

October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);

- Is not an Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory action because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866;

- 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 it does not involve technical standards; and

- Does not provide the 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).

The proposed SIP would not be approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where the EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the proposed rule does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), nor will it impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and record keeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

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

Dated: July 31, 2019.

Chris Hladick,

Regional Administrator, Region 10.

[FR Doc. 2019–17351 Filed 8–13–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 81

[EPA–R04–OAR–2019–0374; FRL–9998–31–Region 4]

Air Plan Approval and Air Quality Designation; FL; Redesignation of the Duval County Ozone Unclassifiable Area

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: On June 19, 2019, the State of Florida, through the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), submitted a request for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to redesignate the Duval County, Florida ozone unclassifiable area (hereinafter referred to as the “Duval County Area” or “Area”) to attainment for the 2015 primary and secondary 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). EPA now has sufficient data to determine that the Duval County Area is in attainment of the 2015 primary and secondary 8-hour ozone NAAQS. Therefore, EPA is proposing to approve the State’s request and redesignate the Area to attainment/unclassifiable for the 2015 primary and secondary 8-hour ozone NAAQS based upon valid, quality-assured, and certified ambient air monitoring data showing that the Area is in compliance with the 2015 primary and secondary 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before September 13, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R04–OAR–2019–0374 at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points

you wish to make. EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.*, on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit <http://www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Madolyn Sanchez, Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. Ms. Sanchez can be reached by telephone at (404) 562–9644 or via electronic mail at sanchez.madolyn@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) establishes a process for air quality management through the establishment and implementation of the NAAQS. After the promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS, EPA is required to designate areas, pursuant to section 107(d)(1) of the CAA, as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassifiable. On October 1, 2015, EPA published a final rule revising the primary and secondary 8-hour NAAQS for ozone to a level of 70 parts per billion (ppb), based on a 3-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentrations. *See* 80 FR 65292 (October 26, 2015). EPA established the standards based on significant evidence and numerous health studies demonstrating that serious health effects are associated with exposures to ground-level ozone.

The process for designating areas following promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS is contained in section 107(d)(1) of the CAA. On June 4, 2018 (83 FR 25776), EPA published a final rule designating certain areas across the country, including the Duval Area, as nonattainment, unclassifiable, or attainment/unclassifiable¹ for the 2015

¹ For the ozone initial area designations in 2018, EPA used a designation category of “attainment/unclassifiable” for areas that had monitors showing attainment of the standard and were not contributing to nearby violations and for areas that did not have monitors but for which EPA had reason to believe were likely attaining the standard and not contributing to nearby violations. EPA used the category “unclassifiable” for areas in which EPA could not determine, based upon available information, whether or not the NAAQS was being

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primary and secondary 8-hour ozone NAAQS based upon air quality monitoring data from monitors for calendar years 2015–2017.² The monitors in the Duval County Area had incomplete data for the 2015–2017 timeframe. Therefore, EPA designated Duval County as unclassifiable for the 2015 primary and secondary 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

As discussed in section III below, the monitors in the Duval County Area now have sufficient data to determine that the Area is attaining the 2015 primary and secondary 8-hour ozone NAAQS. Therefore, on June 19, 2019, Florida submitted a request for EPA to redesignate the Duval County Area to attainment for the 2015 primary and secondary 8-hour ozone NAAQS.³

II. What are the criteria for redesignating an area from unclassifiable to attainment/unclassifiable?

Section 107(d)(3) of the CAA provides the framework for changing the area designations for any NAAQS pollutants. Section 107(d)(3)(A) provides that the Administrator may notify the Governor of any state that the designation of an area should be revised “on the basis of air quality data, planning and control considerations, or any other air quality-related considerations the Administrator deems appropriate.” The Act further provides in section 107(d)(3)(D) that even if the Administrator has not notified a state Governor that a designation should be revised, the Governor of any state may, on the Governor’s own motion, submit a request to revise the designation of any area, and the Administrator must approve or deny the request.

