Winston-Salem, North Carolina Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plan

Effective Redesignation Date: 09/21/1994 (59 FR 48399)

Background of the Plan: In a March 15, 1991, letter to the EPA Region IV Administrator, the Governor of North Carolina recommended the area of Winston-Salem/Forsyth County be designated as nonattainment for CO as required by section 107(d)(1)(A) of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (CAA) (Public Law 101-549, 104 Stat. 2399, codified at 42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q). The city was designated nonattainment and classified as "moderate" under the provisions outlined in sections 186 and 187 of the CAA. (See 56 FR 56694 (Nov. 6, 1991) and 57 FR 56762 (Nov. 30, 1992), codified at 40 CFR part 81, @ 81.334). Because Winston-Salem had a design value of 9.7 ppm (based on 1988 and 1989 data), the area was considered moderate. The CAA established an attainment date of December 31, 1995, for all moderate CO areas. The CO nonattainment area consists only of Forsyth County. Forsyth County has ambient monitoring data showing attainment of the CO NAAQS, during the period from 1990 through 1993. The area has continued to monitor attainment to date in 1994.

Summary of the Plan: On April 27, 1994, the North Carolina Department of Environmental Management (NCDEM), submitted a maintenance plan and a request to redesignate the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County area from nonattainment to attainment for carbon monoxide (CO).

Control Measures: The control measures to which the emission reductions are attributed mostly to the Federal Motor Vehicle Control Program (FMVCP). The fleet turnover under the FMVCP produced annual CO emission reductions of 6 percent.

Contingency Measures: The Winston-Salem/Forsyth County contingency plan's primary trigger will be a violation of the CO NAAQS. A secondary trigger will be activated within 30 days of the State finding either: (1) The periodic emissions inventory exceeds the base inventory by 10 percent or more, or (2) a monitored air quality exceedance pattern indicates that an actual CO NAAQS violation may be imminent. A pattern will be deemed to indicate an imminent violation if: (a) One exceedance of the standard per year has been monitored at a single monitor for two successive years and those exceedances are at least greater than 20 percent above the standard (i.e., 10.8 ppm or above) or (b) the monitored air quality exceedance pattern otherwise suggest that a CO NAAQS violation is likely. Within 45 days of the trigger, the State will activate the pre-adopted regulations discussed below to become effective at the beginning of the next CO season. When other measures are needed to ensure that a future violation of the CO NAAQS does not occur, the State will complete the adoption process within one year of the secondary trigger. As the State has demonstrated that the area will continue to maintain the standard without the Oxygenated Fuels program, the State will make that program a contingency measure that will be implemented in the event of a trigger being activated. In case of a primary or secondary trigger, NCDEM will implement an oxygenated gasoline fuel program or expand an already- existing program's coverage. In addition, NCDEM may do one or a combination of the following: expand the I/M program coverage; upgrade to an enhanced I/M program; institute transportation control measures; or implement an employee commute options program.

Emission Reductions: On November 16, 1992, the State of North Carolina submitted a comprehensive inventory of CO emissions from the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County area. The inventory includes emissions from area, stationary, and mobile sources using 1990 as the base year for calculations. The 1990 inventory is considered representative of attainment conditions because the NAAQS was not violated during 1990. The area wide CO emissions inventory for baseline year 1990 was 324 tons/day and a projected total of 227.83 tons/day by 2005.

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