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(a) Increase public use to the extent of compromising the nature and character of the area or causing physical damage to it;

(b) Introduce noncompatible uses which might compromise the nature and characteristics of the area, or cause physical damage to it;

(c) Conflict with adjacent ownerships or land uses; or

(d) Cause a nuisance to adjacent owners or occupants.

Based on this determination, this rulemaking is categorically excluded from the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) by Departmental regulations in 516 DM 6, (49 FR 21438). As such, neither an Environmental Assessment nor an Environmental Impact Statement has been prepared.

#### List of Subjects in 36 CFR Part 2

Environmental protection, National parks, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

In consideration of the foregoing, 36 CFR Chapter I is amended as follows:

#### PART 2—RESOURCE PROTECTION, PUBLIC USE AND RECREATION

1. By revising the authority citation for Part 2 to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1, 3, 9a, 4601-6a(e), 462(k).

2. By revising paragraph (b)(3) of § 2.2 to read as follows:

#### § 2.2 Wildlife protection.

(b) *Hunting and trapping.* \* \* \*

(3) Trapping shall be allowed in park areas where such activity is specifically mandated by Federal statutory law.

Dated: September 12, 1986.

P. Daniel Smith,  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and  
Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 86-21246 Filed 9-18-86; 8:45 am]

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#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

#### 40 CFR Part 52

[A-7-FRL-3082-8]

#### Revision to State Implementation Plans; State of Nebraska

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: On December 16, 1985 (50 FR 51282), EPA proposed to approve a State

Implementation Plan (SIP) revision for the Lincoln, Nebraska, carbon monoxide (CO) nonattainment area. EPA concurrently proposed to approve the revocation of indirect source review rules for the Lincoln CO nonattainment area. No comments were received concerning the proposed rulemaking. Today's rule takes final action to approve the Lincoln CO SIP and revoke indirect source review rules for Lincoln.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** This action is effective October 20, 1986.

**ADDRESSES:** Copies of the state submission are available for review during normal business hours at the following locations: Environmental Protection Agency, Region VII, Air Branch, 726 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas 66101; Environmental Protection Agency, Public Information Reference Unit, 401 M Street SW., Washington, DC 20460; The Office of the Federal Register, 1100 L Street NW., Room 8401, Washington, DC; Nebraska Department of Environmental Control, Air Quality Division, P.O. Box 94877, 301 Centennial Mall South, Lincoln, Nebraska 68509; and the Lincoln-Lancaster County Air Pollution Control Agency, 2200 St. Mary's Avenue, Lincoln, Nebraska 68502.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mary C. Carter at (913) 236-2893, FTS 757-2893.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On April 12, 1985, EPA received a SIP revision from the Governor of Nebraska to provide for attainment of the CO standard in Lincoln.

The nonattainment area comprises a relatively small portion of the city of Lincoln and is located in a shallow basin (Antelope Creek Basin). A major roadway, Capitol Parkway/Normal Boulevard, is located in the nonattainment area and runs parallel to the bed of the basin. The land use in this basin is characterized primarily by residential development and park land with some areas of commercial development.

There are no major stationary sources of CO in the city of Lincoln and no controllable minor stationary sources in the CO nonattainment area. The 1982 emission inventory indicates that 97 percent of the total CO emissions in the nonattainment area are generated by mobile sources.

The city of Lincoln embarked on a program of transportation improvements about 1978 designed to improve traffic flow and thus decrease CO emissions from prolonged idling, traffic congestion, and delays. These transportation improvements include computer-

controlled synchronization of traffic signals, a citywide carpool/vanpool program, designation of park and ride lots throughout the periphery of the city, bicycle storage facilities, promotion of flexible working hours, regularly scheduled public transit services, and the widening of a boulevard.

These improvements, combined with the effects of the Federal Motor Vehicle Control Program, have reduced emissions of CO in the basin and have reduced the number of violations of the CO standard in recent years. The monitor located in the nonattainment area recorded one, three, and zero violations of the CO standard in 1982, 1983, and 1984 respectively. The monitor was relocated in 1984 due to an increase in the number of auto repair facilities in the immediate vicinity of the site which the city believes were responsible for the violations of the standard recorded in 1983. The new site, approximately two blocks west and one block north of the old site, recorded no violations of the CO standard from the time it was relocated in 1984 through 1985.

A modeling analysis was performed using 1982 monitoring data. The CALINE 3 line source dispersion model and the MOBILE 3 emission factor model were used to recreate the conditions and pollution levels observed during 1982. Using the 1982 second highest eight-hour average of 10.8 ppm as the design value, the model predicted attainment by 1987. An additional analysis indicated continued improvement in CO levels and compliance with the standards through 1991.

#### Plan Evaluation

EPA has evaluated the plan to determine compliance with the requirements of Part D and section 110 of the Clean Air Act.

1. *Expedient Attainment:* The plan adequately demonstrates attainment of the standard in the nonattainment area by 1987. However, a hotspot modeling analysis by EPA indicates that an area outside the designated nonattainment area may exceed the standard. Consequently, the state and local agencies have located a special purpose monitor in the area of the modeled hotspot. This monitor will be operated for at least two years and if violations of the standard are recorded during this time, the state has committed to: (1) Redefine the boundaries of the nonattainment area to include the modeled hotspot, and (2) submit a new SIP revision to address the nonattainment problems.