When approving or denying a request to redesignate an area, EPA bases its decision on the air quality data for the area as well as the considerations provided under section 107(d)(3)(A).⁴ In

met and/or EPA had not determined the area to be contributing to nearby violations. EPA reserves the “attainment” category for when EPA redesignates a nonattainment area that has attained the relevant NAAQS and has an approved maintenance plan.

² This action, combined with final rules published on November 16, 2017 (82 FR 54232) and July 25, 2018 (83 FR 35136), completed the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS designations for all areas.

³ Although Florida requested redesignation of the Area to “attainment,” EPA is proposing to redesignate the area to “attainment/unclassifiable” because, as noted above, EPA reserves the “attainment” category for when EPA redesignates a nonattainment area that has attained the relevant NAAQS and has an approved maintenance plan.

⁴ While CAA section 107(d)(3)(E) also lists specific requirements for redesignations, those requirements only apply to redesignations of nonattainment areas to attainment and therefore are not applicable in the context of a redesignation of

keeping with section 107(d)(1)(A), areas that are redesignated to attainment/unclassifiable must meet the requirements for attainment areas and thus must meet the relevant NAAQS. In addition, the area must not contribute to ambient air quality in a nearby area that does not meet the NAAQS. The relevant monitoring data must be collected and quality-assured in accordance with 40 CFR part 58 and recorded in the EPA Air Quality System (AQS) database. The designated monitors generally should have remained at the same location for the duration of the monitoring period upon which the redesignation request is based.⁵

III. What is EPA’s rationale for proposing to redesignate the area?

In order to redesignate the Area from unclassifiable to attainment/unclassifiable for the 2015 primary and secondary 8-hour ozone NAAQS, the 3-year average of annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentration values (*i.e.*, design value) over the most recent 3-year period must be less than or equal to 70 ppb at all monitoring sites in the Area over the full 3-year period, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 50.19 and Appendix U of Part 50. EPA reviewed ozone monitoring data from the monitoring stations in the Duval County Area for the 2015 primary and secondary 8-hour ozone NAAQS for the 3-year period from 2016–2018. These data have been quality-assured, certified, and recorded in AQS by Florida, and the monitoring locations have not changed during the monitoring period. As summarized in Table 1, the design values for all of the monitors in the Area for the 2016–2018 period are well below the 2015 primary and secondary 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

TABLE 1—2015 8-HOUR OZONE DESIGN VALUES FOR THE MONITORS IN THE DUVAL COUNTY AREA FOR 2016–2018

AQS site No.	Site name	2016–2018 Ozone design value (ppb)
12–031–0077	Sheffield Elementary.	58
12–031–0100	Mayo Clinic	60
12–031–0106	Cisco Drive	61

an area from unclassifiable to attainment/unclassifiable.

⁵ See Memorandum from John Calcagni, Director, EPA Air Quality Management Division, entitled “Procedures for Processing Requests to Redesignate Areas to Attainment” (September 4, 1992).

Because the 3-year design values, based on complete, valid, certified, and quality-assured data, demonstrate that the Area meets the 2015 primary and secondary 8-hour ozone standards, EPA is proposing to redesignate the Duval County Area from unclassifiable to attainment/unclassifiable for the 2015 primary and secondary 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

IV. Proposed Action

EPA is proposing to approve Florida’s June 19, 2019, redesignation request and to redesignate the Duval County Area from unclassifiable to attainment/unclassifiable for the 2015 primary and secondary 8-hour ozone NAAQS. If finalized, approval of the redesignation request would change the legal designation, found at 40 CFR part 81, of Duval County from unclassifiable to attainment/unclassifiable for the 2015 primary and secondary 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, redesignation of an area to attainment/unclassifiable is an action that affects the status of a geographical area and does not impose any additional regulatory requirements on sources beyond those imposed by state law. A redesignation to attainment/unclassifiable does not create any new requirements. Accordingly, this proposed action merely proposes to redesignate an area to attainment/unclassifiable and does not impose additional requirements. For that reason, this proposed action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- Is not an Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory action because redesignations are exempted under Executive Order 12866;
- 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

- Will not have disproportionate human health or environmental effects under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

This proposed action does not apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, this proposed action does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), nor will it impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 81

Environmental protection, Air pollution control.

