

understanding this rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency's responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1-888-REG-FAIR (1-888-734-3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This rule will not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. If you believe this rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531-1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of

their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023-01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321-4370f), and have determined that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule involves the establishment of a safety zone surrounding a fireworks display on Milwaukee Harbor in Lake Michigan. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L[60(a)] of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023-01-001-01, Rev. 01. A Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places or vessels.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

- 1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 50 U.S.C. 191; 33 CFR 1.05-1, 6.04-1, 6.04-6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

- 2. Add § 165.T09-0724 to read as follows:

§ 165.T09-0724 Safety Zone; Discovery World Fireworks, Milwaukee Harbor, Milwaukee WI.

(a) *Location.* All navigable waters within a 100-yard radius of 43°01.980' N, 087°53.580 W.

(b) *Effective and enforcement period.* This rule is effective and will be enforced from 9 p.m. through 11 p.m. on August 11, 2018.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23 of this part, entry into, transiting, or anchoring within this safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan or a designated on-scene representative.

(2) This safety zone is closed to all vessel traffic, except as may be permitted by the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan or a designated on-scene representative.

(3) The "on-scene representative" of the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan is any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant or petty officer who has been designated by the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan to act on his or her behalf.

(4) Vessel operators desiring to enter or operate within the safety zone must contact the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan or an on-scene representative to obtain permission to do so. The Captain of the Port Lake Michigan or an on-scene representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16. Vessel operators given permission to enter or operate in the safety zone must comply with all directions given to them by the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan or an on-scene representative.

Dated: July 24, 2018.

Thomas J. Stuhlfreyer,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Lake Michigan.

[FR Doc. 2018-17069 Filed 8-8-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R03-OAR-2017-0396; FRL-9981-96-Region 3]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; 2011 Base Year Inventory for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the Baltimore, Maryland Nonattainment Area

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a state implementation plan (SIP) revision for the 2011 base year inventory for the Baltimore, Maryland moderate nonattainment area for the 2008 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS). The State of Maryland submitted the emission inventory through the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) to meet the nonattainment requirements for moderate ozone nonattainment areas for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS. EPA is approving the 2011 base year emissions inventory for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS as a revision to the Maryland state implementation plan (SIP) in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: This final rule is effective on September 10, 2018.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID Number EPA-R03-OAR-2017-0396. All documents in the docket are listed on the <http://www.regulations.gov> website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., 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 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: Brian Rehn, (215) 814-2176, or by email at rehn.brian@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On July 18, 1997, EPA promulgated a revised ozone NAAQS of 0.08 ppm, averaged over eight hours. 62 FR 38855. This 8-hour ozone NAAQS was determined to be more protective of public health than the previous 1979 1-hour ozone NAAQS. See 44 FR 8202 (February 8, 1979). In 2008, EPA revised the 8-hour ozone NAAQS from 0.08 to 0.075 ppm. See 73 FR 16436 (March 27, 2008).¹

On May 21, 2012, the Baltimore, Maryland area was designated as moderate nonattainment for the 2008 8-

hour ozone NAAQS. 77 FR 30088. The designation of the Baltimore, Maryland area as moderate nonattainment was effective July 20, 2012. The Baltimore, Maryland nonattainment area is comprised of Anne Arundel County, Baltimore County, Baltimore City, Carroll County, Harford County, and Howard County. Under section 172(c)(3) of the CAA, Maryland is required to submit a comprehensive, accurate, and current inventory of actual emissions from all sources of the relevant pollutants in its moderate nonattainment area.

On October 3, 2017 (82 FR 46010 and 82 FR 45997), EPA simultaneously published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPR) and a direct final rule (DFR) for the State of Maryland approving the SIP revision. EPA received adverse comments on the rulemaking and withdrew the DFR prior to the effective date of December 4, 2017. In this final rulemaking, EPA is responding to the comments submitted on the proposed revision to the Maryland SIP and is approving Maryland's 2011 base year emissions inventory for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

II. Summary of SIP Revision and EPA Analysis

Under CAA section 172(c)(3), states are required to submit a comprehensive, accurate, and current account of actual emissions from all sources (point, nonpoint, nonroad, and onroad) in the nonattainment area. CAA section 182(a)(1) and (b) requires that areas designated as nonattainment and classified as moderate submit an inventory of all sources of ozone precursors no later than 2 years after the effective date of designation.

