designed to provide safe and efficient use of the navigable airspace and to promote safe flight operations under IFR at the Walker Field Airport and between the terminal and en route transition stages.

The area would be depicted on aeronautical charts for pilot reference. The coordinates for this airspace docket are based on North American Datum 83. Class E airspace areas extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface of the earth, are published in Paragraph 6005 of FAA Order 7400.9E dated September 10, 1997, and effective September 16, 1997, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Class E airspace designation listed in this document would be published subsequently in the Order.

The FAA has determined that this proposed regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore, (1) is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a ''significant rule'' under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a Regulatory Evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Proposed Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, CLASS B, CLASS C, CLASS D, AND CLASS E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIRWAYS; ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of the Federal Aviation Administration Order 7400.9E, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated September 10, 1997, and effective September 16, 1997, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6005 Class E airspace areas extending upward from 700 feet or more above the surface of the earth.

* * * * *

ANM CO ES Grand Junction, CO [Revised]

Grand Junction, Walker Field, CO
(Lat. 39°07′21″ N, long. 108°31′36″ W)
Grand Junction VORTAC
(Lat. 39°03′34″ N, long. 108°47′33″ W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within 7 miles northwest and 4.3 miles southeast of the Grand Junction VORTAC 247° and 067° radials extending from 11.4 miles southwest to 12.3 miles northeast of the VORTAC, and within 1.8 miles south and 9.2 miles north of the Grand Junction VORTAC 110° radial extending from the VORTAC to 19.2 miles southeast; that airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface within a 30.5 mile radius of the Grand Junction VORTAC, within 4.3 miles each side of the Grand Junction VORTAC 166° radial extending from the 30.5-mile radius to 33.1 miles south of the VORTAC, and within 4.3 miles northeast and 4.9 miles southwest of the Grand Junction ILS localizer northwest course extending from the 30.5-mile radius to the intersection of the localizer northwest course extending from the 30.5-mile radius to the intersection of the localizer northwest course and the Grand Junction VORTAC 318° radial.

* * * * *

Issued in Seattle, Washington, on August 31, 1998.

Glenn A. Adams III,

Assistant Manager, Air Traffic Division, Northwest Mountain Region.

[FR Doc. 98–24613 Filed 9–11–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[CA 169–0097; FRL–6160–4]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision; San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is proposing a limited approval and limited disapproval of revisions to the California State Implementation Plan (SIP) for ozone. These revisions concern the control of oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) from internal combustion engines; stationary gas turbines; and from boilers, steam generators, and process heaters. The intended effect of proposing limited approval and limited disapproval of these rules is to regulate emissions of NO_X in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990 (CAA or the Act). EPA's final action on these proposed rules will incorporate these rules into the Federally approved SIP. EPA has evaluated these rules and is proposing a simultaneous limited approval and limited disapproval under provisions of the CAA regarding EPA actions on SIP submittals and general rulemaking authority. These revisions, while strengthening the SIP, do not fully meet the CAA provisions regarding plan submissions and requirements for nonattainment areas.

DATES: Comments on this proposed action must be received in writing on or before October 14, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to: Andrew Steckel, Rulemaking Office (AIR–4), Air Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105–3901.

Copies of the rules and EPA's evaluation report of the rules are available for public inspection at EPA's Region IX office during normal business hours. Copies of the submitted rules are also available for inspection at the following locations:

Environmental Protection Agency, Air Docket (6102), 401 ''M'' Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460.

California Air Resources Board, Stationary Source Division, Rule Evaluation Section, 2020 ''L'' Street, Sacramento, CA 95812.

San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District, Tuolumne Street, Suite #200, Fresno, CA 93721.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas C. Canaday, Rulemaking Office (AIR–4), Air Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105–3901, Telephone: (415) 744–1202.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Applicability

The rules being proposed for limited approval and limited disapproval into the SIP are San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (SJVUAPCD) Rule 4305—Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters; Rule 4351—Boilers, Steam Generators, and

Process Heaters—Reasonably Available Control Technology; Rule 4701 Internal Combustion Engines; and Rule 4703 Stationary Gas Turbines. Rules 4305 and 4351 were submitted by the State of California to EPA on March 3, 1997, and March 26, 1996, respectively. Rules 4701 and 4703 were both submitted on March 10, 1998.