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

Dated: August 5, 2019.

Mary S. Walker,

Regional Administrator, Region 4.

[FR Doc. 2019-17474 Filed 8-13-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 257

[EPA-HQ-OLEM-2018-0524; FRL-9997-74-OLEM]

RIN 2050-AG98

Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System: Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals From Electric Utilities; Enhancing Public Access to Information; Reconsideration of Beneficial Use Criteria and Piles

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: In this action, EPA is proposing the following targeted changes to the April 17, 2015 Coal Combustion Residuals Final Rule based on stakeholder input: Revisions to the annual groundwater monitoring and corrective action report requirements,

establishing an alternate risk-based groundwater protection standard for boron, and revisions to the publicly accessible CCR website requirements. The Agency is also proposing to address two provisions of the final rule that were remanded back to EPA on August 21, 2018 by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit. First, EPA is proposing to revise the CCR beneficial use definition by replacing the mass-based numerical threshold with specific location-based criteria as the trigger for an environmental demonstration. Second, EPA is proposing to introduce a single approach to consistently address the potential environmental and human health issues associated with piles of CCR, regardless of the location of the pile and whether the CCR is destined for disposal or beneficial use.

DATES: *Comments.* Comments must be received on or before October 15, 2019.

Public Hearing. The EPA will hold a public hearing on October 2, 2019, in the Washington, DC metropolitan area.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OLEM-2018-0524, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://www.regulations.gov/> (our preferred method). Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

- *Mail:* U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Docket Center, Office of Land and Emergency Management Docket, Mail Code 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460.

- *Hand Delivery/Courier:* EPA Docket Center, WJC West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20004. The Docket Center's hours of operations are 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m., Monday–Friday (except Federal Holidays).

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket ID No. for this rulemaking. Comments received may be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov/>, including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on sending comments and additional information on the rulemaking process, see the “Public Participation” heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

The hearing will be held in the Washington, DC metropolitan area. The exact location of the hearing will be posted in the docket for this proposal and on EPA's CCR website (<https://www.epa.gov/coalash>) in advance of the hearing. The hearing will convene at 9:00 a.m. (local time) and will conclude at 8:00 p.m. (local time).

Please note that if this hearing is held at a U.S. government facility, individuals planning to attend the hearing should be prepared to show valid picture identification to the security staff in order to gain access to the meeting room. Please note that the REAL ID Act, passed by Congress in 2005, established new requirements for entering federal facilities. For purposes of the REAL ID Act, EPA will accept government-issued IDs, including driver's licenses, from the District of Columbia and all states and territories except from American Samoa. If your identification is issued by American Samoa, you must present an additional form of identification to enter the federal building where the public hearing will be held. Acceptable alternative forms of identification include: Federal employee badges, passports, enhanced driver's licenses, and military identification cards. For additional information for the status of your state regarding REAL ID, go to: <https://www.dhs.gov/real-id-enforcement-brief-frequently-asked-questions>. Any objects brought into the building need to fit through the security screening system, such as a purse, laptop bag, or small backpack. Demonstrations will not be allowed on federal property for security reasons.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jesse Miller, Materials Recovery and Waste Management Division, Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery (5304-P), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (703) 308-1180; email address: miller.jesse@epa.gov. For more information on this rulemaking please visit <https://www.epa.gov/coalash>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Public Participation

A. Written Comments

Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OLEM-2018-0524, at <https://www.regulations.gov> (our preferred method), or the other methods identified in the **ADDRESSES** section. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from the docket. The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to