



## Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District

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## Town of Mammoth Lakes

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### PRESS RELEASE

#### For Immediate Release

#### **MAMMOTH LAKES MEETS FEDERAL AIR STANDARD October 6, 2015, Mammoth Lakes, CA**

The US Environmental Protection Agency has officially designated the Town of Mammoth Lakes as attainment area for the federal air quality standard for particulate matter. In a recent Federal Register Notice, the Town was re-designated from nonattainment to attainment for the federal standard for particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM10), which includes fine particles less than a tenth the diameter of a human hair. EPA found that the Town has met the federal standard since 2009. They also approved the Mammoth Lakes air quality maintenance plan, which demonstrates that compliance with air quality standards can be maintained through 2030. Mammoth Lakes was designated non-attainment for PM10 in 1987 due to air pollution problems in the winter caused by wood smoke from residential wood burning and road dust from cinders used on roadways after snow storms. Before air quality regulations were adopted, it is estimated that about 11 days each winter violated federal air standards.

In response to EPA's action, Phill Kiddoo of the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District said, "The re-designation of the Town of Mammoth Lakes to attainment is the result of tremendous cooperation between the Town and District staff and the public to help implement air pollution control measures." The effort to clean up the air started in 1989 with District and Town staff working with an ad hoc citizen's group to draft air regulations for Mammoth Lakes. The regulations later adopted in 1990 included requirements to change-out old-technology woodstoves and fireplaces with new cleaner burning appliances, no burn days, and vacuum street sweepers to remove the cinders after the roads dried. According to the Town, almost 200 woodstoves have been replaced in Mammoth Lakes with cleaner burning systems with funding through the Air District since 2012. Kiddoo explained, "At the time, the Town's regulations were unique in California, but following Mammoth's lead areas such as Los Angeles, San Francisco and Lake Tahoe adopted similar regulations and found the same success in cleaning up the air. Residents and homeowners of Mammoth Lakes who replaced their old wood burning appliances and refrained from burning wood on no burn days can take pride in their contributions and the fact that they are now living in an area that has been officially designated as having clean air."

--MORE--

With the return of cooler weather and the increased usage of woodstoves, the Town of Mammoth Lakes and the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District want to remind everyone to follow these simple steps to keep the air as clean as possible: (1) only burn clean and hot fires; (2) check your chimney for emissions; (3) call (760) 934-1010 for any wood burning restrictions; and (4) abide by the 'No Wood Burning' days restrictions. The Town and the Air District continually monitor air quality, and will announce 'No Wood Burning' days when air quality is forecast to approach unhealthy levels. To sign up for automatic emails or texts when a 'No Burn Day' is announced, go to [www.townofmammothlakes.ca.gov](http://www.townofmammothlakes.ca.gov) and click on 'Notify Me' on the left hand side and follow the directions on the webpage to sign up for the Air Quality/No Burn Announcements list.

Release Date: October 6, 2015

Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District  
Contact: Phill Kiddoo ([pkiddoo@gbupacd.org](mailto:pkiddoo@gbupacd.org)) or  
Duane Ono, ([dono@gbuapcd.org](mailto:dono@gbuapcd.org))  
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continue to make, these documents generally available electronically through [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) and/or in hard copy at the appropriate EPA office (see the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble for more information).

#### IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-4);
- does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act; and
- does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

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 December 4, 2015. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements (see section 307(b)(2)).

#### List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

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

Dated: August 21, 2015.

**Jared Blumenfeld,**

*Regional Administrator, Region IX.*

Part 52, Chapter I, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

#### PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

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

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

#### Subpart F—California

- 2. Section 52.220 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(457)(i)(A)(4) to read as follows:

#### § 52.220 Identification of plan.

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* * * * *
(c) * * *
(457) * * *
(i) * * *
(A) * * *
(4) Rule 10.1, "New Source Review,"
amended on October 6, 2014.
* * * * *
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[FR Doc. 2015-25141 Filed 10-2-15; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560-50-P**

#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

#### 40 CFR Parts 52 and 81

[EPA-R09-OAR-2015-0279; FRL-9935-05-Region 9]

#### Air Plan Approval; California; Mammoth Lakes; Redesignation; PM<sub>10</sub> Maintenance Plan

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

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking final action to approve, as a revision to the California State Implementation Plan (SIP), California's request to redesignate the Mammoth Lakes nonattainment area to attainment for the 1987 National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for particulate matter of ten microns or less (PM<sub>10</sub>). Also, EPA is taking final action to approve the PM<sub>10</sub> maintenance plan for the Mammoth Lakes area and the associated motor vehicle emissions budgets for use in transportation conformity determinations. Lastly, EPA is finalizing our approval of the 2012 attainment year emissions inventory. We are taking these final actions because the SIP revision meets the requirements of the Clean Air Act and EPA guidance for maintenance plans and motor vehicle emissions budgets. **DATES:** This rule will be effective on November 4, 2015.

