

cross-border supervisory and enforcement arrangements may be made. It is my hope that these meetings will lead the Commission to listen to the concerns being raised by regulators around the world and to adopt a more reasonable approach when it finalizes the cross-border guidance.

Appendix 4—Statement of Commissioner Bart Chilton

As we have set out to do from the beginning of the Dodd-Frank rulemaking process, we are cognizant of the need for regulators around the globe to harmonize rules to the extent possible in order to avoid market disruption and regulatory arbitrage.

In responding to a letter from Members of the House Agriculture Committee's Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management, I pointed out that I expect the Commission will act imminently to ensure the following three broad objectives:

- Narrow the definition of U.S. person so that our extraterritorial reach is not too broad;
- Provide sensible aggregation requirements so that foreign banks won't automatically have to become U.S. swaps dealers just because they do business with foreign affiliates of U.S. banks;
- Provide for a phased-in compliance to July 2013 to allow time for other jurisdictions to implement derivative market reforms.

In addition, we must ensure that, in this interim period, U.S. swap dealers and major swap participants can avoid a Dodd-Frank compliance-related enforcement action by working to comply reasonably and in good faith.

Derivatives reform in the U.S. isn't taking place in a vacuum. And, regulators on several continents are moving at different speeds. Like an orchestra playing holiday music, not all sections of instruments necessarily start a number at the same time. Yet, they wind up in harmony. So too it must be in global financial reform. Ending up in harmony is critical to achieving our overarching purpose: making global financial markets safer, more transparent, and more effective.

Appendix 5—Statement of Commissioner Scott D. O'Malia

I respectfully concur with the Commission's approval of this Order. The relief provided in the Order is timely and helps provide some level of clarity in the short term to market participants as they transition to the Commission's new swap regulatory regime. Crucially, it also provides time for the Commission to engage with foreign regulators in order to develop a coordinated, harmonized approach to regulating the global swap markets in the long term.

While I generally support the relief provided, the Order should have done much more to provide clarity and consistency and to ensure a level playing field for market participants. In particular, I would like to note that the definition of "U.S. Person" contained in this Order is the third different definition articulated by the Commission within the past six months: The expansive definition in the Commission's July proposed

guidance,¹⁵⁹ the narrower "territorial" definition in an October staff no-action letter,¹⁶⁰ and now this modified territorial definition. The industry cannot get too used to this definition either, as there will be, remarkably, a fourth definition next year when the Commission finalizes its cross-border guidance. This is a regrettable lack of consistency for a concept that is so central to foreign swap market participants' ability to determine their compliance obligations.

This Order expires July 12, 2013. The Commission should use the time between now and then to do two things. First, as mentioned above, it should actively engage with other regulators. I was encouraged by the joint statement released earlier this month by a group of international derivatives regulators (including the Commission),¹⁶¹ which emphasized the importance of coordination and committed the signatories to consult one another with regard to the timing and sequencing of regulation; comparability determinations; clearing determinations; and conflicting, inconsistent and duplicative rules. But these consultations over the next several months cannot merely be an exercise in going through the motions. Rather, they must be substantive, and they should ultimately lead to a final Commission cross-border guidance that addresses the strong concerns raised by fellow regulators about the Commission's July proposal. For their part, fellow regulators can make this engagement process more effective by providing detailed plans of their existing and upcoming regulations as well as concrete, specific blueprints for potential comparability and substituted compliance determinations.

Second, the Commission should use the next several months to revisit and revise the grossly overbroad conception of extraterritorial reach that it argued for in the July proposed guidance. Most important, the Commission needs to articulate a clear, logical interpretation of the "direct and significant" connection required by the statute as a prerequisite to applying our regulations to entities and activities abroad.¹⁶² As I have noted before, the statutory language is a limitation on the Commission's authority, but the proposed guidance interpreted it as the opposite. If the Commission develops a sufficient rationale for the "direct and significant" standard, it will have gone a long way toward appropriately determining the scope of its extraterritorial reach.

[FR Doc. 2012-31736 Filed 1-4-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351-01-P

¹⁵⁹ Cross-Border Application of Certain Swaps Provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, 77 FR 41214 (July 12, 2012).

¹⁶⁰ CFTC Division of Swap Dealer and Intermediary Oversight, Re: Time-Limited No-Action Relief: Swaps Only With Certain Persons to be Included in Calculation of Aggregate Gross Notional Amount for Purposes of Swap Dealer De Minimis Exception and Calculation of Whether a Person is a Major Swap Participant, No-Action Letter No. 12-22, Oct. 12, 2012.

