

for Comment: ITAR Suspension, Modification, or Exception—SARS—COV2.”

- *Internet:* At www.regulations.gov, search for this notice using its docket number, DOS-2020-0024.

Comments submitted through www.regulations.gov will be visible to other members of the public; the Department will publish responsive comments on the DDTC website (www.pmdtdc.state.gov). Commenters are therefore cautioned not to include proprietary or other sensitive information in their comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Hart, Office of Defense Trade Controls Policy, U.S. Department of State, telephone (202) 632-2788, or email DDTCResponseTeam@state.gov. ATTN: Request for Comment: Suspension, Modification, or Exception—SARS—COV2.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In order to ensure continuity of operations within the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC) and among entities registered with DDTC pursuant to part 122 of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), on May 1, 2020, DDTC issued a document (85 FR 25287) informing the public of the temporary suspension, modification, and exception to several ITAR provisions. These actions were taken in the interest of the security and foreign policy of the United States as warranted due to the exceptional and undue hardships and risks to safety caused by the public health emergency related to the SARS—COV2 pandemic. DDTC is limiting its consideration of comments to the following three areas and requests commenters confine their submissions to the requested topics.

1. The efficacy of each of the temporary suspensions, modifications, and exceptions to the ITAR on the operating environments of the regulated community members during the COVID-19 emergency.

2. Expiration dates of suspensions, modifications, and exceptions to the ITAR—for each expiration date, is the period of efficacy sufficient, or should DDTC consider an extension of the expiration date, and why?

3. Are there additional temporary suspensions, modifications, or exceptions to the ITAR that DDTC should consider in response to specific difficulties in operating conditions under the regulations that have arisen

for the regulated community as a direct result of the crisis, and why?

Michael F. Miller,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defense Trade Controls, U.S. Department of State.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 52 and 81

[EPA-R05-OAR-2020-0042; FRL-10009-61-Region 5]

Air Plan Approval; Wisconsin; Redesignation of the Newport State Park Area in Door County to Attainment of the 2015 Ozone NAAQS

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finds that the Newport State Park area in Door County Wisconsin is attaining the 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS or standard). EPA is acting in accordance with a request from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) to redesignate the area to attainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS because the request meets the statutory requirements for redesignation under the Clean Air Act (CAA), which WDNR submitted on January 27, 2020. EPA is also approving, as a revision to the Wisconsin State Implementation Plan (SIP), the State's plan for maintaining the 2015 ozone NAAQS through 2030 in the area. Finally, EPA finds adequate and is approving Wisconsin's 2023 and 2030 volatile organic compound (VOC) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) Motor Vehicle Emission Budgets (MVEBs) for the area.

DATES: This final rule is effective June 10, 2020.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA-R05-OAR-2020-0042. All documents in the docket are listed in the <http://www.regulations.gov> website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., Confidential Business Information 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 through <http://www.regulations.gov>, or please contact the person identified in the **FOR**

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT section for additional availability information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jenny Liljegren, Physical Scientist, Attainment Planning and Maintenance Section, Air Programs Branch (AR-18J), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 886-6832, Liljegren.Jennifer@epa.gov. The EPA Region 5 office 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.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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

I. What is being addressed in this document?

This rule takes action on the January 27, 2020, submission from WDNR requesting redesignation of the Newport State Park area in Door County, Wisconsin to attainment for the 2015 ozone standard. The background for this action is discussed in detail in EPA's proposal, dated March 13, 2020 (85 FR 14608). In that rulemaking, we noted that, under EPA regulations at 40 CFR part 50, the 2015 ozone NAAQS is attained in an area when the 3-year average of the annual fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration is equal to or less than 0.070 parts per million, when truncated after the third decimal place, at all of the ozone monitoring sites in the area. (See 40 CFR 50.19 and appendix U of part 50.) Under the CAA, EPA may redesignate nonattainment areas to attainment if sufficient, complete, quality-assured data are available to determine that the area has attained the standard and meets the other CAA redesignation requirements in section 107(d)(3)(E). The proposed rule provides a detailed discussion of how Wisconsin has met these CAA requirements.

As discussed in the proposed rule, quality-assured and certified monitoring data for 2017–2019 show that the area has attained the 2015 ozone standard. In the maintenance plan submitted for the area, Wisconsin has demonstrated that the ozone standard will be maintained in the area through 2030. Finally, Wisconsin has adopted 2023 and 2030 VOC and NO_x MVEBs for the area that are supported by Wisconsin's maintenance demonstration.

II. What comments did we receive on the proposed rule?

EPA provided a 30-day review and comment period for the March 13, 2020,

proposed rule. The comment period ended on April 13, 2020. We received an anonymous request for an extension to the comment period; however, inadequate grounds for the extension were asserted, and we did not grant that request. Finalizing this action will not pose a risk to public health and the environment, since the area has clean monitoring data for the air pollutant in question and the area has met all the applicable CAA requirements for redesignation.

