

Wert, Mark (DEP)

From: Salazer, Holly <Holly_Salazer@nps.gov>
Sent: Friday, January 15, 2021 3:19 PM
To: Wert, Mark (DEP)
Cc: Keith, Glenn (DEP); Morin, Joanne O (DEP); King, Kirsten L; Peters, Melanie; Shepherd, Don; Miller, Debra C; Stacy, Andrea; Ralph USFS Perron; Anderson, Bret A -FS; Geiser, Linda -FS; Allen, Tim; Anne McWilliams
Subject: NPS/MassDEP Regional Haze Consultation Notes and Documentation
Attachments: NPS-MA_RH-ConsultationSlides_01-14_2021.pdf; 2021_Interior_Region1_NER_MA NPS Units_map.pdf

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Hello Mark,

This letter documents our recent regional haze consultation meeting:

On January 5, 2021, National Park Service (NPS) Air Resources Division (ARD) and NPS Interior Region 1 staff hosted a consultation meeting with Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) to discuss the *Massachusetts Regional Haze State Implementation Plan Revision for the Second Implementation Period (2018-2028)* (SIP). Representatives from the U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 1, also attended. A map of NPS units in Massachusetts and an annotated set of slides shared during the meeting are attached.

While Massachusetts does not have any NPS managed Class I areas, emissions from sources in the state affect visibility at Acadia National Park in Maine. We appreciate your continued involvement in the Mid-Atlantic Northeast Visibility Union (MANE-VU) and your commitment to reducing pollutants in the region to help improve visibility in all Class I areas.

In general, we commend MassDEP for doing a good job outlining and incorporating the technical analyses produced by MANE-VU in the draft SIP. However, after reviewing the draft SIP, we note that no four-factor analyses were completed for any of the ten facilities identified in a 2018 letter from NPS to MassDEP.

We understand that MassDEP used the MANE-VU recommended threshold of three inverse Mm visibility impact at a Class I area to screen sources for four-factor analysis and, thereby, completed only one four-factor analysis on Canal Unit 1. However, as we have commented to MANE-VU and individual states, we believe the three inverse Mm screening threshold for sources subject to four-factor analysis is too high. This threshold—equivalent to approximately one deciview change—does not adequately consider cumulative visibility impacts or those impacts that may occur at Class I areas below that threshold.

In order to identify additional meaningful emission reduction opportunities, we continue to suggest that MassDEP require formal four-factor analyses for the municipal waste combustor (MWC) facilities provided in the 2018 NPS letter. We recognize that the state's new Reasonable Attributable Control Technology (RACT) regulations will reduce emissions from MWC's once permits issued under these regulations are finalized; however, we still maintain that four-factor analyses under the Regional Haze rule may identify further reasonable emission reductions from MWC's that are technically feasible and cost effective. During our consultation meeting, NPS ARD staff provided examples of similar MWC facilities in the region achieving significantly lower emissions. We request that MassDEP analyze the feasibility of achieving similar emission reductions through four-factor analyses.

We appreciate having the opportunity to consult with MassDEP staff on this important draft SIP. We look forward to continuing our work together for clean air and clear views in our national parks into the future.

Sincerely,
Holly Salazer

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1/5/2021

NPS Formal Consultation Call with Massachusetts DEP for Regional Haze SIP Development

Attendees:

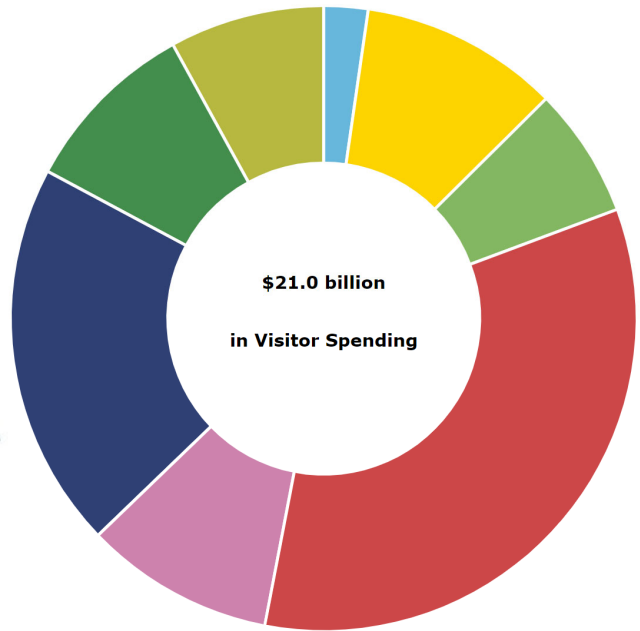
- National Park Service
 - Kirsten King, Air Resources Division (ARD) – Denver, CO
 - Debbie Miller, ARD – Denver, CO
 - Melanie Peters, ARD – Denver, CO
 - Holly Salazer, Region 1/Northeast Region – Penn State University
 - Don Shepherd, ARD – Denver, CO
 - Andrea Stacy, ARD – Denver, CO
- Mass DEP
 - Edward Braczyk
 - Cosmo Buttaro
 - Glenn Keith
 - Joanne Morin
 - Mark Wert
 - Marc Wolman
- USFS
 - Ralph Perron
- EPA
 - Ann McWilliams, Region 1
 - Eric Rackauskas, Region 1

Meeting led by Holly Salazer (NPS DOI Region 1)

NPS photos from left to right: Acadia NP, Denali NP, Yellowstone NP, Grand Canyon NP

By the Numbers

- 423 national park units
- 328 million park visitors
- \$21.0 billion spent in local gateway regions



Nationally in **2019**

328 million park visitors spent an estimated \$21 billion in local gateway regions while visiting National Park Service lands across the country.

These expenditures supported a total of

- 341 thousand jobs,
- \$14.1 billion in labor income,
- \$24.3 billion in value added, and
- \$41.7 billion in economic output in the national economy.

Visitor use data are from:

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/vse.htm>

By the Numbers

- **48** Class I areas
- In **24** states
- **90%** of visitors surveyed say that scenic views are ***extremely*** to ***very*** important
- **100%** of visitors surveyed rate clean air in the **top 5** attributes to protect in national parks



List of NPS Class I areas: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/air/npsclass1.htm>

States with at least one NPS Class I area:

AK, AZ, CA, CO, FL, HI, ID, KY, ME, MI, MN, MT, NC, ND, NM, OR, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, VI, WA, WY

Statistics citation:

Kulesza C and Others. 2013. National Park Service visitor values & perceptions of clean air, scenic views, & dark night skies; 1988–2011. Natural Resource Report. NPS/NRSS/ARD/NRR—2013/622. National Park Service. Fort Collins, Colorado

NPS photo of Great Smoky Mountains NP, NC & TN



The NPS has an affirmative legal responsibility to protect clean air in national parks.

