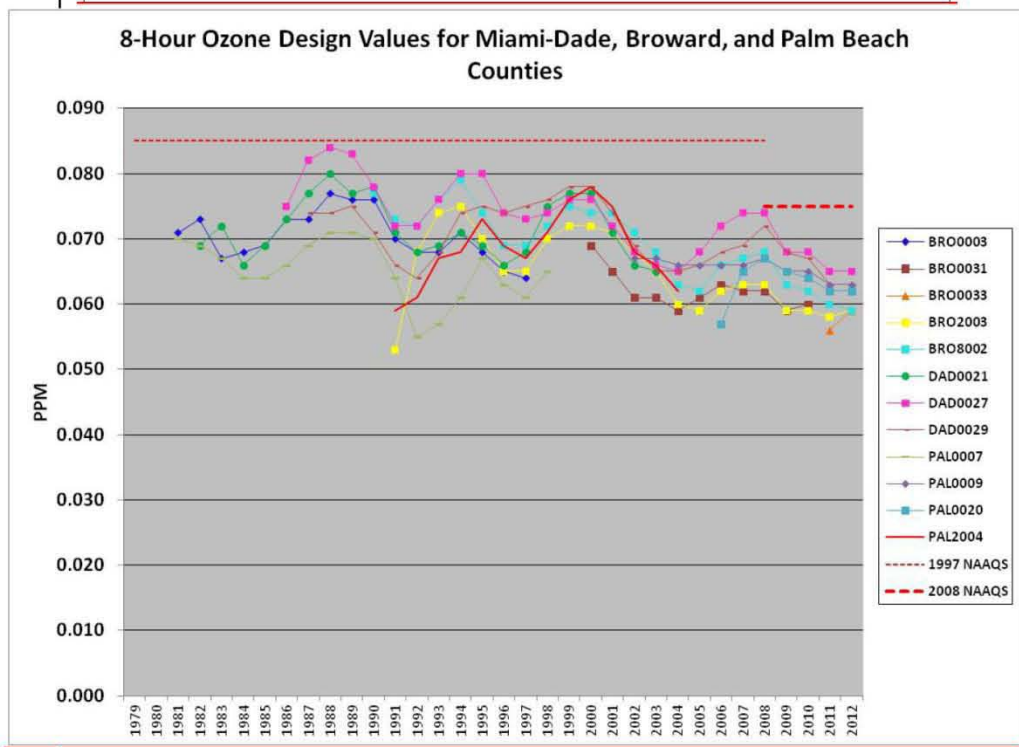
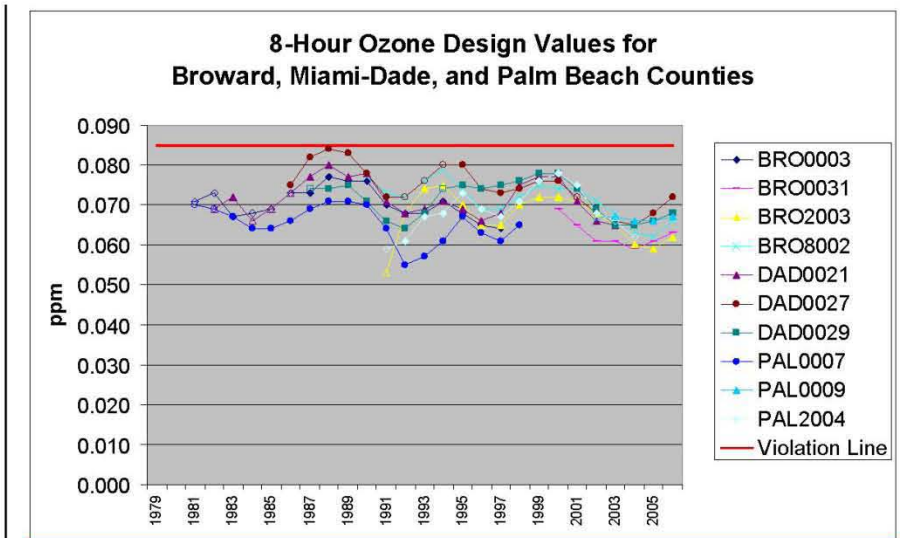
Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Delray Beach (099-2004) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989	0.059	0.052	0.048	0.046	0.044	<i>0.046</i>	
1990	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.063	0.062	0.063	
1991	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.067	0.069	<i>0.059</i>
1992	0.059	0.056	0.055	0.053	0.052	0.053	0.061
1993	0.090	0.089	0.086	0.079	0.074	0.079	0.067
1994	0.078	0.076	0.075	0.074	0.068	0.074	0.068
1995	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.066	0.067	0.073
1996	0.080	0.078	0.069	0.066	0.065	0.066	0.069
1997	0.070	0.070	0.069	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.067
1998	0.086	0.085	0.083	0.081	0.080	0.081	0.071
1999	0.086	0.083	0.082	0.079	0.079	0.079	0.076
2000	0.083	0.076	0.076	0.075	0.072	0.075	0.078
2001	0.094	0.078	0.075	0.073	0.069	0.073	0.075
2002	0.070	0.069	0.063	0.058	0.057	0.058	0.068
2003	0.076	0.070	0.068	0.067	0.065	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.066</i>
2004	0.071	0.069	0.066	0.061	0.060	<i>0.061</i>	<i>0.062</i>
2005							
2006							
<u>2007</u>							
<u>2008</u>							
<u>2009</u>							
<u>2010</u>							
<u>2011</u>							
<u>2012</u>							

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

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E.G. Simmons Park (057-0081) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1975							
1976							
1977							
1978	0.098	0.094	0.090	0.086	0.083	0.086	
1979	0.096	0.091	0.087	0.085	0.082	0.085	
1980							
1981	0.093	0.085	0.084	0.082	0.078	0.082	
1982	0.094	0.086	0.079	0.079	0.076	0.079	
1983	0.069	0.066	0.065	0.064	0.063	0.064	0.075
1984	0.103	0.099	0.090	0.090	0.087	0.090	0.077
1985	0.093	0.089	0.088	0.088	0.084	0.088	0.080
1986	0.094	0.091	0.087	0.086	0.084	0.086	0.088
1987	0.123	0.113	0.108	0.100	0.098	0.100	0.091
1988	0.087	0.086	0.085	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.090
1989	0.089	0.080	0.077	0.076	0.072	0.076	0.086
1990	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.079	0.080	0.080
1991	0.072	0.072	0.068	0.068	0.066	0.068	0.074
1992	0.085	0.083	0.081	0.080	0.075	0.080	0.076
1993	0.084	0.079	0.075	0.075	0.073	0.075	0.074
1994	0.089	0.083	0.082	0.081	0.077	0.081	0.078
1995	0.093	0.084	0.082	0.079	0.077	0.079	0.078
1996	0.103	0.087	0.086	0.082	0.080	0.082	0.080
1997	0.090	0.089	0.088	0.086	0.081	0.086	0.082
1998	0.122	0.100	0.097	0.089	0.086	0.089	0.085
1999	0.100	0.098	0.094	0.087	0.086	0.087	0.087
2000	0.086	0.084	0.082	0.082	0.082	0.082	0.086
2001	0.093	0.092	0.083	0.082	0.078	0.082	0.083
2002	0.077	0.075	0.072	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.078
2003	0.083	0.082	0.080	0.078	0.076	0.078	0.077
2004	0.084	0.083	0.082	0.077	0.076	0.077	0.075
2005	0.087	0.080	0.079	0.079	0.078	0.079	0.078
2006	0.089	0.082	0.081	0.079	0.078	0.079	0.078
2007	0.087	0.085	0.084	0.083		0.083	0.080
2008	0.100	0.090	0.083	0.082		0.082	0.081
2009	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.073		0.073	0.079
2010	0.072	0.072	0.071	0.071		0.071	0.075
2011	0.080	0.077	0.075	0.075		0.075	0.073
2012	0.073	0.069	0.069	0.068		0.068	0.071

