

PART 81—DESIGNATION OF AREAS FOR AIR QUALITY PLANNING PURPOSES

■ 3. The authority citation for part 81 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart C—Section 107 Attainment Status Designations

- 4. Section 81.329 is amended by:
 - a. Removing in the table under “Nevada—TSP,” the entry for “Las Vegas Valley (212) (15–24S, 56–64E)”;
 - and

■ b. Revising in the table under “Nevada—PM–10,” the entry for “Clark County” to read as follows:

§ 81.329 Nevada.
* * * * *

NEVADA—PM–10

Designated area	Designation		Classification	
	Date	Type	Date	Type
Clark County:				
Las Vegas planning area	November 5, 2014	Attainment		
Hydrographic area 212				

* * * * *
[FR Doc. 2014–23623 Filed 10–3–14; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 52 and 81

[EPA–R03–OAR–2014–0148; FRL–9917–39–Region–3]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia; Approval of the Redesignation Requests and Maintenance Plan of the Washington, DC–MD–VA Nonattainment Area for the 1997 Annual Fine Particulate Matter Standard

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.
ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving the requests from the District of Columbia (the District), the State of Maryland (Maryland), and the Commonwealth of Virginia (Virginia) (collectively “the States”) to redesignate to attainment their respective portions of the Washington, DC–MD–VA nonattainment area (hereafter “the Washington Area” or “the Area”) for the 1997 annual fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS or standard). EPA is also approving, as a revision to their respective State Implementation Plans (SIPs), the common maintenance plan submitted by the States to show maintenance of the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS through 2025 for the Washington Area. The Washington Area

maintenance plan includes motor vehicle emissions budgets (MVEBs) for PM_{2.5} and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) for the Area for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard, which EPA is approving for transportation conformity purposes. These actions are being taken under the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: This final rule is effective on November 5, 2014.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID Number EPA–R03–OAR–2014–0148. All documents in the docket are listed in the www.regulations.gov Web site. Although listed in the electronic docket, some information is not publicly available, i.e., confidential business information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically through www.regulations.gov or in hard copy for public inspection during normal business hours at the Air Protection Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. Copies of the State submittals are available at District of Columbia, Department of the Environment, Air Quality Division, 1200 1st Street NE., 5th Floor, Washington, DC 20002; Maryland Department of the Environment, 1800 Washington Boulevard, Suite 705, Baltimore, Maryland 21230; and Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, 629 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219, respectively.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Emlyn Vélez-Rosa, (215) 814–2038, or by email at velez-rosa.emlyn@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The District of Columbia Department of the Environment (DDOE), the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), and the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VADEQ) worked together in developing a combined document to address the requirements for the redesignation to attainment of the Washington Area for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. The States also developed a common maintenance plan as a revision to their respective SIPs to ensure continued attainment of the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard in the Washington Area throughout 2025. The 1997 annual PM_{2.5} redesignation requests and maintenance plans for the Washington Area were submitted to EPA by DDOE on June 3, 2013, by MDE on July 10, 2013, and by VADEQ on June 3, 2013. The emissions inventories included in the Washington Area maintenance plans were subsequently supplemented by the States to provide for emissions estimates of VOC and ammonia. The supplemental inventories were submitted to EPA on July 22, 2013 by DDOE, on July 26, 2013 by MDE, and on July 17, 2013 by VADEQ. In addition, the maintenance plan includes the 2017 and 2025 PM_{2.5} and NO_x MVEBs used for transportation conformity purposes for the entire Washington Area for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

On August 8, 2014 (79 FR 45735), EPA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPR), proposing to take several rulemaking actions related to the redesignation of the Washington Area to

attainment for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. First, EPA proposed to find that the States met the requirements for redesignation of the Washington Area for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS under section 107(d)(3)(E) of the CAA. Second, EPA proposed to approve the Washington Area's maintenance plan for the Area as a revision to the District, Virginia, and Maryland SIPs for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Third, EPA proposed to approve the MVEBs for PM_{2.5} and NO_x emissions for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard, which are included as part of the Washington Area's maintenance plan. Finally, EPA proposed to find that the Washington Area continues to attain the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard.

