

revised by an October 4, 1993 memorandum from Michael H. Shapiro, Acting Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation. The OMB has exempted this regulatory action from E.O. 12866 review.

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by July 25, 1995. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule 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), 42 U.S.C. 7607(b)(2)).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Particulate matter.

Dated: April 28, 1995.

Chuck Clarke,

Regional Administrator.

Part 52, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q.

Subpart N—Idaho

2. Section 52.670 is amended by revising paragraph (c)(28) introductory text to read as follows:

§ 52.670 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(28) On April 14, 1992, the State of Idaho submitted a revision to the SIP for Pinehurst, ID, for the purpose of bringing about the attainment of the national ambient air quality standards for particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers. This submittal includes an additional area in Shoshone County adjacent to the City of Pinehurst which EPA designated nonattainment and moderate for PM-10 on January 20, 1994.

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[FR Doc. 95–12929 Filed 5–25–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

40 CFR Part 52

[SIPTRAX No. PA63–1–7032a; FRL–5211–1]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: Determination of Attainment of Ozone Standard by the Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley and Reading Ozone Nonattainment Areas and Determination Regarding Applicability of Certain Reasonable Further Progress and Attainment Demonstration Requirements

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA has determined that the Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley and Reading ozone nonattainment areas have attained the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone. This determination is based upon three years of ambient air monitoring data for the years 1992–94 that demonstrate that the ozone NAAQS has been attained in these areas. On the basis of this determination, EPA is also determining that certain reasonable further progress and attainment demonstration requirements, along with certain other related requirements, of Part D of Title I of the Clean Air Act (CAA) are not applicable to these areas as long as these areas continue to attain the ozone NAAQS.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This action will become effective July 10, 1995 unless notice is received on or before June 26, 1995 that adverse or critical comments will be submitted. If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to Marcia L. Spink, Associate Director, Air Programs, Mailcode 3AT00, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107. Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Air, Radiation, and Toxics Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathleen Henry, (215) 597–0545.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Subpart 2 of Part D of Title I of the Clean Air Act (CAA) contains various air quality planning and state implementation plan (SIP) submission

requirements for ozone nonattainment areas. EPA believes it is reasonable to interpret provisions regarding reasonable further progress (RFP) and attainment demonstrations, along with certain other related provisions, so as not to require SIP submissions if an ozone nonattainment area subject to those requirements is monitoring attainment of the ozone standard (i.e., attainment of the NAAQS demonstrated with three consecutive years of complete, quality assured air quality monitoring data). As described below, EPA has previously interpreted the general provisions of subpart 1 of part D of Title I (sections 171 and 172) so as not to require the submission of SIP revisions concerning RFP, attainment demonstrations, or contingency measures. As explained in a memorandum dated May 10, 1995, from John S. Seitz, Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards to the Regional Air Division Directors, entitled “Reasonable Further Progress, Attainment Demonstration, and Related Requirements for Ozone Nonattainment Areas Meeting the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard”, EPA believes it is appropriate to interpret the more specific RFP, attainment demonstration and related provisions of subpart 2 in the same manner.

First, with respect to RFP, section 171(1) states that, for purposes of part D of Title I, RFP “means such annual incremental reductions in emissions of the relevant air pollutant as are required by this part or may reasonably be required by the Administrator for the purpose of ensuring attainment of the applicable national ambient air quality standard by the applicable date.” Thus, whether dealing with the general RFP requirement of section 172(c)(2), or the more specific RFP requirements of subpart 2 for classified ozone nonattainment areas (such as the 15 percent plan requirement of section 182(b)(1)), the stated purpose of RFP is to ensure attainment by the applicable attainment date.¹ If an area has in fact attained the standard, the stated purpose of the RFP requirement will have already been fulfilled and EPA does not believe that the area need submit revisions providing for the

¹ EPA notes that paragraph (1) of subsection 182(b) is entitled “PLAN PROVISIONS FOR REASONABLE FURTHER PROGRESS” and that subparagraph (B) of paragraph 182(c)(2) is entitled “REASONABLE FURTHER PROGRESS DEMONSTRATION,” thereby making it clear that both the 15 percent plan requirement of section 182(b)(1) and the 3 percent per year requirement of section 182(c)(2) are specific varieties of RFP requirements.

further emission reductions described in the RFP provisions of section 182(b)(1).