On December 30, 2016, MDE submitted a formal revision (SIP #16-16) to its SIP. The SIP revision consists of the 2011 base year inventory for the Baltimore, Maryland nonattainment area for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS. In accordance with EPA's requirements for ozone SIP planning, "Implementation of the 2008 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: State Implementation Plan Requirements," MDE selected 2011 for its base year emissions inventory. See 80 FR 12263 (March 6, 2015). MDE's 2011 base year inventory includes emissions estimates covering the general source categories of stationary point, area (nonpoint), quasi-point, nonroad mobile, onroad mobile, and Marine-Air-Rail (M-A-R).

EPA reviewed Maryland's 2011 base year emission inventory's results, procedures, and methodologies for the Baltimore, Maryland moderate

nonattainment area and found them to meet the applicable requirements for approval under sections 110, 172(c)(3) and 182(a)(1) and (b) of the CAA.

Other specific requirements of Maryland's 2011 base year emissions inventory for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS and the rationale for EPA's proposed action are explained in the prior direct final rule (DFR) and its accompanying NPR and will not be restated here. EPA received public comments on the NPR that will be addressed in section III of this rulemaking.

III. Response to Comments

During the comment period, EPA received several anonymous comments on this rulemaking. EPA is responding to the comments submitted specific to this action on the proposed revision to the Maryland SIP. All other comments received were not specific to this action and thus are not addressed here.

Comment 1: The Commenter claims Maryland assumed Stage II controls were in effect even though the State has "exercised enforcement discretion for new and existing sources effectively eliminating all reductions from any [Stage II] controls." Commenter provides a memorandum from MDE's Air & Radiation Management Administration (ARMA) titled "Stage II Vapor Recovery Systems—Enforcement Discretion Policy (March 20, 2014)."

Response 1: EPA notes that Maryland's 2011 base year emissions inventory analysis for the 2008 ozone NAAQS was performed for calendar year 2011 using 2011 emissions data. Maryland continued to implement and enforce the Stage II program prior to issuance of MDE's enforcement policy on March 6, 2014, suspending state enforcement of the program from that time forward. Maryland intended to subsequently repeal the Stage II rule and to submit to EPA a SIP revision to remove the program from the SIP. Maryland submitted a SIP revision to EPA to remove the Stage II program from the SIP on August 28, 2017. However, the Stage II program was in operation and was being enforced in 2011. Therefore, EPA believes Maryland correctly estimated its 2011 emission inventory to include the Stage II program as an implemented, enforceable emission control measure. Therefore, EPA finds Maryland correctly estimated its emissions inventory to reflect Stage II as a control measure in place in the 2011 base year inventory period.

Comment 2: Commenter claims that the emissions calculations for "Open Burning—Land Clearing" uses an ozone

¹ On October 1, 2015, EPA strengthened the 8-hour ozone NAAQS to 0.070 ppm. See 80 FR 65292 (October 16, 2015). This rulemaking addresses the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS and does not address the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

season of only 92 days, which is not even half of the full ozone season.

Response 2: Maryland chose to use the peak ozone period of June to August (92 days) for the “Open Burning—Land Clearing” emissions calculations as their ozone season.² Under EPA’s “Emissions Inventory Guidance for Implementation of Ozone and Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and Regional Haze Regulations (July 2017),” the state shall “select the representative months and work week days to include in the calculation of the ozone season day emissions. The temporal basis for these emissions should be representative of the conditions leading to nonattainment, as recommended by the state.”³ EPA finds that Maryland’s calculations in the 2016 SIP submittal comply with the current guidance in choosing to select June to August as the ozone season for the “Open Burning—Land Clearing” emissions calculations, as Maryland states these months are typically peak ozone season.

