

upsets or malfunctions, the type of fuel used, the type of terrain around the source (e.g., is the source in a river valley or on flat terrain), knowledge of how well the source is controlled, and a history of citizen complaints, and should be considered by the States when deciding which sources to monitor first. Such considerations would be noted in each State's targeted SO<sub>2</sub> monitoring plan presented during the annual SLAMS review as described below.

As part of the targeting strategy, the States will also need to decide how much relative weight should be given any particular source. For example, a State would have to determine how heavily to weigh a group A source in a less densely populated area versus a group C source burning a high sulfur fuel in a more densely populated area. In addition, some sources are often found collocated with other sources such as sulfuric acid plants with copper smelters. Industrial boilers may be located with any number of process sources. There may be small geographic areas where there is clustering of an assorted number of SO<sub>2</sub> sources. In these situations there is no precise way to determine what source should be targeted first at this point. For this reason, the decision making should rest with the States who have better knowledge of the individual circumstances pertaining to the potential sources to be targeted.

### 3. States' Targeted SO<sub>2</sub> Monitoring Program

The EPA will review and take appropriate action on the States' targeted SO<sub>2</sub> monitoring plans during the annual SLAMS network review process to ensure that States provide an adequate rationale for any deviations from the grouped approach. The States are then expected to present to EPA in a targeted SO<sub>2</sub> monitoring plan at the annual SLAMS network review their listing of sources to be monitored, the schedule for conducting such monitoring, and the rationale for selecting these sources. Requirements for the targeted SO<sub>2</sub> monitoring plan are discussed later in this notice for part 58 but EPA expects the targeted SO<sub>2</sub> monitoring plan to be a dynamic process that could change depending on data gathered from early rounds of monitoring or changes at targeted sources, such as installation of control equipment.

Section 110(a)(2)(B) of the Act requires SIP's which provide for the establishment and operation of appropriate devices, methods, systems, and procedures necessary to monitor,

compile and analyze data on ambient air quality. Should EPA determine that a State's targeted SO<sub>2</sub> monitoring plan is inadequate, then EPA expects to issue a call for a SIP revision under section 110(k)(5) of the Act based on a finding that the SIP is substantially inadequate in meeting the requirement of section 110(a)(2)(B). The EPA solicits comments on all aspects of this approach to grouping of sources to investigate potential air quality problems.

In the State targeted SO<sub>2</sub> monitoring plan, EPA expects SO<sub>2</sub> monitoring network reviews to be completed within 1 year of the effective date of promulgation of any of the three regulatory alternatives. Implementation of network revisions is expected to take longer.

### 4. Addressing the Problem

Regardless of the regulatory alternative chosen by the Administrator, those areas which have monitored exceedances of the existing or revised NAAQS or of a section 303 trigger level should undergo a compliance inspection by the State of the targeted source. If the source is out of compliance, EPA expects that the responsible air pollution control agency will initiate appropriate enforcement action to bring it into compliance, e.g., by using available administrative or judicial enforcement authorities. If the source is in compliance, the State will need to pursue other appropriate solutions to the problem as discussed later in section III.

The EPA encourages States to pursue, where appropriate, the enforcement and improved compliance options before other regulatory actions. In many cases, air quality problems may be due to poor operation and maintenance or other resolvable compliance problems. In these instances, enforcement action can result in timely resolution of violations and avoid the sometimes lengthy regulation development process. However, the State should pursue existing regulatory options where the regulations are inadequate, e.g., because the source is in compliance with the existing regulations and an air quality problem still exists.

### C. Relocating Monitors

The EPA's criteria for the network design of monitors are discussed in 40 CFR part 58, appendix D. Elsewhere in this notice, EPA is proposing changes to part 58 in order to implement the proposed targeting program. The EPA recognizes that it is not a trivial matter to relocate monitors and that there are concerns that agencies will need to consider in making relocation decisions.

### 1. Resource Concerns

The EPA believes that the resources currently devoted to monitoring ambient concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub> may be more effectively utilized through systematic evaluations and reconfigurations of existing monitoring networks. However, even if States and locals acquire no additional SO<sub>2</sub> monitors and rely solely on the current number of monitors, there will be some costs incurred when relocating monitors. Costs associated with moving a monitor include the resources taken in locating new sites and negotiating leases along with the capital costs of a new shelter and associated equipment. Because of the costs for relocating monitors, not all monitors freed up can be immediately placed around a targeted source, but will be phased in over a period of time. The operating costs saved by not operating these monitors will be used toward the costs of relocating monitors.

In more detail, the costs for moving an SO<sub>2</sub> monitor have been calculated in 1994 dollars to be \$60,940 per site. These costs include initial capital costs, operation, and amortization. The initial costs include network design and site selection, land lease, power drop, shelter, site preparation, calibration equipment, data logger, quality assurance plan preparation, etc. The operation costs include routine site visits, repairs, maintenance, data acquisition and reporting, quality assurance calibrations, and supervision. The amortization costs for replacement capital equipment were also calculated.

The total costs for the initial 3 years are summarized as follows. The existing network of 679 NAMS, SLAMS, and industrial monitors costs about \$16 million per year. The first year costs for reconfiguration and operation of NAMS, SLAMS, and industrial monitors in order to comply with changes to 40 CFR part 58, which is being proposed in this notice and is not a result of the targeted implementation strategy, is estimated to be \$12.4 million per year. This will leave an available \$3.6 million to be used toward the targeted implementation strategy the first year to establish and operate four monitors around 15 sources.

The second year costs for operating the NAMS, SLAMS, industrial, and targeted implementation strategy monitors is estimated to be \$9.6 million dollars, making available \$6.4 million for the targeted implementation strategy. This will allow for establishing sites around 26 sources in addition to the 15 sources from the first year for a total of 41 targeted sources.