license include: transactions and activities necessary to ensure the safety of personnel, or the integrity of operations and assets in Venezuela; participation in shareholder and board of directors meetings; making payments on third-party invoices for transactions and activities authorized by paragraph (a) of this general license, or incurred prior to April 21, 2020, provided such activity was authorized at the time it occurred; payment of local taxes and purchase of utility services in Venezuela; and payment of salaries for employees and contractors in Venezuela.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this general license, all transactions and activities prohibited by E.O. 13850, as amended, or E.O. 13884, each as incorporated into the VSR, that are ordinarily incident and necessary to the wind down of operations, contracts, or other agreements in Venezuela involving PdVSA or any entity in which PdVSA owns, directly or indirectly, a 50 percent or greater interest, and that were in effect prior to July 26, 2019, are authorized through 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time, May 9, 2025, for the Covered Entities.

(c) Paragraph (a) of this general license does not authorize:

(1) The drilling, lifting, or processing of, purchase or sale of, or transport or shipping of any Venezuelan-origin petroleum or petroleum products;

(2) The provision or receipt of insurance or reinsurance with respect to the transactions and activities described in paragraph (c)(1) of this general license;

(3) The design, construction, installation, repair, or improvement of any wells or other facilities or infrastructure in Venezuela or the purchasing or provision of any goods or services, except as required for safety;

(4) Contracting for additional personnel or services, except as required for safety; or

(5) The payment of any dividend, including in kind, to PdVSA, or any entity in which PdVSA owns, directly or indirectly, a 50 percent or greater interest.

(d) This general license does not authorize:

(1) Any transactions or dealings related to the exportation or reexportation of diluents, directly or indirectly, to Venezuela;

(2) Any loans to, accrual of additional debt by, or subsidization of PdVSA, or any entity in which PdVSA owns, directly or indirectly, a 50 percent or greater interest, including in kind, prohibited by E.O. 13808 of August 24, 2017, as amended by E.O. 13857, and incorporated into the VSR; or

(3) Any transactions or activities otherwise prohibited by the VSR, or any other part of 31 CFR chapter V, or any transactions or activities with any blocked person other than the blocked persons identified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this general license.

(e) Effective November 7, 2024, General License No. 8N, dated May 10, 2024, is replaced and superseded in its entirety by this General License No. 8O.

Lisa M. Palluconi,

Acting Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Dated: November 7, 2024.

Lisa M. Palluconi,

Acting Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. 2024–29991 Filed 12–18–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AL–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 50 and 58

[EPA–HQ–OAR–2015–0072; FRL–8635.1–02–OAR]

RIN 2060–AW48

Reconsideration of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter; Correction

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule; correction and correcting amendment.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is correcting a final rule published in the **Federal Register** on March 6, 2024, that became effective on May 6, 2024. The final rule revised the primary annual $PM_{2.5}$ standard by lowering the level from 12.0 μg/m^3 to 9.0 μg/m^3, retained the current primary 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standard and the primary 24-hour PM_{10} standard, retained the secondary 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standard, secondary annual $PM_{2.5}$ standard, and secondary 24-hour PM_{10} standard, and finalized revisions to the Air Quality Index (AQI) and monitoring requirements for the national ambient air quality standards for particulate matter (PM NAAQS). After publication, the EPA became aware of an error in the preamble text regarding the due date for infrastructure State implementation plan (infrastructure SIP) submissions for the 2024 p.m. NAAQS. With this action, the EPA is clarifying the due date for infrastructure SIP submissions for the 2024 p.m. NAAQS. The EPA is also correcting inadvertent errors in the $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring regulatory text. These corrections do not include any substantive changes to the final rule.

DATES: This correction is effective on December 19, 2024.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for the final rule under Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OAR–2015–0072. All documents in the docket are listed on the *www.regulations.gov* website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.,* 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. Publicly available docket materials are available electronically through *www.regulations.gov.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Tim Hanley, Air Quality Assessment Division, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code C304–06, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711; telephone: (919) 541–4417; email: *hanley.tim@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. What is the authority for this action?