**ADDRESSES:** EPA has established docket number EPA-R09-OAR-2015-0279 for this action. Generally, documents in the

docket for this action are available electronically at <http://www.regulations.gov> and in hard copy format at EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California. While all documents in the docket are listed at <http://www.regulations.gov>, some information may be publicly available only at the hard copy location (e.g., copyrighted material, large maps, multi-volume reports) and some may not be publicly available in either location (e.g., CBI). To inspect the hard copy materials, please schedule an appointment during normal business hours with the contact listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jerry Wamsley, EPA Region IX, (415) 947-4111, [wamsley.jerry@epa.gov](mailto:wamsley.jerry@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

Throughout this document, “we,” “us” and “our” refer to EPA.

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- I. Summary of EPA’s Proposed Action
- II. Public Comments and EPA Responses
- III. EPA’s Final Action
- IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

**I. Summary of EPA’s Proposed Action**

On July 30, 2015, EPA proposed to approve the Mammoth Lakes PM<sub>10</sub> redesignation request and maintenance plan. We proposed this action because California’s SIP revision meets the Clean Air Act (CAA) requirements and EPA guidance concerning redesignations to attainment of a National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS or standard) and maintenance plans (80 FR 45477). For our detailed procedural and substantive review of the State’s SIP submittal and our discussion of our findings and rationale for our proposal and this final action, please see our proposal and the docket for this action.

First, under CAA section 107(d)(3)(D), EPA proposed to approve the State’s request to redesignate the Mammoth Lakes PM<sub>10</sub> nonattainment area to attainment for the PM<sub>10</sub> NAAQS. In our July 30, 2015 proposal, we concluded that the area has met the five criteria for redesignation under CAA section 107(d)(3)(E): (1) The area has attained the PM<sub>10</sub> NAAQS over the period 2009–2014; (2) the required portions of the SIP are fully approved for the area; (3) the improvement in ambient air quality in the area is due to permanent and enforceable reductions in PM<sub>10</sub> emissions; (4) California has met all requirements applicable to the Mammoth Lakes PM<sub>10</sub> nonattainment area with respect to section 110 and part D of the CAA; and, (5) the Mammoth Lakes PM<sub>10</sub> Maintenance Plan, as

described below, meets the requirements of CAA section 175A.

Second, under section 110(k)(3) of the CAA, EPA proposed to approve as a revision to the SIP, the maintenance plan developed by the Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District (GBUAPCD) entitled “2014 Update Air Quality Maintenance Plan and Redesignation Request for the Town of Mammoth Lakes” (herein and in our proposal referred to as the Mammoth Lakes PM<sub>10</sub> Maintenance Plan), dated May 5, 2014, submitted by California, through the California Air Resources Board (CARB), to EPA on October 21, 2014.<sup>1</sup> EPA proposed to find that the Mammoth Lakes PM<sub>10</sub> Maintenance Plan meets the requirements in section 175A of the CAA. The plan’s maintenance demonstration shows that the Mammoth Lakes area will continue to attain the PM<sub>10</sub> NAAQS for at least 10 years beyond redesignation (i.e. through 2030) by continued implementation of the local control measures approved into the SIP. The plan’s contingency provisions incorporate a process for identifying new or more stringent control measures in the event of a future monitored violation. Finally, EPA proposed to approve the plan’s 2012 emission inventory as meeting the requirements of CAA section 172 and 175A.

Third, EPA proposed to approve the motor vehicle emission budgets (budgets) in the Mammoth Lakes PM<sub>10</sub> Maintenance Plan because we find they meet the applicable transportation conformity requirements under 40 CFR 93.118(e). With our proposal published July 30, 2015, EPA informed the public that we are reviewing the plan’s budgets for adequacy and that we started the public comment period on adequacy of the proposed budgets. This comment period closed on August 31, 2015. We received no public comments concerning the adequacy of the proposed PM<sub>10</sub> motor vehicle emissions budgets.

