

(D) The SIP lacks a detailed information concerning the enforcement process, and a commitment to a compliance rate to be maintained in practice required under 40 CFR 51.361.

(E) The SIP lacks the details of the enforcement oversight program including quality control and quality assurance procedures to be used to insure the effective overall performance of the enforcement system as required under 40 CFR 51.362;

(F) The SIP lacks a detailed description of procedures for enforcement against contractors, stations and inspectors as required under 40 CFR 51.364;

(G) The SIP lacks a detailed description of data analysis and reporting provisions as required under 40 CFR 51.366;

(H) The SIP lacks a public awareness plan as required by 40 CFR 51.368; and

(I) The SIP lacks provisions for notifying motorists of required recalls prior to inspection of the vehicle as required by 40 CFR 51.370.

(iii) EPA is also approving this SIP revision under section 110(k), for its strengthening effect on the plan.

[FR Doc. 97-18407 Filed 7-11-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[MA-7197a; FRL-5847-1]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Massachusetts

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The EPA today is approving State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions submitted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. These revisions consist of 1990 base year ozone emission inventories, and establishment of a Photochemical Assessment Monitoring System (PAMS) network.

The inventories were submitted by the Commonwealth to satisfy a Clean Air Act (CAA) requirement that States containing ozone nonattainment areas submit inventories of actual ozone precursor emissions in accordance with guidance from the EPA. The ozone emission inventories submitted by the Commonwealth are for the Springfield serious area, and the Massachusetts portion of the Boston-Lawrence-Worcester serious area. The PAMS SIP revision was submitted to satisfy the

requirements of the CAA and the PAMS regulations. The intended effect of this action is to approve as a revision to the Massachusetts SIP the state's 1990 base year ozone emission inventories, and to approve the PAMS network into the State's SIP.

DATES: This action will become effective on September 12, 1997 unless notice is received by August 13, 1997 that adverse or critical comments will be submitted. If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Written comments on this action should be addressed to Susan Studien, Deputy Director, Office of Ecosystem Protection, Environmental Protection Agency, Region I, JFK Federal Building, Boston, Massachusetts, 02203. Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the EPA Region I office, and at the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Quality Control, One Winter Street, 7th Floor, Boston, Massachusetts, 02108-4746. Persons interested in examining these documents should make an appointment with the appropriate office at least 24 hours before the visiting day.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert F. McConnell, Air Quality Planning Group, EPA Region I, JFK Federal Building, Boston, Massachusetts, 02203; telephone (617) 565-9266.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Massachusetts submitted its 1990 base year emission inventories of ozone precursors to the EPA on November 13, 1992. Revisions to the inventories were received on November 15, 1993, November 15, 1994, and March 31, 1997. The Commonwealth submitted a SIP revision establishing a PAMS network into the State's overall ambient air quality monitoring network on November 15, 1993. This document is divided into four parts:

- I. Background Information
- II. Analysis of State Submission
- III. Final Action
- IV. Administrative Requirements

I. Background Information

1. Emission Inventory:

Under the CAA as amended in 1990, States have the responsibility to inventory emissions contributing to NAAQS nonattainment, to track these emissions over time, and to ensure that control strategies are being implemented that reduce emissions and move areas towards attainment. The CAA requires

ozone nonattainment areas designated as moderate, serious, severe, and extreme to submit a plan within three years of 1990 to reduce volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions by 15 percent within six years after 1990. The baseline level of emissions, from which the 15 percent reduction is calculated, is determined by adjusting the base year inventory to exclude biogenic emissions and to exclude certain emission reductions not creditable towards the 15 percent. The 1990 base year emissions inventory is the primary inventory from which the periodic inventory, the Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) projection inventory, and the modeling inventory are derived. Further information on these inventories and their purpose can be found in the "Emission Inventory Requirements for Ozone State Implementation Plans," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, March 1991. The base year inventory may also serve as part of statewide inventories for purposes of regional modeling in transport areas. The base year inventory plays an important role in modeling demonstrations for areas classified as moderate and above.