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Picnic (057-0110) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1975							
1976							
1977							
1978							
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989							
1990							
1991							
1992							
1993							
1994							
1995							
1996							
1997							
1998							
1999							
2000							
2001	0.076	0.075	0.072	0.068	0.066	<i>0.068</i>	
2002	0.075	0.075	0.071	0.068	0.068	0.068	
2003	0.085	0.085	0.080	0.079	0.078	0.079	<i>0.071</i>
2004	0.074	0.073	0.073	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.073
2005	0.081	0.079	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.076
2006	0.085	0.083	0.081	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.076
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Davis Island Coast Guard Station (057-1035) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1975	0.108	0.092	0.090	0.082	0.080	0.082	
1976	0.098	0.095	0.092	0.091	0.090	0.091	
1977	0.106	0.100	0.099	0.097	0.097	0.097	0.090
1978	0.095	0.086	0.085	0.083	0.080	0.083	0.090
1979	0.091	0.091	0.090	0.088	0.087	0.088	0.089
1980	0.130	0.096	0.092	0.090	0.084	0.090	0.087
1981	0.095	0.090	0.084	0.081	0.080	0.081	0.086
1982	0.076	0.072	0.071	0.068	0.065	0.068	0.079
1983	0.109	0.096	0.088	0.087	0.079	0.087	0.078
1984	0.093	0.083	0.078	0.078	0.076	0.078	0.077
1985	0.095	0.091	0.083	0.076	0.075	0.076	0.080
1986	0.090	0.086	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.079
1987	0.097	0.091	0.088	0.087	0.085	0.087	0.082
1988	0.076	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.081
1989	0.095	0.076	0.076	0.075	0.074	0.075	0.078
1990	0.084	0.081	0.079	0.079	0.078	0.079	0.076
1991	0.085	0.073	0.071	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.074
1992	0.071	0.071	0.070	0.070	0.067	0.070	0.072
1993	0.065	0.062	0.062	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.066
1994	0.078	0.072	0.072	0.066	0.064	0.066	0.065
1995	0.104	0.087	0.082	0.081	0.080	0.081	0.069
1996	0.087	0.087	0.086	0.081	0.080	0.081	0.076
1997	0.088	0.087	0.082	0.082	0.082	0.082	0.081
1998	0.101	0.098	0.095	0.089	0.089	0.089	0.084
1999	0.092	0.085	0.085	0.084	0.083	0.084	0.085
2000	0.085	0.084	0.082	0.081	0.080	0.081	0.084
2001	0.089	0.082	0.081	0.078	0.078	0.078	0.081
2002	0.070	0.067	0.066	0.065	0.065	0.065	0.074
2003	0.080	0.076	0.074	0.072	0.071	0.072	0.071
2004	0.079	0.075	0.075	0.074	0.073	0.074	0.070
2005	0.081	0.077	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.073
2006	0.087	0.086	0.074	0.070	0.070	0.070	0.073
2007	0.097	0.088	0.085	0.083		0.083	0.076
2008	0.084	0.083	0.074	0.073		0.073	0.075
2009	0.076	0.070	0.067	0.067		0.067	0.074
2010	0.071	0.071	0.070	0.068		0.068	0.069
2011	0.077	0.073	0.073	0.072		0.072	0.069
2012	0.073	0.071	0.069	0.068		0.068	0.069

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

USMC Reserve Center (057-1065) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1975							
1976							
1977							
1978							
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989							
1990	0.091	0.085	0.084	0.082	0.080	0.082	
1991	0.095	0.083	0.082	0.081	0.079	0.081	
1992	0.083	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.079	0.080	0.081
1993	0.092	0.084	0.083	0.080	0.078	0.080	0.080
1994	0.087	0.086	0.086	0.080	0.079	0.080	0.080
1995	0.098	0.082	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080
1996	0.103	0.088	0.082	0.079	0.077	0.079	0.079
1997	0.091	0.087	0.084	0.084	0.082	0.084	0.081
1998	0.112	0.099	0.090	0.089	0.088	0.089	0.084
1999	0.100	0.094	0.087	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.085
2000	0.091	0.091	0.086	0.083	0.082	0.083	0.085
2001	0.097	0.085	0.084	0.081	0.080	0.081	0.082
2002	0.079	0.074	0.073	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.079
2003	0.093	0.087	0.081	0.080	0.079	0.080	0.078
2004	0.084	0.083	0.081	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.077
2005	0.091	0.089	0.085	0.083	0.082	0.083	0.081
2006	0.092	0.090	0.084	0.079	0.079	0.079	0.080
2007	0.088	0.084	0.084	0.081		0.081	0.081
2008	0.086	0.08	0.078	0.077		0.077	0.079
2009	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.069		0.069	0.075
2010	0.087	0.074	0.072	0.072		0.072	0.072
2011	0.079	0.077	0.076	0.075		0.075	0.072
2012	0.073	0.072	0.069	0.067		0.067	0.071

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Plant City High School (057-4004) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1975							
1976							
1977							
1978							
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989							
1990							
1991							
1992							
1993							
1994							
1995							
1996							
1997							
1998	0.107	0.092	0.090	0.087	0.086	0.087	
1999	0.086	0.086	0.085	0.082	0.079	0.082	
2000	0.085	0.081	0.079	0.079	0.078	0.079	0.082
2001	0.090	0.089	0.085	0.081	0.076	0.081	0.080
2002	0.083	0.076	0.074	0.072	0.070	0.072	0.077
2003	0.083	0.081	0.077	0.077	0.075	0.077	0.076
2004	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.070	0.071	0.073
2005	0.081	0.080	0.078	0.075	0.074	0.075	0.074
2006	0.087	0.085	0.079	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.074
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Sydney (057-3002) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1975							
1976							
1977							
1978							
1979							
1980							
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2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004	0.081	0.080	0.075	0.075	0.073	0.075	
2005	0.085	0.079	0.079	0.079	0.077	0.079	
2006	0.089	0.083	0.080	0.079	0.078	0.079	0.077
2007	0.084	0.084	0.081	0.078		0.078	0.078
2008	0.080	0.073	0.073	0.072		0.072	0.076
2009	0.071	0.071	0.070	0.070		0.070	0.073
2010	0.077	0.074	0.073	0.070		0.070	0.070
2011	0.083	0.079	0.076	0.073		0.073	0.071
2012	0.084	0.083	0.079	0.074		0.074	0.072

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

St. Petersburg (103-0004) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1975							
1976							
1977							
1978	0.101	0.097	0.091	0.087	0.086	<i>0.087</i>	
1979	0.087	0.082	0.081	0.081	0.081	0.081	
1980	0.105	0.093	0.090	0.090	0.086	0.090	<i>0.086</i>
1981	0.088	0.088	0.084	0.080	0.078	<i>0.080</i>	<i>0.083</i>
1982	0.099	0.093	0.093	0.089	0.082	0.089	<i>0.086</i>
1983	0.117	0.104	0.099	0.099	0.093	0.099	<i>0.089</i>
1984	0.095	0.093	0.085	0.084	0.083	0.084	0.090
1985	0.109	0.093	0.089	0.079	0.078	0.079	0.087
1986	0.118	0.090	0.089	0.087	0.085	0.087	0.083
1987	0.094	0.086	0.082	0.082	0.081	0.082	0.082
1988	0.091	0.090	0.088	0.085	0.082	0.085	0.084
1989	0.097	0.085	0.082	0.078	0.077	0.078	0.081
1990	0.100	0.093	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.081
1991	0.084	0.082	0.078	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.075
1992	0.083	0.078	0.075	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.073
1993	0.077	0.074	0.073	0.072	0.070	0.072	0.070
1994	0.090	0.075	0.075	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.072
1995	0.078	0.074	0.074	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.072
1996	0.083	0.074	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.072
1997	0.078	0.078	0.078	0.078	0.077	0.078	0.073
1998	0.103	0.095	0.089	0.088	0.083	0.088	0.078
1999	0.104	0.095	0.088	0.087	0.085	0.087	0.084
2000	0.089	0.087	0.087	0.082	0.081	0.082	0.085
2001	0.090	0.083	0.082	0.079	0.077	0.079	0.082
2002	0.079	0.071	0.071	0.069	0.068	0.069	0.076
2003	0.078	0.075	0.074	0.073	0.073	0.073	0.073
2004	0.079	0.077	0.075	0.075	0.070	0.075	0.072
2005	0.076	0.074	0.074	0.072	0.071	0.072	0.073
2006	0.087	0.083	0.073	0.072	0.071	0.072	0.073
2007	<u>0.086</u>	<u>0.078</u>	<u>0.075</u>	<u>0.071</u>		<u>0.071</u>	<u>0.071</u>
2008	<u>0.080</u>	<u>0.077</u>	<u>0.075</u>	<u>0.072</u>		<u>0.072</u>	<u>0.071</u>
2009	<u>0.063</u>	<u>0.062</u>	<u>0.060</u>	<u>0.060</u>		<u>0.060</u>	<u>0.067</u>
2010	<u>0.070</u>	<u>0.069</u>	<u>0.068</u>	<u>0.067</u>		<u>0.067</u>	<u>0.066</u>
2011	<u>0.076</u>	<u>0.075</u>	<u>0.073</u>	<u>0.072</u>	-	<u>0.072</u>	<u>0.066</u>
2012	<u>0.064</u>	<u>0.064</u>	<u>0.064</u>	<u>0.063</u>		<u>0.063</u>	<u>0.067</u>