¹⁶¹ Joint Press Statement of Leaders on Operating Principles and Areas of Exploration in the Regulation of the Cross-border OTC Derivatives Market, December 4, 2012.

¹⁶² 7 U.S.C. 2(i).

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R03-OAR-2012-0371; FRL-9765-9]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; Determination of Attainment of the 2006 24-Hour Fine Particulate Matter Standard for the Philadelphia-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE Nonattainment Area

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is making a determination of attainment regarding the Philadelphia-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) nonattainment area (hereafter referred to as "the Philadelphia Area" or "the Area"). EPA has determined that the Philadelphia Area has attained the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS), based upon quality-assured, quality-controlled and certified ambient air monitoring data for the 2008-2010 and 2009-2011 periods. Preliminary data available for 2012 are consistent with continued attainment of the Philadelphia Area. This determination of attainment suspends the requirements for the respective state portions of the Philadelphia Area to submit an attainment demonstration and associated reasonably available control measures (RACM), a reasonable further progress (RFP) plan, contingency measures, and other planning State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions related to the attainment of the standard for so long as the Area continues to attain the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. This action is being taken under the Clean Air Act (CAA). This action does not constitute a redesignation to attainment, and the Philadelphia Area will remain designated nonattainment for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS until such time as EPA determines that the Philadelphia Area, or portion thereof, meets the CAA requirements for redesignation to attainment for the standard, including an approved maintenance plan.

DATES: This final rule is effective on January 7, 2013.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID Number EPA-R03-OAR-2012-0371. 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.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For inquiries related to the State of Delaware or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, please contact Emlyn Vélez-Rosa, (215) 814-2038, or by email at velez-rosa.emlyn@epa.gov. For inquiries related to the State of New Jersey, please contact Gavin Lau, (212) 637-3708, or by email at lau.gavin@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document, whenever “we,” “us,” or “our” is used, we mean EPA. This **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section is arranged as follows:

- I. Background
- II. Summary of Action
- III. Final Action
- IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Background

On September 21, 2006, EPA retained the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS at 15.0 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³) (hereby “the 2006 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS”) based on a 3-year average of annual mean PM_{2.5} concentrations, and promulgated a new 24-hour standard of 35 µg/m³ based on a 3-year average of the 98th percentile of 24-hour concentrations (71 FR 61144, October 17, 2006). The revised 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard (hereafter “the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS”) became effective on December 18, 2006. See 40 CFR 50.13.

Many petitioners challenged aspects of EPA’s 2006 revisions to the PM_{2.5} NAAQS. See *American Farm Bureau Federation and National Pork Producers Council, et al. v. EPA*, 559 F.3d 512 (D.C. Cir. 2009). As a result of this challenge, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit remanded the 2006 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS to EPA for further proceedings. The 2006 24-hour primary and secondary PM_{2.5} NAAQS were not affected by the remand and remain in effect.

On November 13, 2009, EPA published designations for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS (74 FR 58688),

which included the Philadelphia Area as a nonattainment area. Designations became effective on December 14, 2009. The Philadelphia Area is composed of New Castle County in Delaware; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in New Jersey; and Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties in Pennsylvania. See 40 CFR 81.339 (Pennsylvania), 40 CFR 81.331 (New Jersey), and 40 CFR 81.308 (Delaware).

On October 2, 2012 (77 FR 60089), EPA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPR) for the States of Delaware and New Jersey and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, proposing to determine that the Philadelphia Area has attained the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, based on the quality-controlled, quality-assured, and certified data from 2008–2010 and 2009–2011 monitoring periods. Preliminary data available for 2012 are consistent with continued attainment of the Philadelphia Area.

EPA’s determination is being made in accordance with its longstanding interpretation under the Clean Data Policy, and with previously issued rules and determinations of attainment. A brief description of the Clean Data Policy with respect to the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS is set forth below. In addition, the docket for this rulemaking includes documentation providing more detail regarding the application of EPA’s Clean Data Policy to determinations of attainment for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

In April 2007, EPA issued its PM_{2.5} Implementation Rule for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. 72 FR 20586 (April 25, 2007). In March 2012, EPA published implementation guidance for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. See Memorandum from Stephen D. Page, Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, “Implementation Guidance for the 2006 24-Hour Final Particle (PM_{2.5}) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)” (March 2, 2012). In that guidance, EPA stated its view “that the overall framework and policy approach of the 2007 PM_{2.5} Implementation Rule continues to provide effective and appropriate guidance on the EPA’s interpretation of the general statutory requirements that states should address in their SIPs. In general, the EPA believes that the interpretations of the statute in the framework of the 2007 PM_{2.5} Implementation Rule are relevant to the statutory requirements for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS * * *.” *Id.* at page 1.