II. Background

On November 15, 1990, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAA) were enacted. Pub. L. 101–549, 104 Stat. 2399, codified at 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q. The air quality planning requirements for the reduction of NO_X emissions through reasonably available control technology (RACT) are set out in section 182(f) of the CAA. On November 25, 1992, EPA published a proposed rule entitled, ''State Implementation Plans; Nitrogen Oxides Supplement to the General Preamble; Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 Implementation of Title I; Proposed Rule,'' (the NO_X Supplement) which describes and provides preliminary guidance on the requirements of section 182(f). The November 25, 1992, action should be referred to for further information on the NO_X requirements and is incorporated into this document by reference.

Section 182(f) of the Clean Air Act requires States to apply the same requirements to major stationary sources of NO_X (''major'' as defined in section 302 and sections 182(c), (d), and (e)) as are applied to major stationary sources of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), in moderate or above ozone nonattainment areas. The SJVUAPCD is classified as serious; [1] therefore this area was subject to the RACT requirements of section 182(b)(2) and the November 15, 1992 deadline cited below.

Section 182(b)(2) requires submittal of RACT rules for major stationary sources of VOC (and NO_x) emissions (not covered by a pre-enactment control technologies guidelines (CTG) document or a post-enactment CTG document) by November 15, 1992. There were no NO_x CTGs issued before enactment and EPA has not issued a CTG document for any NO_x sources since enactment of the CAA. The RACT rules covering NO_x sources and submitted as SIP revisions are expected to require final installation of the actual NO_x controls as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than May 31, 1995.

[1] SJVUAPCD retained its designation of nonattainment and was classified by operation of law pursuant to sections 107(d) and 181(a) upon the date of enactment of the CAA. See 55 FR 56694 (November 6, 1991).

This document addresses EPA's proposed action for San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (SJVUAPCD) Rule 4305—Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters; Rule 4351—Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters—Reasonably Available Control Technology; Rule 4701 Internal Combustion Engines; and Rule 4703 Stationary Gas Turbines. Rule 4305 was adopted by the SJVUAPCD on December 19, 1996, and was submitted by the State of California to EPA on March 3, 1997. Rule 4351 was adopted on October 19, 1995, and was submitted to EPA on March 26, 1996. Rules 4701 and 4703 were adopted on December 19, 1996, and October 16, 1997, respectively, and were both submitted on March 10, 1998. Rule 4305 was found to be complete on August 12, 1997; Rule 4351 on May 15, 1996; and Rules 4701 and 4703 were found to be complete on May 21, 1998; all pursuant to EPA's completeness criteria that are set forth in 40 CFR Part 51 Appendix V.[2].

NO_x emissions contribute to the production of ground level ozone and smog. SJVUAPCD Rules 4305, 4351, 4701 and 4703 specify exhaust emission standards for NO_x and carbon monoxide (CO). The rules were adopted as part of SJVUAPCD's efforts to achieve the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone, and in response to the CAA requirements cited above. The following is EPA's evaluation and proposed action for these rules.

III. EPA Evaluation and Proposed Action

In determining the approvability of a NO_X rule, EPA must evaluate the rule for consistency with the requirements of the CAA and EPA regulations, as found in section 110 and part D of the CAA and 40 CFR part 51 (Requirements for Preparation, Adoption and Submittal of Implementation Plans). EPA's interpretation of these requirements, which forms the basis for this action, appears in the NO_X Supplement (57 FR 55620) and various other EPA policy guidance documents.[3] Among these provisions is the requirement that a NO_X rule must, at a minimum, provide for the implementation of RACT for stationary sources of NO_X emissions.