Comment 3: Maryland assumed that “commercial and industrial sources only operated 6 days a week instead of 7.” Commenter notes that “nothing in Maryland prevents businesses from operating 7 days a week and so Maryland should have used 7 days a week.”

Response 3: While Commenter is not specific as to which commercial and industrial sources are of concern, EPA’s Emission Inventory Improvement Program (EIIP) guidance (May 2001) provides flexibility in the operation days. For example, the guidance for solvent cleaning operations states, “Daily variations may apply for some of the industries. Some industries operate seven days per week, others only five days. Some industries are likely to operate two or three shifts per day, others may only have one.” Therefore, “the default value of uniform activity through the year is six days per week.”⁴ EPA finds that Maryland performed the calculations in accordance with the EIIP guidance.⁵

Comment 4: Commenter claims Maryland’s inspection and maintenance (I/M) program is improperly represented in the emission modeling parameters selected by Maryland in the Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES)

modeling used to estimate the highway mobile source emissions portion of the emission inventory, which are used to calculate emissions benefits from the I/M program. The commenter claims MOVES parameters for I/M program coverage incorrectly included an I/M program motorist compliance rate of over 96% when the state is known to “have a large number of (vehicle) failures that never return to get rechecked.” Additionally, the commenter states that “Maryland allows for almost 6 months of extensions after first testing and finding a problem that has to be fixed. This means that if a car is failing in the second half of the year it is possible to have a violating vehicle for the rest of the year meaning compliance is not achieved.” Commenter would like EPA to require Maryland to use actual I/M data collected by the Maryland program to be used to set the I/M program parameters of the MOVES model instead of MOVES default parameters as this would reduce the reductions attributed to the I/M program and change the area’s overall emissions inventory.

Response 4: The I/M program motorist compliance rate is represented by the number of complying vehicles (*i.e.*, vehicles with a confirmed final I/M test outcome, either passing the test or receiving a waiver from doing so) divided by the number of vehicles subject to testing in the area $\times 100$. Maryland collects statistics for its Vehicle Emissions Inspection Program (VEIP) on an ongoing basis, and per a requirement of the federal requirements for I/M programs, annually reports program summary data to EPA for the prior calendar year. For purposes of the 2011 base year inventory, the relevant I/M annual report from Maryland to EPA was submitted on August 15, 2012, representing calendar year 2011.⁶ For 2011, MDE reported that a total of 1,562,895 vehicles were tested under the VEIP program. Of these, 1,424,557 vehicles initially passed and 138,338 vehicles failed the VEIP test. Of the initial failures, 14,442 ultimately received a test “waiver” outcome after spending money for repairs up to a limit established by the VEIP program (but still not passing a test). Therefore, a total of 1,438,99 out of 1,562,895 vehicles received some form of final VEIP test outcome (either a passing test or a waiver) by the end of calendar year 2011, for a 92% compliance rate. However, Maryland calculated an

overall 97% I/M program motorist compliance rate for the 2011 calendar year, when taking into account vehicles that received legally granted compliance extensions, but received a final outcome by the following July.⁷ Maryland’s 2011 I/M report tracks outcomes for these delayed compliance vehicles from the end of 2011 through July 2012 and factors them into an adjusted compliance rate for calendar year 2011. In doing so, MDE has attempted to account for many of the initially failing vehicles in the 2011 calendar year that did not receive a final I/M test outcome by the end of 2011. Taking into account these late complying vehicles, as well as vehicles that were identified as having been scrapped or relocated outside the I/M program area, MDE’s calculated motorist compliance rate reached 96%, very near to the compliance rate assumed by MDE in the MOVES modeling performed to support the 2011 base year emission inventory.⁸ EPA finds that the MDE made a reasonable estimate of I/M program motorist compliance rate for its base year inventory. Based on our review of state-reported 2011 I/M program data, EPA disagrees with the Commenter that the I/M program motorist compliance rate assumed by MDE for the base year inventory was not achieved in practice. See 40 CFR part 51.351(12).

