

transits to minimize any impact caused by the temporary deviation.

In accordance with 33 CFR 117.35(e), the drawbridge must return to its regular operating schedule immediately at the end of the effective period of this temporary deviation. This deviation from the operating regulations is authorized under 33 CFR 117.35.

Dated: April 12, 2016.

D.H. Sulouff,

District Bridge Chief, Eleventh Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 2016-09676 Filed 4-25-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R03-OAR-2016-0002; FRL-9945-47-Region 3]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; 2011 Base Year Inventories for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Lancaster, Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, and Reading Areas, and the Pennsylvania Portion of the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City Area

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking direct final action to approve the 2011 base year inventories for the five Pennsylvania marginal nonattainment areas for the 2008 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS), the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Lancaster, Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, and Reading nonattainment areas and the Pennsylvania portion of the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City nonattainment area. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania submitted the emission inventories to meet the nonattainment requirements for marginal ozone nonattainment areas for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS. EPA is approving the 2011 base year emissions inventories for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS as a revision to the Pennsylvania State Implementation Plan (SIP), in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: This rule is effective on June 27, 2016 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse written comment by

May 26, 2016. If EPA receives such comments, it will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the **Federal Register** and inform the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-R03-OAR-2016-0002 at <http://www.regulations.gov>, or via email to fernandez.cristina@epa.gov. For comments submitted at Regulations.gov, follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from Regulations.gov. For either manner of submission, EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be confidential business information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.*, on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit <http://www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maria A. Pino, (215) 814-2181, or by email at pino.maria@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Ground-level ozone is formed when nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) react in the presence of sunlight. Referred to as ozone precursors, these two pollutants are emitted by many types of pollution sources, including motor vehicles, power plants, industrial facilities, and area wide sources, such as consumer products and lawn and garden equipment. Scientific evidence indicates that adverse public health effects occur following a person's exposure to ozone. These effects are more pronounced in children and adults with lung disease. Breathing air containing ozone can reduce lung function and inflame airways, which can increase respiratory symptoms and aggravate asthma or other lung diseases. In 1979, in response to this scientific

evidence, EPA promulgated the first ozone NAAQS, the 0.12 part per million (ppm) 1-hour ozone NAAQS. *See* 44 FR 8202 (February 8, 1979). EPA had previously promulgated a NAAQS for total photochemical oxidants.

On July 18, 1997, EPA promulgated a revised ozone NAAQS of 0.08 ppm, averaged over eight hours. 62 FR 38855. This standard was determined to be more protective of public health than the previous 1979 1-hour ozone standard. In 2008, EPA revised the 8-hour ozone NAAQS from 0.08 to 0.075 ppm. *See* 73 FR 16436 (March 27, 2008). On May 21, 2012, the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Lancaster, Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, Reading, and Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City areas were designated as marginal nonattainment for the more stringent 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS. 77 FR 30088.

The Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton nonattainment area is comprised of Carbon, Lehigh, and Northampton Counties, all in Pennsylvania. Lancaster and Reading are single-county nonattainment areas, comprised of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and Berks County, Pennsylvania, respectively. The Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley nonattainment area is comprised of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties, all in Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City nonattainment areas includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties in Pennsylvania, plus counties in Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey. Under section 172(c)(3) of the CAA, Pennsylvania is required to submit comprehensive, accurate, and current inventories of actual emissions from all sources of the relevant pollutants in its marginal nonattainment areas, *i.e.*, the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Lancaster, Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, and Reading nonattainment areas, and the Pennsylvania portion of the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City nonattainment area.

On October 1, 2015, EPA strengthened the ground-level ozone NAAQS to 0.070 ppm, based on extensive scientific evidence about ozone's effects on public health and welfare. *See* 80 FR 65292 (October 26, 2015). As required by section 107(d) of the CAA, EPA intends to complete the initial designation process within two years of promulgation of the 2015 ozone NAAQS, *i.e.*, no later than October 1, 2017. This rulemaking does not address the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

II. Summary of SIP Revision

Under CAA section 172(c)(3), states are required to submit a comprehensive, accurate, current accounting of actual emissions from all sources (point, nonpoint, nonroad, and onroad) in the nonattainment area. CAA section 182(a)(1) requires that areas designated as nonattainment and classified as marginal are to submit an inventory of all sources of ozone precursors no later than 2 years after the effective date of designation. EPA's guidance for emissions inventory development calls for actual emissions to be used in the base year inventory. The state must report annual emissions as well as "summer day emissions." As defined in 40 CFR 51.900(v), "summer day emissions" means, "an average day's

emissions for a typical summer work weekday. The state will select the particular month(s) in summer and the day(s) in the work week to be represented."