EPA notes that it took this view with respect to the general RFP requirement of section 172(c)(2) in the General Preamble for the Interpretation of Title I of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (57 FR 13498 (April 16, 1992)), and it is now extending that interpretation to the specific provisions of subpart 2. In the General Preamble, EPA stated, in the context of a discussion of the requirements applicable to the evaluation of requests to redesignate nonattainment areas to attainment, that the "requirements for RFP will not apply in evaluating a request for redesignation to attainment since, at a minimum, the air quality data for the area must show that the area has already attained. Showing that the State will make RFP towards attainment will, therefore, have no meaning at that point." (57 FR 13564)²

Second, with respect to the attainment demonstration requirements of section 182(b)(1), an analogous rationale leads to the same result. Section 182(b)(1) requires that the plan provide for "such specific annual reductions in emissions * * * as necessary to attain the national primary ambient air quality standard by the attainment date applicable under this Act." As with the RFP requirements, if an area has in fact monitored attainment of the standard, EPA believes there is no need for an area to make a further submission containing additional measures to achieve attainment. This is also consistent with the interpretation of certain section 172(c) requirements provided by EPA in the General Preamble to Title I, as EPA stated there that no other measures to provide for attainment would be needed by areas seeking redesignation to attainment since "attainment will have been reached." (57 FR 13564; *see also* September 1992 Calcagni memorandum at page 6.) Upon attainment of the NAAQS, the focus of state planning efforts shifts to maintenance of the NAAQS and the development of a maintenance plan under section 175A.

Similar reasoning applies to the contingency measure requirements of section 172(c)(9). EPA has previously interpreted the contingency measure requirement of section 172(c)(9) as no

longer being applicable once an area has attained the standard since those "contingency measures are directed at ensuring RFP and attainment by the applicable date." (57 FR 13564; *see also* September 1992 Calcagni memorandum at page 6.) Similarly, as the section 172(c)(9) contingency measures are linked with the RFP requirements of section 182(b)(1), the requirement no longer applies once an area has attained the standard.

EPA emphasizes that the lack of a requirement to submit the SIP revisions discussed above exists only for as long as an area designated nonattainment continues to attain the standard. If EPA subsequently determines that such an area has violated the NAAQS, the basis for the determination that the area need not make the pertinent SIP revisions would no longer exist. The EPA would notify the State of that determination and would also provide notice to the public in the **Federal Register**. Such a determination would mean that the area would have to address the pertinent SIP requirements within a reasonable amount of time, which EPA would establish taking into account the individual circumstances surrounding the particular SIP submissions at issue. Thus, a determination that an area need not submit one of the SIP submittals amounts to no more than a suspension of the requirement for so long as the area continues to attain the standard.

The State must continue to operate an appropriate air quality monitoring network, in accordance with 40 CFR part 58, to verify the attainment status of the area. The air quality data relied upon to determine that the area is attaining the ozone standard must be consistent with 40 CFR part 58 requirements and other relevant EPA guidance and recorded in EPA's Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS).

The determinations that are being made with this **Federal Register** notice are not equivalent to the redesignation of the area to attainment. Attainment of the ozone NAAQS is only one of the criteria set forth in section 107(d)(3)(E) that must be satisfied for an area to be redesignated to attainment. To be redesignated the state must submit and receive full approval of a redesignation request for the area that satisfies all of the criteria of that section, including the requirement of a demonstration that the improvement in the area's air quality is due to permanent and enforceable reductions and the requirements that the area have a fully-approved SIP meeting all of the applicable requirements under section 110 and Part

D and a fully-approved maintenance plan.