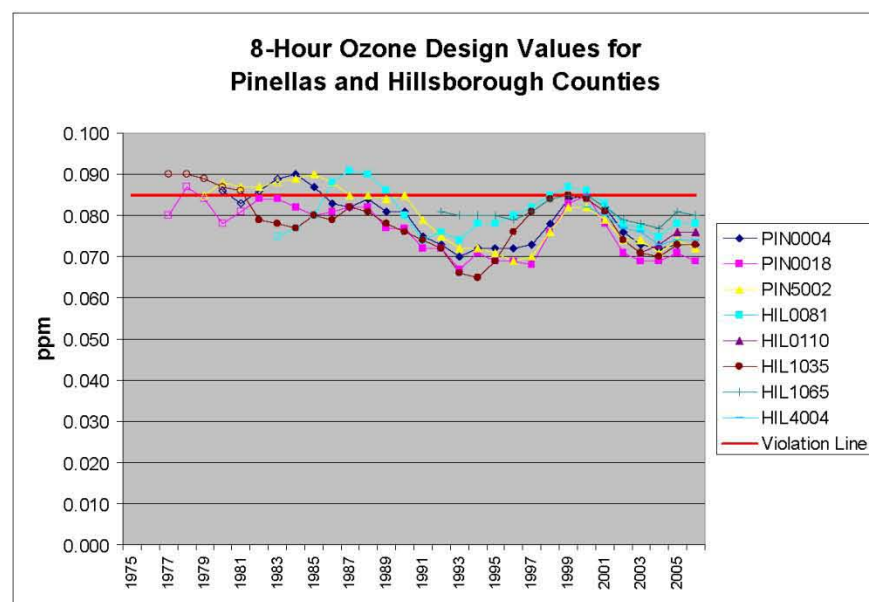
Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

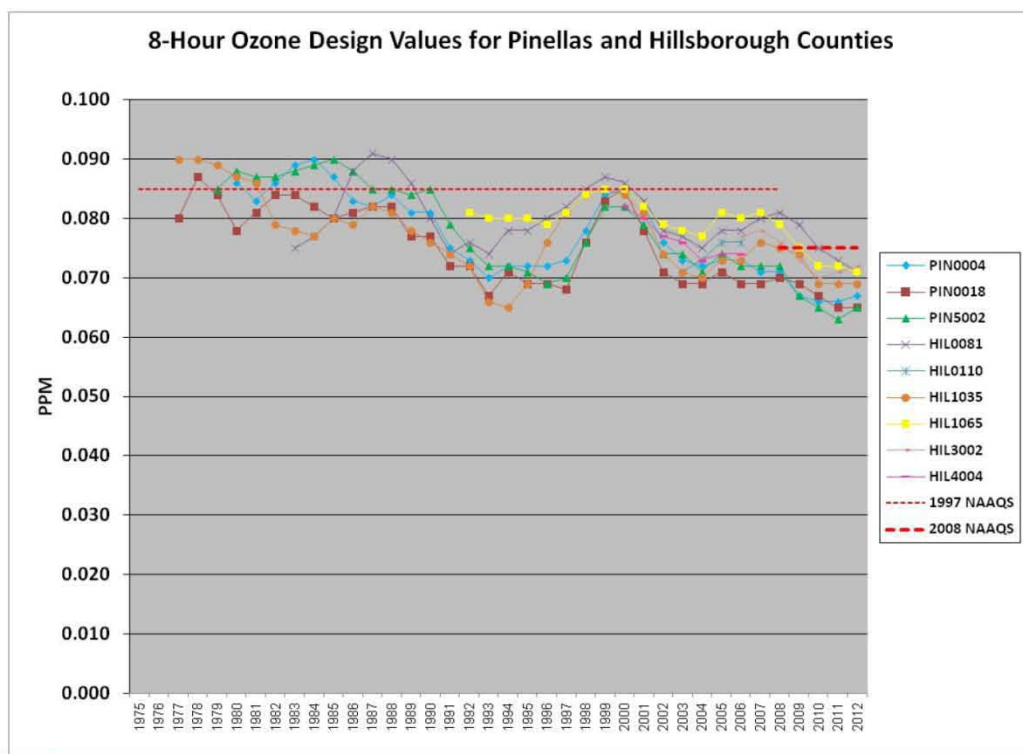
Azalea Park (103-0018) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1975	0.067	0.060	0.056	0.055	0.054	0.055	
1976	0.095	0.094	0.091	0.083	0.069	0.083	
1977	0.114	0.107	0.105	0.104	0.104	0.104	0.080
1978	0.089	0.084	0.075	0.075	0.073	0.075	0.087
1979	0.086	0.081	0.077	0.075	0.073	0.075	0.084
1980	0.098	0.094	0.092	0.086	0.085	0.086	0.078
1981	0.091	0.086	0.084	0.083	0.081	0.083	0.081
1982	0.093	0.089	0.088	0.085	0.083	0.085	0.084
1983	0.094	0.092	0.090	0.086	0.086	0.086	0.084
1984	0.100	0.090	0.085	0.077	0.074	0.077	0.082
1985	0.088	0.086	0.083	0.078	0.075	0.078	0.080
1986	0.102	0.091	0.089	0.088	0.086	0.088	0.081
1987	0.110	0.091	0.083	0.082	0.081	0.082	0.082
1988	0.089	0.083	0.081	0.078	0.078	0.078	0.082
1989	0.073	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.070	0.072	0.077
1990	0.096	0.089	0.084	0.083	0.081	0.083	0.077
1991	0.071	0.064	0.063	0.063	0.062	0.063	0.072
1992	0.077	0.075	0.073	0.072	0.071	0.072	0.072
1993	0.074	0.071	0.068	0.066	0.065	0.066	0.067
1994	0.084	0.078	0.078	0.077	0.073	0.077	0.071
1995	0.072	0.068	0.067	0.066	0.064	0.066	0.069
1996	0.082	0.074	0.073	0.066	0.064	0.066	0.069
1997	0.075	0.074	0.074	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.068
1998	0.112	0.097	0.091	0.090	0.087	0.090	0.076
1999	0.103	0.096	0.088	0.087	0.083	0.087	0.083
2000	0.085	0.081	0.081	0.080	0.078	0.080	0.085
2001	0.080	0.078	0.076	0.069	0.069	0.069	0.078
2002	0.066	0.066	0.064	0.064	0.063	0.064	0.071
2003	0.080	0.078	0.075	0.075	0.074	0.075	0.069
2004	0.078	0.077	0.072	0.069	0.068	0.069	0.069
2005	0.071	0.071	0.070	0.069	0.067	0.069	0.071
2006	0.078	0.073	0.072	0.070	0.068	0.070	0.069
2007	0.076	0.076	0.069	0.069		0.069	0.069
2008	0.077	0.075	0.074	0.073		0.073	0.070
2009	0.069	0.068	0.066	0.065		0.065	0.069
2010	0.070	0.066	0.066	0.065		0.065	0.067
2011	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.066	-	0.066	0.065
2012	0.073	0.068	0.066	0.066		0.066	0.065

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

East Lake (103-5002) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1975							
1976							
1977	0.108	0.095	0.083	0.083	0.080	<i>0.083</i>	
1978	0.100	0.091	0.090	0.088	0.085	<i>0.088</i>	
1979	0.098	0.091	0.088	0.086	0.086	0.086	<i>0.085</i>
1980	0.095	0.094	0.093	0.091	<i>0.090</i>	0.091	<i>0.088</i>
1981	0.093	0.087	0.086	0.086	0.085	0.086	0.087
1982	0.087	0.087	0.086	0.085	0.082	0.085	0.087
1983	0.111	0.104	0.100	0.094	0.093	0.094	<i>0.088</i>
1984	0.101	0.091	0.090	0.088	0.088	0.088	0.089
1985	0.102	0.095	0.093	0.089	0.086	0.089	0.090
1986	0.134	0.091	0.088	0.087	0.087	0.087	0.088
1987	0.090	0.086	0.081	0.080	0.080	0.080	0.085
1988	0.090	0.090	0.089	0.089	0.086	0.089	0.085
1989	0.096	0.089	0.088	0.084	0.082	0.084	0.084
1990	0.095	0.085	0.084	0.082	0.080	0.082	0.085
1991	0.084	0.080	0.078	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.079
1992	0.083	0.078	0.074	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.075
1993	0.080	0.074	0.074	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.072
1994	0.083	0.076	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.072
1995	0.079	0.072	0.070	0.068	0.067	0.068	0.071
1996	0.078	0.076	0.067	0.066	0.064	0.066	0.069
1997	0.080	0.077	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.076	0.070
1998	0.097	0.090	0.089	0.088	0.084	0.088	0.076
1999	0.092	0.086	0.084	0.082	0.076	0.082	0.082
2000	0.083	0.081	0.078	0.077	0.077	0.077	0.082
2001	0.084	0.083	0.083	0.080	0.075	0.080	0.079
2002	0.072	0.070	0.068	0.067	0.067	0.067	0.074
2003	0.079	0.078	0.077	0.077	0.076	0.077	0.074
2004	0.081	0.072	0.071	0.071	0.070	0.071	0.071
2005	0.076	0.076	0.075	0.074	0.073	0.074	0.074
2006	0.085	0.084	0.076	0.072	0.071	0.072	0.072
2007	<i>0.084</i>	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.072</i>		<i>0.072</i>	<i>0.072</i>
2008	<i>0.082</i>	<i>0.081</i>	<i>0.074</i>	<i>0.073</i>		<i>0.073</i>	<i>0.072</i>
2009	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.061</i>	<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.058</i>		<i>0.058</i>	<i>0.067</i>
2010	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.066</i>	<i>0.065</i>	<i>0.065</i>		<i>0.065</i>	<i>0.065</i>
2011	<i>0.075</i>	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.068</i>	<i>0.067</i>	-	<i>0.067</i>	<i>0.063</i>
2012	<i>0.069</i>	<i>0.065</i>	<i>0.064</i>	<i>0.063</i>		<i>0.063</i>	<i>0.065</i>

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.





