

§ 48.207 How may donations solicited under this subpart be used?

(a) The Director's designee must deposit all income from the fundraising into the designated Treasury account. Once the Bureau deposits the funds, the Bureau will work with the Bureau-operated school to make the funds available.

(b) The Bureau-operated school must first use the funds to pay documented costs of the fundraising activity and must use the remaining funds in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) Funds and in-kind donations solicited under this subpart may be used for the school purposes identified in the solicitation. If the solicitation did not identify the school purposes, the funds and in-kind donations may be used for any school purposes defined in § 48.3.

§ 48.208 How must the Bureau-operated school report donations?

Each Bureau-operated school that has received donations must submit an annual report to the Director containing the following information:

(a) A list of donors, donation amounts, and estimated values of donated goods and services;

(b) An accounting of all costs of fundraising activities;

(c) Supporting documentation showing the donations were used for school purposes; and

(d) A report of the results achieved by use of donations.

Tara Sweeney,

Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Part 52**

[EPA-R03-OAR-2020-0317; FRL-10014-78-Region 3]

Air Plan Approval; Pennsylvania; 1997 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard Second Maintenance Plan for the State College Area

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve a state implementation plan (SIP) revision submitted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This revision pertains to the Commonwealth's plan, submitted by the Pennsylvania Department of

Environmental Protection (PADEP), for maintaining the 1997 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) (referred to as the "1997 ozone NAAQS") in the Centre County, Pennsylvania area (State College Area). This action is being taken under the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before November 13, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-R03-OAR-2020-0317 at <https://www.regulations.gov>, or via email to Spielberger.Susan@epa.gov. For comments submitted at [Regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov), follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from [Regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov). For either manner of submission, 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, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Serena Nichols, Planning & Implementation Branch (3AD30), Air & Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. The telephone number is (215) 814-2053. Ms. Nichols can also be reached via electronic mail at Nichols.Serena@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 10, 2020, PADEP submitted a revision to the Pennsylvania SIP to incorporate a plan for maintaining the 1997 ozone NAAQS in the State College Area through December 14, 2027, in accordance with CAA section 175A.

I. Background

In 1979, under section 109 of the CAA, EPA established primary and

secondary NAAQS for ozone at 0.12 parts per million (ppm), averaged over a 1-hour period. 44 FR 8202 (February 8, 1979). On July 18, 1997 (62 FR 38856),¹ EPA revised the primary and secondary NAAQS for ozone to set the acceptable level of ozone in the ambient air at 0.08 ppm, averaged over an 8-hour period. EPA set the 1997 ozone NAAQS based on scientific evidence demonstrating that ozone causes adverse health effects at lower concentrations and over longer periods of time than was understood when the pre-existing 1-hour ozone NAAQS was set.

Following promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS, EPA is required by the CAA to designate areas throughout the nation as attaining or not attaining the NAAQS. On April 30, 2004 (69 FR 23857), EPA designated the State College Area as nonattainment for the 1997 ozone NAAQS. The State College Area consists solely of Centre County.

Once a nonattainment area has three years of complete and certified air quality data that has been determined to attain the NAAQS, and the area has met the other criteria outlined in CAA section 107(d)(3)(E),² the state can submit a request to EPA to redesignate the area to attainment. Areas that have been redesignated by EPA from nonattainment to attainment are referred to as "maintenance areas." One of the criteria for redesignation is to have an approved maintenance plan under CAA section 175A. The maintenance plan must demonstrate that the area will continue to maintain the standard for the period extending 10 years after redesignation, and it must contain such additional measures as necessary to ensure maintenance as well as contingency measures as necessary to assure that violations of the standard will be promptly corrected.

On November 14, 2007 (72 FR 63990, effective December 14, 2007), EPA approved a redesignation request (and maintenance plan) from PADEP for the State College Area. In accordance with

¹ In March 2008, EPA completed another review of the primary and secondary ozone standards and tightened them further by lowering the level for both to 0.075 ppm. 73 FR 16436 (March 27, 2008). Additionally, in October 2015, EPA completed a review of the primary and secondary ozone standards and tightened them by lowering the level for both to 0.70 ppm. 80 FR 65292 (October 26, 2015).

