inventory, and EPA is approving that inventory with this action.

b. Reasonably Available Control Technology

To be redesignated, all SIP revisions required by section 182(a)(2)(A) and 182(b)(2) concerning RACT requirements must have been submitted to EPA and fully approved. Florida has met all RACT requirements except for categories that do not have an approved control technique guideline (CTG). Florida's non-CTG RACT rule was submitted on January 8, 1993. This rule is being acted on in a separate document and final action will be taken prior to this redesignation becoming final.

c. Emissions Statements

Section 182(a)(3) of the CAA required a SIP submission by November 15, 1992, to require stationary sources of NO_X and VOCs provide statements of actual emissions. Florida submitted an annual emissions statement SIP revision on November 13, 1992. This revision was approved in the **Federal Register** on August 4, 1994.

d. New Source Review

As explained above, EPA has determined that areas need not comply with the part D NSR requirements of the CAA in order to be redesignated provided that the area is able to demonstrate maintenance without part D NSR in effect. As maintenance has been demonstrated for the Southeast Florida area, EPA is not requiring that the area have a fully-approved part D NSR plan meeting the requirements of sections 182 (a) and (b) prior to redesignation.

e. Motor Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance (I/M)

The Southeast Florida area has an approved I/M program that meets the requirements of the CAA. Furthermore, the area meets the requirements for areas redesignating, i.e., the State has legal authority for I/M and the contingency plan includes enhanced I/M which more than meets the requirement for a contingency measure to be an upgraded I/M program.

f. Stage II

Section 182(b)(3) of the CAA required moderate areas to implement Stage II

gasoline vapor recovery systems unless and until EPA promulgated onboard vapor recovery regulations. On January 24, 1994, EPA promulgated the onboard rule. As section 202(a)(6) of the CAA provides that once the rule is promulgated, moderate areas are no longer required to implement Stage II, the Stage II vapor recovery requirement is no longer an applicable requirement. However, Stage II vapor recovery has been approved and implemented in the Southeast Florida area.

3. Fully Approved SIP Under Section 110(k) of the CAA

Based on the approval of provisions under the pre-amended CAA and EPA's prior approval of SIP revisions under the 1990 Amendments, EPA has determined that the Southeast Florida area has a fully approved SIP under section 110(k), which also meets the applicable requirements of section 110 and part D as discussed above.

4. Improvement in Air Quality Due to Permanent and Enforceable Measures

Under the pre-amended CAA, EPA approved the Florida SIP control strategy for the Southeast Florida nonattainment area, satisfied that the rules and the emission reductions achieved as a result of those rules were enforceable. The control measures to which the emission reductions are attributed are VOC RACT regulations, the Federal Motor Vehicle Control Program (FMVCP), and lower Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP). VOC emissions were reduced by 9% in 1990 due to VOC RACT. The FMVCP reduced VOC emissions from motor vehicles by 54% from 1980 to 1990. The reduction in RVP from 11.5 psi in 1985 to 7.8 psi in 1992 has reduced summertime VOC mobile source emissions by 32%.

In association with its emission inventory discussed below, the State of Florida has demonstrated that actual enforceable emission reductions are responsible for the air quality improvement and that the VOC emissions in the base year are not artificially low due to local economic downturn. EPA finds that the combination of existing EPA-approved state and federal measures contribute to the permanence and enforceability of

VOC EMISSIONS INVENTORY SUMMARY
[Tons per day]

reduction in ambient O₃ levels that have allowed the area to attain the NAAQS.

5. Fully Approved Maintenance Plan Under Section 175A

Section 175A of the CAA sets forth the elements of a maintenance plan for areas seeking redesignation from nonattainment to attainment. The plan must demonstrate continued attainment of the applicable NAAQS for at least ten years after the Administrator approves a redesignation to attainment. Eight years after the redesignation, the State must submit a revised maintenance plan which demonstrates attainment for the ten years following the initial ten-year period. To provide for the possibility of future NAAQS violations, the maintenance plan must contain contingency measures, with a schedule for implementation, adequate to assure prompt correction of any air quality problems. In this document, EPA is approving the State of Florida's maintenance plan for the Southeast Florida area because EPA finds that Florida's submittal meets the requirements of section 175A.

A. Emissions Inventory—Base Year Inventory

On November 16, 1992, the State of Florida submitted comprehensive inventories of VOC, NO_X , and CO emissions from the Southeast Florida area. The inventories include biogenic, area, stationary, and mobile sources using 1990 as the base year for calculations to demonstrate maintenance. The 1990 inventory is considered representative of attainment conditions because the NAAQS was not violated during 1990. EPA is approving the 1990 base year inventory in this action.

The State submittal contains the detailed inventory data and summaries by county and source category. The comprehensive base year emissions inventory was submitted in the NEDS format. Finally, this inventory was prepared in accordance with EPA guidance. It also contains summary tables of the base year and projected maintenance year inventories. EPA's TSD contains more in-depth details regarding the base year inventory for the Southeast Florida area.

	1990	1994	1997	2000	2005
Stationary Point	29.43	31.57	27.33	24.34	24.26
Stationary Area	295.21	280.90	230.48	232.17	220.50
On-Road Mobile	336.64	206.83	189.86	176.74	170.25