

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 CAA; 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 CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by April 15, 2019. 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, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: December 20, 2018.

James O. Payne,

*Acting Deputy Regional Administrator,
Region 5.*

40 CFR part 52 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.*

■ 2. Section 52.2585 is amended by adding paragraph (ff) to read as follows:

§ 52.2585 Control strategy: Ozone.

* * * * *

(ff) Approval—On April 17, 2017, as supplemented on January 23, 2018, Wisconsin submitted a revision to its State Implementation Plan along with a prior submission on August 15, 2016, to satisfy the emissions statement, emission inventory, reasonable further progress (RFP), RFP contingency measure, oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) reasonably available control technology (RACT), motor vehicle inspection and maintenance (I/M), and transportation conformity requirements for the Wisconsin portion of the Chicago area for the 2008 ozone NAAQS moderate nonattainment plan. These elements of the plan meet the requirements of section 110 and part D of the CAA for the Wisconsin portion of the Chicago area, which was reclassified on May 4, 2016, as moderate nonattainment for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. The April 17, 2017, submittal as supplemented on January 23, 2018, also established new Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets (MVEB) for volatile organic compounds (VOC) and NO_x for the years 2017 and 2018. The MVEBs for the Wisconsin portion of the Chicago 2008 ozone NAAQS nonattainment area, which is the portion of Kenosha County inclusive and east of Interstate 94, are now: 1.56 tons per summer day of VOC emissions and 3.05 tons per summer day of NO_x

emissions for the year 2017, and 1.44 tons per summer day of VOC emissions and 2.75 tons per summer day of NO_x emissions for the year 2018.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R07-OAR-2018-0700; FRL-9988-46-Region 7]

Air Plan Approval; Missouri; Emissions Inventory for the Missouri Jackson County and Jefferson County 2010 Sulfur Dioxide National Ambient Air Quality Standard Nonattainment Areas

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving two submissions from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR) revising the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the State of Missouri. The SIP revision submissions address the Clean Air Act (CAA) section 172 requirement to submit a base year emissions inventory for Missouri's partial Jackson County and partial Jefferson County nonattainment areas of the 2010 1-hour Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).

DATES: This final rule is effective on March 15, 2019.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA-R07-OAR-2018-0700. 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, *i.e.*, 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 information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tracey Casburn, Environmental Protection Agency, Air Planning and Development Branch, 11201 Renner Boulevard, Lenexa, Kansas 66219, by telephone at (913) 551-7016, or by email at casburn.tracey@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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

- I. What action is the EPA taking?
- II. The EPA’s Response to Comments
- III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. What action is the EPA taking?

The EPA is approving two SIP revision submissions from the MoDNR addressing the CAA section 172(c)(3) requirement to submit a base year emissions inventory for Missouri’s partial Jackson County and partial Jefferson County nonattainment areas of the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS. The EPA is finalizing its determination that these emission inventory SIP revision submissions were submitted in accordance with sections 110, 191(a), and 172(c)(3) of the CAA. On November 23, 2018, the EPA published a notice of proposed rulemaking proposing to approve the emissions inventories in the **Federal Register**. See 83 FR 59348. The public comment period opened on November 23, 2018 (the date of the proposed rule’s publication in the **Federal Register**) and closed on December 24, 2018.

II. The EPA’s Response to Comments

The EPA received comments in response to the notice of proposed rulemaking (see the docket for this action). The comments address subjects outside the scope of the proposed action, do not explain (or provide a legal basis for) how the proposed action should differ in any way, and make no specific mention of the proposed action. Therefore, the comments are not germane, and the EPA is not providing response.

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, 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 CAA. 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);
 - Is not an Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory action because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866.
 - 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 the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTA) because this rulemaking does not involve technical standards; 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).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Sulfur oxides.

Dated: December 28, 2018.

Edward H. Chu,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 7.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the EPA amends 40 CFR part 52 as set forth below:

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—AA Missouri

- 2. In § 52.1320, the table in paragraph (e) is amended by adding entries “(76)” and “(77)” in numerical order to read as follows:

§ 52.1320 Identification of plan.
 * * * * *
 (e) * * *

EPA-APPROVED MISSOURI NONREGULATORY SIP PROVISIONS

Name of nonregulatory SIP provision	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area	State submittal date	EPA approval date	Explanation
(76) Jackson County 1-Hour SO ₂ NAA Baseline Emissions Inventory.	Jackson County	10/15/2015	2/13/2019, [Insert Federal Register citation].	[EPA–R07–OAR–2018–0700; FRL–9988–46–Region 7].