² The requirements of CAA section 107(d)(3)(E) include attainment of the NAAQS, full approval under section 110(k) of the applicable SIP, determination that improvement in air quality is a result of permanent and enforceable reductions in emissions, demonstration that the state has met all applicable section 110 and part D requirements, and a fully approved maintenance plan under CAA section 175A.

section 175A(b), at the end of the eighth year after the effective date of the redesignation, the state must also submit a second maintenance plan to ensure ongoing maintenance of the standard for an additional 10 years.

EPA's final implementation rule for the 2008 ozone NAAQS revoked the 1997 ozone NAAQS and provided that one consequence of revocation was that areas that had been redesignated to attainment (*i.e.*, maintenance areas) for the 1997 ozone NAAQS no longer needed to submit second 10-year maintenance plans under CAA section 175A(b).³ However, in *South Coast Air Quality Management District v. EPA*⁴ (South Coast II), the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia (D.C. Circuit) vacated EPA's interpretation that, because of the revocation of the 1997 ozone standard, second maintenance plans were not required for "orphan maintenance areas," (*i.e.*, areas like the State College Area) that had been redesignated to attainment for the 1997 ozone NAAQS and were designated attainment for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. Thus, states with these "orphan maintenance areas" under the 1997 ozone NAAQS must submit maintenance plans for the second maintenance period.

As previously discussed, CAA section 175A sets forth the criteria for adequate maintenance plans. In addition, EPA has published longstanding guidance that provides further insight on the content of an approvable maintenance plan, explaining that a maintenance plan should address five elements: (1) An attainment emissions inventory; (2) a maintenance demonstration; (3) a commitment for continued air quality monitoring; (4) a process for verification of continued attainment; and (5) a contingency plan. The 1992 Calcagni Memo⁵ provides that states may generally demonstrate maintenance by either performing air quality modeling to show that the future mix of sources and emission rates will not cause a violation of the NAAQS or by showing that future emissions of a pollutant and its precursors will not exceed the level of emissions during a year when the area was attaining the NAAQS (*i.e.*, attainment year inventory). See 1992 Calcagni Memo at p. 9. EPA further clarified in three subsequent guidance memos describing "limited maintenance

plans" (LMPs)⁶ that the requirements of CAA section 175A could be met by demonstrating that the area's design value⁷ was well below the NAAQS and that the historical stability of the area's air quality levels showed that the area was unlikely to violate the NAAQS in the future. Specifically, EPA believes that if the most recent air quality design value for the area is at a level that is below 85% of the standard, or in this case below 0.071 ppm, then EPA considers the state to have met the section 175A requirement for a demonstration that the area will maintain the NAAQS for the requisite period. Accordingly, on March 10, 2020, PADEP submitted an LMP for the State College Area, following EPA's LMP guidance and demonstrating that the area will maintain the 1997 ozone NAAQS through December 14, 2027, *i.e.*, through the entire 20-year maintenance period.

II. Summary of SIP Revision and EPA Analysis

PADEP's March 10, 2020 SIP submittal outlines a plan for continued maintenance of the 1997 ozone NAAQS which addresses the criteria set forth in the 1992 Calcagni Memo as follows.

A. Attainment Emissions Inventory

For maintenance plans, a state should develop a comprehensive and accurate inventory of actual emissions for an attainment year which identifies the level of emissions in the area which is sufficient to maintain the NAAQS. The inventory should be developed consistent with EPA's most recent guidance. For ozone, the inventory should be based on typical summer day's emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC), the precursors to ozone formation. In the first maintenance plan for the State College Area, PADEP used 2004 for the attainment year inventory, because 2004 was one of the years in the 2002–2004 three-year period and accounts for reductions attributable to implementation of the Clean Air Act

requirements to date.⁸ The State College Area continued to monitor attainment of the 1997 ozone NAAQS in 2014. Therefore, the emissions inventory from 2014 represents emissions levels conducive to continued attainment (*i.e.*, maintenance) of the NAAQS. Thus, PADEP is using 2014 as representing attainment level emissions for its second maintenance plan. Pennsylvania used 2014 summer day emissions from EPA's 2014 version 7.0 modeling platform as the basis for the 2014 inventory presented in Table 1.⁹