The EPA is correcting the deadline for infrastructure SIP submissions under its authority provided in section 110(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) (42 U.S.C. 7410), which directs the States to submit their implementation plans within 3 years after promulgation of a primary or secondary NAAQS.

The EPA is also acting under the authority provided by CAA sections 103, 105, 110, 114, 301, 311, 314, and 319, which direct the EPA to develop and implement measures to conduct ambient air quality surveillance. Under this authority, this action implements minor, non-substantive typographical and technical corrections to conform the 40 CFR part 58 regulatory text to the rule's preamble and remedies regulatory text formatting errors.

B. What corrective action is the Agency taking?

Correction to Preamble of March 6 Final Rule

In the proposed rule published on January 27, 2023 (88 FR 5558), the preamble states that ''Under CAA sections 110(a)(1), all states are required to make these infrastructure SIP submissions within 3 years after promulgation of a new or revised primary standard.'' However, in the final rule published on March 6, 2024 (89 FR 16202), the preamble incorrectly and inadvertently states that ''Under CAA section 110(a)(1), all States are required to make these infrastructure SIP submissions within three years after the effective date of a new or revised primary standard. While the CAA authorizes the EPA to set a shorter time for States to make these SIP submissions, the EPA is requiring submission of infrastructure SIPs within three years of the effective date of this revised primary annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.''

Pursuant to CAA section 110(a)(1), infrastructure SIP submissions are not

due within three years of the effective date, but within three years of the promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS. The EPA has traditionally held that ''promulgation'' means the signature and widespread dissemination of a final rulemaking in the context of the NAAQS. Per this standard practice, because the EPA promulgated (signed and made available on the EPA's website) the reconsideration of the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS on February 7, 2024, infrastructure SIP submissions are due by no later than February 7, 2027.

To be consistent with the CAA and the proposed rule, the EPA is correcting the last two sentences of the first paragraph of *B. Section 110(a)(1) and (2) Infrastructure SIP Requirements* in the final rule preamble.

Correction

In FR Doc. 2024–02637, at 89 FR 16202 in the **Federal Register** of March 6, 2024, on page 16367, in the second column, the last two sentences of the first paragraph of *B. Section 110(a)(1) and (2) Infrastructure SIP Requirements* are corrected to read as follows:

''Under CAA section 110(a)(1), all States are required to make these infrastructure SIP submissions within three years after the promulgation date of a new or revised primary standard. While the CAA authorizes the EPA to set a shorter time for States to make these SIP submissions, the EPA is requiring submission of infrastructure SIPs within three years of the promulgation date of this revised primary annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.''

Correcting Amendments to 40 CFR Parts 50 and 58

The EPA is also making several corrections to inadvertent errors in the $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring regulatory text as described below.

After publication, it was realized that the EPA did not add promulgated § 50.20 to the 40 CFR 50.3 list of sections containing $PM_{2.5}$ standards, which was inconsistent with past NAAQS regulations. Therefore, in 40 CFR 50.3, the EPA is adding § 50.20 to its list of sections containing $PM_{2.5}$ standards to be consistent with all existing $PM_{2.5}$ standards and methods.

The EPA proposed to adjust the minimum value required by appendix A, section 3.2.4, to be considered valid sample pairs for the $PM_{2.5}$ Performance Evaluation Program (PEP) from 3 $\mu g/m^3$ to 2 $\mu g/m^3$ (88 FR 5665, January 27, 2023). In section 3.2.4 of appendices A and B to part 58, the EPA finalized 2 $\mu g/m^3$ for the quality assurance program that assesses $PM_{2.5}$ network bias. However, in the final rule, section 4(c)(5) in appendix A and section 4(b)(5) and (c) in appendix B, which provides the $PM_{2.5}$ limit for use in bias assessments, was not updated to reflect the finalized 2 $\mu g/m^3$ for $PM_{2.5}$ and instead states the previous 3 $\mu g/m^3$, which is inconsistent with section 3.2.4 in the two appendices. Within the PM NAAQS, the same criteria should be used for $PM_{2.5}$ for consistency. Therefore, the EPA is correcting section 4(c)(5) of appendix A and section 4(b)(5) and (c) of appendix B to part 58 to be consistent with section 3.2.4 of appendices A and B to part 58.