On September 30, 2015, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP), submitted a SIP revision entitled, "2011 Base Year Inventory for the Pennsylvania Portion of Five 2008 Ozone Nonattainment Areas: Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Lancaster, Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, Reading." PADEP selected 2011 as its base year for SIP planning purposes, as recommended in EPA's final rule, "Implementation of the 2008 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for

Ozone: State Implementation Plan Requirements." 80 FR 12263 (March 6, 2015). PADEP's 2011 base year inventories include emissions estimates covering the general source categories of stationary point, stationary nonpoint, nonroad mobile, and onroad mobile. In its 2011 base year inventories, PADEP reported actual annual emissions and typical summer day emissions for the months of May through September for NO_x, VOC, and carbon monoxide (CO).

Tables 1 through 5 summarize the 2011 VOC, NO_x, and CO emission inventory by source sector for Pennsylvania's five marginal nonattainment areas. Annual emissions are given in tons per year (tpy), and summer weekday emissions are given in tons per day (tpd).

TABLE 1—SUMMARY OF 2011 EMISSIONS FOR THE ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM-EASTON AREA

Source sector	Summer weekday (tpd)			Annual (tpy)		
	VOC	NO _x	CO	VOC	NO _x	CO
Point	3.5844	24.0763	44.5565	1,298.2944	8,882.4313	15,980.1187
Nonpoint	52.4620	4.3983	10.7226	21,874.0747	2,365.4084	17,758.0824
Nonroad	7.3491	8.4916	81.1983	2,624.7749	2,372.2160	26,305.6727
Highway	17.1800	35.5600	172.5900	6,169.9800	12,833.6100	76,800.1200
Total	80.5755	72.5262	309.0674	31,967.1240	26,453.6657	136,843.9938

TABLE 2—SUMMARY OF 2011 EMISSIONS FOR THE LANCASTER AREA

Source sector	Summer weekday (tpd)			Annual (tpy)		
	VOC	NO _x	CO	VOC	NO _x	CO
Point	6.0096	3.3279	4.9232	2,161.8035	1,225.2810	1,811.4742
Nonpoint	31.6881	4.1839	14.0763	13,262.0758	2,043.6030	13,992.7848
Nonroad	9.4751	8.1193	75.9137	3,854.6239	2,369.2314	26,064.9100
Highway	11.9900	24.4200	121.0300	4,233.6300	8,879.1200	52,716.3700
Total	59.1628	40.0511	215.9432	23,512.1332	14,571.2354	94,585.5390

TABLE 3—SUMMARY OF 2011 EMISSIONS FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA PORTION OF THE PHILADELPHIA-WILMINGTON-ATLANTIC CITY AREA

Source sector	Summer weekday (tpd)			Annual (tpy)		
	VOC	NO _x	CO	VOC	NO _x	CO
Point	13.8162	39.8652	35.4149	5,044.1788	14,466.8247	12,605.2393
Nonpoint	144.0575	27.7843	24.6034	55,434.4159	14,394.6064	27,032.5230
Nonroad	41.8480	39.2817	510.4407	14,368.4324	11,090.2074	162,745.4696
Highway	60.5800	123.3900	631.6900	21,497.8300	43,869.0400	259,855.7300
Total	260.3017	230.3212	1,202.1490	96,344.8571	83,820.6785	462,238.9619

TABLE 4—SUMMARY OF 2011 EMISSIONS FOR THE PITTSBURGH-BEAVER VALLEY AREA

Source sector	Summer weekday (tpd)			Annual (tpy)		
	VOC	NO _x	CO	VOC	NO _x	CO
Point	10.6595	160.0714	120.1636	3,900.9235	57,329.8382	43,988.6819

TABLE 4—SUMMARY OF 2011 EMISSIONS FOR THE PITTSBURGH-BEAVER VALLEY AREA—Continued

Source sector	Summer weekday (tpd)			Annual (tpy)		
	VOC	NO _x	CO	VOC	NO _x	CO
Nonpoint	191.5216	65.3470	85.7973	63,326.9810	27,064.6374	49,340.2937
Nonroad	24.8491	27.7845	284.5770	9,281.1724	7,908.6977	93,498.8397
Highway	43.5400	88.8500	446.6400	16,584.5300	32,360.4000	210,881.4800
Total	270.5702	342.0529	937.1779	93,093.6069	124,663.5733	397,709.2953