For the purposes of assisting State and local agencies in developing NO_X RACT rules, EPA prepared the NO_X Supplement to the General Preamble. In the NO_X Supplement, EPA provides preliminary guidance on how RACT will be determined for stationary sources of NO_X emissions. While most of the guidance issued by EPA on what constitutes RACT for stationary sources has been directed towards application for VOC sources, much of the guidance is also applicable to RACT for stationary sources of NO_X (see section 4.5 of the NO_X Supplement). In addition, pursuant to section 183(c), EPA is issuing alternative control technique documents (ACTs), that identify alternative controls for all categories of stationary sources of NO_X. The ACT documents will provide information on control technology for stationary sources that emit or have the potential to emit 25 tons per year or more of NO_X. However, the ACTs will not establish a presumptive norm for what is considered RACT for stationary sources of NO_X. In general, the guidance documents cited above, as well as other relevant and applicable guidance documents, have been set forth to ensure that submitted NO_X RACT rules meet Federal RACT requirements and are fully enforceable and strengthen or maintain the SIP.

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) has developed a guidance document entitled Determination of Reasonably Available Control Technology and Best Available Retrofit Control Technology for Industrial, Institutional, and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters (July 18, 1991). EPA has used this CARB guidance document in evaluating Rules 4305 and 4351 for consistency with the CAA's RACT requirements. The CARB also developed a Proposed Determination of Reasonably Available Control Technology and Best Available Retrofit Control Technology for Stationary Internal Combustion Engines (December 3, 1997). EPA has used this CARB guidance document in evaluating Rule 4701 for consistency with the CAA's RACT requirements. Finally, the CARB developed a Determination of Reasonably Available Control Technology and Best Available Retrofit Control Technology for the Control of Oxides of Nitrogen from Stationary Gas Turbines (May 18, 1992). EPA has used this CARB guidance document in evaluating Rule 4703 for consistency with the CAA's RACT requirements.

There are currently no versions of any of the four rules which are the subject of this proposed action in the SIP. The

[2] EPA adopted the completeness criteria on February 16, 1990 (55 FR 5830) and, pursuant to section 110(k)(1)(A) of the CAA, revised the criteria on August 26, 1991 (56 FR 42216).

[3] Among other things, the pre-amendment guidance consists of those portions of the proposed post-1987 ozone and carbon monoxide policy that concern RACT, 52 FR 45044 (November 24, 1987); ''Issues Relating to VOC Regulation Cutpoints, Deficiencies, and Deviations, Clarification to Appendix D of November 24, 1987 **Federal Register** Notice'' (Blue Book) (notice of availability was published in the **Federal Register** on May 25, 1988).

submitted rules include the following provisions:

- General provisions including applicability, exemptions, and definitions.
- Exhaust emissions standards for oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) and carbon monoxide (CO).
- Administrative and monitoring requirements including compliance schedule, reporting requirements, monitoring and recordkeeping, and test methods.

In evaluating the rules, EPA must determine whether approving the rules as SIP revisions would interfere with any applicable requirement of the CAA. The SJVUAPCD is classified as a serious nonattainment area for PM–10. On the date of enactment of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments, PM–10 areas (including the SJVUAPCD) meeting the qualifications of section 107(d)(4)(B) of the Act were designated nonattainment by operation of law. In accordance with section 188(a) of the Act, at the time of designation all PM–10 nonattainment areas were initially classified as moderate. Effective February 8, 1993, EPA reclassified the SJVUAPCD as serious under section 188(b)(1) of the Act (see 58 FR 3334).

Section 189(a)(1)(C) of the Act requires that Reasonably Available Control Measures (RACM) for the control of PM–10 be implemented in moderate nonattainment areas (including the SJVUAPCD) by December 10, 1993. Section 189(b)(1)(B) of the Act requires that Best Available Control Measures (BACM) for the control of PM–10 be implemented in serious nonattainment areas (including the SJVUAPCD) by February 8, 1997.

These control requirements also apply to major stationary sources of PM–10 precursors (including NO_X) under section 189(e) of the Act, unless the EPA determines that such sources do not contribute significantly to PM–10 levels which exceed the standard in the area. EPA has concluded that the PM–10 attainment strategy for the SJVUAPCD will rely heavily on the control of precursors to PM–10, including nitrogen dioxide (see 58 FR 3337).