The air quality planning requirements for marginal to extreme ozone nonattainment areas are set out in section 182(a)-(e) of title I of the CAA. The EPA has issued a General Preamble describing the EPA's preliminary views on how the agency intends to review SIP revisions submitted under title I of the Act, including requirements for the preparation of the 1990 base year inventory [see 57 FR 13502 (April 16, 1992) and 57 FR 18070 (April 28, 1992)]. In this action EPA will rely on the General Preamble's interpretation of the CAA, and the reader should refer to the General Preamble for a more detailed discussion of the interpretations of title I advanced in today's rule and the supporting rationale.

Those States containing ozone nonattainment areas classified as marginal to extreme are required under section 182(a)(1) of the CAA to submit a final, comprehensive, accurate, and current inventory of actual ozone season, weekday emissions from all sources within 2 years of enactment (November 15, 1992). This inventory is for calendar year 1990 and is denoted as the base year inventory. It includes both anthropogenic and biogenic sources of volatile organic compound (VOC), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and carbon monoxide (CO). The inventory is to address actual VOC, NO_x, and CO

emissions for the area during a peak ozone season, which is generally comprised of the summer months. All stationary point and area sources, as well as mobile sources within the nonattainment area, are to be included in the compilation. Available guidance for preparing emission inventories is provided in the General Preamble (57 FR 13498 (April 16, 1992)).

2. PAMS Network

On November 15, 1993, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) submitted to the EPA a SIP revision incorporating PAMS into the ambient air quality monitoring network of State or Local Air Monitoring Stations (SLAMS) and National Air Monitoring Stations (NAMS). The Commonwealth will establish and maintain PAMS as part of its overall ambient air quality monitoring network.

Section 182(c)(1) of the CAA and the General Preamble (57 FR 13515) require that the EPA promulgate rules for enhanced monitoring of ozone, NO_x, and VOCs no later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of the Act. These rules will provide a mechanism for obtaining more comprehensive and representative data on ozone air pollution in areas designated nonattainment and classified as serious, severe, or extreme.

The final PAMS rule was promulgated by the EPA on February 12, 1993 (58 FR 8452). Section 58.40(a) of the revised rule requires the State to submit a PAMS network description, including a schedule for implementation, to the Administrator within six months after promulgation or by August 12, 1993. Further, § 58.20(f) requires the State to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a PAMS network within nine months after promulgation of the final rule or by November 12, 1993.

On December 30, 1993, the Massachusetts DEP submitted a PAMS network description. The EPA sent the Commonwealth a letter on May 17, 1994 finding the submittal administratively complete. This submittal was reviewed and approved on July 21, 1994 by the EPA and was judged to satisfy the requirements of section 58.40(a). Since network descriptions may change annually, they are not part of the SIP as recommended by the document, "Guideline for the Implementation of the Ambient Air Monitoring Regulations, 40 CFR part 58" (EPA-450/4-78-038, OAQPS, November 1979). However, the network description is negotiated and approved during the annual review as required by 40 CFR sections 58.25 and 58.36, respectively,

and any revision must be reviewed as provided at 40 CFR section 58.46.

The Massachusetts PAMS SIP revision is intended to meet the requirements of section 182(c)(1) of the Act and to comply with the PAMS regulations, codified at 40 CFR part 58. The Massachusetts DEP held several public hearings on the PAMS SIP revision during October, 1993.