Jax NAS (031-0070) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8-Hour 4th Highest</i>	<i>DV</i>
1977	0.111	0.098	0.097	0.095	0.092	0.095	
1978	0.084	0.083	0.078	0.078	0.076	0.078	
1979	0.116	0.097	0.093	0.085	0.085	0.085	0.086
1980	0.110	0.098	0.097	0.095	0.093	0.095	0.086
1981	0.096	0.086	0.085	0.083	0.080	0.083	0.087
1982	0.095	0.090	0.082	0.079	0.079	0.079	0.085
1983	0.092	0.090	0.088	0.079	0.078	0.079	0.080
1984	0.089	0.077	0.073	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.076
1985	0.119	0.080	0.079	0.077	0.075	0.077	0.075
1986	0.084	0.081	0.081	0.078	0.078	0.078	0.075
1987	0.123	0.093	0.090	0.089	0.088	0.089	0.081
1988	0.092	0.089	0.087	0.085	0.083	0.085	0.084
1989	0.089	0.089	0.089	0.086	0.081	0.086	0.086
1990	0.095	0.085	0.082	0.079	0.078	0.079	0.083
1991	0.078	0.076	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.080
1992	0.090	0.087	0.083	0.082	0.078	0.082	0.078
1993	0.092	0.087	0.085	0.081	0.079	0.081	0.079
1994	0.093	0.085	0.084	0.080	0.078	0.080	0.081
1995	0.087	0.084	0.083	0.080	0.079	0.080	0.080
1996	0.086	0.078	0.076	0.076	0.075	0.076	0.078
1997	0.095	0.094	0.090	0.087	0.080	0.087	0.081
1998	0.109	0.091	0.084	0.084	0.082	0.084	0.082
1999	0.087	0.079	0.078	0.077	0.076	0.077	0.082
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Sheffield Elementary School (031-0077) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1977							
1978							
1979	0.091	0.080	0.080	0.079	0.078	0.079	
1980	0.069	0.065	0.061	0.055	0.050	0.055	
1981	0.082	0.082	0.081	0.077	0.074	0.077	0.070
1982	0.060	0.055	0.053	0.052	0.050	0.052	0.061
1983	0.078	0.072	0.071	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.065
1984	0.092	0.080	0.080	0.074	0.073	0.074	0.064
1985	0.074	0.072	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.071
1986	0.082	0.080	0.078	0.078	0.076	0.078	0.074
1987	0.083	0.077	0.076	0.074	0.073	0.074	0.074
1988	0.083	0.083	0.082	0.081	0.080	0.081	0.077
1989	0.078	0.077	0.076	0.076	0.075	0.076	0.077
1990	0.085	0.083	0.081	0.080	0.073	0.080	0.079
1991	0.077	0.070	0.069	0.069	0.068	0.069	0.075
1992	0.084	0.078	0.076	0.075	0.073	0.075	0.074
1993	0.082	0.081	0.080	0.080	0.079	0.080	0.074
1994	0.079	0.074	0.070	0.069	0.066	0.069	0.074
1995	0.081	0.071	0.070	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.072
1996	0.081	0.080	0.073	0.073	0.067	0.073	0.070
1997	0.082	0.073	0.073	0.073	0.072	0.073	0.071
1998	0.094	0.083	0.081	0.080	0.078	0.080	0.075
1999	0.086	0.085	0.084	0.080	0.078	0.080	0.077
2000	0.076	0.075	0.072	0.070	0.069	0.070	0.076
2001	0.083	0.077	0.074	0.072	0.071	0.072	0.074
2002	0.076	0.072	0.067	0.066	0.064	0.066	0.069
2003	0.072	0.068	0.068	0.067	0.065	0.067	0.068
2004	0.082	0.081	0.079	0.078	0.071	0.078	0.070
2005	0.080	0.079	0.076	0.076	0.073	0.076	0.073
2006	0.083	0.083	0.083	0.079	0.077	0.079	0.077
2007	0.078	0.078	0.076	0.076		0.076	0.077
2008	0.075	0.072	0.072	0.071		0.071	0.075
2009	0.074	0.073	0.067	0.065		0.065	0.070
2010	0.074	0.072	0.070	0.068		0.068	0.068
2011	0.071	0.068	0.068	0.067	-	0.067	0.066
2012	0.063	0.062	0.061	0.059		0.059	0.064

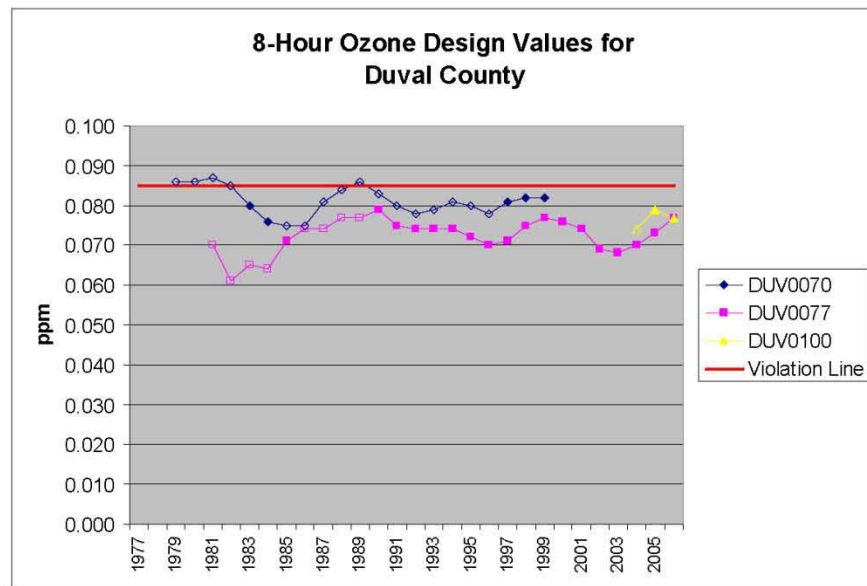
Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

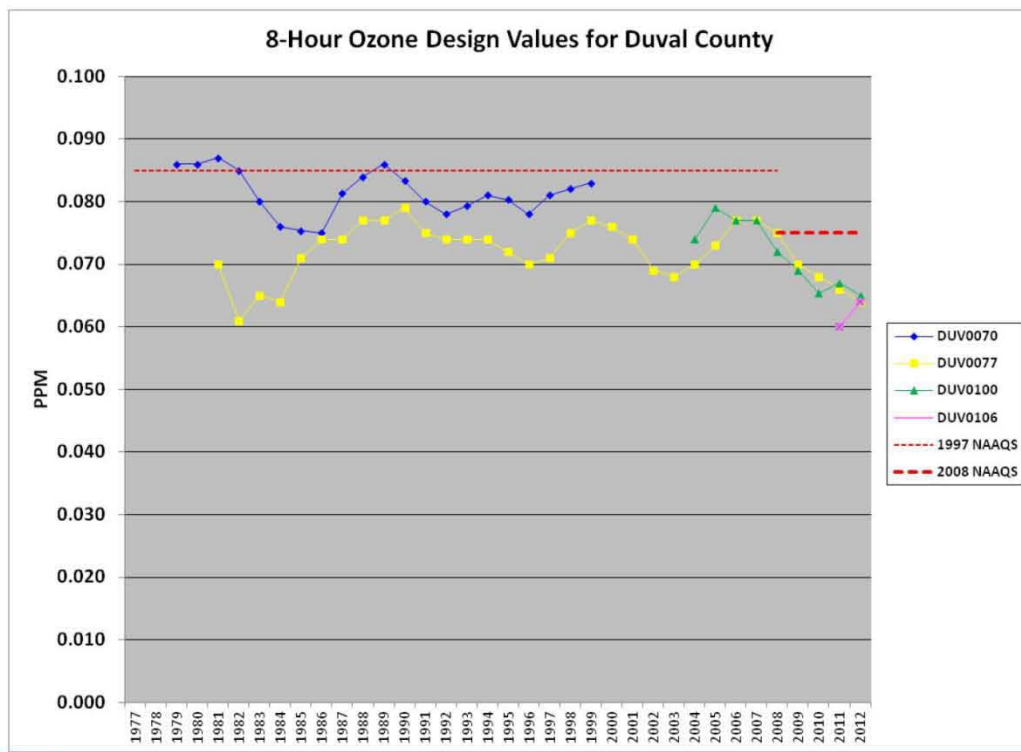
Mayo Clinic (031-0100) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	8-Hour 4th Highest	DV
1977							
1978							
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
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1986							
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1989							
1990							
1991							
1992							
1993							
1994							
1995							
1996							
1997							
1998							
1999							
2000							
2001							
2002	0.072	0.067	0.064	0.063	0.055	0.063	
2003	0.081	0.079	0.079	0.079	0.077	0.079	
2004	0.095	0.087	0.086	0.081	0.075	0.081	0.074
2005	0.086	0.083	0.081	0.077	0.075	0.077	0.079
2006	0.089	0.080	0.077	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.077
2007	0.091	0.087	0.081	0.079		0.079	0.077
2008	0.069	0.069	0.066	0.064		0.064	0.072
2009	0.081	0.075	0.066	0.064		0.064	0.069
2010	0.075	0.073	0.069	0.068		0.068	0.065
2011	0.081	0.081	0.073	0.071		0.071	0.067
2012	0.065	0.061	0.056	0.056		0.056	0.065

