



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 81

[EPA-HQ-OAR-2013-0694, FRL-9920-83-Region 4]

Identification of Nonattainment Classification and Deadlines for Submission of State Implementation Plan (SIP) Provisions for the 1997 Fine Particle (PM_{2.5}) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and 2006 PM_{2.5} NAAQS; Correcting Amendment

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Final rule; correcting amendment.

SUMMARY: On June 2, 2014, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a final rule in the **Federal Register** updating the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) concerning the designations of areas for air quality planning purposes for the 1997 and 2006 PM_{2.5} National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) nonattainment areas. This correcting amendment corrects errors in the regulatory text of EPA's June 2, 2014, final rule related to the designations of the Macon, Georgia, and Rome, Georgia, areas for the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

DATES: This final rule is effective [**Insert date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER**].

ADDRESSES: Copies of the documentation used in the action being corrected are available for inspection during normal business hours at the following location: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960. The

Regional Office's official hours of business are Monday through Friday, 8:30 to 4:30, excluding federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further general information on this correcting amendment, contact Tiereny Bell, Regulatory Development Section, Air Planning Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960. Ms. Bell may be reached by phone at (404) 562-9088 or via electronic mail at bell.tiereny@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This action corrects inadvertent errors in a rulemaking entitled "Identification of Nonattainment Classification and Deadlines for Submission of State Implementation Plan (SIP) Provisions for the 1997 Fine Particle (PM_{2.5}) National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) and 2006 PM_{2.5} NAAQS" related to the designations of areas for air quality planning purposes for the 1997 and 2006 PM_{2.5} NAAQS nonattainment areas published on June 2, 2014. *See* 79 FR 31566. In EPA's June 2, 2014, final rulemaking, EPA incorrectly identified "Rome, Georgia: Floyd County" as a nonattainment area in the regulatory table in 40 CFR 81.311 listing area designations for the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS in the State of Georgia. EPA took final action on May 14, 2014 (effective June 13, 2014), to redesignate the Rome, Georgia PM_{2.5} nonattainment area (Rome Area) as attainment for the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. *See* 79 FR 27493. The Rome Area is comprised of Floyd County in Georgia. In addition, in EPA's June 2, 2014, final rulemaking, EPA incorrectly identified "Macon, Georgia: Bibb County and Monroe County (part)" as a nonattainment area in

the regulatory table in 40 CFR 81.311 listing area designations for the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS in the State of Georgia. EPA took final action on May 13, 2014 (effective June 12, 2014), to redesignate the Macon, Georgia PM_{2.5} nonattainment area (Macon Area) as attainment for the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. *See* 79 FR 27193. The Macon Area is comprised of Bibb County and a portion of Monroe County in Georgia. Today, EPA is correcting the inadvertent errors in EPA's June 2, 2014, rulemaking by changing the regulatory table in 40 CFR 81.311 to reflect that EPA has redesignated the Rome and Macon Areas as attainment for the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

EPA has determined that today's action falls under the "good cause" exemption in section 553(b)(3)(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) which, upon finding "good cause," authorizes agencies to dispense with public participation where public notice and comment procedures are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. Public notice and comment procedures are unnecessary for today's action because this action merely corrects the aforementioned inadvertent errors in the regulatory text and has no substantive impact on EPA's June 2, 2014, action. In addition, EPA can identify no particular reason why the public would be interested in having the opportunity to comment on this correction prior to this action being finalized because this correction action does not change or reopen EPA's redesignations of the Rome and Macon Areas for the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

EPA also finds that there is good cause under APA section 553(d)(3) for this correction to become effective on the date of publication of this action. Section 553(d)(3) of the APA allows an effective date less than 30 days after publication "as otherwise provided by the agency for good cause found and published with the rule." 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3). The purpose of the 30-

day waiting period prescribed in APA section 553(d)(3) is to give affected parties a reasonable time to adjust their behavior and prepare before the final rule takes effect. Today's rule, however, does not create any new regulatory requirements such that affected parties would need time to prepare before the rule takes effect. Rather, today's rule merely corrects inadvertent errors in the regulatory text that incorrectly identified above. For these reasons, EPA finds good cause under APA section 553(d)(3) for this correction to become effective on the date of publication of this action.

Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a "significant regulatory action" and therefore is not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget. For this reason, this action is also not subject to Executive Order 13211, "Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use" (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001). This action imposes no additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. Accordingly, the Administrator certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). Because this rule merely corrects inadvertent errors in the regulatory text and does not impose any additional enforceable duty beyond that required by state law, it does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-4).

This action does not have tribal implications, as specified in Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). It would not have a substantial direct effect on one or more

Indian tribes, since no tribe has to develop an implementation plan under these regulatory revisions. Furthermore, these regulation revisions do not affect the relationship or distribution of power and responsibilities between the federal government and Indian tribes. The CAA and the Tribal Air Rule establish the relationship of the federal government and tribes in developing plans to attain the NAAQS, and these revisions to the regulations do nothing to modify that relationship. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

This rule also does not have Federalism implications because it does not have substantial direct effects 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, as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). This action does not alter the relationship or the distribution of power and responsibilities established in the Clean Air Act. This rule also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 “Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks” (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant. In addition, this rule does not involve technical standards, thus the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) do not apply. This rule also does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. section 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 rule 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. section 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 81

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

Dated: December 9, 2014.

Heather McTeer Toney
Regional Administrator,
Region 4.

40 CFR part 81 is amended as follows:

PART 81- DESIGNATION OF AREAS FOR AIR QUALITY PLANNING PURPOSES

1. The authority citation for part 81 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

2. In § 81.311, the table entitled “Georgia–1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS” is amended by:

a. Revising the entry for “Floyd County” under “Rome, GA.”

b. Revising the entry for “Bibb County and Monroe County (part)” under “Macon, GA.”

The revisions read as follows:

§ 81.311 Georgia.

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Georgia–1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS

[Primary and secondary]

Designated area	Designation ^a		Classification	
	Date ¹	Type	Date ²	Type
***	***	*		
Rome, GA:				
Floyd County	6/13/2014	Attainment		
Macon, GA:				
Bibb County	6/12/2014	Attainment		
Monroe County (part)	6/12/2014	Attainment		

<p>From the point where Bibb and Monroe Counties meet at U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 98 follow the Bibb/Monroe County line westward 150' from the U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 centerline, proceed northward 150' west of and parallel to the U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 centerline to 33 degrees, 04 minutes, 30 seconds; proceed westward to 83 degrees, 49 minutes, 45 seconds; proceed due south to 150' north of the Georgia Hwy 18 centerline, proceed eastward 150' north of and parallel to the Georgia Hwy 18 centerline to 1150' west of the U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 centerline, proceed southward 1150' west of and parallel to the U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 centerline to the Monroe/Bibb County line; then follow the Monroe/Bibb County line to 150' west of the U.S. Hwy 23/Georgia Hwy 87 centerline.</p>				
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^a Includes Indian Country located in each county or area, except as otherwise specified.

¹ This date is 90 days after January 5, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

² This date is July 2, 2014, unless otherwise noted.

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