**II. Public Comments and EPA Responses**

EPA’s proposed rule provided a 30-day comment period. During this comment period we received no comments on our proposal.

**III. EPA’s Final Action**

To conclude, based on our review of the Mammoth Lakes PM<sub>10</sub> Maintenance Plan and redesignation request submitted by California, air quality

monitoring data, and other relevant materials contained within our docket, EPA finds that the State has addressed all the necessary requirements for redesignation of the Mammoth Lakes nonattainment area to attainment of the PM<sub>10</sub> NAAQS, pursuant to CAA sections 107(d)(3)(E) and 175A.

First, under CAA section 107(d)(3)(D), we are approving the State’s request, which accompanied the submittal of the Mammoth Lakes PM<sub>10</sub> Maintenance Plan, to redesignate the Mammoth Lakes PM<sub>10</sub> nonattainment area to attainment for the 24-hour PM<sub>10</sub> NAAQS. Our redesignation of the Mammoth Lakes area is based on our determination that the area has met the five criteria for redesignation under CAA section 107(d)(3)(E): (1) The area has attained the 24-hour PM<sub>10</sub> NAAQS as demonstrated by 2009–2014 data;<sup>2</sup> (2) the relevant portions of the SIP are fully approved; (3) the improvement in air quality in the Mammoth Lakes area is due to permanent and enforceable reductions in PM<sub>10</sub> emissions; (4) California has met all requirements applicable to the Mammoth Lakes PM<sub>10</sub> nonattainment area with respect to section 110 and part D of the CAA; and, (5) our approval of the Mammoth Lakes PM<sub>10</sub> Maintenance Plan, as part of this action.

Second, under section 110(k)(3) of the CAA, EPA is approving the Mammoth Lakes PM<sub>10</sub> Maintenance Plan and finds that it meets the requirements of Section 175A. We find that the maintenance demonstration shows that the area will continue to attain the 24-hour PM<sub>10</sub> NAAQS for at least 10 years beyond redesignation (i.e., through 2030). We find that the Maintenance Plan provides a contingency process for identifying and adopting new or more stringent control measures if a monitored violation of the PM<sub>10</sub> NAAQS occurs. Finally, we are approving the 2012 emissions inventory as meeting applicable requirements for emissions inventories in Sections 172 and 175A of the CAA.

Last, we find that the Mammoth Lakes PM<sub>10</sub> Maintenance Plan’s motor vehicle emissions budgets meet applicable CAA requirements for maintenance plans and transportation conformity requirements under 40 CFR 93.118(e). With the effective date of this action, these approved budgets must be used in any future regional PM<sub>10</sub> regional emissions

<sup>1</sup> See the docket for this action for copies of the California’s submittal documents including the October 21, 2014 submittal letter from the State.

<sup>2</sup> We reviewed 2015 preliminary data received from the State and found that the Mammoth Lakes area did not show exceedances of the 24-hour PM<sub>10</sub> NAAQS in the first quarter of 2015. Second quarter data was not submitted by the State in time for consideration within this notice.

analysis conducted by the State and the Federal Highway Administration.

#### IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-4);
- does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act; and,
- does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, the State plan that EPA is approving today does not apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, this rule, as it relates to the maintenance plan, does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

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 December 4, 2015. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action 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, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

##### 40 CFR Part 81

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

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

Dated: September 18, 2015.

**Jared Blumenfeld,**  
Regional Administrator, Region IX.

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 F—[Amended]

- 2. Section 52.220 is amended by adding and reserving paragraph (c)(461) and adding paragraph (c)(462) to read as follows:

##### § 52.220 Identification of plan.

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) \* \* \*

(461) [Reserved]

(462) The following plan was submitted on October 21, 2014, by the Governor's designee.

(i) [Reserved]

(ii) Additional Materials.

(A) Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District (GBUAPCD).

(1) "2014 Air Quality Maintenance Plan and Redesignation Request for the Town of Mammoth Lakes" (Mammoth Lakes PM<sub>10</sub> Maintenance Plan), adopted on May 5, 2014.

(2) GBUAPCD Board Order #140505-03 adopting the Mammoth Lakes PM<sub>10</sub> Maintenance Plan, dated May 5, 2014.

(B) State of California Air Resources Board (CARB).