Comment 5: Commenter requests that EPA fully evaluate all calculations to ensure Maryland has used the proper methodologies and assumptions.

Response 5: EPA has reviewed the stationary point source, area source, highway mobile, and nonroad mobile source sector emissions estimates for the 2011 base year inventory and is satisfied that MDE has followed the appropriate guidelines and used the latest available information to support its base year inventory estimates. EPA has reviewed the 2011 base year inventory for the Baltimore, Maryland moderate nonattainment area for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS and finds that Maryland has followed the guidance for a base year inventory submission.

IV. Final Action

EPA is approving the Maryland SIP revision which includes the 2011 base year inventory for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS for the Baltimore, Maryland moderate nonattainment area because the inventory was prepared in accordance with requirements in sections 110, 172(c)(3) and 182(a)(1) and

⁷ See Maryland’s July 2012 IM Annual Report to EPA, dated July 2012, pages 4–17 for further details on MD’s motorist compliance rate, based on actual 2011 I/M program data.

⁸ See EPA–R03–OAR–2017–0396–0005, page 261.

² See EPA–R03–OAR–2017–0396–0005, page 109.

³ See https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-07/documents/ei_guidance_may_2017_final_rev.pdf, page 72.

⁴ See <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-08/documents/iii06fin.pdf>, page 6.3–9.

⁵ See <https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/air-emissions-inventory-improvement-program-eiip> for all EIIP technical reports.

⁶ See Maryland’s I/M annual report for calendar year 2011, dated July 2012, as submitted to EPA from MDE via letter to Brian Rehn from Marcia Ways, dated July 15, 2012.

(b) of the CAA and its implementing regulations including 40 CFR 51.915.

After receipt of adverse public comment on our prior direct final rule, EPA published an action to withdraw the direct final rule (82 FR 66611, November 22, 2017). This withdrawal occurred prior to the effective date for the direct final action, preventing 40 CFR 52.1075(r) from being added to the SIP through the direct final action. With this final rule, EPA is now adding 40 CFR 52.1075(r) to Maryland's SIP.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

A. General Requirements

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 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 rule 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.

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 October 9, 2018. 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 approving Maryland's 2011 base year inventory for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS for the Baltimore, Maryland moderate nonattainment area 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, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: July 26, 2018.
Cecil Rodrigues,
 Acting Regional Administrator, Region III.

40 CFR part 52 is 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.*

Subpart V—Maryland

- 2. In § 52.1070, the table in paragraph (e) is amended by adding an entry for "2011 Base Year Emissions Inventory for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard" at the end of the table to read as follows:

§ 52.1070 Identification of plan.
 * * * * *
 (e) * * *

EPA APPROVED NON-REGULATORY AND QUASI-REGULATORY MATERIAL

Name of non-regulatory SIP revision	Applicable geographic area	State submittal date	EPA approval date	Additional explanation
* * * * *				
2011 Base Year Emissions Inventory for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard.	Baltimore, Maryland 2008 Ozone Moderate Nonattainment Area.	12/30/2016	8/9/2018 [Insert Federal Register citation].	See § 52.1075(r).

■ 3. Section 52.1075 is amended by adding paragraph (r) to read as follows:

§ 52.1075 Base year emissions inventory.

* * * * *

(r) EPA approves as a revision to the Maryland state implementation plan the 2011 base year emissions inventory for the Baltimore, Maryland moderate nonattainment area for the 2008 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standards submitted by the Maryland Department of the Environment on December 30, 2016. The 2011 base year emissions inventory includes emissions estimates that cover the general source categories of stationary point, quasi-point, area (nonpoint), nonroad mobile, onroad mobile, and Marine-Air-Rail (M-A-R). The inventory includes actual annual emissions and typical summer day emissions for the months of May through September for the ozone precursors, VOC and NO_x.

