

<b>Exceptional Events</b> Powering the Great American Comeback Fact Sheet	
<b>Action</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reevaluation of the “Treatment of Data Influenced by Exceptional Events” (81 FR 68216; October 3, 2016).</li> </ul>
<b>Reasons for Action</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States often cannot prevent air pollution from “exceptional events” such as wildfires. Including data from these events when assessing state’s air quality-standard attainment status can be unfair; Congress provided EPA authority to account for this.</li> <li>• The current regulatory process for identifying the impact of exceptional events on air quality is burdensome for state, local, and tribal air agencies and should be streamlined and simplified.</li> </ul>
<b>Important facts on regulation/program</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Exceptional Events Rule implements Clean Air Act section 319(b), which outlines a pathway for air agencies to request the exclusion of air quality monitoring data influenced by exceptional events from certain regulatory actions such as designating whether and area meets the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.</li> </ul>
<b>Groups or entities requesting reconsideration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State air agencies</li> <li>• Tribal air agencies</li> <li>• Local air agencies</li> <li>• Industry trade associations</li> <li>• Companies</li> <li>• Other federal agencies</li> </ul>
<b>Responds to</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pillar 3: Permitting Reform, Cooperative Federalism, and Cross-Agency Partnership</li> <li>• Executive Order 14192: Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation</li> </ul>