TABLE 5—SUMMARY OF 2011 EMISSIONS FOR THE READING AREA

Source sector	Summer weekday (tpd)			Annual (tpy)		
	VOC	NO _x	CO	VOC	NO _x	CO
Point	3.4007	8.6847	5.4075	1,223.7618	3,139.5588	1,946.4482
Nonpoint	32.6838	4.2975	11.0720	13,462.6586	2,055.8245	11,792.2040
Nonroad	4.5626	5.4649	46.8275	1,650.9746	1,528.6220	15,312.2966
Highway	9.8600	22.1100	98.8800	3,479.3500	8,073.1900	43,022.4700
Total	50.5071	40.5571	162.1870	19,816.7450	14,797.3983	72,073.4188

Point sources are large, stationary, identifiable sources of emissions that release pollutants into the atmosphere. Pennsylvania obtained its point source data from the Pennsylvania Air Information Management System (AIMS). PADEP regional offices identify and inventory stationary sources for AIMS through inspections, surveys, and permitting. Inventory data for point sources in Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties was developed by the Allegheny County Health Department (ACHD) and the Philadelphia Air Management Services (AMS), respectively. ACHD and AMS provided their point source data to PADEP and also submitted it to EPA for the National Emission Inventory (NEI).

Nonpoint sources, also known as area sources, are sources of pollution that are small and numerous, and that have not been inventoried as specific point or mobile sources. To inventory these sources, they are grouped so that emissions can be estimated collectively using one methodology. Examples are residential heating emissions and consumer solvents. PADEP calculated nonpoint emissions for each county by multiplying emissions factors specific for each source category with some known indicator of collective activity for each source category, such as population or employment data.

Nonroad sources are mobile sources other than onroad vehicles, including aircraft, locomotives, construction and agricultural equipment, and marine vessels. Emissions from different source categories are calculated using various methodologies. PADEP relied on EPA's

nonroad emissions calculations, from the 2011 NEI, version 1. Onroad or highway sources are vehicles, such as cars, trucks, and buses, which are operated on public roadways. PADEP estimated highway emissions using EPA's Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES) model, version 2010b.

EPA reviewed Pennsylvania's 2011 base year emission inventories' results, procedures, and methodologies for the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Lancaster, Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, and Reading nonattainment areas and the Pennsylvania portion of the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City nonattainment area and found them to be acceptable and approvable. EPA's review is detailed in two Technical Support Documents (TSD) prepared for this rulemaking, the January 7, 2016 "Technical Support Document (TSD) for the 2011 Base Year Inventory for Areas of Marginal Nonattainment of the 2008 Ozone NAAQS in Pennsylvania" and the January 21, 2016, "Technical Support Document (TSD)—Review of the On-Road Portion of the 2011 Base Year Inventories for the Pennsylvania Portion of the Following Five 2008 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) Nonattainment Areas: Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Lancaster, Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, and Reading." These TSDs are available on line at <http://www.regulations.gov>, Docket ID No. EPA-R03-OAR-2016-0002.

III. Final Action

EPA is approving the 2011 base year inventories for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS for the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Lancaster, Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, and Reading nonattainment areas, and the Pennsylvania portion of the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City nonattainment area because the inventories were prepared in accordance with requirements in sections 172(c)(3) and 182(a) of the CAA and its implementing regulations including 40 CFR 51.915. EPA is publishing this rule without prior proposal because EPA views this as a noncontroversial amendment and anticipates no adverse comment. However, in the "Proposed Rules" section of today's **Federal Register**, EPA is publishing a separate document that will serve as the proposal to approve the SIP revision if adverse comments are filed. This rule will be effective on June 27, 2016 without further notice unless EPA receives adverse comment by May 26, 2016. If EPA receives adverse comment, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will not take effect. EPA will address all public comments in a subsequent final rule based on the proposed rule. EPA will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting must do so at this time.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

A. General Requirements

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 Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993);
- 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, this rule does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because the SIP is not approved to apply in Indian country located in the state, and EPA notes that it will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

B. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

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).

C. Petitions for Judicial Review

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 June 27, 2016. 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. Parties with objections to this direct final rule are encouraged to file a comment in response to the parallel notice of proposed rulemaking for this action

published in the proposed rules section of today's **Federal Register**, rather than file an immediate petition for judicial review of this direct final rule, so that EPA can withdraw this direct final rule and address the comment in the proposed rulemaking action.

This action approving Pennsylvania's 2011 base year inventories for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS for the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Lancaster, Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, and Reading nonattainment areas, and the Pennsylvania portion of the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City nonattainment area 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, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: April 8, 2016.

Shawn M. Garvin,
Regional Administrator, Region III.

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.*

Subpart NN—Pennsylvania

■ 2. In § 52.2020, the table in paragraph (e)(1) is amended by adding the entry for "2011 Base Year Inventories for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard" at the end of the table to read as follows:

§ 52.2020 Identification of plan.

