

contact information for obtaining a copy.

V. What action is the EPA taking?

The EPA is amending the Missouri SIP by rescinding 10 CSR 10–5.450. Approval of this revision will ensure consistency between State and federally-approved rules. The rescission will not impact air quality as the State rule is duplicative of the Federal rule.

VI. Incorporation by Reference

In this document, the EPA is amending regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. As described in the amendments to 40 CFR part 52 set forth below, the EPA is removing provisions of the EPA-Approved Missouri Regulations from the Missouri State Implementation Plan, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with the requirements of 1 CFR part 51.

VII. 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, the 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 the 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 November 22, 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, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: September 11, 2019.

Mike Brincks,

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

§ 52.1320 [Amended]

- 2. In § 52.1320, the table in paragraph (c) is amended by removing the entry “10–5.450” under the heading “Chapter 5–Air Quality Standards and Air Pollution Control Regulations for the St. Louis Metropolitan Area”.

[FR Doc. 2019–20320 Filed 9–20–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R05–OAR–2018–0043; FRL–9999–78–Region 5]

Air Plan Approval; Illinois; State Board and Infrastructure SIP Requirements

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving revisions to the Illinois state implementation plan (SIP) addressing the state board requirements under section 128 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and the related infrastructure element for several National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) infrastructure submissions. The infrastructure requirements are designed to ensure that the structural components of each state's air quality management program are adequate to meet the state's responsibilities under the CAA.

DATES: This final rule is effective on October 23, 2019.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–R05–OAR–2018–0043. All

documents in the docket are listed on the www.regulations.gov website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *i.e.*, Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either through www.regulations.gov or at the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Air and Radiation Division, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. This facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays. We recommend that you telephone Sarah Arra, Environmental Scientist, at (312) 886-9401 before visiting the Region 5 office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sarah Arra, Environmental Scientist, Attainment Planning and Maintenance Section, Air Programs Branch (AR-18J), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 886-9401.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document whenever “we,” “us,” or “our” is used, we mean EPA. This supplementary information section is arranged as follows:

- I. What is the background of this SIP submission?
- II. What is our response to comments received on the proposed rulemaking?
- III. What action is EPA taking?
- IV. Incorporation by Reference
- V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. What is the background of this SIP submission?

Whenever EPA promulgates a new or revised NAAQS, CAA section 110(a)(1) requires states to make SIP submissions to provide for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of the NAAQS. This type of SIP submission is commonly referred to as an “infrastructure SIP.” This rulemaking addresses a January 25, 2018, submission from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) addressing section 128 requirements and revisions to infrastructure SIP submissions for the 2006 fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), 2008 lead, 2008 ozone, 2010 nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), 2010 sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS specific to CAA section 110(a)(2)(E) (also known as “element E”). EPA is not acting on the 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS infrastructure revision in this rulemaking.

II. What is our response to comments received on the proposed rulemaking?

The proposed rulemaking associated with this final action was published on May 16, 2019 (84 FR 22082), and EPA received one comment during the comment period, which ended on June 17, 2019. A synopsis of the adverse comment, as well as EPA’s response, is discussed below.

Comment: The commenter suggests that the proposed SIP revision is not approvable because definitions of several of the key terms are not located anywhere in the Illinois Administrative Code, specifically “significant portion of income,” “represent the public interest,” “adequately disclosed,” “conflict of interest,” and “bias.” The commenter also states that the text of the new SIP provision does not specify that it applies to the Pollution Control Board or to the IEPA.

Response: EPA disagrees that this action is not approvable for the reasons stated in the comment. The language that the state has adopted and that EPA is approving into the Illinois SIP is identical to the language in CAA section 128, and therefore meets the statutory requirements. When appropriate, EPA allows states to adopt identical language from the CAA into a SIP for statutory and regulatory requirements. EPA notes that the CAA itself does not define the terms noted by the commenter, and therefore the meanings may depend upon the specific facts and circumstances of a given situation. While EPA’s 1978 guidance for CAA section 128 provides recommended definitions, the guidance also specifies that it does not create a requirement that all SIPs must include EPA’s suggested definitions for CAA section 128 verbatim, or that states must include any such definitions in SIPs at all.¹ The legislative history of the 1977 amendments to the CAA also indicates that states have some flexibility to determine the specific provisions needed to satisfy the requirements of section 128, so long as the statutory requirements are met, specifically, the conference committee for the 1977 amendments stated that “it is the responsibility of each state to determine the specific requirements to meet the general requirements of [section 128].”² EPA has previously approved SIP provisions with requirements that closely track or mirror the explicit statutory language of CAA section 128

¹ 1978 Guidance, “Model Letter from Regional Offices to States,” at 2–3.

