

cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by *May 5, 2008*. 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, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: February 15, 2008.

**John B. Askew,**

*Regional Administrator, Region 7.*

■ 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 *et seq.*

#### Subpart Q—Iowa

■ 2. In § 52.820 table (e) is amended by adding an entry in numerical order to read as follows:

#### § 52.820 Identification of plan.

\* \* \* \* \*

(e) \* \* \*

#### EPA-APPROVED IOWA NONREGULATORY SIP PROVISIONS

Name of nonregulatory SIP provision	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area	State submittal date	EPA approval date	Explanation
(38) CAA 110(a)(1) and (2)—Ozone Infrastructure SIP.	Statewide	6/15/07	3/04/08	[insert FR page number where the document begins].

[FR Doc. E8-4042 Filed 3-3-08; 8:45 am]

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#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

#### 40 CFR Part 52 and 81

[EPA-R03-OAR-2007-0606; FRL-8536-5]

#### Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Redesignation of the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area to Attainment and Approval of the Area's Maintenance Plan and 2002 Base Year Inventory

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** EPA is approving a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) is requesting that the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Ozone Nonattainment Area (or also referred to here as the Allentown Area, or simply the Area) be redesignated as attainment for the 8-hour ozone ambient air quality standard (NAAQS). The Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Area is composed of Carbon, Lehigh, and Northampton Counties. EPA is approving the ozone

redesignation request for the Allentown Area. In conjunction with its redesignation request, PADEP submitted a SIP revision consisting of a maintenance plan for the Allentown Area that provides for continued attainment of the 8-hour ozone NAAQS for at least 10 years after redesignation. EPA is approving the 8-hour maintenance plan. PADEP also submitted a 2002 base year inventory for the Allentown Area, which EPA is approving. In addition, EPA is approving the adequacy determination for the motor vehicle emission budgets (MVEBs) that are identified in the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Area maintenance plan for purposes of transportation conformity, and is approving those MVEBs. EPA is approving the redesignation request, the maintenance plan, and the 2002 base year emissions inventory as revisions to the Pennsylvania SIP in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* This final rule is effective on April 3, 2008.

**ADDRESSES:** EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID Number EPA-R03-OAR-2007-0606. All documents in the docket are listed in the [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) website. Although listed in the electronic docket, some information is not publicly available, i.e., 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 either electronically through [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) or in hard copy for public inspection during normal business hours at the Air Protection Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. Copies of the State submittal are available at the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Air Quality Control, P.O. Box 8468, 400 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Brian Rehn, (215) 814-2176, or by e-mail at [rehn.brian@epa.gov](mailto:rehn.brian@epa.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Background

On January 7, 2008 (73 FR 1162), EPA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPR) for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The NPR proposed approval of Pennsylvania's redesignation request and maintenance plan SIP revisions for the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Area that provide for continued attainment of

the 8-hour ozone NAAQS for at least 10 years after redesignation. The NPR also proposed approval of a 2002 base year emissions inventory for the Area. The formal SIP revisions were submitted by PADEP on June 26, 2007, with technical correction SIP revision concerning emissions inventory data submitted on August 9, 2007. Other specific requirements of Pennsylvania's redesignation request and maintenance plan SIP revisions, and the rationale for EPA's proposed actions, are explained in the NPR and will not be restated here. No public comments were received on the NPR.

