

annual number of expected exceedances of the 24-hour standard for the three year period 1992–1994 was less than one and the average weighted annual mean for the same period was below 50 ug/m<sup>3</sup>). Therefore, contingency measures no longer are required under Section 172(c)(9) of the Act.

Contingency measures are also required for maintenance plans under Section 175A(d). Idaho has provided contingency measures in the maintenance plan for the Ada County/Boise, Idaho area to meet this requirement. The contingency measures in the maintenance plan are discussed below.

*15. Has the State Submitted a Fully Approvable Maintenance Plan for the Area?*

Section 107(d)(3)(E) of the Act stipulates that for an area to be redesignated to attainment, EPA must fully approve a maintenance plan which meets the requirements of Section 175A. Section 175A defines the general framework of a maintenance plan, which must provide for maintenance, *i.e.*, continued attainment, of the relevant NAAQS in the area for at least ten years after redesignation. The following is a list of core provisions required in an approvable maintenance plan.

1. The State must develop an attainment emissions inventory to identify the level of emissions in the area which is sufficient to attain the NAAQS.

2. The State must demonstrate maintenance of the NAAQS.

3. The State must verify continued attainment through operation of an appropriate air quality monitoring network.

4. The maintenance plan must include contingency provisions to promptly correct any violation of the NAAQS that occurs after redesignation of the area.

As explained below, Idaho has complied with each of these requirements in the PM<sub>10</sub> maintenance plan for the Ada County/Boise, Idaho area.

*16. How Has the State Met the Attainment Year Emission Inventory Requirement?*

The State should develop an attainment year emissions inventory to identify the level of emissions in the area which is sufficient to attain the NAAQS. Where the State has made an adequate demonstration that air quality has improved as a result of the central measures in the SIP, the attainment inventory will generally be an inventory

of actual emissions at the time the area attained the standards. This inventory should be consistent with EPA's most recent guidance on emission inventories for nonattainment areas available at the time and should include the emissions during the time period associated with the monitoring data showing attainment.

Idaho used monitoring data from 1999, 2000, and 2001 to show attainment of the NAAQS. The maintenance plan includes an attainment year emissions inventory for 1999. The State chose 1999 for the attainment year inventory because, among other things, it was the most recent year in which an air stagnation episode occurred and for which inventory data was available for collection. Based on the methodologies used to develop the inventory and EPA's review of assumptions and calculations, the inventory meets the inventory requirement in section 175a of the Act.

*17. How Does the State Demonstrate Maintenance of the PM<sub>10</sub> Standards in the Future?*

A State may generally demonstrate maintenance of the NAAQS either by showing that future emissions of a pollutant or its precursors will not exceed the level of the attainment inventory, or by modeling to show that the future anticipated mix of sources and emission rates will not cause a violation of the NAAQS. Under the Act, PM<sub>10</sub> areas were required to submit modeled attainment demonstrations to show that proposed reductions in emissions will be sufficient to attain the applicable NAAQS. For these areas, the maintenance demonstration should be based upon the same level of modeling.

Because of the contribution of precursors to the formation of PM<sub>10</sub> in the Ada County/Boise, Idaho area, a dispersion model that could account for PM<sub>10</sub> formation chemistry was necessary to demonstrate whether maintenance of the 24-hour standard would be achieved in the future. After evaluation of three different dispersion models, the State selected, and EPA agreed to, the selection of CAMx as an appropriate model to use for this projection. It was later shown to meet verification testing criteria.

To demonstrate attainment, Idaho used the model with meteorological conditions corresponding to a period of air stagnation experienced in 1991 in the Ada County/Boise, Idaho area. We believe that Idaho appropriately selected this event because it corresponded with one of the area's highest PM<sub>10</sub> episodes. The

meteorological conditions for this period, in combination with emissions projected for future years 2010, 2015, and 2020 (reflecting control measures approved under the 1991 PM<sub>10</sub> SIP and newly issued Tier II operating permits for twelve industrial sources), resulted in modeling results showing no exceedances of the 24-hour PM<sub>10</sub> standard of 150 ug/m<sup>3</sup>. Thus, these results demonstrate maintenance of the 24-hour NAAQS for PM<sub>10</sub> in the Ada County/Boise, Idaho area for at least ten years after redesignation to attainment.

For the PM<sub>10</sub> annual standard, Idaho used a speciated linear rollback technique for the demonstration. This analysis indicates that the annual PM<sub>10</sub> standard also is not expected to exceed the annual PM<sub>10</sub> standard for at least ten years after redesignation to attainment.

After review and analysis of the attainment demonstration, EPA has concluded that the plan is adequate to maintain the PM<sub>10</sub> standards for at least ten years from designation of the Ada County/Boise, Idaho area to attainment. See the Technical Support Document accompanying this notice for further detail.

*18. How Will the State Monitor Air Quality To Verify Continued Attainment?*

Once an area has been redesignated, 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. In its submission, Idaho DEQ commits to continue to operate and maintain the network of PM<sub>10</sub> monitoring stations necessary to verify ongoing compliance with the PM<sub>10</sub> NAAQS in the Ada County/Boise, Idaho area.

*19. What Contingency Measures Will the State Rely Upon to Correct Any Future Violation of the NAAQS?*

Section 175A of the Act also requires that a maintenance plan include contingency provisions, as necessary, to promptly correct any violation of the NAAQS that occurs after redesignation. These contingency measures are distinguished from those generally required for nonattainment areas under Section 172(c)(9), which are discussed above. At a minimum, the contingency measures must include a commitment that the State will implement all measures contained in the nonattainment SIP prior to redesignation.