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.

Cisco Drive (031-0106) - Five Highest Daily 8-Hour Ozone Values and Design Values (ppm)							
<u>Year</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8-Hour 4th Highest</u>	<u>DV</u>
<u>1977</u>							
<u>1978</u>							
<u>1979</u>							
<u>1980</u>							
<u>1981</u>							
<u>1982</u>							
<u>1983</u>							
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<u>2004</u>							
<u>2005</u>							
<u>2006</u>							
<u>2007</u>							
<u>2008</u>							
<u>2009</u>							
<u>2010</u>	<u>0.084</u>	<u>0.075</u>	<u>0.073</u>	<u>0.066</u>		<u>0.066</u>	
<u>2011</u>	<u>0.075</u>	<u>0.073</u>	<u>0.073</u>	<u>0.068</u>		<u>0.068</u>	
<u>2012</u>	<u>0.068</u>	<u>0.062</u>	<u>0.060</u>	<u>0.059</u>		<u>0.059</u>	<u>0.064</u>

Note: Values in italic are based on data that do not meet completeness criteria. Such values are not used for attainment/nonattainment designations except where such values are greater than or equal to 0.085 ppm.





DEP PROPOSAL TO EPA FOR A UNIFORM STATEWIDE REID VAPOR PRESSURE STANDARD

I. Proposal

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) requests the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to approve a revision to Florida's ozone maintenance plan that accounts for the summertime use of 9.0 psi Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) gasoline beginning in 2014. In conjunction with this request, DEP asks that EPA amend its RVP regulations to uniformly apply the 9.0 psi RVP standard statewide.

II. Introduction

Under the federal Clean Air Act (CAA), states are responsible for attaining, maintaining, and enforcing the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) established by EPA. The compendium of air pollution control measures developed and enforced by a state for this purpose is referred to as the "state implementation plan" or "SIP." As air pollution control measures evolve over time, a state may propose revisions to its SIP and submit such revisions to EPA for approval.

Part of Florida's SIP is its 1997 8-hour ozone section 110(a)(1) maintenance plan (the "maintenance plan"), which applies to the six counties that once did not attain the 1979 1-hour NAAQS for ozone: Broward, Duval, Hillsborough, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, and Pinellas (the "maintenance counties"). This maintenance plan demonstrates compliance with the 1997 ozone NAAQS because it shows projected volatile organic compound (VOC) and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions remain below the emissions occurring in the chosen attainment year, 2002. The maintenance counties are subject to the maintenance plan through 2014, but each achieved compliance with the former "1-hour" ozone standard long ago and have since attained and maintained the more stringent 1997 and 2008 "8-hour" ozone standards.

The maintenance plan's current emission projections take into account EPA's existing gasoline RVP regulations at 40 CFR 80.27. These regulations came about in the late 1980's as a strategy to reduce ozone levels via the reduction of mobile source anthropogenic VOC emissions in all areas of the country. The regulations impose a summertime RVP standard of 9.0 pounds per square inch (psi) in 61 of Florida's 67 counties and a summertime RVP standard of 7.8 psi in the maintenance counties.

While the Clean Air Act authorizes EPA to establish RVP standards more stringent than 9.0 psi for former nonattainment areas, the Act also requires EPA to evaluate the need for and economic impact of a more stringent standard. *See* 42 U.S.C. §§ 211(h)(1) & (2). Under this authority, EPA promulgated a more stringent standard of 7.8 psi for certain areas, including the six maintenance counties in Florida. In its implementation of this standard, EPA contemplated that

states with former nonattainment areas that have been redesignated attainment could initiate a change in the RVP standard from 7.8 psi to 9.0 psi through their maintenance plans, by accounting for the different RVP standard and demonstrating maintenance. 56 *Fed. Reg.* 64704, 64706, 64708 (1991).

As detailed in Section III below, there is no need for the 7.8 psi RVP standard in Florida's maintenance counties because the standard has an insignificant effect on air quality and ozone levels in Florida, and no effect on the state's ability to maintain the 1997 ozone NAAQS. Additionally, as explained in Section IV below, an unnecessarily stringent RVP standard in Florida's maintenance counties constrains Florida's economy in that it is more costly to gasoline consumers and increases the potential for gasoline shortages during hurricane season. For these reasons, DEP requests EPA to concurrently approve Florida's proposed maintenance plan revision that accounts for a uniform summertime RVP standard of 9.0 psi and revise the federal RVP regulations accordingly.

III. No need for 7.8 psi RVP gasoline in Florida's six maintenance counties

Florida does not need the 7.8 psi RVP standard to maintain the 1997 ozone NAAQS. To demonstrate this, DEP utilized the latest EPA-approved models, Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator (MOVES) and NONROAD2008, and evaluated the effects that the use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline would have on emissions of ozone precursor pollutants (VOC & NO_x) in the six maintenance counties. (**Subsection III.A.**) The modeled emissions were then used to revise the attainment inventory and projected emissions in the maintenance plan to show that the use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline would not affect Florida's ability to maintain the 1997 ozone standard. (**Subsection III.B.**) The modeled emissions were also used, along with current ambient air quality monitoring data, to show that the use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline would not interfere with the attainment and maintenance of existing NAAQS, including the 2008 ozone standard. (**Subsection III.C.**) Florida's ability to maintain both the 1997 and 2008 ozone standards is further supported by scientific evidence indicating that the control of anthropogenic VOC emissions does very little, if anything, to reduce ozone levels in the southeastern United States, due to the abundance of biogenic VOC emissions in the region. (**Subsection III.D.**)

A. Mobile Source Emissions Modeling

To evaluate the effects the statewide use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline would have on emissions of VOC & NO_x in each of the six maintenance counties, DEP ran MOVES and NONROAD2008 for the years 2002, 2009, 2011, 2014, & 2018 (consistent with the maintenance plan). Use of 7.8 psi RVP gasoline was assumed for the model years 2002, 2009, and 2011, while use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline was assumed for model years 2014 and 2018. To account for blended gasoline containing up to 10% ethanol, the 1.0-psi increase allowed under the CAA ethanol waiver was assumed (i.e., 8.8 psi for the 7.8 psi scenario and 10.0 psi for the 9.0 psi scenario).

1. Methods and Assumptions

a) MOVES

MOVES was utilized to evaluate on-road mobile source emissions. Below is a list of general assumptions that are common among all MOVES runs:

- Run at the “County” scale (required for SIP development) in “Inventory” mode
- Run for a typical summer weekday in July (generally required by EPA for ozone planning purposes)
- Run for all possible gasoline and diesel motor vehicles
- Run for all road types
- Run for all processes for each pollutant considered
- Run with output in units of U.S. tons per 24-hour day (weekday in July)

In accordance with EPA guidance,¹ the latest available planning data and assumptions for each maintenance county were used as inputs to MOVES. These inputs include vehicle type population, vehicle age distribution, average speed distribution, meteorology, road type distribution, vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) vehicle type, inspection/maintenance (I/M) programs, and fuel parameters. Below is a brief summary of how the county-specific data for each input were derived and how they were projected into the future (if applicable):

- **Vehicle Type Population & Vehicle Age Distribution** – Beginning with Florida-specific county-level vehicle population and age distribution data for 2007, DEP used the EPA MOVES vehicle population mapping scheme and MOVES converter to adapt these data into a form suitable for MOVES. The vehicle age distribution data were used for all model years. Future year vehicle populations were derived using MOVES default growth factors. The 2002 attainment year vehicle population data were derived by applying the percent change of registered vehicles between 2002 and 2007. This was obtained from the latest Federal Highway Administration highway statistics.
- **Average Speed Distribution** – DEP used MOVES default speed data.
- **Meteorology** – DEP used Florida-specific MOVES default meteorology for a “typical” summer day.
- **Road Type Distribution** – DEP derived road type distribution data for 2007 from the Florida Department of Transportation’s (FDOT) “Florida Highway Mileage

¹ Transportation and Climate Division Office of Transportation and Air Quality, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA-420-B-12-010, *Policy Guidance on the Use of MOVES2010 and Subsequent Minor Revisions for State Implementation Plan Development, Transportation Conformity, and Other Purposes* (April 2012).