TABLE 1—2014 TYPICAL SUMMER DAY NO_x AND VOC EMISSIONS FOR THE STATE COLLEGE AREA IN TONS/DAY

Source category	NO _x emissions	VOC emissions
Point	0.07	3.44
Nonpoint	6.97	1.39
Onroad	2.86	9.00
Nonroad	2.06	1.97

The data shown in Table 1 is based on the 2014 National Emissions Inventory (NEI) version 2.¹⁰ The inventory addresses four anthropogenic emission source categories: Stationary (point) sources, stationary nonpoint (area) sources, nonroad mobile, and onroad mobile sources. Point sources are stationary sources that have the potential to emit more than 100 tons per year (tpy) of VOC, or more than 50 tpy of NO_x, and which are required to obtain an operating permit. Data are collected for each source at a facility and reported to PADEP. Examples of point sources include kraft mills, electrical generating units, and pharmaceutical factories. Nonpoint sources include emissions from equipment, operations, and activities that are numerous and in total have significant emissions. Examples include emissions from commercial and consumer products, portable fuel containers, home heating, repair and refinishing operations, and crematories. The onroad emissions sector includes emissions from engines used primarily to propel equipment on highways and other roads, including passenger

³ See 80 FR 12315 (March 6, 2015).
⁴ 882 F.3d 1138 (D.C. Cir. 2018).
⁵ "Procedures for Processing Requests to Redesignate Areas to Attainment," Memorandum from John Calcagni, Director, Air Quality Management Division, September 4, 1992 (1992 Calcagni Memo).
⁶ See "Limited Maintenance Plan Option for Nonclassifiable Ozone Nonattainment Areas" from Sally L. Shaver, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS), dated November 16, 1994; "Limited Maintenance Plan Option for Nonclassifiable CO Nonattainment Areas" from Joseph Paisie, OAQPS, dated October 6, 1995; and "Limited Maintenance Plan Option for Moderate PM₁₀ Nonattainment Areas" from Lydia Wegman, OAQPS, dated August 9, 2001.

⁷ The ozone design value for a monitoring site is the 3-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentrations. The design value for an ozone nonattainment area is the highest design value of any monitoring site in the area.

⁸ For more information, see EPA's September 11, 2007 document proposing to redesignate the State College Area to attainment for the 1997 ozone NAAQS (72 FR 51747).

⁹ For more information, visit https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-11/ozone_1997_naaqs_emiss_inv_data_nov_19_2018_0.xlsx.

¹⁰ The NEI is a comprehensive and detailed estimate of air emissions of criteria pollutants, criteria precursors, and hazardous air pollutants from air emissions sources. The NEI is released every three years based primarily upon data provided by State, Local, and Tribal air agencies for sources in their jurisdictions and supplemented by data developed by EPA.

³ See 80 FR 12315 (March 6, 2015).

⁴ 882 F.3d 1138 (D.C. Cir. 2018).

⁵ "Procedures for Processing Requests to Redesignate Areas to Attainment," Memorandum from John Calcagni, Director, Air Quality Management Division, September 4, 1992 (1992 Calcagni Memo).

vehicles, motorcycles, and heavy-duty diesel trucks. The nonroad emissions sector includes emissions from engines that are not primarily used to propel transportation equipment, such as generators, forklifts, and marine pleasure craft. EPA reviewed the emissions inventory submitted by PADEP and proposes to conclude that the plan’s inventory is acceptable for the purposes of a subsequent maintenance plan under CAA section 175A(b).

B. Maintenance Demonstration

In order to attain the 1997 ozone NAAQS, the three-year average of the fourth-highest daily average ozone concentrations (design value, or “DV”) at each monitor within an area must not exceed 0.08 ppm. Based on the rounding convention described in 40 CFR part 50, appendix I, the standard is attained if the DV is 0.084 ppm or

below. CAA section 175A requires a demonstration that the area will continue to maintain the NAAQS throughout the duration of the requisite maintenance period. Consistent with the prior guidance documents discussed previously in this document as well as EPA’s November 20, 2018 “Resource Document for 1997 Ozone NAAQS Areas: Supporting Information for States Developing Maintenance Plans” (2018 Resource Document),¹¹ EPA believes that if the most recent DV for the area is well below the NAAQS (e.g., below 85%, or in this case below 0.071 ppm), the section 175A demonstration requirement has been met, provided that prevention of significant deterioration requirements, any control measures already in the SIP, and any Federal measures remain in place through the end of the second 10-year maintenance period (absent a showing consistent

with section 110(l) that such measures are not necessary to assure maintenance).