Furthermore, the determinations made in this notice do not shield an area from future EPA action to require emissions reductions from sources in the area where there is evidence, such as photochemical grid modeling, showing that emissions from sources in the area contribute significantly to nonattainment in, or interfere with maintenance by, other nonattainment areas. EPA has authority under sections 110(a)(2)(A) and 110(a)(2)(D) to require such emission reductions as necessary and appropriate to deal with transport situations.

II. Analysis of Air Quality Data

EPA has reviewed the ambient air monitoring data for ozone (consistent with the requirements contained in 40 CFR part 58 and recorded in AIRS) for the Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley and Reading moderate ozone nonattainment areas in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from 1992 through the present time. On the basis of that review EPA has concluded that the area attained the ozone standard during the 1992-94 period and continues to attain the standard at this time.

The current design value for the Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley nonattainment area, computed using ozone monitoring data for 1992 through 1994, is 121 parts per billion (ppb). The average annual number of expected exceedances is 0.7 for that same time period. The current design value for the Reading nonattainment area, computed using ozone monitoring data for 1992 through 1994, is 105 ppb. The average annual number of expected exceedances is 0.3 for that same time period. An area is considered in attainment of the standard if the average annual number of expected exceedances is less than or equal to 1.0. Thus, these areas are no longer recording violations of the air quality standard for ozone. A more detailed summary of the ozone monitoring data for the area is provided in the Technical Support Document for this notice.

EPA is making these determinations without prior proposal. However, in a separate document in this **Federal Register** publication, EPA is proposing to make these determinations should adverse or critical comments be filed. This action will be effective July 10, 1995 unless, within 30 days of publication, adverse or critical comments are received.

If EPA receives such comments, this action will be withdrawn before the effective date by publishing a subsequent notice that will withdraw

² *See also* "Procedures for Processing Requests to Redesignate Areas to Attainment," from John Calcagni, Director, Air Quality Management Division, to Regional Air Division Directors, September 4, 1992, at page 6 (stating that the "requirements for reasonable further progress * * * will not apply for redesignations because they only have meaning for areas not attaining the standard") (hereinafter referred to as "September 1992 Calcagni memorandum").

the final action. All public comments received will then be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on this action serving as a proposed rule. EPA will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting on this action should do so at this time. If no such comments are received, the public is advised that this action will be effective on July 10, 1995.

Final Action

EPA has determined that the Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley and Reading ozone nonattainment areas have attained the ozone standard and continue to attain the standard at this time. As a consequence of this determination, the requirements of section 182(b)(1) concerning the submission of the 15 percent plan and ozone attainment demonstration and the requirements of section 172(c)(9) concerning contingency measures are not applicable to the area so long as the area does not violate the ozone standard. Since these areas will not be required to submit 15 percent plans or attainment demonstrations, these areas will not be in the control strategy period for conformity purposes for so long as the areas do not violate the standard. However, the Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley and Reading areas, which are already demonstrating conformity to a submitted maintenance plan pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, section 51.448(i), may continue to do so, or the Commonwealth may elect to withdraw the applicability of the submitted maintenance plan budget for conformity purposes until the maintenance plan is approved. The applicability may be withdrawn through the submission of a letter from the Governor or his or her designee. If the applicability of the submitted maintenance plan budget is withdrawn for transportation conformity purposes, the build/no-build and less-than-1990 tests will apply until the maintenance plan is approved.

EPA emphasizes that these determinations are contingent upon the continued monitoring and continued attainment and maintenance of the ozone NAAQS in the affected area. When and if a violation of the ozone NAAQS is monitored in the Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley or Reading nonattainment areas (consistent with the requirements contained in 40 CFR part 58 and recorded in AIRS), EPA will provide notice to the public in the **Federal Register**. Such a violation would mean that the area would thereafter have to address the requirements of section 182(b)(1) and section 172(c)(9) since the

basis for the determination that they do not apply would no longer exist.