However, on December 22, 2006, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit vacated EPA's Phase 1 Implementation Rule for the 8-hour Ozone Standard. (69 FR 23591, April 30, 2004). *South Coast Air Quality Management Dist. v. EPA*, 472 F.3d 882 (D.C.Cir. 2006). On June 8, 2007, in *South Coast Air Quality Management Dist. v. EPA*, Docket No. 04-1201, in response to several petitions for rehearing, the D.C. Circuit clarified that the Phase 1 Rule was vacated only with regard to those parts of the rule that had been successfully challenged. Therefore, the Phase 1 Rule provisions related to classifications for areas currently classified under subpart 2 of Title I, part D of the Act as 8-hour nonattainment areas, the 8-hour attainment dates, and the timing for emissions reductions needed for attainment of the 8-hour ozone NAAQS remain effective. The June 8 decision left intact the Court's rejection of EPA's reasons for implementing the 8-hour standard in certain nonattainment areas under subpart 1 in lieu of subpart 2. By limiting the vacatur, the Court let stand EPA's revocation of the 1-hour standard and those anti-backsliding provisions of the Phase 1 Rule that had not been successfully challenged. The June 8 decision reaffirmed the December 22, 2006 decision that EPA had improperly failed to retain measures required for 1-hour nonattainment areas under the anti-backsliding provisions of the regulations: (1) Nonattainment area New Source Review (NSR) requirements based on an area's 1-hour nonattainment classification; (2) Section 185 penalty fees for the 1-hour severe or extreme nonattainment areas; and (3) measures to be implemented pursuant to section 172(c)(9) or 182(c)(9) of the CAA, on the contingency of an area not making reasonable further progress toward attainment of the 1-hour NAAQS, or for failure to attain NAAQS. In addition, the June 8 decision clarified that the Court's reference to conformity

requirements for anti-backsliding purposes was limited to requiring the continued use of the 1-hour motor vehicle emissions budgets until 8-hour budgets were available for 8-hour conformity determinations, which is already required under EPA's conformity regulations. The Court thus clarified the 1-hour conformity determinations are not required for anti-backsliding purposes.

For the reasons set forth in the proposal, EPA does not believe that the Court's rulings alter any requirements relevant to this redesignation action so as to preclude redesignation, and do not prevent EPA from finalizing this redesignation. EPA believes that the Court's December 22, 2006 and June 8, 2007 decisions impose no impediment to moving forward with redesignation of this area to attainment, because even in the light of the Court's decisions, redesignation is appropriate under the relevant redesignation provisions of the CAA and longstanding policies regarding redesignation requests.

## II. Final Action

EPA is approving the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's redesignation request, maintenance plan, and 2002 base year emissions inventory SIP revisions because they satisfy the requirements for approval. EPA has evaluated Pennsylvania's redesignation request that was submitted on June 26, 2007 and determined that it meets the redesignation criteria set forth in section 107(d)(3)(E) of the CAA. EPA believes that the redesignation request and monitoring data demonstrate that the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Area has attained the 8-hour ozone standard. The final approval of this redesignation request will change the designation of the Area from nonattainment to attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard. EPA is approving the maintenance plan for the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Area submitted on June 26, 2007 as a revision to the Pennsylvania SIP. EPA is also approving the MVEBs submitted by PADEP in conjunction with its redesignation request. In addition, EPA is approving the 2002 base year emissions inventory submitted by PADEP on June 26, 2007 (as well as a technical correction SIP including omitted emissions inventory information submitted on August 9, 2007) as a revision to the Pennsylvania SIP.

In this final rulemaking, EPA is notifying the public that we have found that the MVEBs for nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) in the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Area for the 8-hour ozone

maintenance plan are adequate and approved for conformity purposes. As a result of our finding, the Area must use the MVEBs from the submitted 8-hour ozone maintenance plan for future conformity determinations. There are two separate metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) responsible for transportation planning within the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Area. They are the Lehigh Valley Transportation Study MPO (for Lehigh and Northampton Counties), and the Northeastern Pennsylvania Alliance (for Carbon County). The adequate and approved MVEBs for each MPO within the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Area are provided in the following tables:

### ADEQUATE AND APPROVED MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSIONS BUDGETS FOR THE LEHIGH VALLEY TRANSPORTATION STUDY MPO (COVERING THE LEHIGH AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES PORTION OF THE ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM-EASTON AREA) (2009 & 2018)

[In tons per summer day (TPSD)]