In the PM NAAQS Reconsideration proposed rule (88 FR 5665, January 27, 2023), the EPA proposed to revise equation 6 in section 4.2.1 of appendices A and B to part 58. The proposed equation 6 had a plus sign in the denominator. However, in the final rule, the EPA inadvertently published equation 6 with a minus sign in the denominator instead of a plus sign. Therefore, the EPA is correcting the denominator in equation 6 of section 4.2.1 in appendices A and B by changing the minus sign to a plus sign, which is consistent with what was proposed.

In section 2.2.2 in appendix C to part 58, the EPA is correcting a typo by replacing ''multijusinstincional'' with ''multijurisdictional.''

Appendix C to part 58 of the final rule's regulatory text had an incorrect instruction to remove and reserve sections 2.4 and 2.4.1 and remove sections 2.4.1. through 2.4.1.7. The EPA's intention was to reserve all of section 2.4, which includes sections 2.4.1 through 2.4.6 and their subsections, and to remove sections 2.4.1.1 through 2.4.1.7. However, due to the EPA's confusing instructions, only sections 2.4 and 2.4.1 were reserved. To correct this issue, the EPA is reserving sections 2.4.2 through 2.4.6 of appendix C to part 58, including their subsections, so that all of section 2.4 is reserved as intended.

Also, when the EPA reserved section 2.4 in appendix C to part 58, the EPA revoked language associated with Approved Regional Methods (ARMs). However, after publication, several mentions of the revoked term ''ARM'' and references to the reserved section 2.4 were left in appendices A and C to part 58. To correct this issue, the EPA is removing the revoked term ''ARM'' and references to the reserved section 2.4 from section 3.2.4.2 in appendix A to part 58 and sections 2.7.1, 2.8.4, 2.7.6, 2.8.1, 2.8.5, and 3.1 in appendix C to part 58.

Lastly, after publication of the final rule, the EPA became aware that, in the finalized tables E–3 and E–6 of appendix E to part 58, several merged cells were inadvertently unmerged, resulting in misalignment of the data presented for each pollutant-specific row in the tables. The EPA is correcting this error by providing reformatted tables E–3 and E–6 so that each pollutant-specific row and the information in each column is displayed correctly.

II. Rulemaking Procedures

Section 553(b)(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), provides that when an agency for good cause finds that public notice and comment procedures are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest, the agency may issue a rule without providing notice and an opportunity for public comment. The EPA has determined that there is good cause for making this correction final without prior proposal. In this instance, notice and opportunity for comment is unnecessary because this action implements minor, non-substantive typographical and technical corrections that correct preamble language in one instance, conform the regulatory text to the rule's preamble, and remedy formatting errors.

Moreover, EPA has determined that there is good cause for making this final rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. Section 553(d)(3) of the APA, 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), provides that final rules shall not become effective until 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** ''except . . . as otherwise provided by the agency for good cause found and published with the rule.'' ''In determining whether good cause exists, an agency should 'balance the necessity for immediate implementation against principles of fundamental fairness which require that all affected persons be afforded a reasonable amount of time to prepare for the effective date of its ruling.'' *Omnipoint Corp.* v. *Fed. Commc'n Comm'n,* 78 F.3d 620, 630 (D.C. Cir. 1996) (quoting *United States* v. *Gavrilovic,* 551 F.2d 1099, 1105 (8th Cir. 1977)). This action adjusts a deadline that will not apply for at least two years (from May 6, 2027, to February 7, 2027) and makes only minor technical and typographical corrections to the monitoring provisions that are not connected to immediate regulatory obligations.

For these reasons, the Agency finds that good cause exists under APA section 553(d)(3) to make this rule effective on December 19, 2024.

