



FDM 22-45-1 General

February 15, 1988

Air quality analyses document whether or not there is a violation of the NAAQS CO standards and that sufficient degradation of the CO concentration does not occur in the ten years following. Degradation is the numerical increase in the CO concentration of a "build" alternate over the "no build" alternate for a given year.

For most projects, this can easily be accomplished for the various types of analyses and for the various types of environmental documents using the guidelines for reporting air quality found in this section.

The guidelines in this section describe reporting techniques for projects analyzed using the more detailed TEXIN or CALINE3 modeling. However, it is also necessary to report the air quality of categorical exclusion (CE), environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS) projects that do not significantly increase air pollution levels and thus do not require a detailed analysis. For these projects, the air quality impact is indicated on the Evaluation Matrix (Basic Sheet 3) as shown in [Attachment 1.1](#). For CE projects that have no significant air quality impacts, check the box indicating "No Effect" on Line "J" of the matrix. Note in the comments column that "This project is unrelated to increases in air pollution levels." For CE, EA and EIS projects that do not require a detailed analysis, check the box indicating "Small Importance - Adverse" on Line "J", and note in the comments column that "This project does not significantly degrade the air pollution levels." No other documentation of an air quality analysis is necessary for this category of projects.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

[Attachment 1.1](#) Environmental Evaluation Matrix

FDM 22-45-5 Reporting Computer Modeling Method

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The method of reporting air quality using detailed modeling consists of a table showing the CO concentrations for the receptor(s) investigated for the peak hour and average eight hour volumes for all alternatives. When reporting air quality using detailed modeling, the concentrations of CO should be reported to the nearest whole ppm. An exhibit showing the location of the modeled receptor locations would be helpful in identifying the areas of impact. A comparison of these results to the appropriate NAAQS concentrations and an indication of the anticipated degradation, if any, should also be included.

Documentation of the detailed air quality modeling for environmental impact statements (EIS) or environmental assessments (EA) would include a summary of the impacts stating the name of the modeling technique and a description of the meteorological input data used in the CALINE3 or TEXIN model. The traffic volumes modeled should also be included. The documentation should show how the results compare to the NAAQS, how the degradation compares to the DNR limits, and what may be expected because of the results. The following paragraph must also be included:

This project is in an area where the state implementation plan does not contain any transportation control measures. Therefore, the conformity procedures of 23 CFR 770 do not apply to this project.

However, if the project is in a nonattainment area for either ozone or CO then the following paragraph should be used.

This project is in an air quality nonattainment area which does not contain any transportation control measures in the state implementation plan (SIP) which was approved by the Environmental Protection Agency on February 25, 1985. Therefore, pursuant to 23 CFR 770, this project conforms to the SIP.