2. *Public Notice:* A public hearing was announced and the plan was made

available to the public on January 30, 1985. The plan was adopted by the Nebraska Environmental Control Council on March 1, 1985, after a public hearing.

**3. All Reasonably Available Control Measures:** EPA has interpreted this as requiring all reasonably available control measures which are necessary to attain the standards as expeditiously as practicable. The plan includes a transportation control measure and relies on the Federal Motor Vehicle Control Program. The plan demonstrates attainment of the CO standard in the nonattainment area by the end of 1987.

The state evaluated several types of anti-tampering programs, including a change of ownership and a random roadside pullover program involving a four-parameter inspection (catalytic converter, fuel inlet fill pipe, air pump, and plumbtismo). These programs were found to provide only a minimal improvement in air quality and did not provide for attainment of the standard prior to 1987. The state did not include a detailed evaluation of biennial and annual anti-tampering programs. The state indicated that it would take at least a year to implement such programs. Since the plan demonstrates attainment of the standard by the end of 1987, EPA does not believe that further evaluation of these programs should be required.

**4. Emission Inventory:** The plan contains a current inventory of stationary and mobile sources of CO emissions. The plan indicates that mobile sources account for approximately 97 percent of total CO emissions for the year 1982 and approximately 95 percent for the year 1991 in Lincoln. There are no major stationary sources of CO in Lincoln.

**5. Reasonable Further Progress:** The SIP provides evidence of annual incremental reductions in CO emissions in Lincoln and a net reduction of 29 percent in CO emissions between the years 1982 and 1987 based on MOBILE 3 emission factors and projected traffic volume. In addition, the state projected a further reduction of 6 percent in CO emissions between 1987 and 1991.

**6. Identify Emissions Growth:** The SIP predicts a 15 percent increase in traffic over the period from 1982 to 1991.

**7. Permit Program for New Stationary Sources:** On July 23, 1984 (49 FR 29597), EPA approved the Nebraska regulations for the new source review as meeting all the requirements of section 172(b)(6) and section 173 of the Clean Air Act, and the requirements for new sources in nonattainment areas published on August 7, 1980.

**8. Identify and Commit Resources:** The SIP includes a transportation control measure (the widening of Normal Boulevard to improve traffic flow) which has been completed by the Lincoln Public Works Department. The remainder of the improvement in CO emissions comes from the Federal Motor Vehicle Control Program. Consequently, no future resources are needed to implement the provisions for attainment of the standard.

**9. Emission Limitations and Compliance Schedules:** There are no major stationary sources of CO in the city of Lincoln. The only controllable minor source of CO in Lincoln is located approximately five miles northeast of the nonattainment area. Because of the distance and location of this source, relative to the nonattainment area, it is the city's belief that this source has no impact on the nonattainment area. Consequently, the SIP includes no limits or schedules for stationary sources of CO.

**10. Public, Local Government, and State Involvement in Accordance with Section 172(b)(9):** The SIP contains evidence of public, local government, and state involvement in SIP planning, development, and implementation. The plan contains an analysis of the economic, health, air quality, welfare, energy, and social effects of the plan provisions. No verbal or written public comments on the analysis were received.

**11. Evidence of Adoption of the Necessary Requirements, Schedules and Timetables for Compliance, and Commitments to Implement and Enforce These Plan Elements:** The control measure in the plan has been implemented by the responsible agency. Consequently, further commitments to implement the plan elements are unnecessary.

For a more detailed discussion of the plan elements, see the proposed rulemaking of December 16, 1985 (50 FR 51262). No comments were received in response to the proposed rulemaking. Approval will remove the construction ban on stationary sources of CO for Lincoln which was imposed in July 1979.

#### Indirect Source Review

The December 16, 1985, rulemaking proposed to approve the revocation and deletion from the Nebraska SIP of indirect source review rules as they pertain to Lincoln. The Nebraska SIP for Lincoln demonstrates attainment of the CO standard in the Lincoln nonattainment area without the use of the indirect source review program in the control strategy.

Action: (1) EPA approves the Lincoln CO revision to the Nebraska SIP, and (2) EPA approves the revocation and deletion from the Nebraska SIP of indirect source review rules as they pertain to Lincoln.

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this rule from the requirements of section 3 of Executive Order 12291.

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by November 18, 1986. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See 307(b)(2).)

#### List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide.

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

Dated: September 15, 1986.

Lee M. Thomas,  
Administrator.

#### PART 52—[AMENDED]

Part 52 of Chapter I, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended to read as follows:

#### Subpart CC—Nebraska

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

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401-7642.

2. Section 52.1420 is amended by adding a new paragraph (c)(34) to read as follows:

#### § 52.1420 Identification of plan.

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) \* \* \*

(34) A State Implementation Plan revision to provide for attainment of the carbon monoxide standard in Lincoln was submitted by Governor Kerrey on April 3, 1985. Action was also taken to delete review requirements for complex sources of air pollution in Lincoln; see paragraph (c)(32) above.

#### (i) Incorporation by Reference.

(A) An RFP table from page 18 of the State Implementation Plan Revision for Carbon Monoxide for Lincoln, Nebraska, adopted on March 1, 1985.

#### (ii) Additional Material.

(A) Narrative submittal entitled, "State Implementation Plan Revision for Carbon Monoxide for Lincoln, Nebraska", including an attainment demonstration.