	1990 base year	1993 attain base	1996 proj.	1999 proj.	2002 proj.	2005
Point Area Mobile	0.04 3.41 3.83	0.04 3.48 3.36	0.05 3.59 3.26	0.05 3.71 3.22	0.05 3.84 3.21	0.05 3.99 3.29
Total	7.28	6.88	6.90	6.98	7.10	7.33

## GREENBRIER COUNTY-VOC PROJECTION INVENTORY SUMMARY (TONS PER DAY)

### GREENBRIER COUNTY-NO<sub>X</sub> PROJECTION INVENTORY SUMMARY (TONS PER DAY)

	1990 base year	1993 attain base	1996 proj.	1999 proj.	2002 proj.	2005 proj.
Point Area Mobile	0.14 0.59 5.00	0.15 0.59 4.82	0.16 0.59 4.71	0.16 0.59 4.62	0.17 0.59 4.57	0.17 0.59 4.68
Total	5.73	5.56	5.46	5.37	5.33	5.44

As indicated in the previous tables, a decrease in NO<sub>X</sub> emissions is projected in the Greenbrier County nonattainment area throughout the maintenance period. A slight increase in VOC emissions is projected for the Greenbrier County nonattainment area. However, this projected emissions increase of 0.45 tons/day from 1993 to 2005 (of 0.05 tons/day from 1990 to 2005) is not expected to affect maintenance of the ozone NAAQS in this rural area. These projections do not consider the effect of future federal measures that are under a court-ordered promulgation deadline. Such measures include, but are not limited to, those for heavy duty diesel engines (see 59 FR 31306, June 17, 1994), small spark-ignition gasoline engines (see 59 FR 25399, May 16, 1994) and marine engines (see 59 FR 55930, November 9, 1994). These measures are expected to keep the Greenbrier County VOC emissions under the 1990 base year level.

There were no measured exceedances of the ozone NAAQS in 1990. As discussed earlier, Greenbrier County has continued to monitor attainment of the ozone NAAQS through 1994. EPA believes that these emissions projections demonstrate that the nonattainment area will continue to maintain the ozone NAAQS.

EPA does not believe that photochemical modelling would be useful in the case of Greenbrier County for assessing the effects of the projected VOC emissions increase. The natural, biogenic emissions in the Greenbrier County VOC inventory exceed 86 tons per day in 1990 and are projected to remain the same throughout the maintenance period. The increases in the total (biogenic plus anthropogenic) VOC inventory to be modeled are too small.

# 5.C. Verification of Continued Attainment

Continued attainment of the ozone NAAQS in Greenbrier County depends, in part, on the State of West Virginia's efforts toward tracking indicators of continued attainment during the maintenance period. The State of West Virginia will track the status and effectiveness of the maintenance plan by periodically updating the emissions inventory every three years. West Virginia has committed to perform this tracking on a triennial basis in order to enable the State of West Virginia to implement the contingency measures of its maintenance plan as expeditiously as possible.

The State of West Virginia update will indicate new source growth, as indicated by annual emission statements. The State of West Virginia will continue to monitor ambient ozone levels by operating its ambient ozone air quality monitoring network in accordance with 40 CFR part 58.

### 5.D. Contingency Plan

The level of VOC and NO<sub>X</sub> emissions in Greenbrier County will largely determine its ability to stay in compliance with the ozone NAAQS. Despite the State of West Virginia's best efforts to demonstrate continued compliance with the NAAQS, Greenbrier County may exceed or violate the NAAQS. Therefore, West Virginia has provided contingency measures with a schedule for implementation in the event of future ozone air quality problems. In the event that exceedances of the ozone NAAQS are measured such that nonattainment is indicated at the monitor in Greenbrier

County, or in the event that periodic emission inventory updates or major permitting activity reveals that excessive or unanticipated growth in ozone precursor emissions has occurred or will occur, West Virginia will accordingly select and adopt additional measures including one or more of the following to assure continued attainment:

1. Application of VOC/NO<sub>x</sub> reasonably available control technology (RACT) requirements or similar emission limitations on stationary sources,

2. A revision to new source permitting requirements requiring more stringent emissions control technology and/or emission offsets.

One or more of these regulatory revisions would be selected and a draft regulation(s) developed by the West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection (WVDEP) for adoption as an emergency rule(s) within three (3) months after verification of a monitored ozone standard violation. WVDEP's adopted emergency rule(s) for the selected control measure(s) will be implemented within six (6) months after adoption and will be filed as legislative rule(s) for permanent authorization by the legislature as required under West Virginia law.

### 5.E. Subsequent Maintenance Plan Revisions

In accordance with section 175A(b) of the Act, the State of West Virginia has agreed to submit a revised maintenance SIP eight years after the area is redesignated to attainment. Such revised SIP will provide for maintenance for an additional ten years.

EPA has determined that the maintenance plan adopted by the State of West Virginia and submitted to EPA