For the purposes of demonstrating continued maintenance with the 1997 ozone NAAQS, PADEP provided 3-year DVs at monitors located in the State College Area from 2007 to 2018. This includes DVs at monitors for 2005–2007, 2006–2008, 2007–2009, 2008–2010, 2009–2011, 2010–2012, 2011–2013, 2012–2014, 2013–2015, 2014–2016, 2015–2017, and 2016–2018, which are shown in Table 2 of this document.¹² In addition, EPA has reviewed the most recent ambient air quality monitoring data for ozone in the State College Area, as submitted by Pennsylvania and recorded in EPA’s Air Quality System. The most recent DVs (i.e., 2017–2019) at monitors located in the State College Area are also shown in Table 2.¹³

TABLE 2—1997 OZONE NAAQS DESIGN VALUES IN PARTS PER MILLION FOR THE STATE COLLEGE AREA

County	AQS Site ID	2005–2007	2006–2008	2007–2009	2008–2010	2009–2011	2010–2012	2011–2013	2012–2014	2013–2015	2014–2016	2015–2017	2016–2018	2017–2019
Centre	42–027–0100078	.075	.070	.070	.070	.073	.070	.067	.063	.063	.062	.062	0.061
Centre	42–027–9991*071	.068	.065	.065	.065	.064	0.062

* This monitor (AQS Site ID 42–027–9991) began operation in April 1, 2011, so 2013 is the first valid design value.

As can be seen in Table 2, DVs at all monitors located in the State College Area have been well below 85% of the 1997 ozone NAAQS (i.e., 0.071 ppm) since the 2012–2014 period. The highest DV for the 2017–2019 period at a monitor in the State College Area is 0.062 ppm, which is well below 85% of the 1997 ozone NAAQS.

Additionally, states can support the demonstration of continued maintenance by showing stable or improving air quality trends. According to EPA’s 2018 Resource Document, several kinds of analyses can be performed by states wishing to make such a showing. One approach is to take the most recent DV at a monitor located in the area and add the maximum design value increase (over one or more consecutive years) that has been observed in the area over the past several years. For an area with multiple monitors, the highest of the most recent DVs should be used. A sum that does not exceed the level of the 1997 ozone

NAAQS may be a good indicator of expected continued attainment. As shown in Table 2 of this document, the largest increase in DVs at a monitor located in the State College Area was 0.003 ppm, which occurred between the 2009–2011 (0.070 ppm) and 2010–2012 (0.073 ppm) DVs at monitoring site 42–027–0100. Adding 0.003 ppm to the highest DV for the 2017–2019 period (0.062 ppm) results in 0.065 ppm, a sum that is still below the 1997 ozone NAAQS.

The State College Area has maintained air quality levels well below the 1997 ozone NAAQS since the area first attained the NAAQS in 2006.¹⁴ Additional supporting information that the area is expected to continue to maintain the standard can be found in projections of future year DVs that EPA recently completed to assist states with the development of interstate transport SIPs for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS. Those projections, made for the year 2023, show that the highest DV at a

monitor located in the State College Area is expected to be 0.0598 ppm.¹⁵ Therefore, EPA proposes to determine that future violations of the 1997 ozone NAAQS in the State College Area are unlikely.

C. Continued Air Quality Monitoring and Verification of Continued Attainment

Once an area has been redesignated to attainment, the state remains obligated to maintain an air quality network in accordance with 40 CFR part 58, in order to verify the area’s attainment status. In the March 10, 2020 submittal, PADEP commits to continue to operate their air monitoring network in accordance with 40 CFR part 58. PADEP also commits to track the attainment status of the State College Area for the 1997 ozone NAAQS through the review of air quality and emissions data during the second maintenance period. This includes an annual evaluation of vehicles miles traveled and stationary

¹¹ This resource document is included in the docket for this rulemaking available online at <https://www.regulations.gov>, Docket ID: EPA–R03–OAR–2020–0317 and is also available at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-11/documents/ozone_1997_anaqs_lmp_resource_document_nov_20_2018.pdf.

