CO EMISSIONS INVENTORY SUMMARY [Tons per day]

	1990
Stationary point	30.6 7.6 452.7
Non-Road mobile	155.3
Total	646.2

B. Demonstration of Maintenance— Projected Inventories

Total VOC and NO_X emissions were projected from 1990 base year out to 2005, with interim years of 1994, 1997, and 2000. These projected inventories were prepared in accordance with EPA guidance. The projections show that VOC emissions are expected to decrease 36.12 tons or 16.5% from the level of the base year inventory during this time period. The NO_X emissions do show a slight increase of 14.39 tons or 7.5% from 1990 to 2005, but the total precursors of ozone decrease from 411.5 tons to 389.77 tons for a reduction by 21.73 tons or 5.3%. Duval County attained the NAAQS through a VOC control strategy

The Empirical Kinetics Modeling Approach (EKMA) was used to demonstrate the impact of NO_X emission increases on maximum ozone formation. The EKMA analysis showed that the projected future mix of emissions will not cause a violation of the NAAQS. EPA EKMA guidance documents were used in developing model inputs. The model was run using 1987 meteorological conditions and monitored ozone, NOx and nonmethane organic compound (NMOC) concentration data for July 10, 1987, and was run in the EKMA calculate mode. This day had an observed ozone maximum concentration of 0.118 parts per million (ppm). The monitored NMOC/NO_X ratio of 4.13 was used as input. The model was run five times using the following mix of emissions:

- (1) 1990 VOC and NO_X emissions (base case);
- (2) base case with 7.5% increased NO_x;
- (3) base case with 15% increased NO_X :
- (4) base case with 30% increased NO_x: and
- (5) base case with 7.5% increased $NO_{\rm X}$ and 16% NMOC reductions). The EKMA predicted an ozone maximum of 0.097 ppm using the 1990 base case emissions. This model concentration under-predicted the observed ozone maximum (0.118 ppm) by 18%.

The model output indicated a continual decrease in the maximum

model-predicted ozone with each increase in NO_X emissions over the 1990 base case inventory (see table). Additionally, the modeling indicated that the mix of emissions as indicated in the 2005 inventory (16% VOC reductions and 7.5% NO_X increase over the 1990 inventory) produced lower ozone levels than the base case. Thus, the analysis indicates that, not withstanding the projected increase in NO_X emissions, the Jacksonville area should continue to maintain the standard throughout the maintenance period.

July 10:

Base case: 0.09744 ppm

Base case +7.5% NO_X: 0.09624 ppm Base case +15% NO_X: 0.09512 ppm Base case +30% NO_X: 0.09287 ppm Base case -16% NMOC + 7.5% NO_X:

0.09459 ppm

C. Verification of Continued Attainment

Continued attainment of the O_3 NAAQS in the Duval County area depends, in part, on the State's efforts toward tracking indicators of continued attainment during the maintenance period. The State has also committed to submitting periodic inventories of VOC and NO_X emissions every three years. Duval County's contingency plan is triggered by two indicators, a violation of the O_3 NAAQS or a periodic inventory update that shows emissions of VOCs have increased by at least five percent above the 1990 levels.

D. Contingency Plan

The level of VOC emissions in the Duval County area will largely determine its ability to stay in compliance with the O3 NAAQS in the future. Despite the State's best efforts to demonstrate continued compliance with the NAAQS, the ambient air pollutant concentrations may exceed or violate the NAAQS. Therefore, Florida has provided contingency measures with a schedule for implementation in the event of a future O₃ air quality problem. In the case of a violation of the O_3 NAAQS, the plan contains a contingency to implement additional control measures such as reinstatement of NSR, less volatile or reformulated gasoline, NO_X Reasonable Available Control Technology (RACT), Stage II vapor recovery, expansion of control strategies to adjacent counties for VOC and/or NO_X and to new control technique guidelines (CTG) categories, and an enhanced vehicle emissions inspection program. The plan also contains a secondary trigger that will apply where no actual violation of the NAAQS has occurred. This trigger occurs if a periodic inventory update

shows emissions of VOCs have increased by five percent above the 1990 levels. On the occurrence of the secondary trigger, the State will complete an evaluation within six months to determine the most cost-effective means for lowering VOC emissions to the 1990 levels. A complete description of these contingency measures and their triggers can be found in the State's submittal. EPA finds that the contingency measures provided in the State 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 State 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.

Final Action

In this action, EPA is approving the Duval County O₃ maintenance plan because it meets the requirements of section 175A. EPA is also approving the 1990 base year inventory summary. In addition, the EPA is approving the request and redesignating the Duval County area to attainment, because the State has demonstrated compliance with the requirements of section 107(d)(3)(E)for redesignation. The EPA is publishing this action without prior proposal because the EPA views this as a noncontroversial amendment and anticipates no adverse comments. However, in a separate document in this **Federal Register** publication, the EPA is proposing to approve the SIP revision should adverse or critical comments be filed. This action will be effective March 6, 1995 unless, within 30 days of its publication, adverse or critical comments are received. If the EPA receives such comments, this action will be withdrawn before the effective date by publishing a subsequent document that will withdraw the final action. All public comments received will then be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on this action serving as a proposed rule. The EPA will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting on this action should do so at this time. If no such comments are received, the public is advised that this action will be effective March 6, 1995.

The O_3 SIP is designed to satisfy the requirements of part D of the CAA and to provide for attainment and maintenance of the O_3 NAAQS. This final redesignation should not be