In the August 8, 2014 NPR, EPA considered the effects of three legal decisions on the approval of the redesignation requests and maintenance plan: (1) Collectively, the decisions in *EME Homer City Generation, L.P. v. EPA*, 696 F.3d 7 (D.C. Cir. 2012), *rev'd*, No. 12–1182 (S. Ct. April 29, 2014) from the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia (D.C. Circuit Court) and the United States Supreme Court with respect to the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR); and (2) the January 4, 2013, D.C. Circuit decision remanding to EPA the “Final Clean Air Fine Particle Implementation Rule” (72 FR 20586, April 25, 2007) and the “Implementation of the New Source Review (NSR) Program for Particulate Matter Less than 2.5 Micrometers (PM_{2.5})” final rule (73 FR 28321, May 16, 2008) (collectively, “1997 PM_{2.5} Implementation Rule”). *Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) v. EPA*, 706 F.3d 428 (D.C. Cir. 2013).

Specific details of the States' submittals and the rationale for EPA's proposed actions are explained in the NPR and will not be restated here. No adverse public comments were received on the NPR.

II. General Information Pertaining to SIP Submittals From the Commonwealth of Virginia

In 1995, Virginia adopted legislation that provides, subject to certain conditions, for an environmental assessment (audit) “privilege” for voluntary compliance evaluations performed by a regulated entity. The legislation further addresses the relative burden of proof for parties either asserting the privilege or seeking disclosure of documents for which the privilege is claimed. Virginia's legislation also provides, subject to certain conditions, for a penalty waiver for violations of environmental laws when a regulated entity discovers such

violations pursuant to a voluntary compliance evaluation and voluntarily discloses such violations to the Commonwealth and takes prompt and appropriate measures to remedy the violations. Virginia's Voluntary Environmental Assessment Privilege Law, Va. Code Sec. 10.1–1198, provides a privilege that protects from disclosure documents and information about the content of those documents that are the product of a voluntary environmental assessment. The Privilege Law does not extend to documents or information that: (1) Are generated or developed before the commencement of a voluntary environmental assessment; (2) are prepared independently of the assessment process; (3) demonstrate a clear, imminent and substantial danger to the public health or environment; or (4) are required by law.

On January 12, 1998, the Commonwealth of Virginia Office of the Attorney General provided a legal opinion that states that the Privilege law, Va. Code Sec. 10.1–1198, precludes granting a privilege to documents and information “required by law,” including documents and information “required by Federal law to maintain program delegation, authorization or approval,” since Virginia must “enforce Federally authorized environmental programs in a manner that is no less stringent than their Federal counterparts. * * *” The opinion concludes that “[r]egarding § 10.1–1198, therefore, documents or other information needed for civil or criminal enforcement under one of these programs could not be privileged because such documents and information are essential to pursuing enforcement in a manner required by Federal law to maintain program delegation, authorization or approval.”

Virginia's Immunity law, Va. Code Sec. 10.1–1199, provides that “[t]o the extent consistent with requirements imposed by Federal law,” any person making a voluntary disclosure of information to a state agency regarding a violation of an environmental statute, regulation, permit, or administrative order is granted immunity from administrative or civil penalty. The Attorney General's January 12, 1998 opinion states that the quoted language renders this statute inapplicable to enforcement of any Federally authorized programs, since “no immunity could be afforded from administrative, civil, or criminal penalties because granting such immunity would not be consistent with Federal law, which is one of the criteria for immunity.”

Therefore, EPA has determined that Virginia's Privilege and Immunity

statutes will not preclude the Commonwealth from enforcing its program consistent with the Federal requirements. In any event, because EPA has also determined that a state audit privilege and immunity law can affect only state enforcement and cannot have any impact on Federal enforcement authorities, EPA may at any time invoke its authority under the CAA, including, for example, sections 113, 167, 205, 211 or 213, to enforce the requirements or prohibitions of the state plan, independently of any state enforcement effort. In addition, citizen enforcement under section 304 of the CAA is likewise unaffected by this, or any, state audit privilege or immunity law.