*	*	*	*	*
(e)	*	*	*	
(1)	*	*	*	

Name of non-regulatory SIP revision	Applicable geographic area	State submittal date	EPA approval date	Additional explanation
* * 2011 Base Year Inventories for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard.	* * Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Lancaster, Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, and Reading nonattainment areas and the Pennsylvania portion of the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City non-attainment area.	* 9/30/15	* 4/26/16 [Insert Federal Register citation].	* See § 52.2036(bb).

* * * * *

■ 3. Section 52.2036 is amended by adding paragraph (bb) to read as follows:

§ 52.2036 Base year emissions inventory.

* * * * *

(bb) EPA approves, as a revision to the Pennsylvania State Implementation Plan, the 2011 base year emissions inventories for the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Lancaster, Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, and Reading nonattainment areas, and the Pennsylvania portion of the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City nonattainment area for the 2008 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard submitted by the Pennsylvania Department of the Environmental on September 30, 2015. The 2011 base year emissions inventories includes emissions estimates that cover the general source categories of point sources, nonroad mobile sources, area sources, onroad mobile sources, and biogenic sources. The pollutants that comprise the inventory are nitrogen oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOC), and carbon monoxide (CO).

[FR Doc. 2016-09591 Filed 4-25-16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R04-OAR-2015-0150; FRL-9945-62-Region 4]

Air Quality Plans; North Carolina; Infrastructure Requirements for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide National Ambient Air Quality Standard

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking final action to approve portions of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) submission, submitted by the State of North Carolina, through the Department of Environmental Quality, formerly the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Air Quality (DAQ), on March 18, 2014, for inclusion into the North Carolina SIP. This final action pertains to the infrastructure requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) for the 2010 1-hour sulfur dioxide (SO₂) national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS). The CAA requires that each state adopt and submit a SIP for the implementation,

maintenance and enforcement of each NAAQS promulgated by EPA, which is commonly referred to as an “infrastructure SIP submission.” DAQ certified that the North Carolina SIP contains provisions that ensure the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS is implemented, enforced, and maintained in North Carolina. EPA has determined that the North Carolina’s infrastructure SIP submission, provided to EPA on March 18, 2014, satisfies certain required infrastructure elements for the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS.

DATES: This rule will be effective May 26, 2016.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA-R04-OAR-2015-0150. All documents in the docket are listed on the www.regulations.gov Web site. 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 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: Michele Notarianni, 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. Ms. Notarianni can be reached via electronic mail at notarianni.michele@epa.gov or via telephone at (404) 562-9031.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background and Overview

On June 22, 2010 (75 FR 35520), EPA revised the primary SO₂ NAAQS to an hourly standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb) based on a 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations. Pursuant to section 110(a)(1) of the CAA, states are

required to submit SIPs meeting the applicable requirements of section 110(a)(2) within three years after promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS or within such shorter period as EPA may prescribe. Section 110(a)(2) requires states to address basic SIP elements such as requirements for monitoring, basic program requirements and legal authority that are designed to assure attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS. States were required to submit such SIPs for the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS to EPA no later than June 2, 2013.¹

In a proposed rulemaking published on February 25, 2016, EPA proposed to approve North Carolina’s 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS infrastructure SIP submission submitted on March 18, 2014, with the exception of the PSD permitting requirements for major sources of section 110(a)(2)(C) and (J), the interstate transport requirements of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) and (II) (prongs 1 through 4), and state boards requirements of section 110(a)(2)(E)(ii).² See 81 FR 9398. The details of North Carolina’s submission and the rationale for EPA’s actions are explained in the proposed rulemaking. Comments on the proposed rulemaking were due on or before March 28, 2016. EPA received no comments on the proposed action.

II. Final Action

With the exception of the PSD permitting requirements for major sources of section 110(a)(2)(C) and (J), the interstate transport requirements of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) and (II) (prongs 1 through 4), and state boards requirements of section 110(a)(2)(E)(ii), EPA is taking final action to approve North Carolina’s infrastructure submission submitted on March 18, 2014, for the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS. EPA is taking final action to approve portions of North Carolina’s infrastructure SIP submission for the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS because the submission is consistent with section 110 of the CAA.

¹ Today, EPA is providing clarification for an inadvertent typographical error that was included in the February 25, 2016, proposed rulemaking, for this final action. In the February 25, 2016, proposed rulemaking it was stated that the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS infrastructure SIPs were due no later than June 22, 2013. The 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS infrastructure SIPs were actually due to EPA from states no later than June 2, 2013.

² On November 3, 2015, in a previous rulemaking, EPA approved the requirements for state boards for North Carolina in relation to the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS. See 80 FR 67645.