- 1916 NPS Organic Act: created the agency with the mandate to conserve the scenery, natural and cultural resources, and other values of parks in a way that will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. This statutory responsibility to leave National Park Service units “unimpaired,” requires us to protect all National Park Service units from the harmful effects of air pollution.
- In the 1970 Clean Air Act: authorized the development of comprehensive federal and state regulations to limit emissions from both stationary (industrial) sources and mobile sources. The Act also requires the Environmental Protection Agency to set air quality standards.
- 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments: these amendments to the Clean Air Act provide a framework for federal land managers such as the National Park Service to have a special role in decisions related to new sources of air pollution, and other pollution control programs to protect visibility, or how well you can see distant views. The Act established a national goal to prevent future and remedy existing visibility impairment in national parks larger than 6,000 acres and national wilderness areas larger than 5,000 acres that were in existence when the amendments were enacted. (Class I areas)
- 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments: created regulatory programs to address acid rain and expanded the visibility protection and toxic air pollution programs. The acid rain regulations began a series of regional emissions reductions from electric generating facilities and industrial sources that have substantially reduced air pollutant emissions.

NPS photo of Washington DC from our air quality webcam: <https://npgallery.nps.gov/AirWebCams/wash>

Visibility goal:

Restore natural conditions by 2064

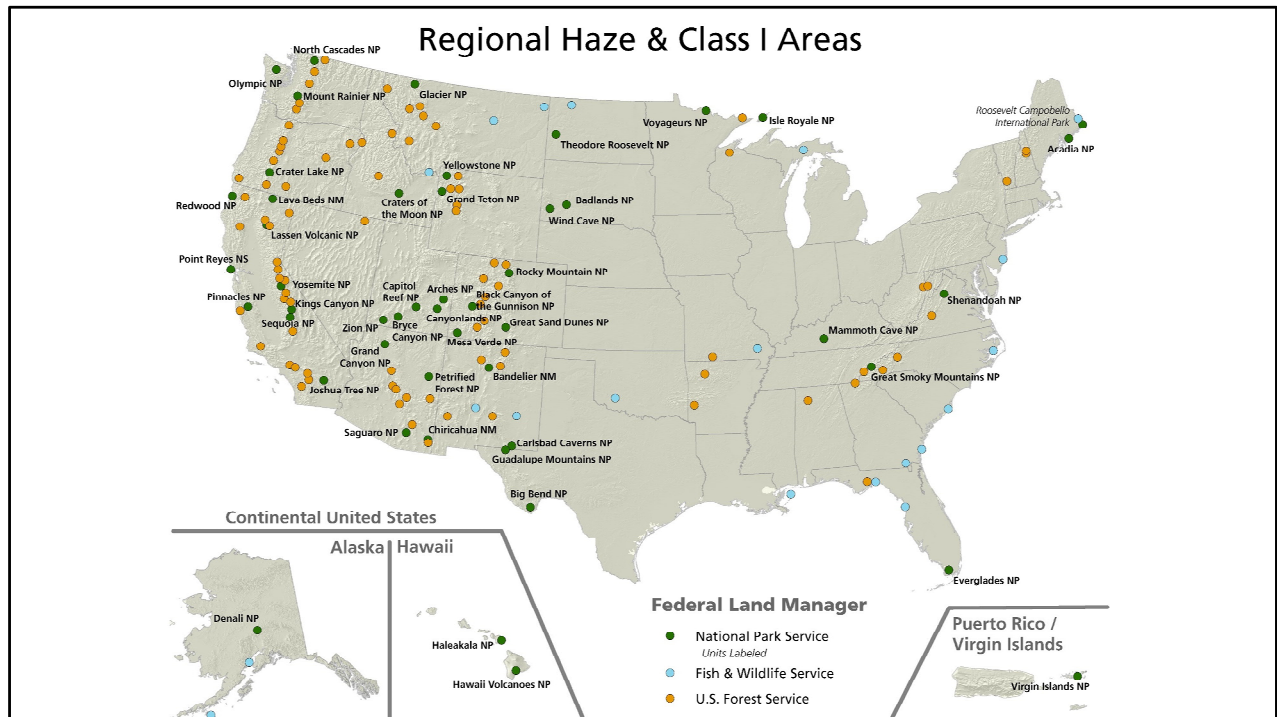


Yosemite NP, California

Left to right images illustrate hazy to clear conditions.

Haze obscures the color and detail in distant features.

NPS photos, Half Dome in Yosemite NP



As you know, the NPS is one of three Federal Land Managers (FLMs) with responsibility for the 156 Class I areas nationwide. The NPS manages 48 Class I areas, with none in the state of Massachusetts. However, because haze caused by air pollution is regional, emissions from facilities in Massachusetts also affect visibility in Class I areas beyond the Massachusetts border, including at Acadia NP in Maine.

NPS map of Class I areas, 2020

Massachusetts National Parks

BY THE NUMBERS

15 National Parks
10,003,220 Visitors to National Parks
\$1,285,400,000 Economic Benefit from NP Tourism
5 National Heritage Areas
4 Wild & Scenic Rivers Managed by NPS
3 National Trails Administered by NPS
4,381 National Register of Historic Places Listings
189 National Historic Landmarks
11 National Natural Landmarks
5,741,266 Objects in National Park Museum Collections
440 Archeological Sites in National Parks
- nps.gov/state/ma