In keeping with the principles set forth in the guidance, and with respect

to the effect of a determination of attainment for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, EPA is applying the same interpretation with respect to the implications of clean data determinations that it set forth in the preamble to the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS and in the regulation that embodies this interpretation. 40 CFR 51.1004(c).¹ EPA has long applied this interpretation in regulations and individual rulemakings for the 1-hour ozone and 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS, the coarse particulate matter (PM₁₀) NAAQS, and the lead NAAQS.

In 1995, based on the interpretation of CAA sections 171 and 172, and section 182 in the General Preamble, EPA set forth what has become known as its “Clean Data Policy” for the 1-hour ozone NAAQS. See Memorandum from John S. Seitz, Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, “Reasonable Further Progress, Attainment Demonstration, and Related Requirements for Ozone Nonattainment Areas Meeting the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard” (May 10, 1995). In 2004, EPA indicated its intention to extend the Clean Data Policy to the PM_{2.5} NAAQS. See Memorandum from Steve Page, Director, EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, “Clean Data Policy for the Fine Particle National Ambient Air Quality Standards” (December 14, 2004).

The Clean Data Policy represents EPA’s interpretation that certain requirements of subpart 1 of part D of the CAA are by their terms not applicable to areas that are currently attaining the NAAQS.² It is important to note that the obligation of a state with respect to an area which attains the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS based on three years of data, to submit an attainment demonstration and related planning submissions is suspended only for so long as the area continues to attain the standard. If EPA subsequently determines, after notice-and-comment rulemaking, that the area has violated the NAAQS, the requirements for the state to submit a SIP to meet the previously suspended requirements would be reinstated. It is likewise important to note that the area remains designated nonattainment pending a further redesignation action. The docket

¹ While EPA recognizes that 40 CFR 51.1004(c) does not itself expressly apply to the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, the statutory interpretation that it embodies is identical and is applicable to both the 1997 annual and the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

² This discussion refers to subpart 1 of the CAA because subpart 1 contains the requirements relating to attainment of the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

for this rulemaking action includes documentation providing additional information regarding the basis for use of EPA's Clean Data Policy for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

II. Summary of Action

In this rulemaking action, EPA is finalizing the determination of attainment of the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS for the Philadelphia Area, based on the quality-controlled, quality-assured, and certified data from 2008–2010 and 2009–2011 monitoring periods and preliminary data for 2012. EPA previously determined that the PM_{2.5} monitoring network for the Philadelphia Area is adequate. EPA found that the number of monitors in the Area meets the minimum regulatory requirements given in 40 CFR part 58, appendix D, section 4.7, and that the monitoring network in place is in accordance with the States' most recent annual monitoring network plans approved by EPA, as required by 40 CFR 58.10.

EPA's review of quality-assured, quality-controlled, certified ambient air monitoring data collected in the Philadelphia Area during 2008–2010 and 2009–2011 shows that the Area has attained the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Additionally, preliminary PM_{2.5} data available for 2012 is consistent with continued attainment of the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS in the Philadelphia Area.

No public comments were submitted in response to the NPR, published on October 2, 2012 (77 FR 60089). EPA's evaluation of air quality data and additional information regarding the monitoring network and air quality data used in this determination are available in the NPR and in the Technical Support Document for the NPR and thus are not restated here. Relevant support documents for this action are available online at www.regulations.gov, Docket number EPA–R03–OAR–2012–0371.

III. Final Action

EPA is making a determination that the Philadelphia Area has attained the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, based upon quality-controlled, quality-assured and certified ambient air monitoring data for the 2008–2010 and 2009–2011 periods. Preliminary data available for 2012 are consistent with continued attainment. This final action, in accordance with the Clean Data Policy (which is reflected in 40 CFR 51.1004(c)), suspends the requirements for the Philadelphia Area to submit an attainment demonstration and associated RACM, RFP plan, contingency measures, and other planning SIP revisions related to the

attainment of the standard, for so long as the Area continues to attain the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. This determination is not equivalent to the redesignation of the Philadelphia Area to attainment for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. If EPA subsequently determines, after notice-and-comment rulemaking in the **Federal Register**, that the Area has violated the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, the basis for the suspension of the specific requirements would no longer exist for the Philadelphia Area, and the Area would thereafter have to address the applicable requirements for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