III. Final Action

EPA is approving the requests submitted by the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the State of Maryland to redesignate from nonattainment to attainment their respective portions of the Washington Area for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. EPA has evaluated the States' redesignation requests and determined that they meet the redesignation criteria set forth in section 107(d)(3)(E) of the CAA for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard. In this final rulemaking action, EPA finds that the Washington Area is attaining and will continue to attain the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. EPA is also approving the common maintenance plan for the Washington Area submitted by the States as revisions to their respective SIPs for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard, as the plan meets the requirements of CAA section 175A for the standard. Furthermore, EPA is approving the 2017 and 2025 MVEBs for PM_{2.5} and NO_x submitted by the States for the Washington Area for transportation conformity determinations with respect to the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Final approval of the redesignation requests will change the official designations of the Washington Area, from nonattainment to attainment as found at 40 CFR part 81, for each of the States for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS, and will incorporate into the States SIPs the maintenance plan ensuring continued attainment of the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS in the Area for the next 10 years, until 2025.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

A. General Requirements

Under the CAA, redesignation of an area to attainment and the accompanying approval of the

maintenance plan under CAA section 107(d)(3)(E) are actions that affect the status of geographical area and do not impose any additional regulatory requirements on sources beyond those required by state law. A redesignation to attainment does not in and of itself impose any new requirements, but rather results in the application of requirements contained in the CAA for areas that have been redesignated to attainment. Moreover, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a "significant regulatory action" subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993);
- does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-4);
- does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);

- is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA; and

- does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, this rule does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because the SIP is not approved to apply in Indian country located in the state, and EPA notes that it will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

B. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

C. Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by December 5, 2014. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action 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, in which EPA is approving the redesignation requests and maintenance plan submitted by the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the State of Maryland for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS Washington Area, may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects

40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Nitrogen oxides, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

40 CFR Part 81

Air pollution control, National parks, Wilderness areas.

Dated: September 15, 2014.

William C. Early,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region III.

40 CFR parts 52 and 81 are amended as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

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

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart J—District of Columbia

■ 2. In § 52.470, the table in paragraph (e) is amended by adding an entry for the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} Maintenance Plan for the District of Columbia Portion of the Washington, DC–MD–VA Area at the end of the table to read as follows:

§ 52.470 Identification of plan.

* * * * *
(e) * * *

Name of non-regulatory SIP revision	Applicable geographic area	State submittal date	EPA approval date	Additional explanation
Maintenance plan for the District of Columbia Portion of the Washington, DC–MD–VA Nonattainment Area for the 1997 annual fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5}) National Ambient Air Quality Standard.	District of Columbia	06/03/13 07/22/13	10/6/14 [Insert Federal Register Citation].	See § 52.477(b).

■ 3. Section 52.477 is revised to read as follows:

§ 52.477 Control strategy: Particular matter.

(a) *Determination of Attainment.* EPA has determined, as of January 12, 2009, that the District of Columbia portion of the Metropolitan Washington, DC–MD–VA nonattainment area for the 1997 PM_{2.5} NAAQS has attained the 1997 PM_{2.5} NAAQS. This determination, in accordance with 40 CFR 52.1004(c), suspends the requirements for this area

to submit an attainment demonstration and associated reasonably available control measures, a reasonable further progress plan, contingency measures, and other planning SIPs related to attainment of the standard for as long as the area continues to attain the 1997 PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

(b) *Maintenance Plan and Transportation Conformity Budgets.* EPA approves the maintenance plan for the District of Columbia portion of the Washington, DC–MD–VA nonattainment area for the 1997 annual

PM_{2.5} NAAQS submitted by the District of Columbia for the entire Area on June 3, 2013 and supplemented on July 22, 2013. The MVEBs are based on a tiered approach: Tier 1 MVEBs are effective as EPA has determined them adequate for transportation conformity purposes; Tier 2 mobile budgets will become effective upon the completion of the interagency consultation process and fully documented within the first conformity analysis that uses the Tier 2 MVEBs.