² H.R. Rep. 95–564 (1977), reprinted in *Legislative History of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977*, 526–527 (1978).

as meeting the requirements of CAA section 128 into other states’ SIPs.³

The SIP revision language is also clear that it applies to the Pollution Control Board and IEPA because the added language appears in the Illinois Administrative Code under Title 35: Environmental Protection, Subtitle A: General Provisions, Chapter 1: Pollution Control Board. Therefore, the “Board” referenced in the SIP revision is plainly referring to IEPA’s Pollution Control Board because that board is the subject of the entire chapter. Thus, the Board is a “board or body” within the meaning of CAA section 128, and the state is properly imposing requirements on the Board through SIP provisions as required by CAA section 110(a)(2)(E)(ii).

III. What action is EPA taking?

EPA is approving 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101.112(d) as satisfying the requirements of CAA section 128. EPA is also approving the infrastructure element under CAA section 110(a)(2)(E)(ii) for the 2006 PM_{2.5}, 2008 lead, 2008 ozone, 2010 NO₂, and 2010 SO₂ NAAQS. Final approval of this action will terminate the Federal Implementation Plan Clock started for the disapproval of CAA section 110(a)(2)(E)(ii) for the 2006 PM_{2.5} and 2008 ozone NAAQS (*see* 80 FR 51730 (Aug. 26, 2015)).

IV. Incorporation by Reference

In this rule, EPA is finalizing regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, EPA is finalizing the incorporation by reference of the Illinois regulations described in the amendments to 40 CFR part 52 set forth below. EPA has made, and will continue to make, these documents generally available through www.regulations.gov, and at the EPA Region 5 Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information). Therefore, these materials have been approved by EPA for inclusion in the Illinois SIP, have been incorporated by reference by EPA into that plan, are fully federally enforceable under sections 110 and 113 of the CAA as of the effective date of the final rulemaking of EPA’s approval, and will be incorporated by reference in the next update to the SIP compilation.⁴

³ See also EPA proposed rule on South Dakota, 79 FR 71040, 71052, finalized at 80 FR 4799; and Alabama, 83 FR 5594, finalized at 83 FR 31454.

⁴ 62 FR 27968 (May 22, 1997).

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the CAA 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 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 November 22, 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 CAA section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Sulfur oxides.

Dated: September 4, 2019.

Cheryl L Newton,

Acting 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 52.720 is amended:
 - a. In the table in paragraph (c), under “Chapter I: Pollution Control Board,” by adding entries for “Part 101: General Rules” before “Part 106: Procedural Regulations”; and
 - b. In the table in paragraph (e), under the heading “Section 110(a)(2) Infrastructure Requirements,” by revising the entries for “2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS Infrastructure Requirements”, “2008 Lead NAAQS Infrastructure Requirements”, “2008 Ozone NAAQS Infrastructure Requirements”, “2010 NO₂ NAAQS Infrastructure Requirements”, and “2010 SO₂ NAAQS Infrastructure Requirements”.

The additions and revisions read as follows:

§ 52.720 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

EPA-APPROVED ILLINOIS REGULATIONS AND STATUTES

Illinois citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Comments
*	*	*	*	*
Part 101: General Rules—Subpart A: General Provisions				
101.112	Bias and Conflict of Interest.	7/5/2017	9/23/2019, [Insert Federal Register citation].	Only paragraph (d).
*	*	*	*	*

* * * * * (e) * * *

EPA-APPROVED ILLINOIS NONREGULATORY AND QUASI-REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Name of SIP provision	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area	State submittal date	EPA approval date	Comments
*	*	*	*	*
Section 110(a)(2) Infrastructure Requirements				
*	*	*	*	*
2006 24-hour PM _{2.5} NAAQS Infrastructure Requirements.	Statewide	08/09/11, supplemented on 08/25/11, 06/27/12, and 7/5/2017.	9/23/2019, [Insert Federal Register citation].	All CAA infrastructure elements under 110(a)(2) have been approved except (D)(i)(I) [Prongs 1 and 2], (D)(ii), and the PSD portions of (C), (D)(i)(II) [Prong 3], and (J), which have been disapproved. The disapproved elements have Federal Implementation Plans (FIP) in place and no further action is needed.
2008 Lead NAAQS Infrastructure Requirements.	Statewide	12/31/12 and 7/5/2017	9/23/2019, [Insert Federal Register citation].	All CAA infrastructure elements under 110(a)(2) have been approved except (D)(ii), and the PSD portions of (C), (D)(i)(II) [Prong 3], and (J), which have been disapproved. The disapproved elements have Federal Implementation Plans (FIP) in place and no further action is needed.
2008 Ozone NAAQS Infrastructure Requirements.	Statewide	12/31/12 and 7/5/2017	9/23/2019, [Insert Federal Register citation].	All CAA infrastructure elements under 110(a)(2) have been approved except (D)(i)(I) [Prongs 1 and 2], (D)(ii), and the PSD portions of (C), (D)(i)(II) [Prong 3], and (J), which have been disapproved. The disapproved elements have Federal Implementation Plans (FIP) in place and no further action is needed.
2010 NO ₂ NAAQS Infrastructure Requirements.	Statewide	12/31/12 and 7/5/2017	9/23/2019, [Insert Federal Register citation].	All CAA infrastructure elements under 110(a)(2) have been approved except (D)(ii), and the PSD portions of (C), (D)(i)(II) [Prong 3], and (J), which have been disapproved. The disapproved elements have Federal Implementation Plans (FIP) in place and no further action is needed.
2010 SO ₂ NAAQS Infrastructure Requirements.	Statewide	12/31/12 and 7/5/2017	9/23/2019, [Insert Federal Register citation].	All CAA infrastructure elements under 110(a)(2) have been approved except (D)(ii), and the PSD portions of (C), (D)(i)(II) [Prong 3], and (J), which have been disapproved, and (D)(i)(I) [Prongs 1 and 2], which have not yet been submitted. The disapproved elements have Federal Implementation Plans (FIP) in place and no further action is needed.
*	*	*	*	*