II. Analysis of State Submission

1. Emission Inventory

A. Procedural Background

The Act requires States to observe certain procedural requirements in developing emission inventory submissions to the EPA. Section 110(a)(2) of the Act provides that each emission inventory submitted by a State must be adopted after reasonable notice and public hearing.¹ Final approval of the inventory will not occur until the State revises the inventory to address public comments. Changes to the inventory that impact the 15 percent reduction calculation and require a revised control strategy will constitute a SIP revision. EPA created a "de minimis" exception to the public hearing requirement for minor changes. EPA defines "de minimis" for such purposes to be those in which the 15 percent reduction calculation and the associated control strategy or the maintenance plan showing, do not change. States will aggregate all such "de minimis" changes together when making the determination as to whether the change constitutes a SIP revision. The State will need to make the change through the formal SIP revision process, in conjunction with the change to the control measure or other SIP programs.² Section 110(a)(2) of the Act similarly provides that each revision to an implementation plan submitted by a State under the Act must be adopted by such State after reasonable notice and public hearing.

On November 13, 1992, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts submitted to the EPA as a SIP revision the 1990 base year inventories for the two serious ozone nonattainment areas. Prior to the Commonwealth's submittal of final inventories to the EPA on November 13, 1992, the State had submitted draft inventories to EPA on

¹ Also Section 172(c)(7) of the Act requires that plan provisions for nonattainment areas meet the applicable provisions of section 110(a)(2).

² Memorandum from John Calcagni, Director, Air Quality Management Division, and William G. Laxton, Director, Technical Support Division, to Regional Air Division Directors, Region I-X, "Public Hearing Requirements for 1990 Base-Year Emission Inventories for Ozone and Carbon Monoxide Nonattainment Areas," September 29, 1992.

May 1, 1992. EPA reviewed the draft inventories and sent comments to the state by letter dated September 1, 1992. The revised inventories submitted to EPA on November 13, 1992, addressed many of EPA's comments. EPA reviewed the November 13, 1992 submittal and provided comments to the State through the hearing process by letter dated August 5, 1993. These comments included comments developed by an EPA contractor's review of the Massachusetts inventories. The contractor's comments are summarized within reports dated April 12 and May 25, 1993. Massachusetts submitted revisions to its final 1990 base year emission inventories on November 15, 1993, November 15, 1994, and March 31, 1997. The State held several public hearings on the emission inventories, the last of which occurred on February 13 and 14, 1997.

The EPA Region I Office has compared the final Massachusetts inventories with the deficiencies noted in the various comment letters and concluded that Massachusetts has adequately addressed the issues presented in the comment letters.

B. Emission Inventory Review

Section 110(k) of the CAA sets out provisions governing the EPA's review of base year emission inventory submittals in order to determine approval or disapproval under section 182(a)(1) (see 57 FR 13565-13566 (April 16, 1992)). The EPA is approving the Massachusetts ozone base year emission inventories submitted to the EPA in final form on November 15, 1994, based on the Levels I, II, and III review findings. This section outlines the review procedures performed to determine if the base year emission inventories are acceptable or should be disapproved.

The Levels I and II review process is used to determine that all components of the base year inventory are present. The review also evaluates the level of supporting documentation provided by the State and assesses whether the emissions were developed according to current EPA guidance.

The Level III review process is outlined here and consists of 10 points that the inventory must include. For a base year emission inventory to be acceptable it must pass all of the following acceptance criteria:

1. An approved Inventory Preparation Plan (IPP) was provided and the QA program contained in the IPP was performed and its implementation documented.

2. Adequate documentation was provided that enabled the reviewer to

determine the emission estimation procedures and the data sources used to develop the inventory.

3. The point source inventory must be complete.

4. Point source emissions must have been prepared or calculated according to the current EPA guidance.

5. The area source inventory must be complete.

6. The area source emissions must have been prepared or calculated according to the current EPA guidance.

7. Biogenic emissions must have been prepared according to current EPA guidance or another approved technique.

8. The method (e.g., Highway Performance Modeling System or a network transportation planning model) used to develop vehicle miles travelled (VMT) estimates must follow EPA guidance, which is detailed in the document, "Procedures for Emission Inventory Preparation, Volume IV: Mobile Sources," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Mobile Sources and Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, December 1992.

9. The MOBILE model (or EMFAC model for California only) was correctly used to produce emission factors for each of the vehicle classes.