Budget year	VOC	NO <sub>x</sub>
2009 .....	20.6	28.9
2018 .....	12.4	12.4

### ADEQUATE AND APPROVED MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSIONS BUDGETS FOR THE NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA ALLIANCE MPO (COVERING THE CARBON COUNTY PORTION OF THE ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM-EASTON AREA) (2009 & 2018)

[In tons per summer day (TPSD)]

Budget year	VOC	NO <sub>x</sub>
2009 .....	3.4	5.9
2018 .....	2.3	3.0

The Allentown Area is subject to the CAA's requirement for the basic nonattainment areas until and unless it is redesignated to attainment.

## III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

### A. General Requirements

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 merely approves

state law as meeting Federal requirements and imposes no additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. Redesignation is an action that affects the status of a geographical area and does not impose any new regulatory requirements on sources. 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 approves pre-existing requirements under state law 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 (Pub. L. 104-4). This final rule also does not have tribal implications because it will 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, as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). Because this action affects the status of a geographical area, does not impose any new requirements on sources, or allows the state to avoid adopting or implementing other requirements, this action 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 merely approves a state rule implementing a Federal requirement, and does not alter the relationship or the distribution of power and responsibilities established in the CAA. 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 approves a state rule implementing a Federal standard.

In reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. In this context, in the absence of a prior existing requirement for the State to use voluntary consensus standards (VCS), EPA has no authority to disapprove a SIP submission for failure to use VCS. It would thus be inconsistent with applicable law for EPA, when it reviews a SIP submission, to use VCS in place of a SIP submission that otherwise satisfies the provisions of the CAA. Redesignation is an action that affects the status of a geographical area and does not impose any new requirements on sources. 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 does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

#### *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 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**. This rule 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 May 5, 2008. 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, approving the redesignation of the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Area to attainment for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS, the associated maintenance plan, the 2002 base year emission inventory, and the MVEBs identified in the maintenance plan, may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

#### **List of Subjects**

##### *40 CFR Part 52*

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

##### *40 CFR Part 81*

Air pollution control, National parks, Wilderness areas.

Dated: February 21, 2008.

**Donald S. Welsh,**

*Regional Administrator, Region III.*

■ 40 CFR parts 52 and 81 are amended as follows:

#### **PART 52—[AMENDED]**

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

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

#### **Subpart NN—Pennsylvania**

■ 2. In § 52.2020, the table in paragraph (e)(1) is amended by adding an entry at the end of the table to read as follows:

##### **§ 52.2020 Identification of plan.**

*	*	*	*	*
(e)	*	*	*	*
(1)	*	*	*	*

Name of non-regulatory SIP revision	Applicable geographic area	State submittal date	EPA approval date	Additional explanation
*	*	*	*	*
8-Hour Ozone Maintenance Plan and 2002 Base Year Emissions Inventory.	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Area: Carbon, Lehigh, and Northampton, Counties.	06/26/07, 08/9/07	03/04/08 [Insert page number where the document begins].	Technical correction dated 08/9/07 addresses omitted emissions inventory information from 06/26/07 submittals.

\* \* \* \* \*

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

Easton, PA, Carbon County, Lehigh County, Northampton County, to read as follows:

**PART 81—[AMENDED]**

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

■ 4. In § 81.339, the table entitled “Pennsylvania—Ozone (8-Hour Standard)” is amended by revising the entry for the Allentown-Bethlehem-

**§ 81.339 Pennsylvania**  
\* \* \* \* \*

**PENNSYLVANIA—OZONE (8-HOUR STANDARD)**

Designated area	Designation <sup>a</sup>		Category/ classification	
	Date <sup>1</sup>	Type	Date <sup>1</sup>	Type
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA: Carbon County Lehigh County Northampton County	04/03/08	Attainment.		

<sup>a</sup> Includes Indian County located in each county or area, except otherwise noted.