(1) CARB Resolution 14-27 adopting the redesignation request and Mammoth Lakes PM<sub>10</sub> Maintenance Plan, dated September 18, 2014.

#### PART 81—[AMENDED]

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

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

#### Subpart C—[Amended]

- 4. Section 81.305 is amended in the table entitled "California-PM-10" by revising the entry under Mono County for the "Mammoth Lake planning area" to read as follows:

##### § 81.305 California.

\* \* \* \* \*

CALIFORNIA—PM—10

Designated area	Designation		Classification	
	Date	Type	Date	Type
Mono County Mammoth Lakes planning area ..... Includes the following sections: a. Sections 1–12, 17, and 18 of Township T4S, R28E; b. Sections 25–36 of Township T3S, R28E; c. Sections 25–36 of Township T3S, R27E; d. Sections 1–18 of Township T4S, R27E; and, e. Sections 25 and 36 of Township T3S, R26E.	November 4, 2015 .....	Attainment .....		

\* \* \* \* \*  
[FR Doc. 2015–25165 Filed 10–2–15; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**40 CFR Part 261**

[EPA–R07–RCRA–2014–0452; FRL–9934–78–Region 7]

**Hazardous Waste Management System; Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste; Direct Final Rule**

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

**ACTION:** Direct final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking direct final action to revise delisting levels for the hazardous waste exclusion granted to John Deere Des Moines Works (John Deere) of Deere & Company, in Ankeny, Iowa to exclude or “delist” up to 600 tons per calendar year of F006/F019 wastewater treatment sludge. The wastewater treatment sludge is a filter cake generated by John Deere’s Ankeny, Iowa, facility wastewater treatment system was conditionally excluded from the list of hazardous wastes on November 25, 2014. This direct final rule responds to a request submitted by John Deere to increase certain delisting levels and eliminate certain delisting levels for the excluded waste. After careful analysis and use of the Delisting Risk Assessment Software (DRAS), EPA has concluded the request may be granted.

**DATES:** This direct final rule is effective on December 4, 2015, without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comment by November 4, 2015. If EPA receives adverse comment, we will

publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that this rule will not take effect.

**ADDRESSES:** EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–R07–RCRA–2014–0452. All documents in the docket are listed on the [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) Web site. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., 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 by contacting the further information contact below. The public may copy material from any regulatory docket at no cost for the first 100 pages and at a cost of \$0.15 per page for additional copies.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Kenneth Herstowski, Waste Remediation and Permits Branch, Air and Waste Management Division, EPA Region 7, 11201 Renner Boulevard, Lenexa, KS 66219; telephone number (913) 551–7631; email address: [herstowski.ken@epa.gov](mailto:herstowski.ken@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The information in this section is organized as follows:

- I. Why is EPA using a direct final rule?
- II. Does this action apply to me?
- III. Background
  - A. What is a delisting petition?
  - B. How did EPA act on John Deere’s delisting petition?
  - C. What are the changes John Deere is requesting?
  - D. How did EPA evaluate John Deere’s request?
  - E. How does this final rule affect states?
- IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

**I. Why is EPA using a direct final rule?**

The EPA is publishing this rule without a prior proposed rule because we view this as a non-controversial amendment and anticipate no adverse comment. This action narrowly changes the delisting levels for the F006/F019 wastewater treatment sludge generated at the John Deere Des Moines facility in Ankeny, Iowa. If the EPA receives adverse comment, we will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that this direct final rule will not take effect. In that case, we may issue a proposed rule to propose the changes and would address public comments in any subsequent final rule based on the proposed rule.

**II. Does this action apply to me?**

This action only applies to the F006/ F019 wastewater treatment sludge generated at the John Deere Des Moines facility in Ankeny, Iowa.

**III. Background**

*A. What is a delisting petition?*

A delisting petition is a request from a generator to EPA or to an authorized state to exclude or delist, from the RCRA list of hazardous wastes, waste the generator believes should not be considered hazardous under RCRA.

*B. How did EPA act on John Deere’s delisting petition?*

After evaluating the delisting petition submitted by John Deere, EPA proposed, on August 20, 2014 (79 FR 49252), to exclude the waste from the lists of hazardous waste under § 261.31. EPA issued a final rule on November 25, 2014 (79 FR 70108) granting John Deere’s delisting petition to have up to 600 tons per year of the F006/F019 wastewater treatment sludge generated