Reports – Public Roads.” Each county has its own unique road type distribution and those distributions were used for all model years.

- **Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) by HPMS Vehicle Type** – DEP obtained Florida VMT data from FDOT’s “Florida Highway Mileage Report – Public Roads” and used EPA’s 2008 National Mobile Inventory Model County Database baseyear VMT data to distribute the VMT among the different vehicle types. Future year VMT projections for each county were provided by FDOT.
- **I/M Programs** – No vehicle I/M programs exist in Florida so they were not considered for this project.
- **Fuel Parameters** – As stated above, DEP modeled both 7.8 psi and 9.0 psi RVP gasoline. Both conventional and blended (with up to 10% ethanol) gasoline were considered. For blended gasoline, the 1.0-psi increase allowed under the ethanol waiver was taken into account. Therefore, blended gasoline was assumed to have an RVP of 8.8 psi for the 7.8 psi RVP scenario and 10.0 psi for the 9.0 psi RVP scenario. The ethanol blend market percentage for each model year was confirmed by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, as presented in **Table 1**:

Table 1		
MODEL YEAR	CONVENTIONAL GAS	BLENDED GAS
2002	100%	0%
2009	5%	95%
2011	1%	99%
2014 and beyond	0%	100%

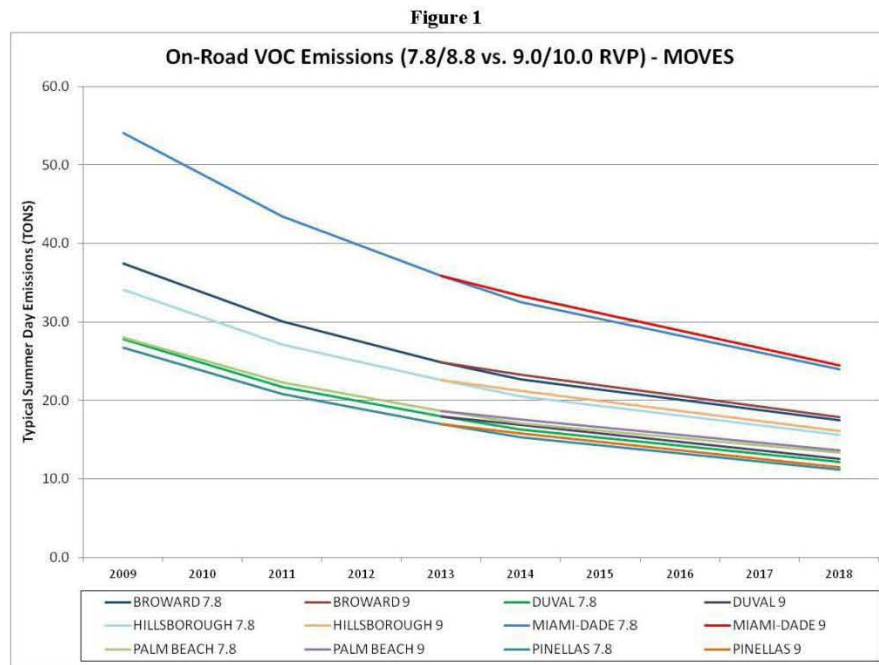
b) NONROAD2008

EPA’s NONROAD2008 model was utilized to evaluate non-road mobile source emissions. The MOVES fuel parameter data detailed above were also applied to the NONROAD model. The ethanol volume percentage was assumed to be 10%. As the ethanol blend market percentage changed, the oxygen weight percentage was also updated automatically by the model. Typical Florida summer temperatures were used and all non-road sources were modeled. Otherwise, Florida-specific default data were used.

2. Results

Below are the results of the mobile source modeling.

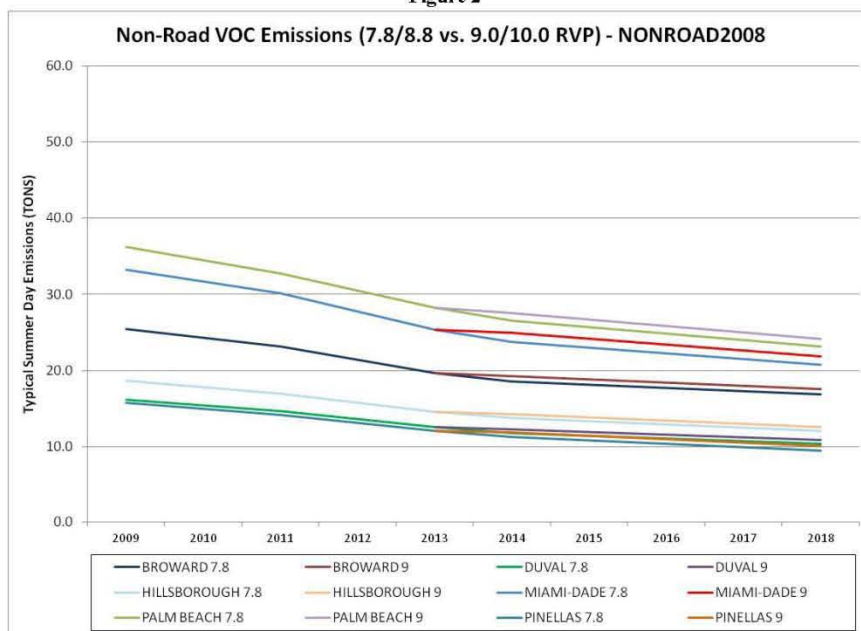
- **Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)** – As illustrated in **Figures 1 and 2**, MOVES and NONROAD2008 both show a steady decline in mobile source VOC emissions regardless of whether 7.8 or 9.0 psi RVP gasoline is used in the maintenance counties. This decline is primarily due to the introduction of cleaner, more efficient vehicles and non-road equipment into the fleet each year.



The MOVES output table below shows the small difference in average percent VOC on-road emissions decreases in the six counties for years 2014 and 2018 associated with the 7.8 psi versus 9.0 psi RVP standard. As shown in **Table 2**, this difference decreases over time.

Table 2 MOVES VOC Emissions Output		
YEAR	ACTUAL PERCENT VOC DECREASE FROM 2009 for 7.8 psi RVP	ACTUAL PERCENT VOC DECREASE FROM 2009 for 9.0 psi RVP
2014	40.1%	38.5%
2018	54.9%	53.8%

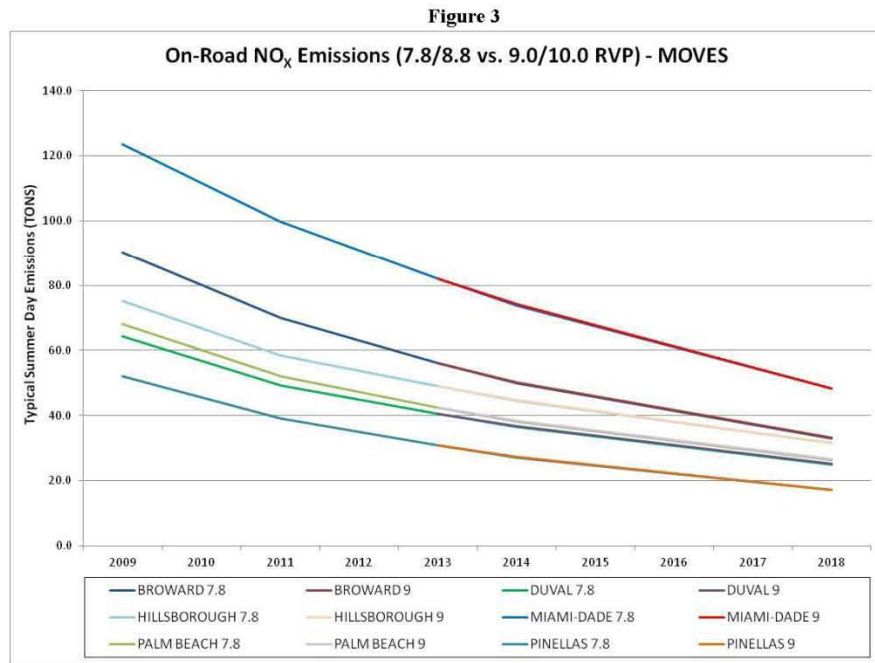
Figure 2



The NONROAD2008 output table below (**Table 3**) shows the small difference in average percent non-road VOC emissions decreases in the six counties for years 2014 and 2018 associated with the 7.8 psi versus 9.0 psi RVP standard.