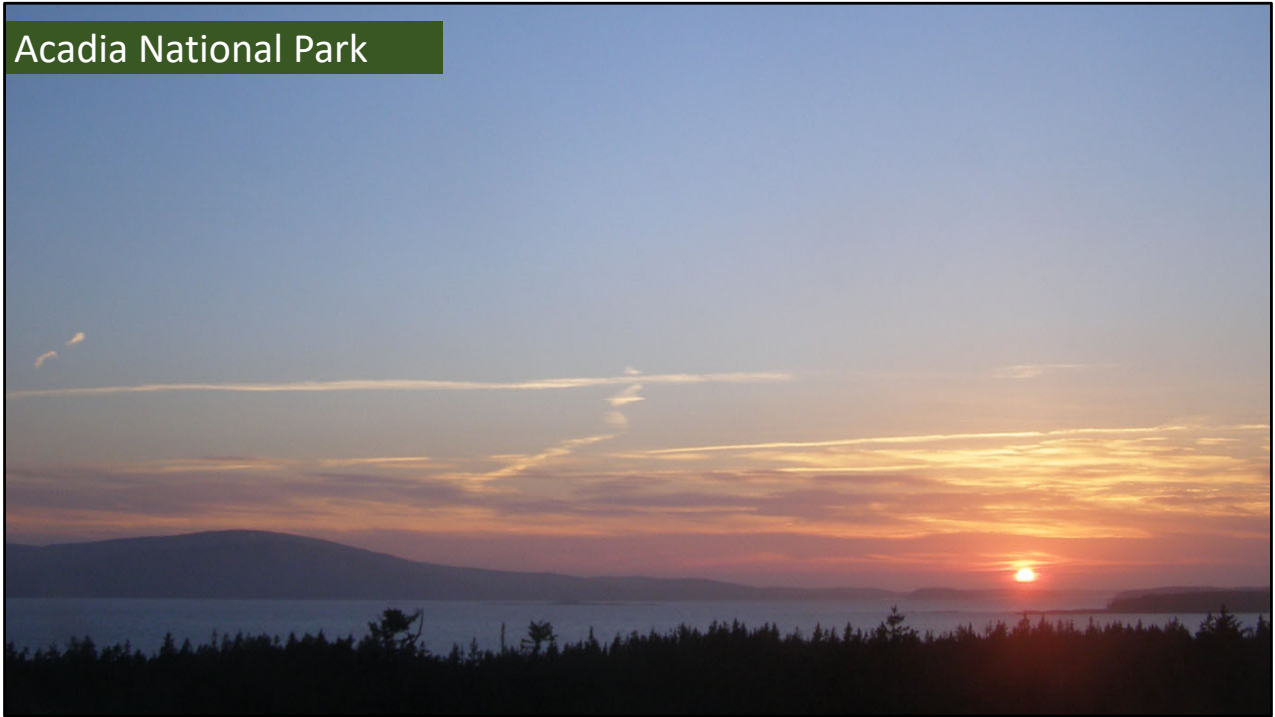
[Massachusetts \(U.S. National Park Service\) \(nps.gov\)](https://nps.gov/state/ma)

Massachusetts may not have any Class I areas but it is home to **15** official NPS units. (and additional sites managed or affiliated with NPS)

1. Adams National Historic Park (NHP),
2. Appalachian National Scenic Trail (NST),
3. Blackstone River Valley NHP,
4. Boston NHP,
5. Boston African American National Historic Site (NHS),
6. Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area (NRA),
7. Cape Cod National Seashore,
8. Frederick Law Olmsted NHS,
9. John Fitzgerald Kennedy NHS,
10. Longfellow House Washington's Headquarters NHS,
11. Lowell NHP,
12. Minute Man NHP,
13. New Bedford Whaling NHP,
14. New England NST,
15. Salem Maritime NHS,
16. Saugus Iron Works NHS,
17. Springfield Armory NHS, and
18. Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail (NHST).

NPS photo, Cape Cod National Seashore

Acadia National Park



Acadia NP, Maine

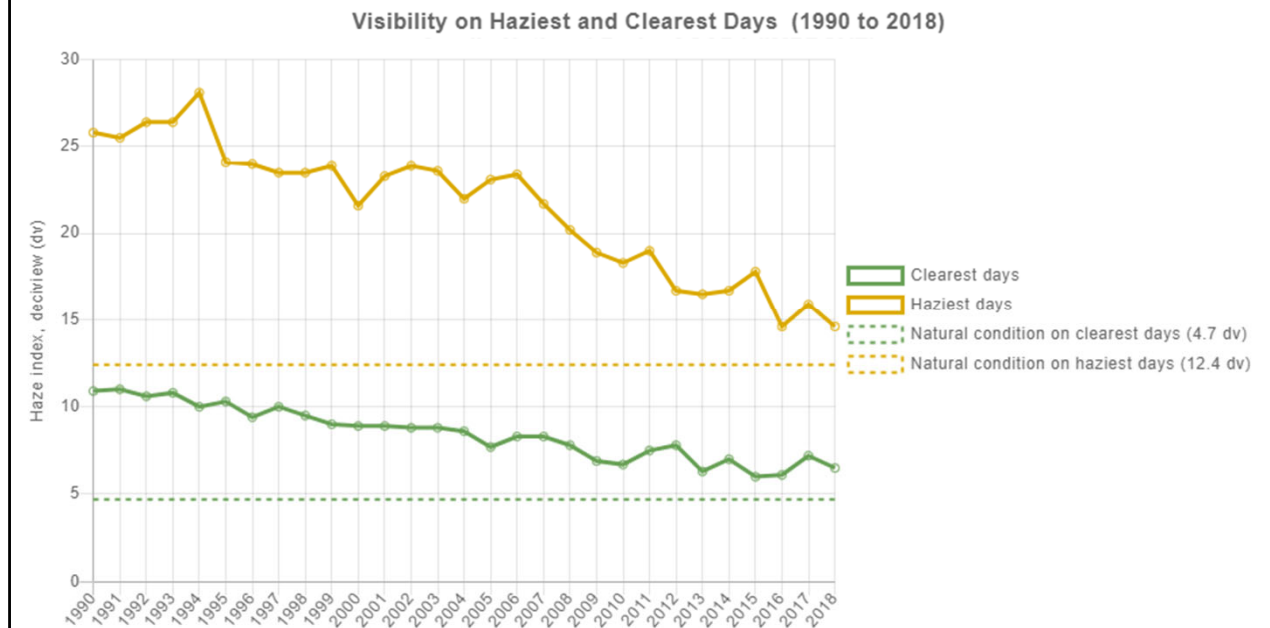
Known as the “Crown Jewel of the North Atlantic Coast”

- 35,332 acres owned by NPS with an additional 13,000 acres under conservation easement – total approximately 48,000 acres
- Protects rocky Maine coast,
- 3.5 million visitors per year,
- One of the top 10 most visited parks in the US
- 158 miles of hiking trails
- 45 miles of carriage roads

Source: www.nps.gov/acad

NPS photo, Acadia NP

Acadia National Park



Long history of visibility monitoring at Acadia National Park (30+ years!)

