

development effort. These rule revisions were approved by EPA on January 22, 2003 (68 FR 2953).

Section 0030 and 0040 of Division 204, effective October 8, 2002, are approved in this action. These sections are revised to remove Grants Pass from the PM-10 Nonattainment Area list and add it to the PM-10 Maintenance Area list.

*G. Section 172(c)(7)—Compliance With CAA Section 110(a)(2): Air Quality Monitoring Requirements*

Once an area is redesignated, the state must continue to operate an appropriate air monitoring network in accord with 40 CFR part 58 to verify attainment status of the area.

The State of Oregon has operated a PM-10 monitor in the Grants Pass area between 1987 and 1999 at the 11th and K Street site. A replacement site was established in 1999 at the sewage treatment plant and continues to operate. In the proposed Grants Pass maintenance plan, the State of Oregon commits to continued operation of the PM-10 monitoring station.

*H. The Area Must Have a Fully Approved SIP Under Section 110(k) of the CAA*

States containing initial moderate PM-10 nonattainment areas were required to submit, by November 15, 1991, a nonattainment area plan that implemented reasonably available control measures (RACM) by December 10, 1993, and demonstrate whether it was practicable to attain the PM-10 NAAQS by December 31, 1994. In order to qualify for redesignation, the SIP for the area must be fully approved under section 110(k) of the Act, and must satisfy all requirements that apply to the area. Oregon's CAA Part D initial PM-10 plan for the Grants Pass PM-10 nonattainment area was submitted on November 15, 1991. EPA approved the Grants Pass PM-10 attainment plan on December 17, 1993. See 58 FR 65934. Thus, the area has a fully approved nonattainment area SIP.

*I. The Area Must Show the Improvement in Air Quality Is Due to Permanent and Enforceable Emission Reductions*

Section 107(d)(3)(E)(iii) of the CAA provides that for an area to be redesignated to attainment, the Administrator must determine that the improvement in air quality is due to permanent and enforceable reductions in emissions resulting from implementation of the applicable implementation plan, implementation of applicable Federal air pollutant

control regulations, and other permanent and enforceable reductions.

The PM-10 emission reductions for the Grants Pass area were achieved through a number of permanent and enforceable control measures including a mandatory woodstove certification program for all new stove sales, a mandatory woodstove and open burning ordinance, a ban on the sale and installation of uncertified woodstoves, emission limits for veneer dryers and wood fired boilers, and major source NSR. EPA approved these control measures as part of the Part D SIP submittal on December 17, 1993. These control measures will continue into the maintenance period for the Grants Pass area.

The State has demonstrated that the air quality improvements in the Grants Pass area are the result of permanent enforceable emission reductions and are not the result of either economic trends or meteorology. EPA concludes that the modeling demonstration shows the area will meet the NAAQS even under the worst case meteorological conditions.

*J. The Area Must Have a Fully Approved Maintenance Plan Under CAA Section 175A*

Section 107(d)(3)(E)(iv) of the CAA provides that for an area to be redesignated to attainment, the Administrator must have fully approved a maintenance plan for the area meeting the requirements of section 175A of the CAA. As described below, Oregon has complied with the core requirements necessary for an approved maintenance plan. Accordingly, today's action approves the maintenance plan for Grants Pass, Oregon.

*K. Emissions Inventory—Attainment Year*

The plan must contain an attainment year emissions inventory to identify the level of emissions in the area which is sufficient to attain the PM-10 NAAQS. This inventory is to be consistent with EPA's most recent guidance on emissions inventories for nonattainment areas available at the time and should represent emissions during the time period associated with the monitoring data showing attainment. The Grants Pass maintenance plan contains an accurate, current, and comprehensive emission inventory for calendar year 1996. This year is consistent with the design value which was calculated for 1996.

*L. Demonstration of Maintenance*

EPA policy contained in the September 4, 1992, Calcagni memo, requires that the maintenance plan

contain the same level of air quality modeling to demonstrate maintenance that was used in the original attainment plan to demonstrate attainment. The Grants Pass attainment plan approved by EPA on December 17, 1993, contained simple proportional modeling. This approach was acceptable because Grants Pass is a simple air shed and residential wood combustion is a primary source of emissions contributing to the measured violations. EPA agreed with Oregon that simple proportional modeling of emissions from 1996 to the maintenance year of 2015 and the use of the 1996 design value would be an adequate approach for the maintenance demonstration. Oregon projected emissions for the Grants Pass area to 2015 using appropriate growth factors for population and industrial growth. The increase in emissions from 1996 to 2015 was used to predict both worst case 24-hour PM-10 and annual PM-10 concentrations.

The 24-hour 1996 design value is 78  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . The 1996 annual design value is 20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . Using the 1996 emission inventory and the emissions growth projections to 2015 of approximately 15%, maintenance year PM-10 concentrations can be calculated. This emission growth is due to population growth and at the same time offset by reduction in woodstove emission due to the turnover of uncertified stoves. The projected PM-10 levels will be 89  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  worst case 24-hour concentration and 21.4  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  annual average concentration in 2015. The 24-hour and annual standards will be maintained.

*M. Monitoring Network and Verification of Continued Attainment*

Continued ambient monitoring of an area is required over the maintenance period. Section 4.55.4.3 of the Grants Pass maintenance plan provides for adequate ambient monitoring to be continued in the area for the maintenance period.

*N. Contingency Plan*

Section 175A of the Act requires that a maintenance plan include contingency provisions, as necessary, to correct any violation of the NAAQS that occurs after redesignation. At a minimum, the contingency provisions must include a commitment that the State implement all measures contained in the nonattainment SIP prior to redesignation.

The Grants Pass maintenance plan continues implementation of the control measures contained in the nonattainment area SIP, with the exception of the nonattainment area