• 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, 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);
• Does not significantly regulate 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, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. Accordingly, the rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

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).

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 November 16, 2020. 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 may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2)).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

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


Gregory Sopkin,
Regional Administrator, Region 8.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the EPA amends 40 CFR part 52 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 TT—Utah

2. Amend §52.2355 by adding paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§52.2355  Section 110(a)(2) infrastructure requirements.

(e) Gary R. Herbert, Governor, State of Utah, provided submissions to meet the infrastructure requirements for the State of Utah for the 2015 ozone NAAQS on January 29, 2020. The State’s Infrastructure SIP is approved with respect to the 2015 ozone NAAQS for the following CAA section 110(a)(2) infrastructure elements: (A), (B), (C), (D)(ii)(III) Prong 3, (D)(iii), (E), (F), (G), (H), (J), (K), (L), and (M).

FR Doc. 2020–18780 Filed 9–15–20; 8:45 am]
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ginger Vagenas, EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne St., San Francisco, CA 94105. By phone at 415–972–3964, or by email at Vagenas.Ginger@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to the EPA.

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I. Background
II. Public Comments and Responses
III. Final Action
IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Background

On July 10, 2020 (85 FR 41479), the EPA proposed to determine that the Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin (“South Coast”) Serious nonattainment area failed to attain the 2006 PM$_{2.5}$ national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) 1 by the applicable attainment date of December 31, 2019. Our proposed determination was based on complete, quality-assured, and certified ambient air monitoring data, and our determination that 17 of the 18 monitoring sites within the South Coast produced valid design values for purposes of comparison with the 2006 PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS.5

Under EPA regulations in 40 CFR 50.13 and in accordance with 40 CFR part 50, Appendix N, the 2006 PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS is met when the design value is less than or equal to 35.0 μg/m$^3$. More specifically, the design value is the 3-year average of annual 98th percentile 24-hour average values recorded at each eligible monitoring site, and the 2006 PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS are met when the design value for the 24-hour standards at each such monitoring site is less than or equal to 35 μg/m$^3$.

In our proposed rule, to evaluate whether the South Coast attained the 2006 PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the December 31, 2019, attainment date, we determined the 2017–2019 design values at each of the 18 PM$_{2.5}$ monitoring sites for the 24-hour PM$_{2.5}$ standard. See Table 1 of our July 10, 2020 proposed rule.6 Based on the valid design values at 17 of the sites, we found that two sites did not meet the 2006 PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS of 35 μg/m$^3$ by the December 31, 2019 attainment date: the Compton site in Los Angeles County and the Mira Loma site in Riverside County. The 2019 24-hour design value site, i.e., the site with the highest design value based on 2017–2019 data, is the Compton site with a 2019 24-hour PM$_{2.5}$ design value of 38 μg/m$^3$.

For the South Coast to attain the 2006 PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS by December 31, 2019, the 2019 design value (reflecting data from 2017–2019) at each eligible monitoring site in the South Coast must be equal to or less than 35 μg/m$^3$. Because at least one site had 2019 design values greater than 35 μg/m$^3$, we proposed to determine that the South Coast failed to attain the 2006 PM$_{2.5}$ standard by the December 31, 2019 attainment date and described the CAA requirements that would apply if the EPA were to finalize the proposed finding of failure to attain.7 With today’s action, we finalize this determination.

In addition to our proposed finding of failure to attain, we proposed under CAA section 110(k)(6) to correct an error that we introduced into the table for California designations for the 2006 PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS in 40 CFR 81.305.8 In 2016, we reclassified the South Coast from Moderate to Serious for the 2006 PM$_{2.5}$ standard, but we erroneously considered the lands of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians in Riverside County to be part of the South Coast Moderate nonattainment area and revised the designation for those lands from unclassifiable/attainment to Serious nonattainment. We are finalizing our correction of this error by revising the table for California area designations for the 24-hour PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS to indicate the designation is unclassifiable/attainment for the lands of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians in Riverside County.

Please see our July 10, 2020 proposed rule for more information about the topics summarized above.

Since our proposed rule, we have discovered that PM$_{2.5}$ data excluded from the design values calculated at certain monitoring sites, and presented in Table 1 of our proposed rule, should not have been excluded.9 The monitoring sites for which 2019 design values may change once this issue is resolved include Rubidoux, Anaheim, South Long Beach, Los Angeles (Main Street), Mira Loma, Long Beach Route 710, and Ontario Route 60. This issue does not affect our determination that the South Coast failed to attain the 2006 PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the applicable attainment date because our determination needs only a single violating monitor over the relevant time period to be adequately supported, and the violating monitor at the Compton site is not affected by this issue. We will continue to work with the District on this issue as they develop the SIP revision triggered by the determination that we are finalizing today.