Steady improvement on both haziest and clearest days

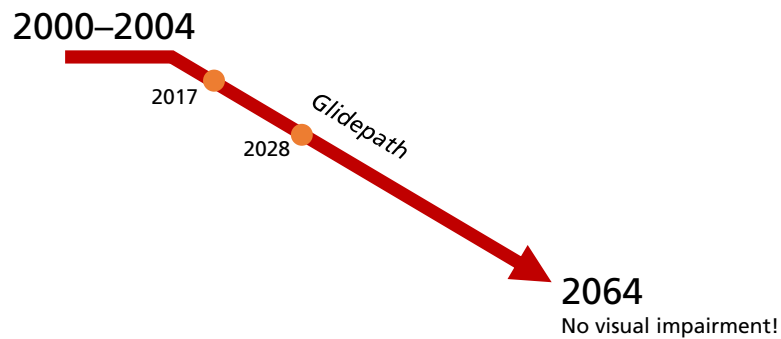
Progress has been made since first Regional Haze planning phase, and we want to continue to make progress over this second planning phase as well.

Long term visibility trend graph from:

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/air/park-conditions-trends.htm?tabName=trends&parkCode=ACAD¶mCode=Visibility&startYr=1990&endYr=2018&monitoringSite=ACAD>

1%20(IMPROVE)&timePeriod=Long-term

Measuring Progress:

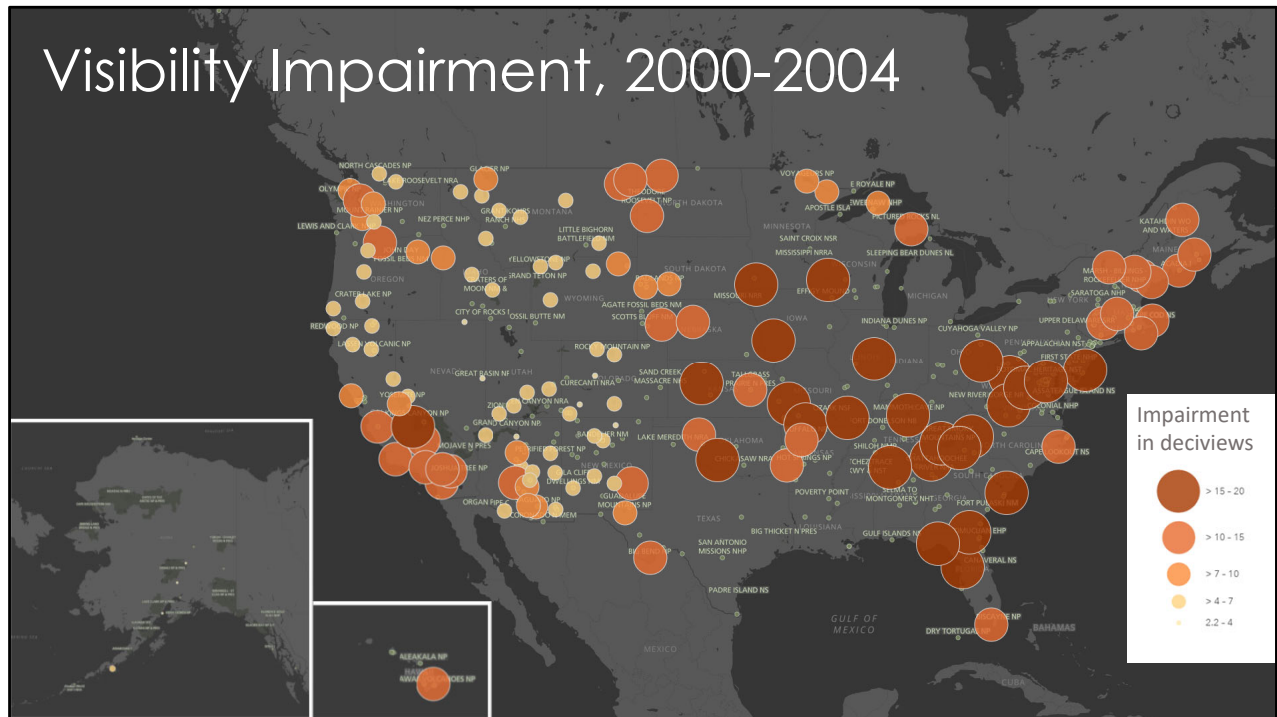


We are currently discussing emission sources for 2018-2028 – Second Planning Period

States' long-term strategies should continue to support visibility improvement in Class I areas in MANE-VU.

The second planning period should be focused on how emissions from facilities will change between 2018 and 2028.