Section 172(c)(1) provides that RACM shall include, at a minimum, those reductions in emissions from existing sources as may be obtained through the adoption of Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT). The four subject NO_X control rules have been adopted by the SJVUAPCD, and the control requirements contained therein are applicable under state law to facilities throughout the District. EPA therefore concludes that these control technologies are reasonably available.

The rules contain provisions waiving RACT requirements for facilities located west of Interstate Highway 5 in Fresno, Kern, and King counties (the West Side exemption). This exemption constitutes a failure to implement RACM at these facilities as required under section 189(a)(1)(C) of the Act. Section 110(l) of the Act forbids EPA from approving SIP revisions which would interfere with any applicable requirement of the Act, including section 189(a)(1)(C). For this reason EPA cannot grant full approval of these rules. (Because EPA finds that the West Side exemption is inconsistent with section 189(a)(1)(C) of the Act, EPA is not making a determination at this time regarding the West Side exemption's consistency with section 182(f).)

Although the emission limits, monitoring, and recordkeeping provisions of SJVUAPCD Rules 4305, 4351, 4701, and 4703 will strengthen the SIP, these rules contain deficiencies related to the West Side exemption, as well as other deficiencies. A more detailed discussion of the sources controlled, the controls required, explanation of why these controls fail to completely implement RACT and other requirements of the CAA, and a description of other rule deficiencies can be found in the Technical Support Documents (TSD's) prepared by EPA for each rule. All four of these TSD's are dated July 31, 1998.

Because of the above deficiencies, EPA cannot grant full approval of these rules under section 110(k)(3) and part D. Also, because the submitted rules are not composed of separable parts which meet all the applicable requirements of the CAA, EPA cannot grant partial approval of the rules under section 110(k)(3). However, EPA may grant a limited approval of the submitted rules under section 110(k)(3) in light of EPA's authority pursuant to section 301(a) to adopt regulations necessary to further air quality by strengthening the SIP. The approval is limited because EPA's action also contains a simultaneous limited disapproval. In order to strengthen the SIP, EPA is proposing a limited approval of SJVUAPCD's submitted Rules 4305, 4351, 4701, and 4703 under sections 110(k)(3) and 301(a) of the CAA as meeting the requirements of section 110(a) and part D. At the same time, EPA is also proposing a limited disapproval of these rules because they contain deficiencies which must be corrected in order to fully meet the requirements of sections 182(a)(2), 182(b)(2), 182(f), and part D of the CAA. Under section 179(a)(2), if the Administrator disapproves a submission under section 110(k) for an area designated nonattainment, based on the submission's failure to meet one or more of the elements required by the Act, the Administrator must apply one of the sanctions set forth in section 179(b) unless the deficiency has been corrected within 18 months of such disapproval. Section 179(b) provides two sanctions available to the Administrator: highway funding and offsets. The 18 month period referred to in section 179(a) will begin on the effective date of EPA's final limited disapproval. Moreover, the final disapproval triggers the Federal implementation plan (FIP) requirement under section 110(c). It should be noted that the rules covered by this document have been adopted and are currently in effect in the SJVUAPCD. EPA's final limited disapproval action will not prevent the SJVUAPCD or EPA from enforcing these rules.

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

V. Administrative Requirements

A. Executive Orders 12866 and 13045

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted this regulatory action from E.O. 12866 review.

The proposed rules are not subject to E.O. 13045, entitled ''Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks,'' because they are not ''economically significant'' actions under E.O. 12866.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 600 *et seq.*, EPA must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis assessing the impact of any proposed or final rule on small entities. 5 U.S.C. 603 and 604. Alternatively, EPA may certify that the rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises, and government entities with jurisdiction over populations of less than 50,000.

SIP approvals under sections 110 and 30l, and subchapter I, part D of the CAA do not create any new requirements but simply approve requirements that the State is already imposing. Therefore, because the Federal SIP approval does not impose any new requirements, I certify that it does not have a significant

impact on any small entities affected. Moreover, due to the nature of the Federal-State relationship under the CAA, preparation of a flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of state action. The Clean Air Act forbids EPA to base its action concerning SIPS on such grounds. *Union Electric Co.* v. *U.S. EPA*, 427 U.S. 246, 255–66 (1976); 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2).