WASHINGTON, DC–MD–VA PM_{2.5} AREA'S TIER 1 MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSIONS BUDGETS FOR THE 1997 ANNUAL PM_{2.5} NAAQS, (TPY)

Type of control strategy SIP	Year	NO _x	PM _{2.5}	Effective date of SIP approval
Maintenance Plan	2017 2025	41,709 27,400	1,787 1,350	11/5/14

WASHINGTON, DC–MD–VA PM_{2.5} AREA'S TIER 2 MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSIONS BUDGETS FOR THE 1997 ANNUAL PM_{2.5} NAAQS, (TPY)

Type of control strategy SIP	Year	NO _x	PM _{2.5}	Effective date of SIP approval
Maintenance Plan	2017 2025	50,051 32,880	2,144 1,586	Contingent and effective upon interagency consultation.

Subpart V—Maryland

■ 4. In § 52.1070, the table in paragraph (e) is amended by adding an entry for

the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} Maintenance Plan for the Maryland portion of the Washington, DC–MD–VA Area at the end of the table to read as follows:

§ 52.1070 Identification of plan.

* * * * *
(e) * * *

Name of non-regulatory SIP revision	Applicable geographic area	State submittal date	EPA approval date	Additional explanation
Maintenance plan for the Maryland Portion of the Washington, DC–MD–VA Nonattainment Area for the 1997 annual fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5}) National Ambient Air Quality Standard.	Statewide	07/10/13 07/26/13	10/6/14 [Insert Federal Register Citation].	See § 52.1081(d).

■ 5. Section 52.1081 is amended by adding paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 52.1081 Control strategy: Particular matter.

(d) *Maintenance Plan and Transportation Conformity Budgets.* EPA approves the maintenance plan for the Maryland portion of the

Washington, DC–MD–VA nonattainment area for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS submitted by the State of Maryland for the entire Area on July 10, 2013 and supplemented on July 26, 2013. The maintenance plan includes motor vehicle emission budgets (MVEBs) to be applied to all future transportation conformity determinations and analyses for the entire Washington, DC–MD–VA PM_{2.5}

Area for the 1997 PM_{2.5} NAAQS. The MVEBs are based on a tiered approach: Tier 1 MVEBs are effective as EPA has determined them adequate for transportation conformity purposes; Tier 2 mobile budgets will become effective upon the completion of the interagency consultation process and fully documented within the first conformity analysis that uses the Tier 2 MVEBs.

WASHINGTON, DC–MD–VA PM_{2.5} AREA'S TIER 1 MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSIONS BUDGETS FOR THE 1997 ANNUAL PM_{2.5} NAAQS, (TPY)

Type of control strategy SIP	Year	NO _x	PM _{2.5}	Effective date of SIP approval
Maintenance Plan	2017	41,709	1,787	11/5/14
	2025	27,400	1,350	

WASHINGTON, DC–MD–VA PM_{2.5} AREA'S TIER 2 MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSIONS BUDGETS FOR THE 1997 ANNUAL PM_{2.5} NAAQS, (TPY)

Type of control strategy SIP	Year	NO _x	PM _{2.5}	Effective date of SIP approval
Maintenance Plan	2017	50,051	2,144	Contingent and effective upon interagency consultation.
	2025	32,880	1,586	

Subpart VV—Virginia

■ 6. In § 52.2420, the table in paragraph (e) is amended by adding an entry for

the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} Maintenance Plan for the Virginia Portion of the Washington, DC–MD–VA Area at the end of the table to read as follows:

§ 52.2420 Identification of plan.

* * * * *
(e) * * *

Name of non-regulatory SIP revision	Applicable geographic area	State submittal date	EPA approval date	Additional explanation
Maintenance plan for the Virginia Portion of the Washington, DC–MD–VA Nonattainment Area for the 1997 Annual PM _{2.5} National Ambient Air Quality Standard.	Statewide	06/03/13 07/17/13	10/6/14 [Insert Federal Register Citation].	See § 52.2429(b).

* * * * *
■ 7. Section 52.2429 is amended by designating the existing text as paragraph (a) and adding paragraph (b). The addition reads as follows:

§ 52.2429 Control strategy: Particular matter.

