

KENTUCKY PORTION OF THE ASHLAND-HUNTINGTON VOC PROJECTION INVENTORY SUMMARY (TPD)

	1990 base	1993 attain base	1996 proj	1999 proj	2002 proj	2005 proj
Point	34.81	33.79	34.12	34.10	34.10	34.10
Area	3.8	3.9	3.68	4.09	4.12	4.20
Mobile	12.43	8.60	8.55	9.40	7.95	7.86
Total	51.04	46.29	46.35	47.60	46.17	46.16

KENTUCKY PORTION OF THE ASHLAND-HUNTINGTON NO_x PROJECTION INVENTORY SUMMARY (TPD)

	1990 base	1993 attain base	1996 proj	1999 proj	2002 proj	2005 proj
Point	25.71	25.59	25.77	25.78	25.78	25.79
Area	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17
Mobile	7.71	7.40	7.51	7.82	7.13	7.11
Total	33.60	33.17	33.46	33.78	33.09	33.08

Projections indicate that there was an emissions decrease in VOCs and NO_x in the nonattainment area from the 1993 attainment baseyear to 2005. However, the projections show a temporary increase in NO_x emissions of less than 2%. EPA believes this increase to be insignificant, and therefore, EPA believes that these emissions projections demonstrate that the nonattainment area will continue to maintain the O₃ NAAQS.

C. Verification of Continued Attainment

Continued attainment of the O₃ NAAQS in the nonattainment area depends, in part, on the Commonwealth of Kentucky's efforts toward tracking indicators of continued attainment during the maintenance period. The Cabinet will develop periodic emission inventories every three years beginning in 1996 and will evaluate these periodic inventories to see if they exceed the baseline emission inventory by more than 10%. If a 10% exceedance occurs, the state will evaluate existing control measures to see if any further emission reduction measures should be implemented.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky's contingency plan can also be triggered by an air quality exceedance. If an exceedance occurs, the Commonwealth will evaluate existing control measures to see if any further emission reduction measures should be implemented. The Commonwealth of Kentucky contingency plan *will be* triggered in the event of a monitored violation of the ozone standard. The Commonwealth then commits to adopt within six months, one or more of the contingency measures listed in the contingency plan. The Commonwealth has also committed to operate the air monitoring network in accordance to 40 CFR 58 with no reductions in the existing network.

D. Contingency Plan

The level of VOC and NO_x emissions in the nonattainment area will largely determine its ability to stay in compliance with the O₃ NAAQS in the future. Despite the Commonwealth's best efforts to demonstrate continued compliance with the NAAQS, the ambient air pollutant concentrations may exceed or violate the NAAQS. Therefore, the Commonwealth of Kentucky has provided contingency measures with a schedule for implementation in the event of a future O₃ air quality problem. The plan contains the following possible contingency measures: (1) Petition EPA to opt into reformulated gasoline (RFG), (2) Inspection and maintenance (I/M), and (3) Stage II. In addition to these contingency measures, the Commonwealth has other miscellaneous options to choose included in their maintenance plan. EPA finds that the contingency measures provided in the Commonwealth of Kentucky's submittal meet the requirements of section 175A(d) of the CAA.

E. Subsequent Maintenance Plan Revisions

In accordance with section 175A(b) of the CAA, the Commonwealth of Kentucky has agreed to submit a revised maintenance SIP eight years after the nonattainment area redesignates to attainment. Such revised SIP will provide for maintenance for an additional ten years.

Final Action

This document makes final, the action which proposed approval of the maintenance plan and request to redesignate the Kentucky portion of the Ashland-Huntington nonattainment area and the baseyear inventory for the area. The document proposing approval was

published on December 16, 1994 (59 FR 65000). EPA received no adverse comments on the proposed action.

EPA finds that there is good cause for this redesignation to become effective immediately upon publication because a delayed effective date is unnecessary due to the nature of a redesignation to attainment, which exempts the area from certain Clean Air Act requirements that would otherwise apply to it. The immediate effective date for this redesignation is authorized under both 5 U.S.C. § 553(d)(1), which provides that rulemaking actions may become effective less than 30 days after publication if the rule "grants or recognizes an exemption or relieves a restriction" and § 553(d)(3), which allows an effective date less than 30 days after publication was otherwise provided by the agency for good cause found and published with the rule."

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 7607 (b)(1), petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by August 28, 1995. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 7607 (b)(2).)

SIP approvals under section 110 and subchapter I, part D of the CAA do not create any new requirements, but simply approve requirements that the State is already imposing. Therefore, because the Federal SIP-approval does not impose any new requirements, I certify that it does not have a significant