III. Statutory and Executive Orders Reviews

Additional information about these statutes and Executive orders can be found at *https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/laws-and-executive-orders.*

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 14094: Modernizing Regulatory Review

This action is not a significant regulatory action as defined by Executive Order 12866, as amended by Executive Order 14094 and was, therefore, not subject to a requirement for Executive Order 12866 review.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not impose any new information collection burden under the PRA. The EPA is clarifying the due date for infrastructure SIP submissions for the 2024 PM NAAQS and correcting inadvertent errors in the $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring regulatory text. However, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has previously approved the information collection activities contained in the existing regulations and has assigned OMB control number 2060–0084.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA. This action will not impose any requirements on small entities. Rather, this action corrects inadvertent errors in the final rule's preamble and regulatory text.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain an unfunded mandate of $100 million or more as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA), 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. This action corrects inadvertent errors in the final rule's preamble and regulatory text.

E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications. It will 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.

F. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have Tribal implications, as specified in Executive Order 13175. It does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian Tribes as Tribes are not obligated to adopt or implement any NAAQS. In addition, Tribes are not obligated to conduct ambient monitoring for PM or to adopt the ambient monitoring requirements of 40 CFR part 58. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that the EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of ''covered regulatory action'' in section 2–202 of the Executive order. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it does not concern an environmental health risk or safety risk. This action corrects inadvertent errors in the final rule's preamble and regulatory text.

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

The final rule involved environmental monitoring or measurement. The PM NAAQS final rule maintained the use of the existing indicators for fine ($PM_{2.5}$) and coarse (PM_{10}) particles. The indicator for fine particles is measured using the Reference Method for the Determination of Fine Particulate Matter as $PM_{2.5}$ in the Atmosphere (appendix L to 40 CFR part 50), which is known as the $PM_{2.5}$ FRM, and the indicator for coarse particles is measured using the Reference Method for the Determination of Particulate Matter as PM_{10} in the Atmosphere (appendix J to 40 CFR part 50), which is known as the PM_{10} FRM. To the extent feasible, the EPA employs a Performance-Based Measurement System (PBMS), which does not require the use of specific, prescribed analytic methods. The PBMS is defined as a set of processes wherein the data quality needs, mandates or limitations of a program or project are specified and serve as criteria for selecting appropriate methods to meet those needs in a cost-effective manner. It is intended to be more flexible and cost effective for the regulated community; it is also intended to encourage innovation in analytical technology and improved data quality. This action corrects inadvertent errors in the monitoring regulatory text for parts 50 and 58.

J. Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations

The EPA believes that this correction does not concern human health or environmental conditions and, therefore, cannot be evaluated with respect to potentially disproportionate and adverse effects on people of color, low-income populations and/or indigenous peoples. This action corrects inadvertent errors in the final rule's preamble and regulatory text.

Although this action does not concern human health or environmental conditions, the EPA identified and addressed environmental justice concerns in the underlying final rule in sections II.A.2, II.B.3.a, II.B.3.c, II.B.2, and II.B.4. of the final rule preamble and also in the 2019 Integrated Science Assessment, Supplement to the 2019 Integrated Science Assessment, and 2022 Policy Assessment.

K. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to the CRA, and the EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. The CRA allows the issuing agency to make a rule effective sooner than otherwise provided by the CRA if the agency makes a good cause finding that notice and comment rulemaking procedures are impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest (5 U.S.C. 808(2)). The EPA has made a good cause finding for this rule as discussed in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section. The EPA has determined that there is good cause for making this correction final without prior proposal. In this instance, notice and opportunity for comment is unnecessary because this action implements minor, non-substantive typographical and technical corrections that conform the regulatory text to the rule's preamble and remedy formatting errors.

List of Subjects

40 CFR Part 50

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Particulate matter.

40 CFR Part 58

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Michael S. Regan,

Administrator.

Accordingly, 40 CFR parts 50 and 58 are corrected by making the following correcting amendments:

PART 50—NATIONAL PRIMARY AND SECONDARY AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 50 continues to read as follows:

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

■ 2. Revise § 50.3 to read as follows:

§ 50.3 Reference conditions.