Finalizing this determination does not constitute a redesignation of the Philadelphia Area to attainment of the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS under section 107(d)(3) of the CAA, nor does it involve approving a maintenance plan for the Philadelphia Area as required under section 175A of the CAA. This determination does not address other requirements for redesignation under the CAA, including that the attainment be due to permanent and enforceable emission reductions.³ The designation status of the Philadelphia Area will remain nonattainment for the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS until such time as EPA determines that the Area meets the CAA requirements for redesignation to attainment and takes action to redesignate the Philadelphia Area, or portion thereof.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(d), EPA finds there is good cause for this action to become effective immediately upon publication. A delayed effective date is unnecessary due to the nature of a determination of attainment, which suspends the obligation to submit certain attainment-related CAA planning requirements that would otherwise apply. The immediate effective date for this action is authorized under both 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1), which provides that rulemaking actions may become effective less than 30 days after publication if the rule “grants or recognizes an exemption or relieves a restriction,” and section 553(d)(3), which allows an effective date less than 30 days after publication “as otherwise

³ The monitoring data from the 2008–2010 and 2009–2011 monitoring periods that are relied on in this notice may be impacted by reductions associated with the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR), which was remanded to EPA in 2008. See *North Carolina v. EPA*, 531 F.3d 896, as modified on reh'g, 550 F.3d 1176 (D.C. Cir. 2008). Nonetheless, because this determination addresses only whether the monitoring data shows attainment, at this time EPA need not address whether such attainment was due to the remanded CAIR.

provided by the agency for good cause found and published with the rule.” The purpose of the 30-day waiting period prescribed in section 553(d) is to give affected parties a reasonable time to adjust their behavior and prepare before the final rule takes effect. Today's rule, however, does not create any new regulatory requirements such that affected parties would need time to prepare before the rule takes effect. Rather, today's rule relieves the affected states of the obligation to submit certain attainment-related planning requirements for this PM_{2.5} nonattainment area. For these reasons, EPA finds good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d) for this action to become effective on the date of publication of this notice.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

A. General Requirements

This action, which makes a determination of attainment for the Philadelphia Area based on air quality, results in the suspension of certain Federal requirements and does not impose any 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 determination of attainment of the Philadelphia Area with respect to the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because the determination 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 March 8, 2013. 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 has determined that the Philadelphia Area has attained the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS, 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, Incorporation by reference, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: December 10, 2012.

W.C. Early,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region III.

Dated: December 13, 2012.

Judith A. Enck,

Regional Administrator, Region II.

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 *et seq.*

Subpart I—Delaware

■ 2. Section 52.427 is amended by designating the existing paragraph as (a) and adding paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 52.427 Control strategy: Particulate matter.

* * * * *

(b) *Determination of Attainment.* EPA has also determined, as of January 7, 2013, that based on 2008 to 2010 and 2009 to 2011 ambient air quality data, the Philadelphia-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) nonattainment area has attained the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). This determination suspends the requirements for the State of DE to submit, for the Philadelphia-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE PM_{2.5} nonattainment area, an attainment demonstration, 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 this area continues to meet the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

Subpart FF—New Jersey

■ 3. Section 52.1602 is amended by adding paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 52.1602 Control strategy and regulations: PM_{2.5}.

* * * * *

(e) *Determination of Attainment.* EPA has determined, as of January 7, 2013, that based on 2008 to 2010 and 2009 to 2011 ambient air quality data, the Philadelphia-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) nonattainment area has attained the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). This determination suspends the requirements for the Philadelphia-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE PM_{2.5} nonattainment area, to submit an attainment demonstration, 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 this area continues to meet the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

Subpart NN—Pennsylvania

■ 4. Section 52.2059 is amended by adding paragraph (h) to read as follows:

§ 52.2059 Control strategy: Particulate matter.

* * * * *

(h) *Determination of Attainment.* EPA has determined, as of January 7, 2013, that based on 2008 to 2010 and 2009 to 2011 ambient air quality data, the Philadelphia-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) nonattainment area has attained the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). This determination suspends the requirements for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to submit, for the Philadelphia-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE PM_{2.5} area, an attainment demonstration, 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 this area continues to meet the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

[FR Doc. 2012–31565 Filed 1–4–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R08–OAR–2012–0446; FRL–9765–6]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Utah; Determination of Clean Data for the 1987 PM₁₀ Standard for the Ogden Area

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is finalizing a determination that the Ogden City nonattainment area in Utah is currently attaining the 24-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than or equal to a nominal ten micrometers (PM₁₀) based on certified, quality-assured ambient air monitoring data for the years 2009 through 2011. The State of Utah submitted a letter dated March 30, 2000, requesting EPA to make a clean data determination for the nonattainment