EPA-APPROVED MISSOURI NONREGULATORY SIP PROVISIONS—Continued

Name of nonregulatory SIP provision	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area	State submittal date	EPA approval date	Explanation
(77) Jefferson County 1-Hour SO ₂ NAA Baseline Emissions Inventory.	Jefferson County	6/1/2015	2/13/2019, [Insert Federal Register citation].	[EPA-R07-OAR-2018-0700; FRL-9988-46-Region 7].

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R04-OAR-2018-0073; FRL-9989-22-Region 4]

Air Plan Approval; South Carolina: Revisions to Prevention of Significant Deterioration Rules

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving portions of a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of South Carolina, through the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DHEC), on September 5, 2017, that seek to revise certain New Source Review (NSR) regulations regarding the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permitting program. EPA is finalizing this action pursuant to the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act).

DATES: This rule is effective on March 15, 2019.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA-R04-OAR-2018-0073. All documents in the docket are listed on the www.regulations.gov website. Although listed in the index, some information may not be publicly available, *i.e.*, 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 form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically through www.regulations.gov or in hard copy at the Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960. EPA requests that

if at all possible, you contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to schedule your inspection. The Regional Office's official hours of business are Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

D. Brad Akers, Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960. Mr. Akers can be reached via telephone at (404) 562-9089 or via electronic mail at akers.brad@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. What action is EPA taking?

On September 5, 2017, SC DHEC submitted a SIP revision to EPA for approval that involves changes to South Carolina's NSR permitting regulations to make them consistent with federal requirements for NSR permitting, correct typographical errors, make internal references consistent, and update public noticing procedures.¹ These changes include revisions to NSR public notice requirements in SC DHEC Regulation 61-62.5, Standard No. 7—“Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) at sections (q) and (w)(4) to address the federal rule entitled “Revisions to Public Notice Provisions in Clean Air Act Permitting Programs,” Final Rule, 81 FR 71613 (October 18, 2016) (also referred to as the e-Notice Rule). In this final action, EPA is approving the SIP revision that makes changes to South Carolina's NSR regulations at SC DHEC Regulation 61-62.5, Standard No. 7 which applies to the construction or modification of any major stationary source in areas designated as attainment or

¹ Also on September 5, 2017, South Carolina submitted separate SIP revisions with: Changes to Regulation 61-62.1, Section I—“Definitions” and Regulation 61-62.5, Standard No. 5.2—“Control of Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx);” the adoption of Regulation 61-62.97—“Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) Trading Program;” and changes to the regional haze SIP. The SIP revision related to Regulation 61-62.97 (CSAPR) was previously approved on October 13, 2017 (82 FR 47939). EPA will address the remaining SIP revisions in separate actions.

unclassifiable as required by part C of title I of the CAA, with the exception of the portions of the SIP revision related to the e-Notice Rule. EPA has addressed the e-notice portions of the SIP revision in a separate action on December 14, 2018 (83 FR 64285).

EPA is approving changes submitted in South Carolina's September 5, 2017, SIP revision to modify the PSD regulations to make minor edits for internal consistency and to adopt changes for consistency with EPA's 2016 permit rescission rule entitled “Rescission of Preconstruction Permits Issued Under the Clean Air Act” Final Rule, 81 FR 78043 (November 7, 2016). On September 21, 2018 (83 FR 47855), EPA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) proposing to approve the portions of South Carolina's SIP revision described in Section II, of this preamble. The details of South Carolina's SIP revision and the rationale for EPA's actions are further explained in the NPRM. EPA received no adverse comments on the proposed approval.

II. Analysis of South Carolina's Submittal

The September 5, 2017, SIP revision makes several changes to Regulation 61-62.5, Standard No. 7 at section (w)—entitled “Permit rescission”—to be consistent with the federal provisions for rescinding PSD permits.² Paragraph (w)(1) currently states that PSD permits issued pursuant to Standard No. 7 remain in effect until they expire or are rescinded. This subparagraph is revised in South Carolina's submittal to clarify that section (w) is the only provision under which permit rescission is allowed. Next, paragraph (w)(2) is revised to remove the date restriction that limits rescission to PSD permits issued under PSD rules in effect on or before July 30, 1987. South Carolina's revised language is consistent with the federal Permit Rescission Rule, allowing for permit rescission if the permit meets the requirement of paragraph (w)(3). Finally, paragraph (w)(3) is revised to change the word “shall” to “may” to clarify that this provision does not

² South Carolina also revised Regulation 61-62.5, Standard No. 7 at paragraph (w)(4) to address EPA's eNotice Rule. As discussed above, EPA has addressed this change in a separate action.