<sup>1</sup> This date is June 15, 2004, unless otherwise noted.

\* \* \* \* \*

[FR Doc. E8-4029 Filed 3-3-08; 8:45 am]

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**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
AGENCY****40 CFR Parts 52 and 81**

[EPA-R03-OAR-2007-0324; EPA-R03-OAR-2007-0476; EPA-R03-OAR-2007-0344; FRL-8536-6]

**Approval and Promulgation of Air  
Quality Implementation Plans;  
Pennsylvania; Redesignation of 8-Hour  
Ozone Nonattainment Areas to  
Attainment and Approval of the Areas’  
Maintenance Plans and 2002 Base-  
Year Inventories; Correction**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Final rule; correcting amendment.

**SUMMARY:** This document corrects an error in the preamble language of the final rules pertaining to EPA’s approval of the redesignation of Erie, Youngstown, and Cambria 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas to attainment, maintenance plans, and 2002 base year inventories submitted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* March 4, 2008.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Rose Quinto, (215) 814-2182 or by e-mail at [quinto.rose@epa.gov](mailto:quinto.rose@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

Throughout this document wherever “we” or “our” are used we mean EPA. On January 14, 2008 (73 FR 2162), we published a final rule correcting final rules for Erie and Youngstown Areas. On August 1, 2007 (72 FR 41905), we published a final rulemaking action

announcing our approval and promulgation of Pennsylvania’s redesignation of the Cambria 8-hour ozone nonattainment area to attainment and approval of the associated maintenance plan and 2002 base year inventory. In these documents, EPA inadvertently printed the incorrect categories of volatile organic compound (VOC) and nitrogen oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>) in a table entitled “Adequate and Approved Motor Vehicle Emission Budgets (MVEBs).” This action corrects the tables in the final rulemaking actions correcting the categories of VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> for the MVEBs for Erie, Youngstown, and Cambria Areas.

**Corrections**

(1) Erie County, Pennsylvania Ozone Nonattainment Area (Erie Area).

In rule document E8-277, on page 2162, the table is corrected as follows:

**ADEQUATE AND APPROVED MOTOR  
VEHICLE EMISSIONS BUDGETS IN  
TONS PER DAY (TPD)**

Budget year	VOC	NO <sub>x</sub>
2009 .....	6.9	16.1
2018 .....	4.5	7.3

(2) Mercer County Portion of the Youngstown-Warren-Sharon, OH-PA Ozone Nonattainment Area (Youngstown Area).

In rule document E8-277, on page 2163, the table is corrected as follows:

**ADEQUATE AND APPROVED MOTOR  
VEHICLE EMISSIONS BUDGETS IN  
TONS PER DAY (TPD)**

Budget year	VOC	NO <sub>x</sub>
2009 .....	4.5	11.6

**ADEQUATE AND APPROVED MOTOR  
VEHICLE EMISSIONS BUDGETS IN  
TONS PER DAY (TPD)—Continued**

Budget year	VOC	NO <sub>x</sub>
2018 .....	3.0	5.3

(3) Johnstown (Cambria County) Ozone Nonattainment Area (Cambria Area).

In rule document E7-14745, on page 41905, the table is corrected as follows:

**ADEQUATE AND APPROVED MOTOR  
VEHICLE EMISSIONS BUDGETS IN  
TONS PER DAY (TPD)**

Budget year	VOC	NO <sub>x</sub>
2009 .....	3.8	5.6
2018 .....	2.3	2.7

Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), provides that, when an agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest, the agency may issue a rule without providing notice and an opportunity for public comment. We have determined that there is good cause for making today’s rule final without prior proposal and opportunity for comment because this rule is not substantive and imposes no regulatory requirements, but merely corrects a citation in a previous action. Thus, notice and public procedure are unnecessary. We find that this constitutes good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

**Statutory and Executive Order Reviews**

Under Executive Order (E.O.) 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a “significant regulatory