10. Non-road mobile emissions were prepared according to current EPA guidance for all of the source categories.

The base year emission inventory will be approved if it passes Levels I, II, and III of the review process. Detailed Level I and II review procedures can be found in "Quality Review Guidelines for 1990 Base Year Emission Inventories," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC, July 27, 1992. Level III review procedures are specified in EPA memoranda noted in the margin.³

The emission inventories prepared by Massachusetts for its two, serious ozone nonattainment areas meet each of Level III's ten criteria. Documentation of the EPA's evaluation, including details of

the review procedure, is contained within the technical support document prepared for the Massachusetts 1990 base year inventory, which is available to the public as part of the docket supporting this action.

2. PAMS Network

The Massachusetts PAMS SIP revision will provide the Commonwealth with the authority to establish and operate the PAMS sites, will secure State funds for PAMS, and will provide the EPA with the authority to enforce the implementation of PAMS, since its implementation is required by the Act.

The criteria used to review the proposed SIP revision are derived from the PAMS regulations, codified at 40 CFR Part 58, and are included in "Guideline for the Implementation of the Ambient Air Monitoring Regulations, 40 CFR part 58" (EPA-450/4-78-038, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, November 1979), the September 2, 1993, memorandum from G. T. Helms entitled, "Final Boilerplate Language for the PAMS SIP Submittal," the CAA, and the General Preamble.

The September 2, 1993, Helms memorandum stipulates that the PAMS SIP, at a minimum, must:

1. Provide for monitoring of criteria pollutants, such as ozone and nitrogen dioxide and non-criteria pollutants, such as nitrogen oxides, speciated VOCs, including carbonyls, as well as meteorological parameters;

2. Provide a copy of the approved (or proposed) PAMS network description, including the phase-in schedule, for public inspection during the public notice and/or comment period provided for in the SIP revision or, alternatively, provide information to the public upon request concerning the State's plans for implementing the rules;

3. Make reference to the fact that PAMS will become a part of the State or local air monitoring stations (SLAMS) network;

4. Provide a statement that SLAMS will employ Federal reference methods

(FRM) or equivalent methods while most PAMS sampling will be conducted using methods approved by the EPA.

The Massachusetts PAMS SIP revision provides that the Commonwealth will implement PAMS as required in 40 CFR part 58, as amended February 12, 1993. The State will amend its SLAMS and its NAMS monitoring systems to include the PAMS requirements. It will develop its PAMS network design and establish monitoring sites pursuant to 40 CFR part 58 in accordance with an approved network description and as negotiated with the EPA through the 105 grant process on an annual basis. The Commonwealth has begun implementing its PAMS network as required in 40 CFR part 58.

The Massachusetts PAMS SIP revision also includes a provision to meet quality assurance requirements as contained in 40 CFR part 58, Appendix A. The Commonwealth's SIP revision also assures EPA that the State's PAMS monitors will meet monitoring methodology requirements contained in 40 CFR part 58, Appendix C. Lastly, the Commonwealth's SIP revision requires that the Massachusetts PAMS network will be phased in over a period of five years as required in 40 CFR section 58.44. The State's PAMS SIP submittal and the EPA's technical support document are available for viewing at the EPA Region I Office as outlined under the "Addresses" section of this **Federal Register** document. The Commonwealth's PAMS SIP submittal is also available for viewing at the Massachusetts State Office as outlined under the "Addresses" section of this **Federal Register** document.

III. Final Action

1. Emission Inventory

Massachusetts has submitted complete inventories containing point, area, biogenic, on-road mobile, and non-road mobile source data, and accompanying documentation. Emissions from these sources are presented in the following table:

VOC⁴

[Ozone Seasonal Emissions in Tons Per Day]

NAA	Area source emissions	Point source emissions	On-road mobile emissions	Non-road mobile emissions	Biogenic	Total emissions
Springfield	52.64	13.71	62.24	29.59	277.22	435.40

³Memorandum from J. David Mobley, Chief, Emissions Inventory Branch, to Air Branch Chiefs, Region I-X, "Final Emission Inventory Level III

Acceptance Criteria," October 7, 1992; and memorandum from John S. Seitz, Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, to Regional Air

Division Directors, Region I-X, "Emission Inventory Issues," June 24, 1993.