Visibility Impairment, 2000-2004

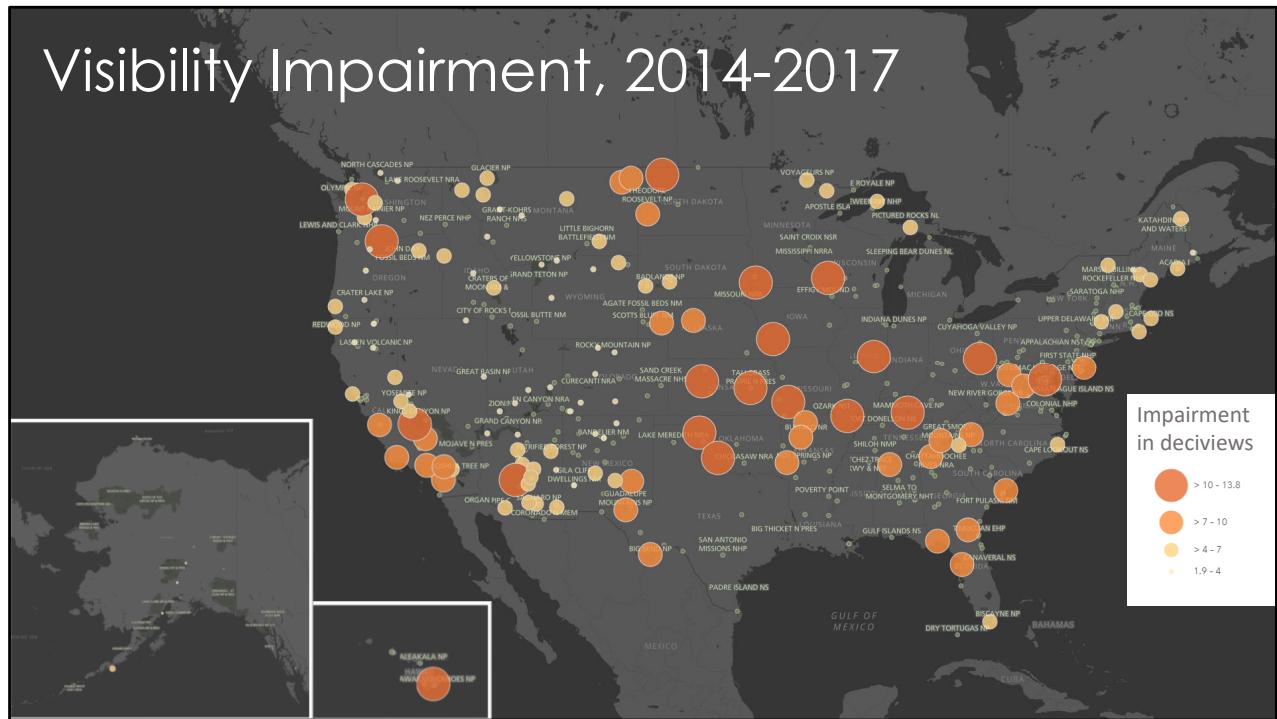


This map shows **baseline visibility impairment** calculated as the difference between the average monitored visibility on the 20% most impaired days (2000-2004) and modeled natural conditions (the 2064 end point for 20% most impaired days). Impairment is measured in deciviews.

Locations on the map represent IMPROVE monitoring sites with sufficient data to calculate both a 2000-2004 and a 2014-2017 average of visibility conditions on **most impaired days**.

NPS map prepared with data from the RHR Summary page on the IMPROVE website:
<http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/Improve/rhr-summary-data/>

Visibility Impairment, 2014-2017



This map shows **current visibility impairment** calculated as the difference between the average monitored visibility on the **20% most impaired days** (2014-2017) and natural conditions (the 2064 end point for **20% most impaired days**). Impairment is measured in deciviews.

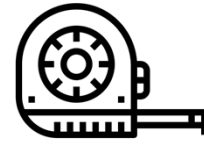
Locations on the map represent IMPROVE monitoring sites with sufficient data to calculate both a 2000-2004 and a 2014-2017 average of visibility conditions on **most impaired days**.

NPS map prepared with data from the RHR Summary page on the IMPROVE website:
<http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/Improve/rhr-summary-data/>

National Park Service RHR-R2

- Participating in Regional Planning Organizations (MANEVU)
 - NY, NJ, DC, CT, MA
 - MD, NH, PA
- **Evaluating** facilities for visibility impacts on our **Class I areas**
- Provided lists of facilities to states for 4-factor analysis consideration
- For MassDEP:
 - Ten facilities on 2018 List of Facilities
 - Currently, NPS requests 4-factor analysis on 4 MWC's to reduce NO_x

Q/d



SO₂ & NO_x

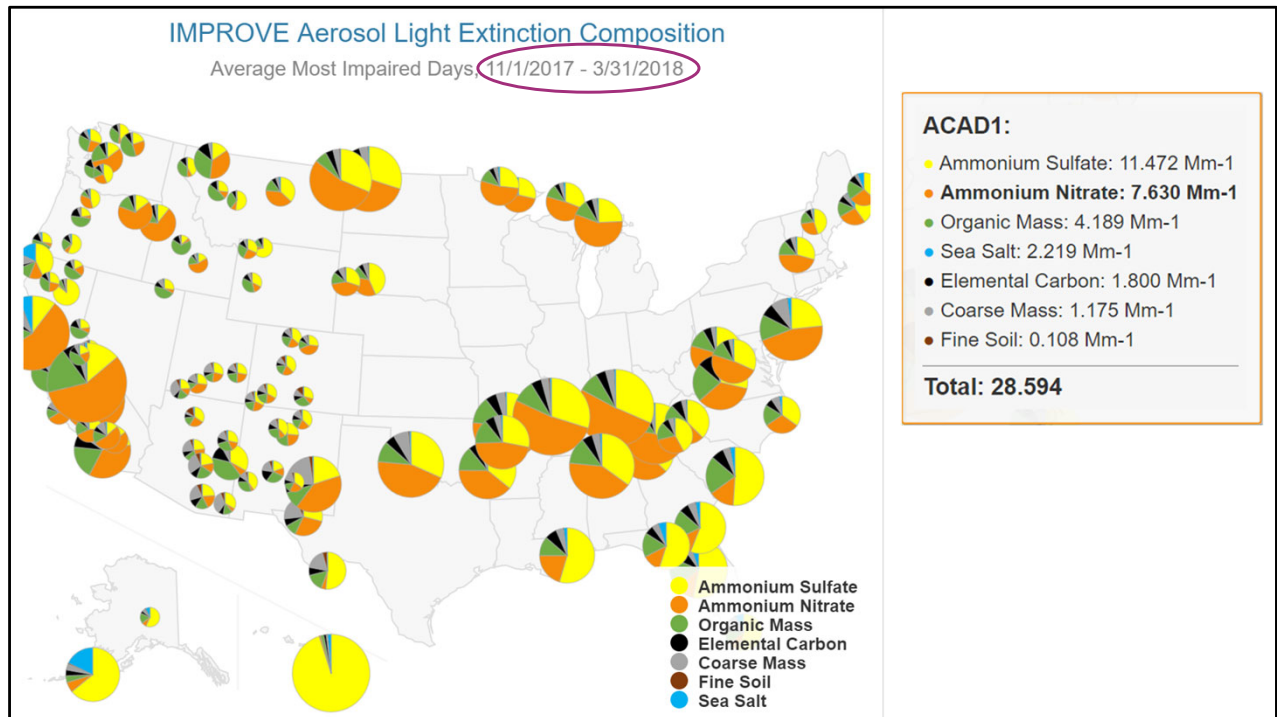


In 2018, NPS provided lists of facilities that impact Class I parks to states and Regional Planning Organizations

- We used a **NPS Class I centric** approach – i.e., we looked at impact of facilities on Acadia NP, Shenandoah NP, and other NPS managed Class I areas
- For each NPS Class I area, we identified those facilities associated with **contributing 80% of visibility impacts**, based on EPA's 2016/2018 guidance
- Calculated Q/d for sources within 1,000km of NPS Class I boundaries using SO₂ and NO_x
 - PM is well controlled on stationary sources, difficult to control for remaining area sources (including mines)
- Removed rail yards and airports
- Adjusted our results to reflect those facilities that had been controlled, shut down, changed fuels, or that we knew would be controlled before 2028