All measurements of air quality that are expressed as mass per unit volume (*e.g.,* micrograms per cubic meter) other than for particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) standards contained in §§ 50.7, 50.13, 50.18, and 50.20, and lead standards contained in § 50.16 shall be corrected to a reference temperature of 25 (deg) C and a reference pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury (1,013.2 millibars). Measurements of $PM_{2.5}$ for purposes of comparison to the standards contained in §§ 50.7, 50.13, 50.18, and 50.20, and of lead for purposes of comparison to the standards contained in § 50.16 shall be reported based on actual ambient air volume measured at the actual ambient temperature and pressure at the monitoring site during the measurement period.

PART 58—AMBIENT AIR QUALITY SURVEILLANCE

■ 3. The authority citation for part 58 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7403, 7405, 7410, 7414, 7601, 7611, 7614, and 7619.

■ 4. Amend appendix A to part 58 by revising sections 3.2.4.2 and 4(c)(5) and equation 6 in section 4.2.1 to read as follows:

Appendix A to Part 58—Quality Assurance Requirements for Monitors Used in Evaluations of National Ambient Air Quality Standards

* * * * *

3.2.4.2 Have all FRM and FEM samplers subject to a PEP audit at least once every 6 years, which equates to approximately 15 percent of the monitoring sites audited each year.

* * * * *

4. * * *

(c) * * *

(5) $PM_{2.5}$: 2 $\mu g/m^3$.

* * * * *

4.2.1 * * *

Equation 6 to Section 4.2.1 of Appendix A

$$t_i = \frac{X_i - Y_i}{\sqrt{(X_i + Y_i)/2}}$$

* * * * *

■ 5. Amend appendix B to part 58 by revising section 4(b)(5) and (c) and equation 6 in section 4.2.1 to read as follows:

Appendix B to Part 58—Quality Assurance Requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Air Monitoring

* * * * *

4. * * *

(b) * * *

(5) $PM_{2.5}$: 2 $\mu g/m^3$.

(c) The $PM_{2.5}$ 2 $\mu g/m^3$ limit for the $PM_{2.5}$–PEP may be superseded by mutual agreement between the PSD PQAO and the PSD reviewing authority as specified in section 3.2.4 of this appendix and detailed in the approved QAPP.

* * * * *

4.2.1 * * *

Equation 6 to Section 4.2.1 of Appendix B

$$t_i = \frac{X_i - Y_i}{\sqrt{(X_i + Y_i)/2}}$$

* * * * *

■ 6. Amend appendix C to part 58 by:

■ a. Revising section 2.2.2; and

■ b. Removing and reserving sections 2.4.2 through 2.4.6; and

■ c. Revising sections 2.7.1, 2.7.4, 2.7.6, 2.8.1, 2.8.5, and 3.1.

The revisions read as follows:

Appendix C to Part 58—Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Methodology

* * * * *

2.2.2 A request to update a designated methods calibration may be initiated by the instrument manufacturer of record or the EPA Administrator. State, local, Tribal, and multijurisdictional organizations of these entities may work with an instrument manufacture to update a designated method calibration.

* * * * *

2.7.1 Requests for approval under section 2.2, 2.6.2, or 2.8 of this appendix must be submitted to: Director, Center for Environmental Measurement and Modeling, Reference and Equivalent Methods Designation Program (MD–D205–03), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, P.O. Box 12055, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711.

* * * * *

2.7.4 To the extent that such incorporation by reference provides data or information required by this section (2.7) or by section 2.5 or 2.6 of this appendix, independent data or duplicative information need not be submitted.

* * * * *

2.7.6 If the Administrator determines, on the basis of any available information, that any of the determinations or statements on which approval of a request under this section was based are invalid or no longer valid, or that the requirements of section 2.5 or 2.6, as applicable, have not been met, he/she may withdraw the approval after affording the person who obtained the approval an opportunity to submit information and arguments opposing such action.

* * * * *

2.8.1 Except as otherwise provided in this section, no reference method or equivalent method may be used in a SLAMS network if it has been modified in a manner that could significantly alter the performance characteristics of the method without prior approval by the Administrator. For purposes of this section, ''alternative method'' means an analyzer, the use of which has been approved under section 2.5 or 2.6 of this appendix or some combination thereof.