[FR Doc. 2018-16992 Filed 8-8-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 81

[EPA-HQ-OAR-2012-0918; FRL-9981-95-OAR]

Air Quality Designations for the 2012 Primary Annual Fine Particle (PM_{2.5}) National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for Areas in Florida

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is establishing initial air quality designations for the 2012 primary annual fine particle (PM_{2.5}) National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for the remaining undesignated areas in the state of Florida. When the EPA designated the majority of areas in the country for this NAAQS in December 2014 and March 2015, the EPA deferred initial area designations for certain areas, including all of the Florida, because the EPA could not determine using available data whether the areas were meeting or not meeting the NAAQS. In August 2016, the EPA designated most of the state of Florida (62 of 67 counties). Following the August 2016 designation action, two areas (five counties) in Florida remained undesignated. The EPA could not determine at that time whether the areas were meeting or not meeting the NAAQS. Florida has now submitted complete, quality-assured,

and certified air quality monitoring data for the period 2015–2017 for the areas identified in this action. Based on these data, the EPA is designating the remaining five counties as unclassifiable/attainment for the 2012 primary annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

DATES: This final rule is effective on September 10, 2018.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2012-0918. All documents in the docket are listed in the index at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *i.e.*, 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 electronically in the docket or in hard copy at the EPA Docket Center, William Jefferson Clinton West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744 and the telephone number for the Air Docket is (202) 566-1742.

In addition, the EPA has established a website for the rulemakings to initially designate areas for the 2012 primary annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS at: <https://www.epa.gov/particle-pollution-designations>. This website includes the EPA's final PM_{2.5} designations actions, as well as state and tribal initial recommendation letters, the EPA's modification letters, technical support documents, responses to comments and other related technical information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general questions concerning this action, please contact: Carla Oldham, U.S. EPA, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Air Quality Policy Division, C539-04, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711, telephone (919) 541-3347, email at oldham.carla@epa.gov. The Region 4 contact is Madolyn Sanchez, U.S. EPA, Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960, telephone (404) 562-9644, email at sanchez.madolyn@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On December 14, 2012, the EPA promulgated a revised primary annual

PM_{2.5} NAAQS to provide increased protection of public health from fine particle pollution (78 FR 3086; January 15, 2013). In that action, the EPA strengthened the primary annual PM_{2.5} standard from 15.0 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³) to 12.0 µg/m³, which is attained when the 3-year average of the annual arithmetic means does not exceed 12.0 µg/m³. Section 107(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), 42 U.S.C. 7407(d), governs the process for initial area designations after the EPA establishes a new or revised NAAQS. Under CAA section 107(d), each governor is required to, and each tribal leader may, if they so choose, recommend air quality designations to the EPA by a date that cannot be later than 1 year after the promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS. The EPA considers these recommendations as part of its duty to promulgate the area designations and boundaries for the new or revised NAAQS. If, after careful consideration of these recommendations, the EPA believes that it is necessary to modify a state's recommendation and intends to promulgate a designation different from a state's recommendation, the EPA must notify the state at least 120 days prior to promulgating the final designation and the EPA must provide the state an opportunity to demonstrate why any proposed modification is inappropriate. These modifications may relate either to an area's designation or to its boundaries.

On December 18, 2014, the Administrator of the EPA signed a final action promulgating initial designations for the 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS for the majority of the United States, including areas of Indian country (80 FR 2206 FR; January 15, 2015). In that action, the EPA also deferred initial area designations for certain areas where available data, including air quality monitoring data, were insufficient to determine whether the area met or did not meet the NAAQS, but where forthcoming data were likely to result in complete and valid air quality data sufficient to determine whether these areas meet the NAAQS. Accordingly, the EPA stated that it would use the additional time available as provided under section 107(d)(1)(B) of the CAA to assess relevant information and subsequently promulgate initial designations for the identified areas through a separate rulemaking action or actions. The deferred areas included the entire state of Tennessee, except three counties in the Chattanooga area; several areas in the state of Georgia, including two neighboring counties in