As a consequence of the determination that these areas have attained the NAAQS and that the RFP and attainment demonstration requirements of section 182(b)(1) do not presently apply, the sanctions clocks started by EPA on January 18, 1994, for failure to submit these requirements is hereby stopped since the deficiency for which the clock was started no longer exists.

Nothing in this action should be construed as permitting or allowing or establishing a precedent for any future request for revision to any state implementation plan. Each request for revision to the state implementation plan shall be considered separately in light of specific technical, economic, and environmental factors and in relation to relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 600 *et seq.*, EPA must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis assessing the impact of any proposed or final rule on small entities. 5 U.S.C. 603 and 604. Alternatively, EPA may certify that the rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises, and government entities with jurisdiction over populations of less than 50,000. Today's determination does not create any new requirements, but suspends the indicated requirements. Therefore, because this notice does not impose any new requirements, I certify that it does not have a significant impact on any small entities affected.

Under Sections 202, 203, and 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 ("Unfunded Mandates Act"), signed into law on March 22, 1995, EPA must undertake various actions in association with proposed or final rules that include a Federal mandate that may result in estimated costs of \$100 million or more to the private sector, or to State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate.

EPA's final action does not impose any federal intergovernmental mandate, as defined in section 101 of the Unfunded Mandates Act, upon the State. No additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, result from this action, which suspends the indicated requirements. Thus, EPA has determined that this final action does not include a mandate that may result in estimated costs of \$100 million or more to either State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate, or to the private sector.

This action has been classified as a Table 2 action for signature by the Regional Administrator under the procedures published in the **Federal Register** on January 19, 1989 (54 FR 2214-2225), as revised by an October 4, 1993 memorandum from Michael H. Shapiro, Acting Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation. The OMB has exempted this regulatory action from E.O. 12866 review.

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by July 25, 1995. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2)).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Hydrocarbons, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone.

Dated: May 16, 1995.

Stanley Laskowski,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region III.

40 CFR part 52, subpart NN of chapter I, title 40 is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q.

Subpart NN—Pennsylvania

2. Section 52.2037 is amended by adding paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 52.2037 Control Strategy: Carbon monoxide and ozone (hydrocarbons).

* * * * *

(b)(1) Determination—EPA has determined that, as of July 10, 1995, the Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley ozone nonattainment area has attained the ozone standard and that the reasonable further progress and attainment demonstration requirements of section 182(b)(1) and related requirements of section 172(c)(9) of the Clean Air Act do not apply to this area for so long as the area does not monitor any violations of the ozone standard. If a violation of the ozone NAAQS is monitored in the Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley ozone nonattainment area, these determinations shall no longer apply.

(2) Determination—EPA has determined that, as of July 10, 1995, the Reading ozone nonattainment area has attained the ozone standard and that the reasonable further progress and attainment demonstration requirements of section 182(b)(1) and related requirements of section 172(c)(9) of the Clean Air Act do not apply to this area for so long as the area does not monitor any violations of the ozone standard. If a violation of the ozone NAAQS is monitored in the Reading ozone nonattainment area, these determinations shall no longer apply.

[FR Doc. 95-13004 Filed 5-25-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

40 CFR Part 300

[FRL-5211-3]

National Priorities List for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA" or "the Act"), as amended, requires that the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan ("NCP") include a list of national priorities among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the United States. The National Priorities List ("NPL") constitutes this list.

This rule adds 1 new site to the NPL. The NPL is intended primarily to guide the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA" or "the Agency") in determining which sites warrant further investigation to assess the nature and extent of public health and environmental risks associated with the site and to determine what CERCLA-financed remedial action(s), if any, may be appropriate.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 26, 1995.

