

approved definition, we are approving the changes.

Colorado also submitted revisions to their SIP—Specific Regulations that change the reporting requirements for street sanding materials, street sweeping, and the implementation section for local control strategies in Aspen to recordkeeping requirements only and delete the reporting requirements for Division Audit Authority and for paid parking. These changes require users to retain records for 2 years. Users are no longer required to submit monthly and annual reports to the State. Since these changes in reporting requirements do not change the enforceability of the street sanding control measure, street sweeping control measure, paid parking control measure, or the implementation of local control strategies in Aspen, we are approving the changes.

Colorado also submitted revisions to section III.C.4 of the SIP—Specific Regulations. The City of Aspen and Pitkin County adopted local ordinances in the late 1980's and early 1990's that limit the number of woodburning devices in new construction in the Aspen area. These ordinances were included in State regulations in 1993 (section III.C.4 of the State Implementation Plan—Specific Regulations for Nonattainment—Attainment/Maintenance Areas (Local Areas)). EPA approved section III.C.4 in 1994. Colorado's changes to section III.C.4 allow the City and the County to revise the ordinances to allow greater use of natural gas devices. Since the use of such devices will not increase primary PM<sub>10</sub> emissions, we are approving the changes.

In addition to the revised control measures, there are also certain control measures which are being removed from the control strategy with this maintenance plan. This is acceptable under the Calcagni Memorandum as long as the area can still demonstrate maintenance of the PM<sub>10</sub> standard in its projections. Through this redesignation, Colorado is requesting removal of specific control measures that were previously approved in the Aspen PM<sub>10</sub> SIP. The control measures being removed are expansion of the bus fleet by 14 buses, establishment of a 400 space Park'n Ride lot and a 250 space intercept parking lot, establishment of intercept lot and crosstown shuttle services, and establishment of a bus priority lane (which was removed from service shortly after implementation because of the severe traffic congestion that resulted from converting a driving lane into the bus lane). The vehicle miles traveled (VMT) reduction credits

that were assigned to these measures in the 1994 nonattainment SIP Element were used to determine VMT increases in 2015 for all roads in order to account for the potential for emissions increases due to the elimination of these measures. In accordance with section 175A(d) of the CAA, these transit control measures are being retained as possible contingency measures that could be re-implemented should the Aspen area violate the PM<sub>10</sub> NAAQS requirements.

Colorado is also eliminating a voluntary woodburning curtailment program. The voluntary woodburning curtailment program was not implemented because forecasts of high pollution events were never issued by the Air Pollution Control Division due to low PM<sub>10</sub> levels. However, the program is being retained as a potential contingency measure to bring the Aspen area back into compliance with the PM<sub>10</sub> NAAQS should a violation occur. Colorado is also eliminating the President's Day event strategies program of maximized sweeping and driving reduction efforts, which were adopted in 1993. These programs did not receive emission reduction credits and were sporadically implemented.

Although there are no stationary sources located in the Aspen attainment/maintenance area, the State's comprehensive permit rules will limit emissions from any new source that may, in the future, locate in the area. These rules include: (1) Regulation No. 3, "Air Pollution Emission Notices, Construction Permits and Fees, Operating Permits, and Including the Prevention of Significant Deterioration," (2) the "Common Provisions" regulation, and (3) Regulation No. 6, "Standards for Performance for New Stationary Sources." The Common Provisions, and Part A and B of Regulation No. 3 are already included in the approved SIP. Regulation No. 6 implements the federal standards of performance for new stationary sources. This reference to Regulation No. 6 shall not be construed to mean that this regulation is included in the SIP. Once this redesignation request and maintenance plan is approved by the EPA, the prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) permitting requirements become effective.

In addition to the State and local control measures mentioned above, the Federal Motor Vehicle Emission Control Program remains in effect and will continue to reduce PM<sub>10</sub> emissions in Aspen as older, higher-emitting diesel vehicles are replaced with newer vehicles that meet tighter emission standards.

#### c. Monitoring Network

Once a nonattainment area has been redesignated to attainment, the State must continue to operate an appropriate air quality monitoring network, in accordance with 40 CFR part 58, to verify the attainment status of the area. The maintenance plan should contain provisions for continued operation of air quality monitors that will provide such verification. Colorado operates one PM<sub>10</sub> monitoring site in the Aspen area. We approve this site annually, and any future change would require discussion with, and approval from, us. In their November 9, 2001, submittal, Colorado committed to continue to operate this PM<sub>10</sub> monitoring station in Aspen, in accordance with 40 CFR part 58. Detailed information regarding the State's monitoring efforts and historical monitoring data can be found in chapter 2 of the "PM<sub>10</sub> Redesignation Request and Maintenance Plan for the Aspen Area."

#### d. Verification of Continued Attainment

A State's maintenance plan submittal should indicate how it will track the progress of the maintenance plan. This is necessary due to the fact that emission projections made for the maintenance demonstration depend on assumptions of point and area source growth. Colorado commits to operate the Aspen PM<sub>10</sub> monitoring network and analyze the PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations in accordance with 40 CFR part 58 to verify continued maintenance of the PM<sub>10</sub> NAAQS. In addition, Colorado commits to track the progress of the Aspen maintenance plan through a periodic review (every three years) of the assumptions made in the emissions inventories to verify continued maintenance of the PM<sub>10</sub> NAAQS in the Aspen area. EPA relies on these commitments in approving the Aspen maintenance plan.

#### e. Contingency Plan

Section 175A(d) of the CAA requires that a maintenance plan also include contingency provisions, as necessary, to promptly correct any violation of the NAAQS that occurs after redesignation of the area. For the purposes of section 175A, a State is not required to have fully adopted contingency measures that will take effect without further action by the State in order for the maintenance plan to be approved. However, the contingency plan is an enforceable part of the SIP and should ensure that contingency measures are adopted expeditiously when a violation of the NAAQS has occurred in a redesignated area. The plan should clearly identify