

included in the maintenance plan. The State must show how it will track and verify the progress of the maintenance plan. Finally, the maintenance plan must include contingency measures which ensure prompt correction of any violation of the ozone standard.

1. Attainment Inventory

The State has developed an adequate attainment emission inventory for 1990 that identifies the level of emissions in the Toledo area sufficient to attain the ozone NAAQS. The 1990 attainment inventory was based on the comprehensive inventories of VOC and

nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions from area, stationary, and mobile sources for 1990. The 1990 base year emission inventory represents 1990 average summer day actual emissions for the Toledo area and was prepared in accordance with USEPA guidance. USEPA's TSD prepared for the 1990 base year emission inventory SIP revision contains a detailed analysis of this inventory. The USEPA approved this inventory as satisfying the requirements of section 182(a)(1) for an emissions inventory on March 22, 1995 (60 FR 15053).

2. Maintenance Demonstration

To demonstrate continued attainment, Ohio projected point, area, and mobile source emissions from the year 1990 to the year 2005. These projections show that the level of emissions established by the attainment inventory will not be exceeded during the maintenance period, 1990–2005. Table 1 lists the emissions for the year 1990 and projected emissions for the year 2005. Total point, mobile, and area emissions are expected to be lower in 2005 than total emissions in the 1990 attainment inventory.

TABLE 1.—MAINTENANCE DEMONSTRATION

Source category	1990	1996	2000	2005
VOC Emissions (pounds per day)				
Point	120,154	78,978	78,611	77,742
Mobile (on-road)	132,659	102,560	82,494	57,412
Area	74,502	74,693	75,119	75,209
Total	327,315	256,231	236,224	210,363
NO _x Emissions (pounds per day)				
Point	147,943	146,793	80,294	81,376
Mobile (on-road)	75,630	65,128	58,126	49,374
Area	20,522	20,547	20,563	20,584
Total	244,095	232,468	158,983	151,334

3. Emission projections

Point source emissions were projected by accounting for known changes to sources for each year between 1990 and 2005, and applying a growth factor based on manufacturing employment data provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, United States Department of Commerce, to derive inventories for all ensuing years. The stationary source emission projections incorporate existing control measures. The known stationary source emission reductions came from the British Petroleum (BP) Refinery reductions documented in annual Reasonable Further Progress Reports, and stationary source shutdowns.

Some of the emission reductions from the BP refinery during the maintenance period result from controls included in Ohio's non-control technology guideline (non-CTG) Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) rules, Ohio Administrative Code 3745–21–09(UU) and 3745–21–04(c)(55). Additional VOC reductions at the BP Refinery result from the conversion of two cooling towers to non-VOC emitting processes and the removal of the Crude Vacuum blow down drum. Emission reductions from source shutdowns can be considered permanent and enforceable to the extent that those shutdowns have

been reflected in the SIP and all applicable permits have been modified accordingly. Once the maintenance plan is approved into the SIP, these emission reductions will be provided for by the SIP. Consequently, resumption of operation of these sources would be treated as operation of a new source and would be subject to preconstruction review under Part C of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program. The net reduction in VOC emissions at the BP refinery during the maintenance period is estimated to be 40,582 lbs/day.

Stationary source emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) are projected to decline from 1990 levels. This reduction is caused by shutdowns of utility units, "low-NO_x burner" requirements of Title IV of the Clean Air Act, and declining growth in stationary sources. In 1992, Toledo Edison permanently retired all units at its Acme Generating Station other than Unit 16. The operating permits for the retired units have been surrendered, making the resulting emission reductions permanent and enforceable. These shutdowns reduced 1990 levels of NO_x emission by 15,403 lbs/day. A negative growth factor of 2.3 percent based on manufacturing employment from 1990 and 2005, reduces NO_x emissions by 973 lbs/day.

Mobile source emissions were projected by forecasting vehicle miles travelled (VMT) for the year 2005. This was done by considering the future highway networks and forecasts of socio-economic data. Growth parameters for the year 2005 were developed from the travel forecasting modeling programs and VMTs from the transportation modeling growth factors and 1990 Highway Performance Modeling System data.

Area source emissions were projected using growth factors consistent with Table III.3 in USEPA's guidance document entitled "Procedures for Preparing Emissions Projections," dated July 1991.

4. Emissions Budgets

The emissions budget to be used for determining the conformity status of transportation plans and transportation improvement plans is 29.85 tons VOC/day and 24.69 tons NO_x/day. On November 28, 1994, the USEPA received a request from Ohio to add 1.142 tons VOC/day of the "safety margin" to the year 2005 VOC emissions (28.71 tons/day) for purposes of conformity. This is provided for by section 51.456(b) of the conformity rule (58 FR 62188). (The safety margin is the difference between the attainment