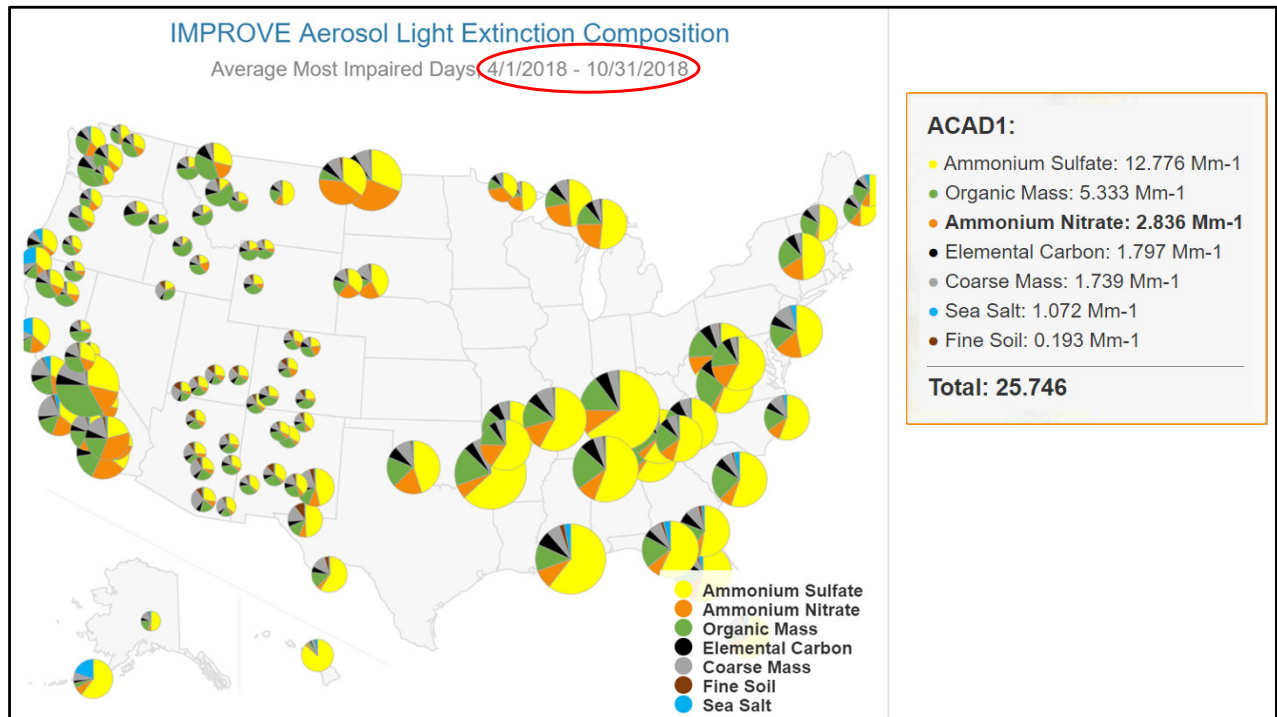
NPS Notes for Massachusetts:

- Reasonable to look more closely at NO_x for this round as SO₂ has significantly been reduced in most MANEVU states.
- NO_x emissions have increasing influence on visibility in the East, especially during the winter months (as next slides will show)
- Municipal Waste Combustors (MWCs) are significant NO_x sources in MA with opportunities to reduce emissions at reasonable cost levels.
- With MANE-VU's threshold of 3 Mm⁻¹, no MWC triggered a 4-factor analysis in MA
- As we have shared previously, this threshold for source selection is too high and misses sources that are contributing significantly to visibility impairment in Class I areas including Acadia NP.
- NPS requests that MA undertake formal 4-factor analysis on the 4 identified MWCs in order to thoroughly examine the potential for reasonable NO_x emission controls in this planning period.
- The second and future planning periods rely on the cumulative benefits of smaller emission reductions to make progress.



In recent years the influence of NO_x emissions on visibility has become more important, especially during the colder winter months. This map looks at November 2017 through March 2018 as an illustration (these dates were chosen to approximate winter season in the northeast). Although sulfate is still the biggest component of haze, nitrate is also significant.

Pie chart maps/data are from:
<http://views.cira.colostate.edu/tssv2/Express/VisTools.aspx>



This chart illustrates how haze composition changes in spring/summer seasons.

Pie chart maps/data are from:

<http://views.cira.colostate.edu/tssv2/Express/VisTools.aspx>

- ★ MA Proposes 4-factor analysis
 ☹ MA Does not propose 4-factor analysis

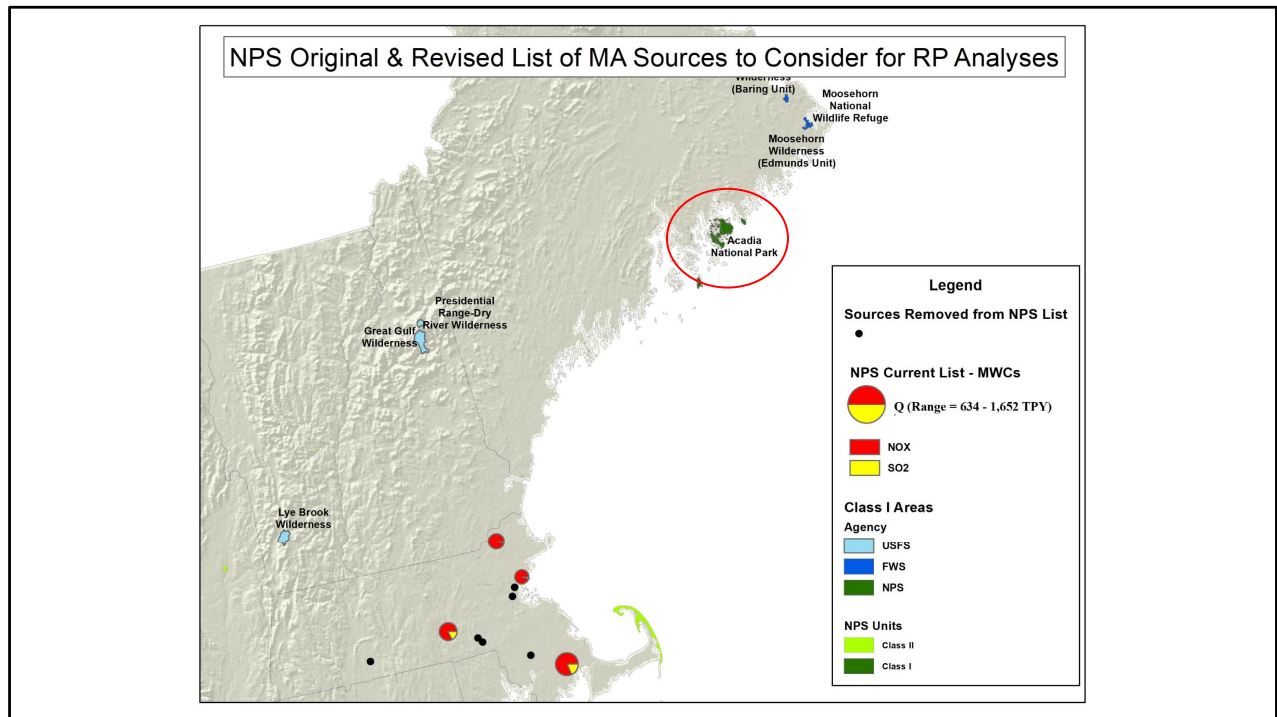
NPS List – 2018 MA Sources for Consideration of Four Factor Analysis