¹² See also Table II–2 of PADEP’s March 10, 2020 submittal, included in the docket for this rulemaking available online at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

www.regulations.gov, Docket ID: EPA–R03–OAR–2020–0317.

¹³ This data is also included in the docket for this rulemaking available online at <https://www.regulations.gov>, Docket ID: EPA–R03–OAR–2020–0317 and is also available at <https://www.epa.gov/air-trends/air-quality-design-values#report>.

¹⁴ As explained in EPA’s September 11, 2007 document proposing to redesignate the State

College Area as attainment for the 1997 ozone NAAQS (72 FR 51747), the 2004–2006 DV for the State College Area was 0.076 ppm.

¹⁵ See U.S. EPA, “Air Quality Modeling Technical Support Document for the Updated 2023 Projected Ozone Design Values”, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, dated June 2018, available at <https://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/air-quality-modeling-technical-support-document-updated-2023-projected-ozone-design>.

source emissions data compared to the assumptions included in the LMP. PADEP also states that it will evaluate the periodic (*i.e.*, every three years) emission inventories prepared under EPA’s Air Emission Reporting Requirements (40 CFR part 51, subpart A). Based on these evaluations, PADEP will consider whether any further emission control measures should be implemented for the State College Area. EPA has analyzed the commitments in PADEP’s submittal and is proposing to determine that they meet the requirements for continued air quality monitoring and verification of continued attainment.

D. Contingency Plan

The contingency plan provisions are designed to promptly correct or prevent a violation of the NAAQS that might occur after redesignation of an area to attainment. Section 175A of the CAA requires that a maintenance plan include such contingency measures as EPA deems necessary to assure that the state will promptly correct a violation of the NAAQS that occurs after redesignation. The maintenance plan should identify the contingency measures to be adopted, a schedule and procedure for adoption and implementation of the contingency

measures, and a time limit for action by the state. The state should also identify specific indicators to be used to determine when the contingency measures need to be adopted and implemented. The maintenance plan must require that the state will implement all pollution control measures that were contained in the SIP before redesignation of the area to attainment. See section 175(A)(d) of the CAA.

PADEP’s March 10, 2020 submittal includes a contingency plan for the State College Area. In the event that the fourth highest eight-hour ozone concentrations at a monitor in the State College Area exceeds 0.084 ppm for two consecutive years, but prior to an actual violation of the NAAQS, PADEP will evaluate whether additional local emission control measures should be implemented that may prevent a violation of the NAAQS.¹⁶ After analyzing the conditions causing the excessive ozone levels, evaluating the effectiveness of potential corrective measures, and considering the potential effects of Federal, state, and local measures that have been adopted but not yet implemented, PADEP will begin the process of implementing selected measures so that they can be implemented as expeditiously as

practicable following a violation of the NAAQS. In the event of a violation, PADEP commits to adopting additional emission reduction measures as expeditiously as practicable in accordance with the schedule included in the contingency plan as well as the CAA and applicable Pennsylvania statutory requirements.

PADEP will use the following criteria when considering additional emission reduction measures to adopt to address a violation of the 1997 ozone NAAQS in the State College Area: (1) Air quality analysis indicating the nature of the violation, including the cause, location, and source; (2) emission reduction potential, including extent to which emission generating sources occur in the nonattainment area; (3) timeliness of implementation in terms of the potential to return the area to attainment as expeditiously as practicable; and (4) costs, equity, and cost-effectiveness. The measures PADEP would consider pursuing for adoption in the State College Area include, but are not limited to, those summarized in Table 3 of this document. If additional emission reductions are necessary, PADEP commits to adopt additional emission reduction measures to attain and maintain the 1997 ozone NAAQS.

TABLE 3—STATE COLLEGE AREA SECOND MAINTENANCE PLAN CONTINGENCY MEASURES

Non-Regulatory Measures:

- Voluntary diesel engine “chip reflash” (installation software to correct the defeat device option on certain heavy-duty diesel engines).
- Diesel retrofit (including replacement, repowering or alternative fuel use) for public or private local onroad or offroad fleets.
- Idling reduction technology for Class 2 yard locomotives.
- Idling reduction technologies or strategies for truck stops, warehouses, and other freight-handling facilities.
- Accelerated turnover of lawn and garden equipment, especially commercial equipment, including promotion of electric equipment.
- Additional promotion of alternative fuel (*e.g.*, biodiesel) for home heating and agricultural use.

