

CHARGE TO THE STATIONARY AND AREA SOURCES COMMITTEE

As described in the June, 2004 Charge to the Stationary and Area Sources (SAS) Committee of June, 2004, the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast states continue to seek out innovative programs to address emissions from all stationary and area sources.

Current analysis by member states demonstrates that significant emission reductions will be needed to reach attainment of the health-based air quality standards by the dates required. The OTC must look at all sources of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), as well as sources of volatile organic compounds (VOC) including industrial coatings and consumer products. Much has been done to date. Milestones include the 1999 OTC NO_x Budget Program and the 2001 release of model rules to achieve additional emission reductions.

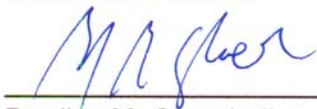
At its October 5, 2004 meeting, the SAS Committee recommended an initial list of control strategies that may be implemented through a variety of mechanisms, including regional and national regulatory actions, voluntary programs, and economic incentives.

The Commissioners continue to support the Ozone Transport Commission (OTC) Executive Staff, working with the Air Directors and the Committee, in the effort to develop control strategies in the next year.

The OTC SAS Committee is directed to continue its assessment and development of program priorities and the evaluation and recommendation of control strategies for adoption in State Implementation Plan attainment demonstrations. The committee should identify selected scenarios to be modeled in cooperation with the modeling committee. In addition to those areas identified in the June 9, 2004 Charge to the Stationary and Area Source Committee, the Commission directs work in the following areas:

- establish a reasonably available control measures (RACM) benchmark, cataloging RACM in the region. Coordinate this with the BACT benchmark work underway;
- assess and evaluate the volatile organic compounds (VOC) content of architectural, industrial and maintenance (AIM) coatings in the OTR, including assessment of advances made in emissions in these product categories;
- evaluate potential program design for a Regional Energy Initiative; and,
- continue to identify and evaluate feasible NO_x and VOC reduction measures for all potential sources where economically effective measures may be implemented.

Adopted by the Ozone Transport Commission
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