Year	Inventory	EIS ID	Facility Name	NAICS Code	Latitude	Longitude	State	Q	Distance to NPS Class I Area	Q/d	NPS Class I Area
2014	NEI	8127611	SEMASS PARTNERSHIP	Solid Waste Combustors and Incinerators	41.802	-70.788	MA	1,616	301	5.37	ACAD
2014	NEI	7869811	WHEELABRATOR MILLBURY INC	Solid Waste Combustors and Incinerators	42.221	-71.767	MA	1,257	322	3.91	ACAD
2014	NEI	7947211	WHEELABRATOR NORTH ANDOVER INCORPORATED	Solid Waste Combustors and Incinerators	42.726	-71.122	MA	865	245	3.53	ACAD
2014	NEI	8167211	WHEELABRATOR SAUGUS INC	Solid Waste Combustors and Incinerators	42.448	-70.980	MA	709	256	2.76	ACAD
2017	CAMD	7240911	Mystic	Fossil Fuel Power Generation	41.892	-71.067	MA	706	266	2.66	ACAD
2014	NEI	7236411	SOLLUTIA INC	Unlabeled Plastics Film and Sheet Manufacturing	41.57	-72.528	MA	984	376	2.62	ACAD
2014	NEI	6622811	MM TAUNTON ENERGY LLC	Other Electric, Electronic and Magnetic Equipment Manufacturing	41.923	-71.086	MA	674	305	2.21	ACAD
2014	NEI	7259211	ARDAGH GLASS INC	Glass and Glassware Manufacturing	41.127	-71.514	MA	383	313	1.22	ACAD
2014	NEI	7887011	MEDICAL AREA TOTAL ENERGY PLANT	Fossil Fuel Power Generation	42.337	-71.108	MA	325	273	1.19	ACAD
2017	CAMD	5736011	Bellingham	Fossil Fuel Power Generation	42.093	-71.483	MA	261	314	0.83	ACAD

NPS List – 2020 MA Sources for Consideration of Four Factor Analysis – Formal Consultation Recommendations - Municipal Waste Combustors

Year	Inventory	EIS ID	County	Facility Name	NAICS Code Description	Latitude	Longitude	NOx	SO2	Q	Distance to NPS Class I Area	Q/d	NPS Class I Area
2017NEI_Aug2019_PT	NEI	8127611	Plymouth	SEMASS PARTNERSHIP	Solid Waste Combustors and Incinerators	41.802	-70.788	1,351	301	1,652	301	5.49	ACAD
2017NEI_Aug2019_PT	NEI	7947211	Essex	WHEELABRATOR NORTH ANDOVER INCORPORATED	Solid Waste Combustors and Incinerators	42.726	-71.122	777	37	814	245	3.32	ACAD
2017NEI_Aug2019_PT	NEI	7869811	Worcester	WHEELABRATOR MILLBURY INC	Solid Waste Combustors and Incinerators	42.221	-71.767	855	187	1,042	322	3.24	ACAD
2017NEI_Aug2019_PT	NEI	8167211	Essex	WHEELABRATOR SAUGUS INC	Solid Waste Combustors and Incinerators	42.448	-70.980	603	31	634	256	2.47	ACAD

Based on updated information, we have reduced the list of sources that the NPS initially recommended for 4-factor analysis from 10 to 4. We now suggest that additional emission reductions may be reasonable for the four MA MWCs and ask that MA undertake formal 4-factor analysis on these sources as part of SIP development.



Location map showing the four MWC's and their proportion of NO_x and SO₂ emissions.

Cape Cod National Seashore is the largest NPS Class II area in MA, highlighted in lime green, 15 total NPS units in MA (all Class II areas).

NPS map, 2021

NO_x limits at Massachusetts Waste Combustors Range from 180 to 250 ppmvd

Facility	Unit	NO _x
SEMASS Resource Recovery	Incinerator/Water Wall Boilers (EU1 and EU2)	250 ppmvd @ 12% CO ₂ (dry basis, 24-hour arithmetic average); 0.50 lb/MMBtu, 208.3 lb/hr
SEMASS Resource Recovery	Refuse-Derived Fuel [RDF] Incinerator/Water Wall Boiler (EU3)	180 ppmvd @ 7% O ₂ (dry basis, 24-hour arithmetic average); 0.50 lb/MMBtu, 208.3 lb/hr
Wheelabrator Millbury Facility	Babcock & Wilcox Incinerator/Mass Burn	205 PPMVD by volume at 7% O ₂ dry basis (24-hour daily arithmetic average)
Wheelabrator North Andover	two identical Mass Burn Incinerator/Water Wall Boiler (EU1 and EU2)	205 ppm by volume at 7% O ₂ dry basis (24-hour daily arithmetic average)
Wheelabrator Saugus	Mass Burn Incinerator/Water Wall Boiler (EU1 and EU2)	205 ppm by volume at 7% O ₂ (dry basis) 24-hour daily arithmetic average

The Air Resources Division (ARD) updated its list of suggested sources for 4-factor analysis to include only the four municipal waste combustors from its original 2018 list of facilities.

These sources are the

1. SEMASS Resource Recovery,
2. Wheelabrator Millbury,
3. Wheelabrator North Andover, and the
4. Wheelabrator Saugus facilities.

All four facilities are equipped with selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) units to reduce NO_x emissions. NO_x limits for these sources on currently applicable permits range from 180 ppm to 250 ppm (on a 24-hour basis).