Regulatory Measures:¹⁷

- Additional control on consumer products.¹⁸
- Additional controls on portable fuel containers.¹⁹

The contingency plan includes schedules for the adoption and implementation of both non-regulatory

and regulatory contingency measures, including schedules for adopting potential land use planning strategies

not listed in Table 3 of this document, which are summarized in Tables 4 and 5 of this document, respectively.

TABLE 4—IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR STATE COLLEGE AREA NON-REGULATORY CONTINGENCY MEASURES

Time after triggering event	Action
Within 2 months	PADEP will identify stakeholders for potential non-regulatory measures for further development.

¹⁶ A violation of the NAAQS occurs when an area’s 3-year design value exceeds the NAAQS.

¹⁷ These regulatory measures were considered potential cost-effective and timely control strategies by the Ozone Transport Commission (OTC) as well as the Mid-Atlantic Regional Air Management Association and the Mid-Atlantic/Northeast Visibility Union. The OTC is a multi-state organization responsible for developing regional solutions to ground-level ozone pollution in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic, including the

development of model rules that member states may adopt. The OTC member states include: Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia. For more information on the OTC, visit <https://otcair.org/index.asp>. To view the model rules developed by the OTC, including those for consumer products and portable fuel containers, visit <https://otcair.org/document.asp?view=modelrules>.

¹⁸ Pennsylvania’s existing controls on consumer products are under 25 Pa. Code Chapter 130, Subchapters B and C (38 Pa.B. 5598). This contingency measure includes the adoption of additional controls on consumer products such as VOC limits for adhesive removers.

¹⁹ Existing controls on portable fuel containers can be found under 40 CFR part 39, subpart F—Control of Evaporative Emissions From New and In-Use Portable Fuel Containers.

TABLE 4—IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR STATE COLLEGE AREA NON-REGULATORY CONTINGENCY MEASURES—Continued

Time after triggering event	Action
Within 3 months	If funding is necessary, PADEP will identify potential sources of funding and the timeframe for when funds would be available.
Within 6 months	PADEP will work with the relevant planning commission(s) to identify potential land use planning strategies and projects with quantifiable and timely emission benefits. PADEP will also work with the Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development and other state agencies to assist with these measures.
Within 9 months	If state loans or grants are required, PADEP will enter into agreements with implementing organizations. PADEP will also quantify projected emission benefits.
Within 12 months	PADEP will submit revised SIP to EPA.
Within 12–24 months	PADEP will implement strategies and projects.

TABLE 5—IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FOR STATE COLLEGE AREA REGULATORY CONTINGENCY MEASURES

Time after triggering event	Action
Within 1 month	PADEP will submit request to begin regulatory development process.
Within 3 months	Request will be reviewed by the Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee (AQTAC), Citizens Advisory Council, and other advisory committees as appropriate.
Within 6 months	Environmental Quality Board (EQB) meeting/action.
Within 8 months	PADEP will publish regulatory measure in the Pennsylvania Bulletin for comment as proposed rulemaking.
Within 10 months	PADEP will hold a public hearing and comment period on proposed rulemaking.
Within 11 months	House and Senate Standing Committee and Independent Regulatory Review Commission (IRCC) comment on proposed rule.
Within 13 months	AQTAC, Citizens Advisory Council, and other committees will review responses to comment(s), if applicable, and the draft final rulemaking.
Within 16 months	EQB meeting/action.
Within 17 months	The IRCC will take action on final rulemaking.
Within 18 months	Attorney General’s review/action.
Within 19 months	PADEP will publish the regulatory measure as a final rulemaking in the Pennsylvania Bulletin and submit to EPA as a SIP revision. The regulation will become effective upon publication in the Pennsylvania Bulletin.

EPA proposes to find that the contingency plan included in PADEP’s March 10, 2020 submittal satisfies the pertinent requirements of CAA section 175A(d). EPA notes that while six of the potential contingency measures included in the Commonwealth’s second maintenance plan are non-regulatory, their inclusion among other measures is overall SIP-strengthening, and their inclusion does not alter EPA’s proposal to find the LMP is fully approvable. EPA also finds that the submittal acknowledges Pennsylvania’s continuing requirement to implement all pollution control measures that were contained in the SIP before redesignation of the State College Area to attainment.