* * * * *

2.8.5 A temporary modification that could alter the performance characteristics of a reference or equivalent may be made without prior approval under this section if the method is not functioning or is malfunctioning, provided that parts necessary for repair in accordance with the applicable operation manual cannot be obtained within 45 days. Unless such temporary modification is later approved under section 2.8.4 of this appendix, the temporarily modified method shall be repaired in accordance with the applicable operation manual as quickly as practicable but in no event later than 4 months after the temporary modification was made, unless an extension of time is granted by the Administrator. Unless and until the temporary modification is approved, air quality data obtained with the method as temporarily modified must be clearly identified as such when submitted in accordance with § 58.16 and must be accompanied by a report containing the information specified in section 2.8.3 of this appendix. A request that the Administrator approve a temporary modification may be submitted in accordance with sections 2.8.1 through 2.8.4 of this appendix. In such cases, the request will be considered as if a request for prior approval had been made.

* * * * *

3.1 Methods employed in NCore multipollutant sites used to measure SO_2, CO, NO_2, O_3, $PM_{2.5}$, or $PM_{10-2.5}$ must be reference or equivalent methods as defined in § 50.1 of this chapter for any monitors

intended for comparison with applicable NAAQS.

* * * * *

■ 7. Amend appendix E to part 58 by revising table E–3 to section 2.7 and table E–6 to section 3.8 to read as follows:

Appendix E to Part 58—Probe and Monitoring Path Siting Criteria for Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

* * * * *

2.7 * * *

TABLE E–3 TO SECTION 2.7 OF APPENDIX E—SUMMARY OF PROBE SITING CRITERIA

Pollutant	Scale[9]	Height from ground to probe[8] (meters)	Horizontal or vertical distance from supporting structures[1 8] to probe inlet (meters)	Distance from drip line of trees to probe[8] (meters)	Distance from roadways to probe[8] (meters)
SO_2[2 3 4 5]	Middle, Neighborhood, Urban, and Regional	2.0–15	≥1.0	≥10	N/A.
CO[3 4 6]	Micro [downtown or street canyon sites]	2.5–3.5	≥1.0	≥10	2.0–10 for downtown areas or street canyon microscale.
CO[3 4 6]	Micro [Near-Road sites]	2.0–7.0	≥1.0	≥10	≤50 for near-road microscale.
CO[3 4 6]	Middle and Neighborhood	2.0–15	≥1.0	≥10	*See* Table E–2 of this appendix for middle and neighborhood scales.
O_3[2 3 4]	Middle, Neighborhood, Urban, and Regional	2.0–15	≥1.0	≥10	*See* Table E–1 of this appendix.
NO_2[2 3 4]	Micro	2.0–7.0	≥1.0	≥10	≤50 for near-road microscale.
NO_2[2 3 4]	Middle, Neighborhood, Urban, and Regional	2.0–15	≥1.0	≥10	*See* Table E–1 of this appendix.
PAMS[2 3 4] Ozone precursors.	Neighborhood and Urban	2.0–15	≥1.0	≥10	*See* Table E–1 of this appendix.
PM, Pb[2 3 4 7]	Micro	2.0–7.0	≥2.0 (horizontal distance only)	≥10	*See* Figure E–1 of this appendix.
PM, Pb[2 3 4 7]	Middle, Neighborhood, Urban and Regional	2.0–15	≥2.0 (horizontal distance only)	≥10	*See* Figure E–1 of this appendix.

N/A—Not applicable.

[1] When a probe is located on a rooftop, this separation distance is in reference to walls, parapets, or penthouses located on the roof.

[2] Should be greater than 20 meters from the dripline of tree(s) and must be 10 meters from the dripline.

[3] Distance from sampler or probe inlet to obstacle, such as a building, must be at least twice the height the obstacle protrudes above the sampler or probe inlet. Sites not meeting this criterion may be classified as microscale or middle scale (*see* paragraphs 2.3(a) and 2.3(c) of this appendix).

[4] Must have unrestricted airflow in a continuous arc of at least 270 degrees around the probe or sampler; 180 degrees if the probe is on the side of a building or a wall for street canyon monitoring.