III. What action is EPA taking?

EPA is determining that the Newport State Park nonattainment area in Door County Wisconsin is attaining the 2015 ozone standard, based on quality-assured and certified monitoring data for 2017–2019 and that the area has met the requirements for redesignation under section 107(d)(3)(E) of the CAA. EPA is thus changing the legal designation of the area from nonattainment to attainment for the 2015 ozone standard. EPA is also approving, as a revision to the Wisconsin SIP, the State's maintenance plan for the area. The maintenance plan is designed to keep the area in attainment of the 2015 ozone NAAQS through 2030. Finally, EPA finds adequate and is approving the newly-established 2023 and 2030 MVEBs for the area.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(d), EPA finds there is good cause for these actions to become effective immediately upon publication. This is because a delayed effective date is unnecessary due to the nature of a redesignation to attainment, which relieves the area from certain CAA requirements that would otherwise apply to it. 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 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. This rule, however, does not create any new regulatory requirements such that affected parties would need time to prepare before the rule takes effect. Rather, this rule relieves the State of planning requirements for this ozone nonattainment area. For these reasons,

EPA finds good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) for these actions to become effective on the date of publication of these actions.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, redesignation of an area to attainment and the accompanying approval of a maintenance plan under section 107(d)(3)(E) are actions that affect the status of a geographical area and do not impose any additional regulatory requirements on sources beyond those imposed by state law. A redesignation to attainment does not in and of itself create any new requirements, but rather results in the applicability 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 CAA 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 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 (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, 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. In those areas of Indian country, this rule does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because redesignation is an action that affects the status of a geographical area and does not impose any new regulatory requirements on tribes, impact any existing sources of air pollution on tribal lands, nor impair the maintenance of ozone national ambient air quality standards in tribal lands.

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 CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by August 10, 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, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Oxides of nitrogen, Ozone, Volatile organic compounds.

40 CFR Part 81

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

Dated: May 12, 2020.

Cheryl Newton,

Deputy Regional Administrator, Region 5.

Title 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.*

■ 2. Section 52.2585 is amended by adding paragraph (jj) to read as follows:

§ 52.2585 Control strategy: Ozone.

* * * * *

(jj) *Redesignation.* Approval—On January 27, 2020, Wisconsin submitted a request to redesignate the Newport State Park area in Door County to attainment of the 2015 8-hour ozone standard. As part of the redesignation request, the State submitted a maintenance plan as required by section 175A of the Clean Air Act. Elements of the section 175 maintenance plan include a contingency plan and an obligation to submit a subsequent maintenance plan revision in eight years as required by the CAA. The ozone maintenance plan also establishes 2023 and 2030 Motor Vehicle Emission Budgets (MVEBs) for the area. The 2023 MVEBs for the area are 0.00027 tpd for

VOC and 0.00032 tpd for NO_x. The 2030 MVEBs for the area are 0.00019 tpd for VOC and 0.00016 tpd for NO_x.

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.*

■ 4. Section 81.350 is amended by revising the entry for “Door County, WI” in the table entitled “Wisconsin-2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS [Primary and Secondary]” to read as follows:

§ 81.350 Wisconsin.

* * * * *

WISCONSIN—2015 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS
[Primary and secondary]

Designated area ¹	Designation		Classification	
	Date ²	Type	Date ²	Type
* * * * *				
Door County, WI	6/10/2020	Attainment	Marginal (Rural Transport).
Door County (part): Newport State Park Boundary.				
* * * * *				

¹ Includes any Indian country in each county or area, unless otherwise specified. EPA is not determining the boundaries of any area of Indian country in this table, including any area of Indian country located in the larger designation area. The inclusion of any Indian country in the designation area is not a determination that the state has regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act for such Indian country.

² This date is August 3, 2018, unless otherwise noted.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Parts 216 and 300

[Docket No. 200507–0131]

RIN 0648–BH48

International Fisheries; Pacific Tuna Fisheries; Procedures for the Active and Inactive Vessel Register

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule; date of effectiveness for collection-of-information requirements; correcting amendment.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) of collection-of-information requirements contained in regulations published in a final rule on December 20, 2019. The final rule implements International Maritime Organization (IMO) requirements in Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) Resolution C–18–06 (*Resolution (Amended) on a Regional Vessel Register*) and amendments to existing regulations governing inclusion on the IATTC Regional Vessel Register (Vessel Register) by purse seine vessels fishing in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO). The intent of this final rule is to inform the public of the effectiveness of the collection-of-information requirements associated with the final rule. This final

rule also corrects the regulatory text to implement two collection-of-information requirements that were included in the December 20, 2019, final rule and inadvertently set to become effective on January 21, 2020, before being approved by OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). Those two collection-of-information requirements were corrected in a correcting amendment in a final rule published on February 13, 2020 and are made effective in this final rule.

DATES: Effective June 10, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Copies of supporting documents are available via the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>, docket NOAA–NMFS–2018–0030, or by contacting Daniel Studt, NMFS West Coast Region, 501 W Ocean Blvd., Suite 4200, Long Beach, CA 90802, or emailing WCR.HMS@noaa.gov.