ADDRESSES: For addresses for the Headquarters and Regional dockets, as well as further details on what these dockets contain, see "Information Available to the Public" in Section I of the "Supplementary Information" portion of this preamble.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Terry Keidan, Hazardous Site Evaluation Division, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (mail code 5204G), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC, 20460, or the

Superfund Hotline, phone (800) 424-9346 or (703) 412-9810 in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

- I. Introduction.
- II. Contents of This Final Rule.
- III. Executive Order 12866.
- IV. Unfunded Mandates.

I. Introduction

Background

In 1980, Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9601-9675 ("CERCLA" or "the Act"), in response to the dangers of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. CERCLA was amended on October 17, 1986, by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act ("SARA"), Public Law No. 99-499, stat. 1613 *et seq.* To implement CERCLA, EPA promulgated the revised National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan ("NCP"), 40 CFR Part 300, on July 16, 1982 (47 FR 31180), pursuant to CERCLA section 105 and Executive Order 12316 (46 FR 42237, August 20, 1981). The NCP sets forth the guidelines and procedures needed to respond under CERCLA to releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. EPA has revised the NCP on several occasions. The most recent comprehensive revision was on March 8, 1990 (55 FR 8666).

Section 105(a)(8)(A) of CERCLA requires that the NCP include "criteria for determining priorities among releases or threatened releases throughout the United States for the purpose of taking remedial action* * * and, to the extent practicable taking into account the potential urgency of such action, for the purpose of taking removal action." "Removal" actions are defined broadly and include a wide range of actions taken to study, clean up, prevent or otherwise address releases and threatened releases. 42 USC 9601(23). "Remedial" actions" are those "consistent with permanent remedy, taken instead of or in addition to removal actions. * * *" 42 USC 9601(24).

Pursuant to section 105(a)(8)(B) of CERCLA, as amended by SARA, EPA has promulgated a list of national priorities among the known or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the United States. That list, which is Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 300, is the National Priorities List ("NPL").

CERCLA section 105(a)(8)(B) defines the NPL as a list of "releases" and as a

list of the highest priority "facilities." The discussion below may refer to the "releases or threatened releases" that are included on the NPL interchangeably as "releases," "facilities," or "sites."

CERCLA section 105(a)(8)(B) also requires that the NPL be revised at least annually. A site may undergo remedial action financed by the Trust Fund established under CERCLA (commonly referred to as the "Superfund") only after it is placed on the NPL, as provided in the NCP at 40 CFR 300.425(b)(1). However, under 40 CFR 300.425(b)(2) placing a site on the NPL "does not imply that monies will be expended." EPA may pursue other appropriate authorities to remedy the releases, including enforcement action under CERCLA and other laws.

The purpose of the NPL is merely to identify releases that are priorities for further evaluation. Although a CERCLA "facility" is broadly defined to include any area where a hazardous substance release has "come to be located" (CERCLA section 101(9)), the listing process itself is not intended to define or reflect the boundaries of such facilities or releases.

It is the Agency's policy that, in the exercise of its enforcement discretion, EPA will not take enforcement actions against an owner of residential property to require such owner to undertake response actions or pay response costs, unless the residential homeowner's activities lead to a release or threat of release of hazardous substances, resulting in the taking of a response action at the site (OSWER Directive #9834.6, July 3, 1991). This policy includes residential property owners whose property is located above a ground water plume that is proposed to or on the NPL, where the residential property owner did not contribute to the contamination of the site. EPA may, however, require access to that property during the course of implementing a clean up.

Three mechanisms for placing sites on the NPL for possible remedial action are included in the NCP at 40 CFR 300.425(c) (55 FR 8845, March 8, 1990). Under 40 CFR 300.425(c)(1), a site may be included on the NPL if it scores sufficiently high on the Hazard Ranking System ("HRS"), which EPA promulgated as Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 300. On December 14, 1990 (55 FR 51532), EPA promulgated revisions to the HRS partly in response to CERCLA section 105(c), added by SARA. The revised HRS evaluates four pathways: ground water, surface water, soil exposure, and air. The HRS serves as a screening device to evaluate the relative