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SCHEDULE D.7—HORIZON VALUE OF CASH FLOWS

[Smelter identification]

	Line	Final forecast years		Horizon years					Total
		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
A. Depreciation-free horizon value:									
1. Net cash flow projections	01	.....	.....	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
2. Depreciation tax savings:									
a. Depreciation and amortization	02	.....	.....	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
b. Marginal tax rate	03	.....	.....	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
c. Tax savings	04	.....	.....	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
3. Depreciation-free net cash flows:									
a. Nominal dollar values	05	.....	.....	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
b. 1990 dollar values	06	.....	.....	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
c. Average	07	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	.....
4. Horizon factor	08	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	.....
5. Depreciation-free horizon value	09	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	.....
B. Depreciation tax savings over the horizon period:									
1. Depreciation and amortization	10	XXXX	XXXX	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	XXXX
2. Marginal tax rate	11	XXXX	XXXX	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	XXXX
3. Tax savings	12	XXXX	XXXX	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	XXXX
4. Discount factors	13	XXXX	XXXX	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	XXXX
5. Present value of tax savings	14	XXXX	XXXX	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	XXXX
6. Total present value of tax savings	15	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	.....
C. Horizon Value	16	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	.....

PART 58—AMBIENT AIR QUALITY SURVEILLANCE

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APPENDIX G TO PART 58—UNIFORM AIR QUALITY INDEX (AQI) AND DAILY REPORTING

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 7403, 7405, 7410, 7414, 7601, 7611, 7614, and 7619.

SOURCE: 44 FR 27571, May 10, 1979; 59 FR 41628, Aug. 12, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

SOURCE: 71 FR 61296, Oct. 17, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

§ 58.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, all terms not defined herein have the meaning given them in the Clean Air Act.

AADT means the annual average daily traffic.

Act means the Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.*)

Additive and multiplicative bias means the linear regression intercept and slope of a linear plot fitted to corresponding candidate and reference method mean measurement data pairs.

Administrator means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or his or her authorized representative.

Air quality system (AQS) means the EPA's computerized system for storing and reporting of information relating to ambient air quality data.

Approved regional method (ARM) means a continuous $PM_{2.5}$ method that has been approved specifically within a state or local air monitoring network for purposes of comparison to the NAAQS and to meet other monitoring objectives.

AQCR means air quality control region.

Area-wide means all monitors sited at neighborhood, urban, and regional scales, as well as those monitors sited at either micro- or middle-scale that are representative of many such locations in the same CBSA.

Certifying agency means a state, local, or tribal agency responsible for meeting the data certification requirements in accordance with § 58.15 for a unique set of monitors.

Chemical Speciation Network (CSN) includes Speciation Trends Network stations (STN) as specified in paragraph 4.7.4 of appendix D of this part and supplemental speciation stations that provide chemical species data of fine particulate.

CO means carbon monoxide.

Combined statistical area (CSA) is defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget as a geographical area consisting of two or more adjacent Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSA) with employment interchange of at least 15 percent. Combination is automatic if the employment interchange is 25 percent and determined by local opinion if more than 15 but less than 25 percent.

Core-based statistical area (CBSA) is defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, as a statistical geographic entity consisting of the county or counties associated with at least one urbanized area/urban cluster of at least 10,000 population, plus adjacent counties having a high degree of social and economic integration. Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and micropolitan statistical areas are the two categories of CBSA (metropolitan areas have populations greater than 50,000; and micropolitan areas have populations between 10,000 and 50,000). In the case of very large cities where two or more CBSAs are combined, these larger areas are referred to as combined statistical areas (CSAs)

Corrected concentration pertains to the result of an accuracy or precision assessment test of an open path analyzer in which a high-concentration test or audit standard gas contained in a short test cell is inserted into the optical measurement beam of the instrument. When the pollutant concentration measured by the analyzer in such a test includes both the pollutant concentration in the test cell and the concentration in the atmosphere, the atmospheric pollutant concentration must be subtracted from the test measurement to obtain the corrected concentration test result. The corrected concentration is equal to the measured concentration minus the average of the atmospheric pollutant concentrations measured (without the test cell) immediately before and immediately after the test.

Design value means the calculated concentration according to the applicable appendix of part 50 of this chapter for the highest site in an attainment or nonattainment area.

EDO means environmental data operations.

Effective concentration pertains to testing an open path analyzer with a high-concentration calibration or audit