

**Region 3 Plan Summary
Greenbrier, West Virginia 8-Hour Ozone Area**

Title: Section 110(a)(1) Maintenance Plan for the Greenbrier, West Virginia 8-Hour Ozone Area

Federal Register Dates: November 7, 2007, 72 FR 62809 (Proposed rule); January 8, 2008, 73 FR 1282 (Final rule).

EPA Effective Date: February 7, 2008.

State Submittal Date: November 29, 2006.

Affected Areas: Greenbrier County

Summary of the Plan: On June 15, 2004, EPA designated Greenbrier County, West Virginia as attainment with respect to the 8-hour ozone standard. This was the initial designation for Greenbrier County, West Virginia and was based on 2001-2003 data. Monitoring data indicate that the Greenbrier County area had 8-hour ozone design values of .08 ppm for the 2001-2003 period, .074 ppm for the 2002-2004 period, .07 ppm for the 2003-2005 period, and has a design value of .068 ppm for the 2004-2006 period. Therefore, Greenbrier County remains in attainment with the 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

Emissions Inventory: West Virginia has provided a comprehensive and current emissions inventory for NO_x and VOCs. West Virginia has chosen 2002 as the base year, and has projected emissions for the year 2014. There are no Title V point sources located in Greenbrier County, so a 2002 point source inventory was not compiled. The inventory is based on emissions from a typical ozone season day.

Emissions for Greenbrier County in Tons/Day for an Ozone Season Day

YEAR	NO_x	VOCs
2002	7.4	7.7
2014	4.9	7.0

Maintenance Demonstration: As indicated above, the total emissions are projected to decrease during the 10-year maintenance period. The plan has demonstrated that, from an emissions projections standpoint, it is anticipated that emissions will be decreasing.

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring: West Virginia commits to continue operating air quality monitoring stations in accordance with 40 CFR Part 58 throughout the maintenance period to verify maintenance of the 8-hour ozone standard, and will submit quality-assured ozone data to

EPA through the AIRS system.

Contingency Plan: Contingency measures assure continued attainment in the event that a violation of the ozone NAAQS is measured. West Virginia will implement one or more of the following control measures within 18 months from the time a quality-assured violation of the 8-hour ozone standard occurs:

- a. Extend the applicability of 45CSR21 (VOC/RACT rule) to include Greenbrier County.
- b. Revise new source permitting requirements requiring more stringent emissions control technology and/or emissions offsets.
- c. NO_x RACT requirements if necessary.
- d. Regulations to establish plant-wide emission caps (potentially with emissions trading provisions).
- e. Stage II Vapor Recovery regulations.
- f. Establish a Public Awareness/Ozone Action Days Program, a two-pronged program focusing on increasing the public's understanding of air quality issues in the region and increasing support for actions to improve the air quality, resulting in reduced emissions on days when the ozone levels are likely to be high.
- g. Initiate one or more of the following voluntary local control measures:
 - 1) Bicycle and Pedestrian Measures – A series of measures designed to promote bicycling and walking including both promotional activities and enhancing the environment for these activities.
 - 2) Reduce Engine Idling – Voluntary program to restrict heavy-duty diesel engine idling times for both trucks and school buses.
 - 3) Voluntary Partnership with Ground Freight Industry – a voluntary program using incentives to encourage the ground freight industry to reduce emissions.
 - 4) Increase Compliance with Open Burning Restrictions – Increase public awareness of the existing open burning restrictions and work with communities to increase compliance.
 - 5) School Bus Engine Retrofit Program – Have existing school bus engines retrofitted to lower emissions.

Verification of Continued Attainment: West Virginia will track the progress of the maintenance plan by updating the emissions inventory for the Greenbrier County area approximately every three years. The emissions inventory update will include point, area, and mobile source emissions. Information from these future updates will be compared with the projected growth estimates for the 2002 base inventory data to ensure that the standard is maintained.

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