Table 3 NONROAD2008 VOC Emissions Output		
YEAR	ACTUAL PERCENT VOC DECREASE FROM 2009 for 7.8 psi RVP	ACTUAL PERCENT VOC DECREASE FROM 2009 for 9.0 psi RVP
2014	27.4%	24.2%
2018	36.3%	33.2%

- **Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)** – As illustrated in **Figure 3** below, MOVES shows a steady decline in on-road mobile source NO_x emissions regardless of whether 7.8 or 9.0 psi RVP gasoline is used in the maintenance counties. Again, this is primarily due to the introduction of cleaner, more efficient vehicles into the fleet each year.



The MOVES output table below (**Table 4**) shows the very small difference in average percent NO_x emissions decreases (less than one percent) in the six counties for years 2014 and 2018 associated with the 7.8 versus 9.0 psi RVP standard.

YEAR	ACTUAL PERCENT NO _x DECREASE FROM 2009 for 7.8 psi RVP	ACTUAL PERCENT NO _x DECREASE FROM 2009 for 9.0 psi RVP
2014	43.0%	42.6%
2018	61.7%	61.6%

B. Proposed Revisions to the 1997 8-Hour Ozone Section 110(a)(1) Maintenance Plan

The VOC and NO_x emissions modeling results presented above inform and support DEP's conclusion that regardless of whether 7.8 or 9.0 psi RVP gasoline is used in the six maintenance counties, Florida will maintain the 1997 ozone NAAQS in 2014 and thereafter. The revised maintenance plan, attached, clearly shows that the total VOC and NO_x emissions in 2014 will be less than the total VOC and NO_x emissions in the 2002 attainment year, notwithstanding the uniform application of a 9.0 psi RVP standard. Therefore, continued maintenance of the 1997 ozone standard remains demonstrated.

In light of this demonstration, DEP submits the following maintenance plan revisions to EPA for approval:

- Updated Attainment Inventory: DEP replaced the 2002 attainment year emissions developed by VISTAS for on-road and non-road mobile sources with the 2002 emissions calculated by MOVES and NONROAD2008, state-of-the-art models that use best available data to develop emissions inventories. The revised emission inventory for the attainment year still assumes gasoline with an RVP of 7.8 psi. DEP updated the 2002 attainment year emissions in this manner to ensure data accuracy and comparability with the future year emissions projections.
- Revised Emissions Projections: DEP revised the emissions projections in the maintenance plan to factor in the use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline for years 2014 and beyond, with proper adjustments made to take into account the 1.0-psi increase allowed under the CAA ethanol waiver. Gasoline with an RVP of 7.8 psi is assumed for all years prior to 2014. The emissions projections show that Florida will maintain the 1997 ozone NAAQS, even with the use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline in the six maintenance counties.
- Updated Ozone Air Quality Monitoring Data: DEP updated Appendix A of the maintenance plan, which contains ozone ambient air quality monitoring data through 2006 for all ozone monitors in the six maintenance counties, to include monitoring data through 2012. These data show continued compliance with the 1997 and 2008 ozone NAAQS.

C. Noninterference Demonstration

CAA Section 110(l) prohibits EPA from approving any proposed SIP revision that would interfere with the attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS in effect at the time of the revision. The following "noninterference demonstration" is provided to show that the use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline in the maintenance counties will not interfere with Florida's ability to attain or maintain any of the current NAAQS.

1. 2011 Carbon Monoxide (CO) NAAQS

In 2011, EPA retained the primary 8-hour CO NAAQS of 9 parts per million (ppm) and 1-hour CO NAAQS of 35 ppm. No areas in Florida are in nonattainment of the CO NAAQS. The highest CO design values in the six maintenance counties for 2012 are an 8-hour value of 2.6 ppm and a 1-hour value of 3.7 ppm, both well below the NAAQS. Mobile source CO emissions are predicted to decline in the future no matter which RVP standard applies. Therefore, a uniform RVP standard of 9.0 psi will not interfere with Florida's ability to maintain the CO NAAQS.

2. 2008 Lead (Pb) NAAQS

In 2008, EPA strengthened the Pb NAAQS to $0.15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, rolling 3-month average. Lead was phased out of gasoline over two decades ago and is not a pollutant emitted by gasoline-fueled mobile sources. Therefore, a uniform RVP standard of 9.0 psi will not affect lead emissions and will therefore not interfere with Florida's ability to attain or maintain the Pb NAAQS.

3. 2010 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) NAAQS

In 2010, EPA established a new 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS of 75 parts per billion (ppb) and revoked the 24-hour and annual standards. SO₂ emissions from mobile sources are related to the sulfur content of the fuel and are not affected by changes in RVP. Therefore, a uniform RVP standard of 9.0 psi will not interfere with Florida's ability to attain or maintain the SO₂ NAAQS.

4. 2010 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) NAAQS

In 2010, EPA established a new 1-hour NO₂ NAAQS of 100 ppb and retained the existing annual NO₂ NAAQS of 53 ppb. No areas in Florida are in nonattainment of the NO₂ NAAQS. The highest NO₂ design values in the six maintenance counties are a 2010-2012 1-hour value of 47 ppb and a 2012 annual value of 8.5 ppb, both well below the NAAQS. Mobile source NO_x emissions are projected to decline in the future no matter which RVP standard applies. Therefore, a uniform RVP standard of 9.0 psi will not interfere with Florida's ability to maintain the NO₂ NAAQS.

5. 2006 and 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS

In 2006, EPA retained the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS of $15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and strengthened the 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS to $35 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. In 2012, EPA strengthened the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS to $12 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. No areas in Florida are in nonattainment of the PM_{2.5} NAAQS. The highest PM_{2.5} design values in the six maintenance counties for 2010-2012 are an annual value of $8.1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and a 24-hour value of $21 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, both well below the NAAQS. SO₂, NO_x, and VOC are precursors to PM_{2.5}. As stated above, SO₂ emissions from mobile sources are

related to the sulfur content of the fuel and are not affected by changes in RVP. Mobile source NO_x and VOC emissions are projected to decline in the future no matter which RVP standard applies. Therefore, a uniform RVP standard of 9.0 psi will not interfere with Florida's ability to maintain the PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

6. 2008 Ozone (O₃) NAAQS

In 2008, EPA strengthened the 8-hour ozone NAAQS to 75 ppb. No areas in Florida are in nonattainment of the 2008 ozone NAAQS. As outlined above, a uniform RVP standard of 9.0 psi would have a minimal impact on mobile source emissions of VOC and virtually no impact on mobile source emissions of NO_x. Emissions of these ozone precursor pollutants will continue to decrease in the future regardless of the RVP standard applied. The 2010-2012 ozone design values for all ozone monitors in the State of Florida are in attainment of the 2008 ozone NAAQS. **Tables 5** and **6** show the VOC and NO_x emission estimates for all anthropogenic sources for the year 2009 and projected emissions for year 2018 in comparison with the emissions that would occur if the 7.8 psi RVP standard were to remain in place.

Table 5			
VOC Emissions from all Anthropogenic Sources – Tons per Summer Day			
VOC	2009	2018	
	<i>7.8 RVP</i>	<i>7.8 RVP</i>	<i>9.0 RVP</i>
Miami-Dade	231.6	218.3	219.9
Broward	170.1	164.1	165.2
Palm Beach	142.9	128.3	129.6
Hillsborough	135.0	124.3	125.3
Pinellas	110.9	103.9	104.8
Duval	112.1	103.1	103.9

Table 6			
NO_x Emissions from all Anthropogenic Sources – Tons per Summer Day			
NO_x	2009	2018	
	<i>7.8 RVP</i>	<i>7.8 RVP</i>	<i>9.0 RVP</i>
Miami-Dade	185.8	102.3	102.5
Broward	134.8	67.6	67.7
Palm Beach	106.6	56.4	56.5
Hillsborough	116.8	66.3	66.4
Pinellas	81.4	44.5	44.6
Duval	106.6	62.2	62.3

VOC and NO_x emissions for the year 2018 are projected to be less than the attainment year, assuming 2009 is the “attainment year,” demonstrating that the 2008 ozone NAAQS will be maintained through the 2009-2018 ten-year period. Therefore, a uniform RVP standard of 9.0 psi will not interfere with Florida's ability to maintain the 2008 ozone NAAQS.

