VOC emissions. The transportation control measures to be considered would include: (1) Trip reductions programs, including but not limited to employer-based transportation management programs, areawide rideshare programs, work schedule change, and telecommuting; (2) transit improvements; (3) traffic flow improvements; and (4) other measures

- 7. Alternative fuel programs for fleet vehicle operations
- 8. Controls on consumer products consistent with those adopted elsewhere in the United States
- 9. VOC offsets for new or modified major sources
- 10. VOC offsets for new or modified minor sources
- 11. Increased ratio of VOC offsets required for new sources
- 12. Requirement of VOC controls on new minor sources.

Selection of one or more of the contingency measures will be based on various considerations including costeffectiveness, VOC reduction potential, economic and social consideration, and other factors the State determines to be

appropriate.

Consideration and selection of one or more of the contingency measures will take place in the event the ozone NAAQS is violated in the CAL area. Initially, the State, in cooperation with NOACA, AMATS, and the local air agencies, will conduct an analysis to determine the level of control measures needed to assure expedient future attainment. If a subsequent violation of the ozone NAAQS occurs after implementation of the VOC control measures, NO<sub>x</sub> RACT will be implemented. Contingency measures will be implemented according to the following schedule:

Activity	Completion time after triggering event (monitored violation)
Verify a violation has occurred.	1 month.
Identify VOC plan and submit sched- ule for implementa- tion.	3 months.
Implement VOC control program.	12 months.
	Completion time after second triggering event/post VOC control plan
Verify a violation has occurred.	1 month.
Submit schedule for implementation of NO <sub>X</sub> RACT.	3 months.
Implement NO <sub>X</sub> RACT.	18 months.

Reformulated gasoline and low RVP gasoline would not be able to be implemented as contingency measures by the State of Ohio unless the State first requested and received from EPA a waiver of Federal preemption under section 211(c)(4) of the CAA. However, in light of the State's listing of other potential contingency measures and the State's commitment to implement contingency measures within 12 months of a violation, the identification of reformulated gasoline and low RVP gasoline does not detract from the approvability of the contingency plan.

The Ohio submittal adequately addresses the five basic components which comprise a maintenance plan (attainment inventory, maintenance demonstration, monitoring network, verification of continued attainment, and a contingency plan) and therefore, satisfies the maintenance plan requirement in section 107(d)(3)(E)(iv).

E. The Area Must Have Met All Applicable Requirements Under Section 110 and Part D

Section 107(d)(3)(E) requires that, for an area to be redesignated, an area must have met all applicable requirements under section 110 and Part D. The USEPA interprets section 107(d)(3)(E)(v) to mean that for a redesignation to be approved, the State must have met all requirements that applied to the subject area prior to or at the time of the submission of a complete redesignation request. Requirements of the Act that come due subsequently continue to be applicable to the area at those later dates (see section 175A(c)) and, if the redesignation of the area is disapproved, the State remains obligated to fulfill those requirements.

Section 110: General Requirements for Implementation Plans

Section 110(a)(2) of Title I of the CAAA lists the elements to be included in each SIP after adoption by the State and reasonable notice and public hearing. The elements include, but are not limited to, provisions for establishment and operation of appropriate devices, methods, systems, and procedures necessary to monitor ambient air quality; implementation of a permit program, provisions for Part C (PSD) and D (NSR) permit programs, criteria for stationary source emission control measures, monitoring, and reporting, provisions for modeling, and provisions for public and local agency participation. For purposes of redesignation, the CAL area SIP was reviewed to ensure that all requirements under the amended Act were satisfied USEPA has determined that the CAL

area SIP is consistent with the requirements of section 110 of the amended Act.

Part D: General Provisions for Nonattainment Areas

Before the CAL area may be redesignated to attainment, it must have fulfilled the applicable requirements of part D. Under part D, an area's classification determines the requirements to which it is subject. Subpart 1 of part D sets forth the general requirements applicable to all nonattainment areas. Subpart 2 of part D establishes additional requirements for nonattainment areas classified under table 1 of section 181(a). As described in the General Preamble for the Implementation of Title 1, specific requirements of subpart 2 may override subpart 1's general provisions (57 FR 13501 (April 16, 1992)). The CAL area was classified as moderate. Therefore, in order to be redesignated, the State must meet the applicable requirements of subpart 1 of part D—specifically section 172(c), as well as the applicable requirements of subpart 2 of part D.

Section 172(c) Requirements

The State redesignation request for the CAL area has satisfied all of the relevant submittal requirements under section 172(c) necessary for the area to be redesignated to attainment. Some components have not yet completed regulatory review. Approval of all required SIP revisions is necessary before the redesignation request can be approved. The reasonable further progress (RFP) requirement under section 172(c)(2) is defined as progress that must be made toward attainment. In accordance with the General Preamble (57 FR 13564), this requirement is not relevant because the CAL area has already demonstrated monitored attainment of the ozone NAAQS. Likewise, because the area has already attained the NAAQS, the contingency measures required under section 172(c)(9) are not applicable.

Section 172(c)(3) requires submission and approval of a comprehensive, accurate, and current inventory of actual emissions. The State has submitted such an inventory under section 182(a)(1). It is currently being reviewed for

Section 172(c)(5) requires permits for the construction and operation of new and modified major stationary sources anywhere in the nonattainment area. The USEPA has determined that areas being redesignated need not comply with the requirement that a New Source Review (NSR) program be approved prior to redesignation provided that the