VOC⁴—Continued

[Ozone Seasonal Emissions in Tons Per Day]

NAA	Area source emissions	Point source emissions	On-road mobile emissions	Non-road mobile emissions	Biogenic	Total emissions
Bos-Law-Wor	313.42	50.57	286.54	177.46	374.02	1202.01

⁴ Note that these VOC inventory numbers include emissions of perchloroethylene and acetone. EPA has determined that these VOCs are photochemically non-reactive and do not significantly contribute to ozone production. Therefore, these inventory numbers have been adjusted to remove emissions of these VOCs in the proposed conditional interim approval of Massachusetts' 15 percent plan published elsewhere in today's **Federal Register**.

NO_x

[Ozone Seasonal Emissions in Tons Per Day]

NAA	Area source emissions	Point source emissions	On-road mobile emissions	Non-road mobile emissions	Biogenic	Total emissions
Springfield	4.40	19.29	74.48	19.90	NA	118.07
Bos-Law-Wor	28.09	298.77	332.30	156.28	NA	815.44

CO

[Ozone Seasonal Emissions in Tons Per Day]

NAA	Area source emissions	Point source emissions	On-road mobile emissions	Non-road mobile emissions	Biogenic	Total emissions
Springfield	7.93	6.70	484.31	178.22	NA	677.16
Bos-Law-Wor	45.51	33.62	2064.06	1176.46	NA	3319.65

Massachusetts has satisfied all of the EPA's requirements for providing a comprehensive, accurate, and current inventory of actual ozone precursor emissions in the Springfield and Boston-Lawrence-Worcester serious ozone nonattainment areas. The inventories are complete and approvable according to the criteria set out in the November 12, 1992 memorandum from J. David Mobley, Chief Emission Inventory Branch, TSD to G. T. Helms, Chief Ozone/Carbon Monoxide Programs Branch, AQMD. In today's final action, the EPA is approving the SIP 1990 base year ozone emission inventories submitted by the Commonwealth for the Springfield area and the Massachusetts portion of the Boston-Lawrence-Worcester nonattainment area as meeting the requirements of section 182(a)(1) of the CAA.

2. PAMS Network

In today's action, the EPA is fully approving the revision to the Massachusetts ozone SIP for PAMS.

The EPA is publishing these actions without prior proposal because the Agency views them as noncontroversial amendments and anticipates no adverse comments. However, in a separate document in this **Federal Register** publication, the EPA is proposing to

approve these SIP revisions and is soliciting public comment on them. This action will be effective September 12, 1997 unless, by August 13, 1997, 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 actions. All public comments received will 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 September 12, 1997.

Nothing in this action should be construed as permitting or allowing or establishing a precedent for any future request for revision to any SIP. Each request for revision to the SIP shall be considered separately in light of specific technical, economic, and environmental factors and in relation to relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.

IV. Administrative Requirements

A. Executive Order 12866

This action has been classified as a Table 3 action for signature by the

Regional Administrator under the procedures published in the **Federal Register** on January 19, 1989 (54 FR 2214-2225), as revised by a July 10, 1995 memorandum from Mary Nichols, Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted this regulatory action from E.O. 12866 review.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 600 *et. seq.*, EPA must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis assessing the impact of any proposed or final rule on small entities. 5 U.S.C. 603 and 604. Alternatively, EPA may certify that the rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises, and government entities with jurisdiction over populations of less than 50,000.