[FR Doc. 2019-20129 Filed 9-20-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Part 300****[EPA-HQ-SFUND-1983-0002; FRL-9999-95-Region 6]****National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; National Priorities List: Partial Deletion of the South Valley Superfund Site****AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 6 announces the deletion of Operable Units 1, 2, and 5 of the South Valley Superfund Site (Site) located in Albuquerque, New Mexico, from the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL, promulgated pursuant to Section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended, is an appendix of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). This partial deletion pertains to Operable Units 1, 2, and 5. Operable Units 3, 4, and 6 will remain on the NPL and are not being considered for deletion as part of this action. The EPA and the State of New Mexico, through the New Mexico Environment Department, have determined that all appropriate response actions under CERCLA, other than operation and maintenance and five-year reviews, have been completed. However, this partial deletion does not preclude future actions under Superfund.

DATES: This action is effective September 23, 2019.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA-HQ-SFUND-1983-0002. 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.*, 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 <https://www.regulations.gov> or in hard copy at the site information repositories.

Locations, contacts, phone numbers and viewing hours are:

Zimmerman Library, Government Information Department University of New Mexico, Albuquerque NM 87131, 505.277.9100, Monday-Thursday-7 a.m.-2 a.m., Friday-7 a.m.-9 p.m., Saturday-10 a.m.-6 p.m., Sunday-12 p.m.-2 a.m.

New Mexico Environment Department, Harold Runnels Building, 1190 St. Francis Drive, Santa Fe, NM 87505, 505.827.2855, Monday-Friday 8 a.m.-5 p.m.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael A. Hebert, Remedial Project Manager, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6, Mailcode-SEDRL, 1201 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas 75270-2102, 214-665-8315, email: hebert.michael@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The portion of the site to be deleted from the NPL is: Operable Units 1, 2, and 5 of the South Valley Superfund Site, Albuquerque, New Mexico. A Notice of Intent for Partial Deletion for this Site was published in the **Federal Register** (83 FR 36838) on July 31, 2018.

The closing date for comments on the Notice of Intent for Partial Deletion was August 30, 2018. Based upon comments, the EPA conducted an informational meeting on December 11, 2018, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, to provide information to the public concerning the proposed partial deletion. Subsequently, the EPA reopened the public comment period published in the **Federal Register** (84 FR 33721) on July 15, 2019. The closing date for comments from the reopened comment period was August 14, 2019. All comments received since the July 31, 2018, Notice of Intent for Partial Deletion were considered by the EPA. Thirty-four comments, generally addressing the partial deletion process, were received during two public comment periods. The comments did not contain information indicating that the response actions for Operable Units 1, 2, and 5 did not meet the Site remedy decision requirements, or that these portions of the Site do not otherwise

satisfy EPA criteria for partial deletion (included in Section 300.425(e) of the NCP and consistent with the Notice of Policy Change: Partial Deletion of Sites Listed on the NPL, 60 FR 55466 (Nov. 1, 1995)). Therefore, the EPA has determined that Operable Units 1, 2, and 5, will be deleted from the National Priorities List. A responsiveness summary was prepared and placed in both the docket, EPA-HQ-SFUND-1983-0002, on www.regulations.gov, and in the local repositories listed above.

EPA maintains the NPL as the list of sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health, welfare, or the environment. Deletion of a site from the NPL does not preclude further remedial action. Whenever there is a significant release from a site deleted from the NPL, the deleted site may be restored to the NPL without application of the hazard ranking system. Deletion of portions of a site from the NPL does not affect responsible party liability, in the unlikely event that future conditions warrant further actions.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 300

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Chemicals, Hazardous waste, Hazardous substances, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Superfund, Water pollution control, Water supply.

Dated: September 10, 2019.

Ken McQueen,*Regional Administrator, Region 6.*

For reasons set out in the preamble, 40 CFR part 300 is amended as follows:

PART 300—NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN

■ 1. The authority citation for part 300 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1321(d); 42 U.S.C. 9601-9657; E.O. 13626, 77 FR 56749, 3 CFR, 2013 Comp., p. 306; E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p. 351; E.O. 12580, 52 FR 2923, 3 CFR, 1987 Comp., p. 193.

■ 2. Table 1 of appendix B to part 300 is amended by revising the entry for “NM, South Valley” to read as follows:

Appendix B to Part 300—National Priorities List