* * * * *
(b) *Maintenance Plan and Transportation Conformity Budgets.* EPA approves the maintenance plan for

the Virginia portion of the Washington, DC–MD–VA nonattainment area for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS submitted by the Commonwealth of Virginia for the entire Area on June 6, 2013 and supplemented on July 17, 2013. The maintenance plan includes motor vehicle emission budgets (MVEBs) to be applied to all future transportation conformity determinations and analyses for the entire Washington, DC–MD–VA

PM_{2.5} Area for the 1997 PM_{2.5} NAAQS. The MVEBs are based on a tiered approach: Tier 1 MVEBs are effective as EPA has determined them adequate for transportation conformity purposes; Tier 2 mobile budgets will become effective upon the completion of the interagency consultation process and fully documented within the first conformity analysis that uses the Tier 2 MVEBs.

WASHINGTON, DC–MD–VA PM_{2.5} AREA'S TIER 1 MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSIONS BUDGETS FOR THE 1997 ANNUAL PM_{2.5} NAAQS, (TPY)

Type of control strategy SIP	Year	NO _x	PM _{2.5}	Effective date of SIP approval
Maintenance Plan	2017	41,709	1,787	11/5/14
	2025	27,400	1,350	

WASHINGTON, DC–MD–VA PM_{2.5} AREA'S TIER 2 MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSIONS BUDGETS FOR THE 1997 ANNUAL PM_{2.5} NAAQS, (TPY)

Type of control strategy SIP	Year	NO _x	PM _{2.5}	Effective date of SIP approval
Maintenance Plan	2017	50,051	2,144	Contingent and effective upon interagency consultation.
	2025	32,880	1,586	

PART 81—DESIGNATION OF AREAS FOR AIR QUALITY PLANNING PURPOSES

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

§ 81.309 District of Columbia.

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■ 8. The authority citation for part 81 continues to read as follows:

■ 9. In § 81.309, revise the table for “District of Columbia—1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS [Primary and secondary]” to read as follows:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1997 ANNUAL PM_{2.5} NAAQS
[Primary and secondary]

Designated area	Designation ^a		Classification	
	Date ¹	Type	Date	Type
Washington, DC—MD—VA: District of Columbia	10/6/14	Attainment		
* * * * *				

^a Includes Indian Country located in each county or area, except as otherwise specified.
¹ This date is 90 days after January 5, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

* * * * *
■ 10. In § 81.321, the table for Maryland—1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS [Primary and secondary] is amended by

removing footnote number 2 in the table and revising the entries for the Washington, DC—MD—VA Area to read as follows:

§ 81.321 Maryland.

* * * * *

MARYLAND—1997 ANNUAL PM_{2.5} NAAQS
[Primary and secondary]

Designated area	Designation ^a		Classification	
	Date ¹	Type	Date	Type
Washington, DC—MD—VA: Charles County	10/6/14	Attainment		
Frederick County	10/6/14	Attainment		
Montgomery County	10/6/14	Attainment		
Prince George’s County	10/6/14	Attainment		
* * * * *				

^a Includes Indian Country located in each county or area, except as otherwise specified.
¹ This date is 90 days after January 5, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

* * * * *
■ 11. In § 81.347, the table for Virginia—1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS [Primary

and secondary] is amended by removing footnote number 2 in the table and revising the entries for the Washington, DC—MD—VA Area to read as follows:

§ 81.347 Virginia.

* * * * *

VIRGINIA—1997 ANNUAL PM_{2.5} NAAQS
[Primary and secondary]

Designated area	Designation ^a		Classification	
	Date ¹	Type	Date	Type
Washington, DC—MD—VA: Arlington County	10/6/14	Attainment		
Fairfax County	10/6/14	Attainment		
Loudoun County	10/6/14	Attainment		
Prince William County	10/6/14	Attainment		
Alexandria City	10/6/14	Attainment		
Fairfax City	10/6/14	Attainment		
Falls Church City	10/6/14	Attainment		
Manassas City	10/6/14	Attainment		
Manassas Park City	10/6/14	Attainment		
* * * * *				

^a Includes Indian Country located in each county or area, except as otherwise specified.
¹ This date is 90 days after January 5, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

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[FR Doc. 2014-23624 Filed 10-3-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Part 312****[EPA-HQ-SFUND-2014-0474; FRL-9917-28-OSWER]****Amendment to Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries****AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is amending the standards and practices for conducting all appropriate inquiries under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) to remove the reference to ASTM International's E1527-05 standard practice. This 2005 standard practice was replaced with an updated standard, the E1527-13, by ASTM International, a widely recognized standards development organization. Specifically, EPA is amending the "All Appropriate Inquiries Rule" to remove the reference to ASTM International's E1527-05 "Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process."