C. Unfunded Mandates

Under section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (''Unfunded Mandates Act''), signed into law on March 22, 1995, EPA must prepare a budgetary impact statement to accompany any proposed or final rule that includes a Federal mandate that may result in estimated costs to State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate; or to private sector, of $100 million or more. Under section 205, EPA must select the most cost-effective and least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule and is consistent with statutory requirements. Section 203 requires EPA to establish a plan for informing and advising any small governments that may be significantly or uniquely impacted by the rule.

EPA has determined that the approval action proposed does not include a Federal mandate that may result in estimated costs of $100 million or more to either State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate, or to the private sector. This Federal action approves pre-existing requirements under State or local law, and imposes no new Federal requirements. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, result from this action.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

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

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q.

Dated: September 2, 1998.

Felicia Marcus,

Regional Administrator, Region IX.

[FR Doc. 98–24609 Filed 9–11–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[CA 162–0098; FRL–6160–5]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision; Ventura County Air Pollution Control District

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is proposing a limited approval and limited disapproval of a revision to the California State Implementation Plan (SIP) for ozone. This revision concerns the control of oxides of nitrogen (NOx) from boilers, steam generators, and process heaters. The intended effect of proposing limited approval and limited disapproval of this rule is to regulate emissions of NOx in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990 (CAA or the Act). EPA's final action on this proposed rule will incorporate this rule into the Federally approved SIP. EPA has evaluated this rule and is proposing a simultaneous limited approval and limited disapproval under provisions of the CAA regarding EPA actions on SIP submittals and general rulemaking authority. This revision, while strengthening the SIP, does not fully meet the CAA provisions regarding plan submissions and requirements for nonattainment areas.

DATES: Comments on this proposed action must be received in writing on or before October 14, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to: Andrew Steckel, Rulemaking Office (AIR–4), Air Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105–3901.

Copies of the rule and EPA's evaluation report of the rule are available for public inspection at EPA's Region IX office during normal business hours. Copies of the submitted rule are also available for inspection at the following locations:

Environmental Protection Agency, Air Docket (6102), 401 ''M'' Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460.

California Air Resources Board, Stationary Source Division, Rule Evaluation Section, 2020 ''L'' Street, Sacramento, CA 95812.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control District, 669 County Square Drive, Ventura, CA 93003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas C. Canaday, Rulemaking Office (AIR–4), Air Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105, Telephone: (415) 744–1202.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Applicability

The rule being proposed for limited approval and limited disapproval into the SIP is Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD) Rule 74.15.1, Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters. Rule 74.15.1 was submitted by the State of California to EPA on October 13, 1995.

II. Background

On November 15, 1990, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 were enacted. Pub. L. 101–549, 104 Stat. 2399, codified at 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q. The air quality planning requirements for the reduction of NO_X emissions through reasonably available control technology (RACT) are set out in section 182(f) of the Clean Air Act.

Section 182(f) of the Clean Air Act requires States to apply the same requirements to major stationary sources of NO_X (''major'' as defined in section 302 and sections 182(c), (d), and (e)) as are applied to major stationary sources of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), in moderate or above ozone nonattainment areas. VCAPCD is classified as serious;[1] therefore this area is subject to the RACT requirements of section 182(b)(2) and the November 15, 1992 deadline cited below.

Section 182(b)(2) requires submittal of RACT rules for major stationary sources of VOC (and NO_X) emissions (not covered by a pre- or post-enactment control technologies guidelines (CTG) document) by November 15, 1992. There are no pre- or post-enactment NO_X CTG documents. RACT rules covering NO_X sources and submitted as SIP revisions are expected to require final installation of the actual NO_X controls as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than May 31, 1995.

This document addresses EPA's proposed action for Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD) Rule 74.15.1, Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters. VCAPCD adopted Rule 74.15.1 on June 13, 1995. The State of California submitted Rule 74.15.1 on October 13, 1995. The rule was found to be complete on November 28, 1995, pursuant to EPA's completeness criteria

[1] VCAPCD retained its designation of nonattainment and was classified by operation of law pursuant to sections 107(d) and 181(a) upon the date of enactment of the CAA. See 55 FR 56694 (November 6, 1991).