SIP approvals under section 110 and subchapter I, part D of the Clean Air Act do not create any new requirements but simply approve requirements that the State is already imposing. Therefore, because the Federal SIP approval does not impose any new requirements, the Administrator certifies that it does not have a significant impact on any small entities affected. Moreover, due to the

nature of the Federal-State relationship under the CAA, preparation of a flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of state action. The Clean Air Act forbids EPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds. *Union Electric Co. v. U.S. EPA*, 427 U.S. 246, 255-66 (1976); 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2).

C. Unfunded Mandates

Under Sections 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 ("Unfunded Mandates Act"), signed into law on March 22, 1995, EPA must prepare a budgetary impact statement to accompany any proposed or final rule that includes a Federal mandate that may result in estimated costs to State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate; or to the private sector, of \$100 million or more. Under Section 205, EPA must select the most cost-effective and least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule and is consistent with statutory requirements. Section 203 requires EPA to establish a plan for informing and advising any small governments that may be significantly or uniquely impacted by the rule.

EPA has determined that the approval action promulgated does not include a Federal mandate that may result in estimated costs of \$100 million or more to either State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate, or to the private sector. This Federal action approves pre-existing requirements under State or local law, and imposes no new requirements. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, result from this action.

D. Submission to Congress and the General Accounting Office

Under 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A) as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, EPA submitted a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives and the Comptroller General of the General Accounting Office prior to publication of the rule in today's **Federal Register**. This rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

E. Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by September 12, 1997. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of

this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).) EPA encourages interested parties to comment in response to the proposed rule rather than petition for judicial review, unless the objection arises after the comment period allowed for in the proposal.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, Incorporation by reference, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Note: Incorporation by reference of the State Implementation Plan for the State of Massachusetts was approved by the Director of the Federal Register on July 1, 1982.

Dated: June 13, 1997.

John P. DeVillars,

Regional Administrator, Region I.

40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401-7641q.

Subpart W—Massachusetts

2. Section 52.1120 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(113) to read as follows:

§ 52.1120 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(113) A revision to the Massachusetts SIP regarding ozone monitoring. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts will modify its SLAMS and its NAMS monitoring systems to include a PAMS network design and establish monitoring sites. The Commonwealth's SIP revision satisfies 40 CFR 58.20(f) PAMS requirements.

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) Massachusetts PAMS Network Plan, which incorporates PAMS into the ambient air quality monitoring network of State or Local Air Monitoring Stations (SLAMS) and National Air Monitoring Stations (NAMS).

(ii) Additional material.

(A) Letter from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection dated December 30, 1993 submitting a revision to the Massachusetts State Implementation Plan.

3. Section 52.1125 is added to read as follows:

§ 52.1125 Emission inventories.

(a) The Governor's designee for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts submitted the 1990 base year emission inventories for the Springfield nonattainment area and the Massachusetts portion of the Boston-Lawrence-Worcester ozone nonattainment area on November 13, 1992 as a revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP). Revisions to the inventories were submitted on November 15, 1993, and November 15, 1994, and March 31, 1997. The 1990 base year emission inventory requirement of section 182(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990, has been satisfied for these areas.

(b) The inventories are for the ozone precursors which are volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide. The inventories covers point, area, non-road mobile, on-road mobile, and biogenic sources.

(c) Taken together, the Springfield nonattainment area and the Massachusetts portion of the Boston-Lawrence-Worcester nonattainment area encompass the entire geographic area of the State. Both areas are classified as serious ozone nonattainment areas.

[FR Doc. 97-18408 Filed 7-11-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 70

[FRL-5855-1]

Clean Air Act Final Full Approval of Operating Permits Program and Approval of Delegation of Section 112(l); State of Iowa

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final full approval.

SUMMARY: By this action the EPA grants final full approval to Iowa's Title V operating permit program for the purpose of meeting the requirements of 40 CFR Part 70. This fulfills the conditions of the interim approval granted on September 1, 1995, which became effective October 2, 1995.

DATES: This action is effective September 12, 1997 unless by August 13, 1997 adverse or critical comments are received. If the effective date is delayed timely notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for