

A more detailed discussion of the individual source contributions, their associated control measures and an explanation as to why certain available control measures were not implemented, can be found in the TSD. EPA has reviewed the State's explanation and associated documentation and is proposing to conclude that it adequately justifies the control measures to be implemented.

4. Demonstration

As noted, the initial moderate PM-10 nonattainment areas must submit a demonstration (including air quality modeling) showing that the plan will provide for attainment as expeditiously as practicable but no later than December 31, 1994 (see section 189(a)(1)(B) of the Act). The General Preamble sets out EPA's guidance on the use of modeling for moderate area attainment demonstrations (57 FR 13539). Alternatively, if the State does not submit a demonstration of attainment, the State must show that attainment by December 31, 1994 is impracticable (section 189(a)(1)(B)(ii)).

In the 1991, Wallula SIP submission, Ecology demonstrated attainment of the annual and 24-hour PM-10 standards by 1994. The SIP utilized simple rollback modeling for the demonstration. As with the emission inventory discussion above, EPA finds the attainment evaluation is inadequate. The emission inventory does not adequately document the anthropogenic and nonanthropogenic mix in the dominant emission source, windblown dust. However, since EPA is proposing to grant a temporary, three year, waiver of the attainment date, the approval or disapproval of the attainment demonstration will be deferred until after expiration of the temporary waiver. EPA proposes to make a final decision on the attainment status and classification of the area soon after the temporary waiver expires on December 31, 1997. The alternative decisions include reclassifying the area to a serious PM-10 nonattainment area or granting the area a permanent waiver. EPA invites comments on this approach.

5. PM-10 Precursors

The control requirements which are applicable to major stationary sources of PM-10, also apply to major stationary sources of PM-10 precursors unless EPA determines such sources do not contribute significantly to PM-10 levels in excess of the NAAQS in that area (see section 189(e) of the Act). The General Preamble contains guidance addressing how EPA intends to implement section

189(e) (see 57 FR 13539-40 and 13541-42).

Ecology submitted the emission inventory for PM-10 from the one major stationary source and several small sources. Due to the small contribution of stationary sources to the Wallula nonattainment area, EPA believes that stationary sources of precursors provide an insignificant contribution to the Wallula, Washington, ambient PM-10 concentration and EPA is proposing to grant the area an exclusion from PM-10 precursor control requirements authorized under section 189(e) of the act. Note that while EPA is proposing to make a general finding for this area, this proposed finding is based on the current character of the area including, for example, the existing mix of sources in the area. It is possible, therefore, that future growth could change the significance of precursors in the area. EPA intends to issue future guidance addressing such potential changes in the significance of precursor emissions in an area.

6. Quantitative Milestones and Reasonable Further Progress (RFP)

The PM-10 nonattainment area plan revisions demonstrating attainment must contain quantitative milestones which are to be achieved every three (3) years until the area is redesignated attainment and which demonstrate RFP, as defined in section 171(1), toward attainment by December 31, 1994 (see section 189(c) of the Act). Reasonable further progress is defined in section 171(1) as such annual incremental reductions in emissions of the relevant air pollutant as are required by Part D or may reasonably be required by the Administrator for the purpose of ensuring attainment of the applicable NAAQS by the applicable date.

As stated earlier, EPA is proposing to grant a temporary waiver of the attainment date for the Wallula area. If granted, the area would not be required to meet RFP because in 1998 EPA would determine if the area would receive a permanent waiver or be reclassified to serious.

7. Enforceability Issues

All measures and other elements in the SIP must be enforceable by Ecology and EPA (see sections 172(c)(6), 110(a)(2)(A) and 57 FR 13556). EPA criteria addressing the enforceability of SIP's and SIP revisions were stated in a September 23, 1987 memorandum (with attachments) from J. Craig Potter, Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation, et al. (see 57 FR 13541). Nonattainment area plan provisions must also contain a program that

provides for enforcement of the control measures and other elements in the SIP (see section 110(a)(2)(C)).

WDOE's control measures and regulations for control of Particulate Matter, which are contained in the SIP, are addressed above under the section headed "RACM (including RACT)." These control measures apply to the types of activities identified in that discussion including, for example, fugitive emissions from agricultural sources. The SIP provides that the affected activities will be controlled throughout the entire nonattainment area.

The SIP requires that all the applicable SIP provisions be implemented by December 10, 1993 (section 189(a)(1)(C)). In addition to the applicable control measures, this includes the applicable record-keeping requirements which are addressed in the supporting technical information document (TSD).

The TSD contains further information on enforceability requirements including enforceable emission limitations; a description of the rules contained in the SIP and the source types subject to them; test methods and compliance schedules; malfunction provisions; excess emission provisions; correctly cited references of incorporated methods/rules; and reporting and recordkeeping requirements. Ecology has the primary responsibility for implementing the measures in the plan. Ecology has compliance inspectors and EPA considers the staffing level adequate to assure that the RACM provision in the Wallula attainment plan are fully implemented. As a necessary adjunct of its enforcement program, Ecology also has broad powers to adopt rules and regulations, issue orders, require access to records and information, and receive and disburse funds.

8. Contingency Measures

As provided in section 172(c)(9) of the Act, all moderate nonattainment area SIP's that demonstrate attainment must include contingency measures (see generally 57 FR 13543-44). These measures must be submitted by November 15, 1993 for the initial moderate nonattainment areas. Contingency measures should consist of other available measures that are not part of the area's control strategy. These measures must take effect without further action by the State or EPA, upon a determination by EPA that the area has failed to make RFP or attain the PM-10 NAAQS by the applicable statutory deadline. Since the action proposed in this Federal Register notice