Data are from: <https://www.mass.gov/lists/massachusetts-operating-permit-facilities>

Some Facilities in other States have Lower NO_x limits

- Montgomery County Resource Recovery Facility (MD) is achieving a 30-day rolling average NO_x emissions rate of 105 ppmv—limit was promulgated in state rule:
<http://www.dsd.state.md.us/comar/comarhtml/26/26.11.08.10.htm>.
- Two existing facilities in Virginia, Covanta Arlington/Alexandria and Covanta Fairfax, are undergoing modifications that will result in lower RACT NO_x in late 2021. Operational short-term NO_x limits will be:
 - a. Daily Average Nitrogen Oxides: 110 ppmvd @7% O₂
 - b. Annual Average Nitrogen Oxides: 90 ppmvd @ 7% O₂
- Limits for Virginia facilities have been incorporated into state implementation plan.
- These three facilities employ a new low NO_x system. All are existing facilities, with combustors that were constructed between 1988 and 1995.

This slide shows that similar MWC facilities in Maryland and Virginia are achieving lower NO_x emission rates in the range of 90-110ppmvd.

At least one facility in Maryland, the *Montgomery County Resource Recovery Facility*, is achieving a 30-day rolling average NO_x emissions rate of 105 ppmv. This limit was promulgated in a state rule, which can be found here: <http://www.dsd.state.md.us/comar/comarhtml/26/26.11.08.10.htm>

In addition, two existing facilities in Virginia are undergoing modifications that will result in lower RACT NO_x limits after work is completed in late 2021. Those facilities are Covanta Arlington/Alexandria and Covanta Fairfax. Under the new RACT permits, the operational short-term NO_x limits will be:

- a. Daily Average Nitrogen Oxides: 110 ppmvd @7% O₂
- b. Annual Average Nitrogen Oxides: 90 ppmvd @ 7% O₂

The limits from the RACT permits for these Virginia facilities have been incorporated into Virginia's state implementation plan (SIP). The change to the SIP that incorporated these limits can be found in the Federal Register:

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/12/09/2019-26403/approval-and-promulgation-of-air-quality-implementation-plans-virginia-source-specific-reasonably>

These three facilities are employing a new low NO_x system to achieve substantial improvements in NO_x emissions rates. All are **existing facilities**, with combustors that were constructed between 1988 and 1995. It may be possible to improve the short-term NO_x emissions rates of other existing MWC units as well.

We suggest that MA require 4-factor analyses for the four MWCs to determine whether they could technically and cost effectively further reduce NO_x emissions.

Connecticut recently adopted a new rule with lower emissions units for waste incinerators (22a-174-38):



Table 38-2A

**ppmdv
(7% O_x)**

Mass burn refractory combustor	177
Mass burn water wall combustor built before 1986	150
Mass burn water wall combustor built 1986 or later	150
Processed-municipal solid waste combustor	146
Reciprocating grate waste fire fired incinerator/boiler	79

MassDEP staff: Massachusetts has recently (2018) adopted lower NO_x limits for MWCs in its updated reasonably available control technology (RACT) regulation (310 CMR 7.08(2)). Updated permits were issued in 2020 reflecting the new RACT limits; although these permits are not yet in effect as they are under appeal. The appeals are expected to be resolved shortly. The new limits for these facilities will range from 146 to 150 ppm on a 24-hour basis.

The RACT obligations under the 2015 ozone limit have been appealed and thus permits issued under the rule making have not yet been finalized, but it is anticipated they will be finalized soon.

MA did not do 4-factor analysis in part due to MANE-VU process and because they were addressing sources under RACT. MA has submitted a RACT SIP to EPA under 2015 ozone standard and EPA has approved the RACT SIP.

Newer permits have not been finalized yet but are available online.

NPS air staff: Reiterate concern with high threshold of 3 Mm⁻¹ used by MANE-VU to screen sources from four factor analysis. This threshold is too high for individual sources and eliminates many sources that contribute substantially to regional haze. We suggest it may be possible for the four MA MWCs to lower emissions, further than the new permit levels would require, to levels similar to the three MD/VA MWCs discussed on previous slide. Again, we recommend that MassDEP conduct four factor analysis on these MWC's in order to evaluate the technical feasibility and costs of such emission reductions.

MassDEP staff: MassDEP is looking at MWCs through the Ozone Transport Commission (OTC). MassDEP recently went through regulatory and permitting processes. MassDEP relied on MANE-VU process and will look at MWC report developed by an OTC workgroup. MA also expects to get additional improvements through state climate programs. State climate programs include aggressive goals to move vehicles toward electric and residential heating to electric which should lead to large improvements in NO_x. One MA climate goal is only electric vehicles by 2035.

NPS air staff: Suggest that MassDEP document and make federally enforceable NO_x emission reductions that will be secured as a result of these programs (i.e., RACT and climate). If they are substantive enough and secure enough (federally enforceable), this documentation may negate the need for full four factor analyses.

National Park Service RHR-R2



- Thank you for meeting with us!
- Please share:
 - Anticipated SIP schedule
 - How you will respond to NPS comments
- Please let us know:
 - When public comment period opens
 - If/when a public hearing will be held
- The NPS will:
 - Email call summary & any add'l information
 - Share our comments with EPA Region 1

How will MA address NPS comments?

MassDEP: intends to include 1/5/21 call summary documents in draft public SIP. The state's response to NPS comments will be included in the draft public SIP. MassDEP agrees to notify NPS contacts when the draft public SIP is available on-line.

What is your schedule?

MassDEP: expects to release draft SIP for public comment in early March 2021.

What is NPS plan?

NPS air staff: will email a summary of the 1/5/21 consultation call with supporting materials to MassDEP staff by 1/15/21. We are happy to continue working together and to answer any follow-up questions that may arise while MassDEP is preparing the draft SIP for public comment. We will participate in the public review (and hearing if necessary) and may submit formal comments if consultation comments are not adequately addressed in the draft public SIP.

NPS Contacts

NPS Region 1

- Holly Salazer; holly_salazer@nps.gov

Air Resources Division

- Melanie Peters; melanie_peters@nps.gov
- Don Shepherd; don_shepherd@nps.gov
- Debbie Miller; debra_miller@nps.gov
- Andrea Stacy; andrea_stacy@nps.gov

Please reach out to us with any questions.

For any formal notifications of public documents, please include the above list of NPS staff.

NPS photo, Acadia NP

National Park Service

Interior Region 1 - Legacy Northeast Region



MA NPS Units

- National Park Units
- Affiliated Areas