E. Transportation Conformity

Transportation conformity is required by section 176(c) of the CAA. Conformity to a SIP means that transportation activities will not produce new air quality violations, worsen existing violations, or delay timely attainment of the NAAQS (CAA 176(c)(1)(B)). EPA’s conformity rule at 40 CFR part 93 requires that transportation plans, programs and projects conform to SIPs and establish

the criteria and procedures for determining whether or not they conform. The conformity rule generally requires a demonstration that emissions from the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) and Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) are consistent with the motor vehicle emissions budget (MVEB) contained in the control strategy SIP revision or maintenance plan (40 CFR 93.101, 93.118, and 93.124). A MVEB is defined as “that portion of the total allowable emissions defined in the submitted or approved control strategy implementation plan revision or maintenance plan for a certain date for the purpose of meeting reasonable further progress milestones or demonstrating attainment or maintenance of the NAAQS, for any criteria pollutant or its precursors, allocated to highway and transit vehicle use and emissions (40 CFR 93.101).”

Under the conformity rule, LMP areas may demonstrate conformity without a regional emission analysis (40 CFR 93.109(e)). However, because LMP areas are still maintenance areas, certain aspects of transportation conformity determinations still will be required for transportation plans, programs, and projects. Specifically, for such

determination, RTPs, TIPs, and transportation projects still will have to demonstrate that they are fiscally constrained (40 CFR 93.108), meet the criteria for consultation (40 CFR 93.105 and 93.112) and transportation control measure implementation in the conformity rule provisions (40 CFR 93.113). Additionally, conformity determinations for RTPs and TIPs must be determined no less frequently than every four years, and conformity of plan and TIP amendments and transportation projects is demonstrated in accordance with the timing requirements specified in 40 CFR 93.104. In addition, for projects to be approved, they must come from a currently conforming RTP and TIP (40 CFR 93.114 and 93.115). The State College Area remains under the obligation to meet the applicable conformity requirements for the 1997 ozone NAAQS.

III. Proposed Action

EPA’s review of PADEP’s March 10, 2020 submittal indicates that it meets all applicable CAA requirements, specifically the requirements of CAA section 175A. EPA is proposing to approve the second maintenance plan for the State College Area as a revision

to the Pennsylvania SIP. EPA is soliciting public comments on the issues discussed in this document. These comments will be considered before taking final action.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, 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 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 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, this proposed rulemaking, proposing approval of Pennsylvania's second maintenance plan for the State College Area, 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.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: September 17, 2020.

Cosmo Servidio,

Regional Administrator, Region III.

[FR Doc. 2020-20967 Filed 10-13-20; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R04-OAR-2020-0344; FRL-10015-12-Region 4]

Air Plan Approval; North Carolina: Permits Requiring Public Participation

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of North Carolina, through the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ), Division of Air Quality, on July 10, 2019. This SIP revision seeks to modify the State's permitting program public participation procedures by adding two types of minor source permits to the list of permits that must undergo public participation and by making minor edits. EPA is proposing to approve this revision pursuant to the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act).

DATES: Comments must be received on or before November 13, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-R04-OAR-2020-0344 at 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 www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: D. Brad Akers, 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. Mr. Akers can be reached via electronic mail at akers.brad@epa.gov or via telephone at (404) 562-9089.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. What action is EPA proposing?

North Carolina has SIP-approved permitting regulations at 15A North Carolina Administrative Code (NCAC) Subchapter 02Q, Section .0300—*Construction and Operation Permits*. These regulations include requirements for obtaining certain construction and operating permits, including applicability provisions and administrative procedures. NCDEQ's July 10, 2019, SIP revision seeks to make changes to the SIP-approved list of construction and operating permits which are required to undergo public participation at Section .0306, *Permits Requiring Public Participation*. The list in Section .0306 includes major source permits as well as certain types of minor source permits.

II. Analysis of the State's Submittal

NCDEQ's July 10, 2019, SIP revision transmits changes to Section .0306, *Permits Requiring Public Participation*.¹ As described below, the changes to Section .0306 add two types of permits subject to public participation and make

¹ The State submitted the SIP revision following the readoption of several air regulations, including .0306, pursuant to North Carolina's 10-year regulatory readoption process at North Carolina General Statute 150B-21.3A.