II. Public Comments and Responses

Our July 10, 2020 proposed rule provided a 30-day public comment period that closed on August 10, 2020. During this period, one anonymous

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1 In October 2006, the EPA revised the 24-hour NAAQS for fine particulate matter (particles with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less or PM$_{2.5}$) (“2006 PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS”) to provide increased protection of public health by lowering its level from 65 micrograms per cubic meter (μg/m$^3$) to 35 μg/m$^3$. 71 FR 61144 (October 17, 2006). The EPA established both primary and secondary standards for the 2006 24-hour PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS. Primary standards provide public health protection, including protecting the health of “sensitive” populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly. Secondary standards provide public welfare protection, including protection against decreased visibility and damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings. Since the primary and secondary standards for 24-hour PM$_{2.5}$ are set at the same level, we refer to them herein using the singular “2006 PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS” or “2006 PM$_{2.5}$ standard.”

2 A precise description of the South Coast PM$_{2.5}$ nonattainment area is contained in 40 CFR 81.305.

3 85 FR 41479, 41480.

4 Id. at 41480–41481.

5 Id. at 41481.

6 Id. at 41482.

7 Id. at 41483.

8 Id.

9 See email from Jennifer Williams, EPA Region IX, to Rene Bermudez, SCAQMD, dated August 5, 2020.
comment letter was submitted by a member of the public. The comments in the letter are generally supportive of the proposed determination, but also raise issues that are outside of the scope of this rulemaking, including suggestions to the State and local governments in the South Coast for use in developing the revised plan. The beyond-the-scope comments do not relate to any of the specific topics discussed in the proposal, nor do they address the EPA’s rationale for the proposed determination of failure to attain. Consequently, the EPA is not responding to the comments and is finalizing the action as proposed. The comment letter we received is included in the docket for this action.

III. Final Action

Under CAA sections 179(c)(1) and 188(b)(2), the EPA is taking final action to determine that the South Coast “Serious” PM2.5 nonattainment area has failed to attain the 2006 PM2.5 NAAQS by the applicable attainment date of December 31, 2019. In response to this determination, the State of California is required under 40 CFR 51.1003(c) to submit a revision to the SIP for the South Coast that, among other elements, demonstrates expeditious attainment of the NAAQS within the time period prescribed by 40 CFR 51.1004(a)(3) and that provides for annual reduction in the emissions of direct PM2.5 or a PM2.5 plan precursor pollutant within the area of not less than five percent until attainment.10 The SIP revision required under 40 CFR 51.1003(c) is due for submittal to the EPA no later than December 31, 2020.

We are also correcting an error in a previous rulemaking and restoring the designation of “Unclassifiable/Attainment” for the 2006 PM2.5 NAAQS for the lands of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians in Riverside County in the appropriate table in 40 CFR 81.305.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This action in and of itself establishes no new requirements; it merely documents that air quality in the South Coast did not meet the 2006 PM2.5 NAAQS by the applicable attainment date. For that reason, this 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 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 (Public Law 104–4); and
• 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 Clean Air Act; and
• Does not provide the EPA with the discretionary authority to address disproportionate human health or environmental effects with practical, appropriate, and legally permissible methods under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, this action does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because the SIP obligations discussed herein do not apply to Indian tribes and thus this action will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law. Nonetheless, the EPA notified the tribes within the South Coast PM2.5 nonattainment area of the proposed action and offered formal consultation. No tribe requested formal consultation.

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. The 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).

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 November 16, 2020. 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 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, Ammonia, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

40 CFR Part 81

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, National parks, Wilderness areas.


John Busterud,
Regional Administrator, Region IX.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the EPA amend chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations 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 F—California

2. Section 52.247 is amended by adding paragraph (n) to read as follows:

§ 52.247 Control strategy and regulations: Fine Particle Matter.

* * * * *

(n) Determination of Failure to Attain:

Effective October 16, 2020, the EPA has
determined that the Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin Serious PM$_{2.5}$ nonattainment area failed to attain the 2006 24-hour PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS by the applicable attainment date of December 31, 2019. This determination triggers the requirements of CAA sections 179(d) and 189(d) for the State of California to submit a revision to the California SIP for the Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin to the EPA by December 31, 2020. The SIP revision must, among other elements, demonstrate expeditious attainment of the 2006 24-hour PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS within the time period provided under CAA section 179(d) and that provides for annual reduction in the emissions of direct PM$_{2.5}$ or a PM$_{2.5}$ plan precursor pollutant within the area of not less than five percent until attainment.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designated area</th>
<th>Designation a</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin, CA:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That part of the lands of the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians which is excluded from the Riverside County (part) nonattainment area.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unclassifiable/Attainment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Includes Indian County located in each county or area, except as otherwise specified.

1 This date is 30 days after November 13, 2009, unless otherwise noted.

2 This date is July 2, 2014, unless otherwise noted.

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Air and Radiation Division, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. This facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays and facility closures due to COVID 19. We recommend that you telephone Anthony Maietta, Environmental Protection Specialist, at (312) 353–8777 before visiting the Region 5 office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Anthony Maietta, Environmental Protection Specialist, Control Strategies Section, Air Programs Branch (AR–18J), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 353–8777, maietta.anthony@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Throughout this document whenever “we,” “us,” or “our” is used, we mean EPA.

I. Background Information

On July 14, 2020, EPA proposed to approve the redesignation of the Morgan County SO$_{2}$ nonattainment area to attainment of the 2010 SO$_{2}$ NAAQS and to approve Indiana’s maintenance plan for the nonattainment area (85 FR