DATES: The effective date for this action is October 6, 2015.

ADDRESSES: Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in www.regulations.gov or in hard copy at the HQ EPA Docket Center, EPA/DC, EPA WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC. The Public Reading Room at this docket facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the Superfund Docket is (202) 566-9744.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general information, contact the CERCLA Call Center at 800-424-9346 or TDD 800-553-7672 (hearing impaired). In the Washington, DC metropolitan area, call 703-412-9810 or TDD 703-412-3323. For more detailed information on specific aspects of this rule, contact Patricia Overmeyer, Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization (5105T), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue

NW., Washington, DC 20460-0002, 202-566-2774, overmeyer.patricia@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Table of Contents**

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I. Regulated Entities

The EPA is removing the reference to the 2005 ASTM standard in the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule at 40 CFR part 312 (70 FR 66070, as amended). In November 2013, ASTM International replaced its 2005 standard (ASTM E1527-05 "Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process") with an updated standard, ASTM E1527-13 "Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process." The updated 2013 standard is a currently recognized industry consensus-based standard to conduct all appropriate inquiries as provided under CERCLA. In December 2013, EPA published a final rule indicating that parties who acquire potentially contaminated properties and brownfields grantees using EPA brownfield grant funding to conduct site characterizations and assessments may use the ASTM E1527-13 standard practice when conducting all appropriate inquiries pursuant to CERCLA (78 FR 79319). Today's rule does not include any changes to the standards and practices included in the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule (AAI Rule). Any party who wants to meet the provisions under CERCLA to conduct all appropriate inquiries may follow the standards and procedures set forth in the AAI Rule at 40 CFR part 312 or use the new ASTM E1527-13 standard, as provided in the AAI Rule.

Persons potentially affected by this action are those who perform all appropriate inquiries, including public and private entities who intend to claim protection from CERCLA liability as bona fide prospective purchasers, contiguous property owners, or innocent landowners. In addition, any person conducting a site characterization or assessment on a property with a brownfields grant awarded under CERCLA section 104(k)(2)(B)(ii) may be affected by today's action. This includes state, local and tribal governments that receive

brownfields site assessment grants. A summary of the potentially affected industry sectors (by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes) is displayed in the table below.

Industry category	NAICS code
Real Estate	531
Insurance	52412
Banking/Real Estate Credit.	52292
Environmental Consulting Services.	54162
State, Local and Tribal Government.	926110, 925120
Federal Government.	925120, 921190, 924120

The list of potentially affected persons in the above table may not be exhaustive. Our aim is to provide a guide for readers regarding those entities that EPA is aware potentially could be affected by this action.

II. Statutory Authority

Today's action, which amends the AAI Rule at 40 CFR part 312 setting Federal standards for the conduct of "all appropriate inquiries," is authorized under section 101(35)(B) of CERCLA (42 U.S.C. 9601), as amended by the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002.

III. Background

On January 11, 2002, President Bush signed the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act, Public Law 107-118 ("the Brownfields Amendments"), which amended CERCLA. In general, the Brownfields Amendments provide funds to assess and clean up brownfields sites; clarify CERCLA liability provisions related to certain purchasers of contaminated properties; and provide funding to enhance state and tribal cleanup programs. Subtitle B of the Brownfields Amendments added new limitations on CERCLA liability under section 107 for bona fide prospective purchasers and contiguous property owners and clarified the requirements necessary to establish the innocent landowner defense under CERCLA. The Brownfields Amendments also revised section 101(35) of CERCLA to provide that parties acquiring contaminated or potentially contaminated property must undertake "all appropriate inquiries" into prior ownership and use of the property prior