[5] The probe or sampler should be away from minor sources, such as furnace or incineration flues. The separation distance is dependent on the height of the minor source emission point(s), the type of fuel or waste burned, and the quality of the fuel (sulfur, ash, or lead content). This criterion is designed to avoid undue influences from minor sources.

[6] For microscale CO monitoring sites, the probe must be ≥10 meters from a street intersection and preferably at a midblock location.

[7] Collocated monitor inlets must be within 4.0 meters of each other and at least 2.0 meters apart for flow rates greater than 200 liters/min or at least 1.0 meter apart for samplers having flow rates less than 200 liters/min to preclude airflow interference, unless a waiver has been granted by the Regional Administrator pursuant to paragraph 3.3.4.2(c) of appendix A of to this part. For $PM_{2.5}$, collocated monitor inlet heights should be within 1.0 meter of each other vertically.

[8] All distances listed are expressed as having 2 significant figures. When rounding is performed to assess compliance with these siting requirements, the distance measurements will be rounded such as to retain at least two significant figures.

[9] See section 1.2 of appendix D to this part for definitions of monitoring scales.

* * * * *

3.8 * * *

TABLE E–6 TO SECTION 3.8 OF APPENDIX E—SUMMARY OF MONITORING PATH SITING CRITERIA

Pollutant	Maximum monitoring path length[9 10]	Height from ground to 80% of monitoring path[1 8] (meters)	Horizontal or vertical distance from supporting structures[2] to 90% of monitoring path[1 8] (meters)	Distance from trees to 90% of monitoring path[1 8] (meters)	Distance from roadways to monitoring path[1 8] (meters)
SO_2[3 4 5 6]	<= 300 m for Middle <= 1.0 km for Neighborhood, Urban, and Regional	2.0–15	≥1.0	≥10	N/A.
CO[4 5 7]	<= 300 m for Micro [downtown or street canyon sites].	2.5–3.5	≥1.0	≥10	2.0–10 for downtown areas or street canyon microscale.
CO[4 5 7]	<= 300 m for Micro [Near-Road sites]	2.0–7.0	≥1.0	≥10	≤50 for near-road microscale.
CO[4 5 7]	<= 300 m for Middle	2.0–15	≥1.0	≥10	*See* Table E–5.
CO[4 5 7]	<= 1.0 km for Neighborhood	2.0–15	≥1.0	≥10	*See* Table E–5.
O_3[3 4 5]	<= 300 m for Middle	2.0–15	≥1.0	≥10	*See* Table E–4.
O_3[3 4 5]	<= 1.0 km for Neighborhood, Urban, and Regional	2.0–15	≥1.0	≥10	*See* Table E–4.
NO_2[3 4 5]	Between 50 m-300 m for Micro (Near-Road)	2.0–7.0	≥1.0	≥10	≤50 for near-road microscale.
NO_2[3 4 5]	<= 300 m for Middle	2.0–15	≥1.0	≥10	*See* Table E–4 of this appendix.
NO_2[3 4 5]	<= 1.0 km for Neighborhood, Urban, and Regional	2.0–15	≥1.0	≥10	*See* Table E–4 of this appendix.

TABLE E–6 TO SECTION 3.8 OF APPENDIX E—SUMMARY OF MONITORING PATH SITING CRITERIA—Continued

Pollutant	Maximum monitoring path length [9] [10]	Height from ground to 80% of monitoring path [1] [8] (meters)	Horizontal or vertical distance from supporting structures [2] to 90% of monitoring path [1] [8] (meters)	Distance from trees to 90% of monitoring path [1] [8] (meters)	Distance from roadways to monitoring path [1] [8] (meters)
PAMS [3] [4] [5] Ozone precursors.	<= 1.0 km for Neighborhood and Urban	2.0–15	≥1.0	≥10	*See* Table E–4 of this appendix.