D. Ozone Sensitivity in the Southeast

The information detailed above provides the necessary support for DEP's conclusion that a uniform 9.0 psi RVP standard will not interfere with Florida's ability to maintain the 1997 and 2008 ozone NAAQS. This conclusion is further supported by a recent study published in the *Journal of Environmental Management*.² This study concludes that the sensitivity of ozone to anthropogenic VOC emissions in the southeastern United States is 2-3 orders of magnitude smaller than the sensitivity of ozone to NO_x emissions, primarily due to the abundance of biogenic VOC emissions in the region. As a result, controlling anthropogenic VOC emissions in the Southeast is much less effective than controlling NO_x emissions for purposes of reducing ozone levels. In fact, the study evaluates the change in ozone concentrations resulting from decreases in anthropogenic VOC emissions and indicates that the change in ozone concentrations resulting from a 30% decrease in anthropogenic VOC emissions is virtually zero in most cases. To put it into perspective, the change in RVP from 7.8 psi to 9.0 psi would only result in approximately a 1% change in anthropogenic VOC emissions for a typical summer day in Florida's six maintenance counties. The virtual non-impact to ozone concentrations due to a change in anthropogenic VOC emissions in the Southeast not only supports DEP's conclusion that the use of 9.0 psi RVP gasoline in the six maintenance counties will not interfere with Florida's ability to maintain the 1997 and 2008 ozone standards, but it also shows that it will not affect attainment designations under a future ozone standard. It likewise shows that it would not affect Florida's ability to attain and maintain any future standard.

IV. 7.8 psi RVP standard constrains Florida's economy

Regulating RVP at 7.8 psi has an insignificant effect on Florida's air quality, however, the increase in refining cost required to reach the lower RVP and the decrease in supply during the peak of hurricane season constrain Florida's economy.

A. Increased Costs

According to the Florida Department of Revenue's Fuel Tax Distributions reports, approximately 1.026 billion gallons of 7.8 psi RVP gasoline were distributed to Florida's six maintenance counties during the 2012 summertime ozone season. Data obtained from the Florida Petroleum Council, the Florida Petroleum Marketers Association, and others, indicate that the average wholesale cost difference between 7.8 and 9.0 psi RVP gasoline in 2012 was approximately 7.0 cents per gallon. That equates to over \$71 million that would have been saved in 2012. These data also show that over the last five years the price differential between 7.8 and 9.0 psi RVP gasoline averaged about 5.0 cents per gallon but has ranged

² Odman, M. Talat et al., *Quantifying the sources of ozone, fine particulate matter, and regional haze in the Southeastern United States*, 90 *Journal of Environmental Management* 3155-3168 (2009).

between 2.5 and 7.5 cents per gallon. Based on data from 2008-2012, the average yearly cost savings would have been approximately \$52 million during that time period. \$52 million per year for five years equals over \$259 million that would have been saved during 2008-2012 had a 9.0 RVP standard been in place. EPA has indicated previously that such savings should be realized by consumers. 56 *Fed. Reg.* 64704, 64709 (1991).

Figure 4 depicts the estimated savings that would have occurred in 2012 in each of the six maintenance counties and in the aggregate had a 9.0 RVP standard been in place.

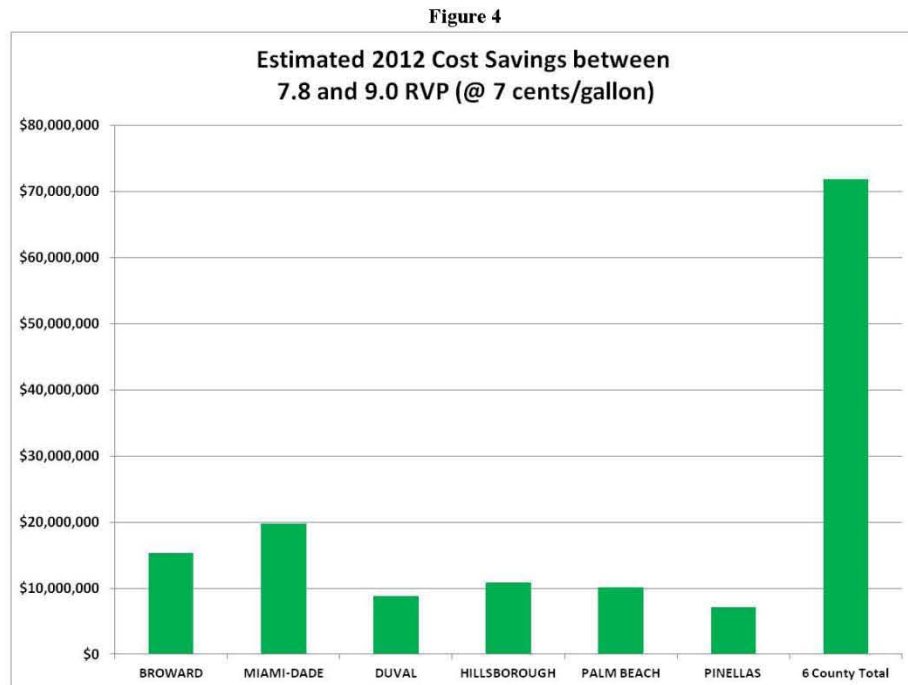


Table 7 breaks down the estimated average savings during the 2008-2012 time period in each county and in the aggregate had a 9.0 RVP standard been in place.

Table 7 Estimated Cost Savings for 2008-2012			
COUNTY	Average Gallons of Gas Distributed Per Ozone Season (2008-2012)	Average Yearly Savings for 2008-2012	Estimated Total Savings for 2008-2012
BROWARD	222,857,036	\$11,142,852	\$55,714,259
MIAMI-DADE	275,686,261	\$13,784,313	\$68,921,565
DUVAL	129,832,802	\$6,491,640	\$32,458,200
HILLSBOROUGH	162,332,199	\$8,116,610	\$40,583,050
PALM BEACH	144,567,021	\$7,228,351	\$36,141,755
PINELLAS	102,111,256	\$5,105,563	\$25,527,814
6 County Total	1,037,386,575	\$51,869,329	\$259,346,644

B. Increased Shortages

Regulating RVP at 7.8 psi also creates logistical problems at the end of the summertime ozone season because it coincides with the peak of hurricane season. During this time, the 7.8 RVP supply is lower at both gas stations and terminals in anticipation of the impending switch to higher RVP gasoline. If a tropical storm or hurricane hits during this critical time, a shortage of 7.8 psi RVP gasoline is likely because ports often close down and shipping lanes are often disrupted, choking the supply of gasoline to the state. Notably, over 85% of Florida's gasoline supply is delivered via barge. Eliminating the 7.8 psi RVP requirement in the six maintenance counties would prevent this scenario, as 9.0 psi RVP gasoline would be more readily available.

V. Conclusion

DEP has demonstrated that Florida's six maintenance counties do not need a 7.8 psi RVP standard to maintain the 1997 ozone NAAQS or any other current ambient air quality standard. Moreover, the 7.8 psi RVP standard constrains Florida's economy as it is more costly to gasoline consumers and increases the potential for gasoline shortages during hurricane season.

Accordingly, DEP respectfully requests EPA to:

1. Approve the attached proposed changes to the 1997 8-hour ozone section 110(a)(1) maintenance plan that accounts for a summertime 9.0 psi RVP standard, beginning in the 2014 ozone season; and
2. Revise 40 CFR 80.27 to establish a uniform, statewide summertime 9.0 psi RVP standard in Florida, beginning in the 2014 ozone season.

EPA Comments on Prehearing Submittal



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 4
ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER
61 FORSYTH STREET
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303-8960

July 31, 2013

Ms. Paula Cobb
Administrator
Regulatory Reform & Legislative Coordination Section
Division of Air Resource Management
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 5000
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Dear Ms. Cobb:

The Region 4 Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency received the prehearing submittal dated July 1, 2013, proposing to amend the State's ozone maintenance plan for the 1997 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The proposed amendments revise the Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) standard for gasoline in six Florida counties to 9.0 pounds per square inch starting in the year 2014. This proposed revision is the subject of a public hearing (if requested) on August 7, 2013, with written comments due by the close of business on July 31, 2013. We have completed our review and offer the following general comments.

The draft state implementation plan provides projected volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxide emissions for the years 2009 and 2018 for the six Florida counties for the point and area stationary emissions. Please discuss emissions changes in the point and area source categories due to the proposed RVP change.

If you have any questions, please contact Lynorae Benjamin, Chief of the Regulatory Development Section or have your staff contact Michele Notarianni of the EPA Region 4 staff at (404) 562-9031 or notarianni.michele@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Scott Davis", is positioned above the typed name.

R. Scott Davis
Chief
Air Planning Branch

DEP Response to EPA Comments

DEP's response to EPA comments can be found on pages 10 and 35 of this SIP submittal. Page 35 corresponds to page 11 of the revised Ozone Maintenance Plan.