N/A—Not applicable.
[1] Monitoring path for open path analyzers is applicable only to middle or neighborhood scale CO monitoring, middle, neighborhood, urban, and regional scale NO_2 monitoring, and all applicable scales for monitoring SO_2, O_3, and O_3 precursors.
[2] When the monitoring path is located on a rooftop, this separation distance is in reference to walls, parapets, or penthouses located on roof.
[3] At least 90 percent of the monitoring path should be greater than 20 meters from the dripline of tree(s) and must be 10-meters from the dripline.
[4] Distance from 90 percent of monitoring path to obstacle, such as a building, must be at least twice the height the obstacle protrudes above the monitoring path. Sites not meeting this criterion may be classified as microscale or middle scale (*see* text).
[5] Must have unrestricted airflow 270 degrees around at least 90 percent of the monitoring path; 180 degrees if the monitoring path is adjacent to the side of a building or a wall for street canyon monitoring.
[6] The monitoring path should be away from minor sources, such as furnace or incineration flues. The separation distance is dependent on the height of the minor source's emission point (such as a flue), the type of fuel or waste burned, and the quality of the fuel (sulfur, ash, or lead content). This criterion is designed to avoid undue influences from minor sources.
[7] For microscale CO monitoring sites, the monitoring path must be ≥10. meters from a street intersection and preferably at a midblock location.
[8] All distances listed are expressed as having 2 significant figures. When rounding is performed to assess compliance with these siting requirements, the distance measurements will be rounded such as to retain at least two significant figures.
[9] See section 1.2 of appendix D to this part for definitions of monitoring scales.
[10] See section 3.7 of this appendix.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2024–29223 Filed 12–18–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 81

[EPA–R09–OAR–2024–0553; FRL–12419–01–R9]

Finding of Failure To Attain and Reclassification of Las Vegas Area as Serious for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final determination.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is determining that the Las Vegas, Nevada area failed to attain the 2015 ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS or ''standards'') by the applicable attainment date. The effect of failing to attain by the applicable attainment date is that the area will be reclassified by operation of law from ''Moderate'' to ''Serious'' nonattainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS on January 21, 2025, the effective date of this final rule. This action fulfills the EPA's obligation under the Clean Air Act (CAA) to determine whether the Las Vegas, Nevada ozone nonattainment area attained the NAAQS by the attainment date and to publish a document in the **Federal Register** identifying the area as having failed to attain and identifying the reclassification.

DATES: This final rule is effective on January 21, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–R09–OAR–2024–0553. All documents in the docket are listed on the *https://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 *https://www.regulations.gov,* or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section for additional availability information. If you need assistance in a language other than English or if you are a person with a disability who needs a reasonable accommodation at no cost to you, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lindsay Wickersham, EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne St., San Francisco, CA 94105. By phone: (415) 947–4192, or by email at *wickersham.lindsay@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

I. Overview of Action

The EPA is required to determine whether areas designated nonattainment for an ozone NAAQS attained the standards by the applicable attainment date, and to take certain steps for areas that failed to attain (see CAA section 181(b)(2)). The EPA's determination of attainment for the 2015 ozone NAAQS is based on a nonattainment area's design value (DV) as of the attainment date.[1]

The 2015 ozone NAAQS is met at an EPA regulatory monitoring site when the DV does not exceed 0.070 parts per million (ppm). For the Moderate nonattainment areas for the 2015 ozone NAAQS addressed in this action, the attainment date was August 3, 2024. Because the DV is based on the three most recent, complete calendar years of data, attainment must occur no later than December 31 of the year prior to the attainment date (*i.e.,* December 31, 2023, in the case of Moderate nonattainment areas for the 2015 ozone NAAQS). As such, the EPA's determinations for each area are based upon the complete, quality-assured, and certified ozone monitoring data from calendar years 2021, 2022, and 2023.

This action addresses one area in Nevada that was classified as Moderate for the 2015 ozone NAAQS as of the

[1] A DV is a statistic used to compare data collected at an ambient air quality monitoring site to the applicable NAAQS to determine compliance with the standard. The data handling conventions for calculating DVs for the 2015 ozone NAAQS are specified in appendix U to 40 CFR part 50. The DV for the 2015 ozone NAAQS is the 3-year average of the annual fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration. The DV is calculated for each air quality monitor in an area, and the DV for an area is the highest DV among the individual monitoring sites located in the area.