request access to EPS and open an Enterprise Payment Account (EPA) to pay for their products and services. EPA requires that the customers fund the account via Electronic Funds Transfer—either Automated Clearing House (ACH) Debit or ACH Credit.

The first feature of EPS will allow business customers to open, close, and pay for their PO Boxes and Caller Service numbers (including reserved numbers) online using the new Enterprise PO Boxes Online (EPOBOL). EPS customers are required to have an EPA to pay for EPOBOL service. Future phases of EPS will provide commercial customers functionality to pay for additional services.

**List of Subjects in 39 CFR Part 111**

Administrative practice and procedure, Postal Service.

The Postal Service adopts the following changes to *Mailing Standards of the United States Postal Service*, Domestic Mail Manual (DMM™), incorporated by reference in the *Code of Federal Regulations*. See 39 CFR 111.1. Accordingly, 39 CFR part 111 is amended as follows:

### PART 111—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for 39 CFR part 111 continues to read as follows:


2. Revise the *Mailing Standards of the United States Postal Service*, Domestic Mail Manual (DMM™) as follows:

   Mailing Standards of the United States Postal Service, Domestic Mail Manual (DMM) * * * * *

   500 Additional Mailing Services * * * * *

   508 Recipient Services * * * * *

   4.0 Post Office Box Service * * * * *

   4.4 Basis of Fees and Payment * * * * *

   4.4.3 Payment

   [Revise third sentence and add e to text in 4.4.3 as follows:]

   * * * Customers may pay the fee using one of the following methods: * * * e. Online using an Enterprise Payment Account (EPA) when business customers are registered at the Enterprise PO Boxes Online (EPOBOL) system. The EPA with automatic yearly renewal (at twice the semi-annual fee) is the required payment method for EPOBOL customers. * * * * *

**5.0 Caller Service**

* * * * *

**5.5 Basis of Fees and Payment**

* * * * *

**5.5.5 Payment**

[Add text at the end of 5.5.5 as follows:]

* * * Registered customers may also pay the fee online using an Enterprise Payment Account (EPA). The EPA with automatic yearly renewal (at twice the semi-annual fee) is the required payment method for EPOBOL customers. * * * * *

We will publish an appropriate amendment to 39 CFR part 111 to reflect these changes.

Stanley F. Mires, Attorney, Federal Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2016–22517 Filed 9–29–16; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7710–12–P**

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**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**40 CFR Part 52**


**Air Plan Approval; Mississippi; 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, in part, and disapprove in part, the State Implementation Plan (SIP) submission, submitted by the State of Mississippi, through the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), on June 20, 2013, for inclusion into the Mississippi 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.” MDEQ certified that the Mississippi SIP contains provisions that ensure the 2010 1-hour SO2 NAAQS is implemented, enforced, and maintained in Mississippi. EPA has determined that Mississippi’s infrastructure SIP submission, provided to EPA on June 20, 2013, satisfies certain required infrastructure elements for the 2010 1-hour SO2 NAAQS.

DATES: This rule will be effective October 31, 2016.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA–R04–OAR–2015–0155. 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 2, 2010 (75 FR 35520, June 22, 2010), EPA promulgated a revised 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)(2) 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

EPA is acting upon the SIP submission from Mississippi that addresses the infrastructure requirements of CAA sections 110(a)(1) and 110(a)(2) for the 2010 1-hour SO2 NAAQS. In a proposed rulemaking published on February 11, 2016, EPA proposed to approve portions of Mississippi’s June 20, 2013, 2010 1-hour SO2 NAAQS infrastructure SIP submission. See 81 FR 7259. The details of Mississippi’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 14, 2016. EPA received adverse comments on the proposed action.

II. Response to Comments

EPA received one set of comments on the February 11, 2016, proposed rulemaking to approve portions of Mississippi’s 2010 1-hour SO2 NAAQS infrastructure SIP submission intended to meet the CAA requirements for the 2010 1-hour SO2 NAAQS. A summary of the comments and EPA’s responses are provided below.2 A full set of these comments is provided in the docket for this final rulemaking action.

A. Comments on Infrastructure SIP Requirements for Enforceable Emission Limits

1. The Plain Language of the CAA

Comment 1: The Commenter contends that the plain language of section 110(a)(2)(A) of the CAA requires the inclusion of enforceable emission limits in an infrastructure SIP to prevent NAAQS exceedances in areas not designated nonattainment. In support, the Commenter quotes the language in section 110(a)(1) that requires states to adopt a plan for implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of the NAAQS and the language in section 110(a)(2)(A) that requires SIPs to include enforceable emissions limitations as well as schedules and timetables for compliance, as may be necessary or appropriate to meet the applicable requirements of the CAA. The Commenter then states that applicable requirements of the CAA include requirements for the attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS, and that CAA section 110(a)(2)(A) requires infrastructure SIPs to include enforceable emission limits to prevent exceedances of the NAAQS. The Commenter claims that Mississippi’s SIP submission does not meet this asserted requirement. Thus, the Commenter asserts that EPA must disapprove Mississippi’s SO2 infrastructure SIP submission because it fails to include enforceable emission limitations necessary to ensure attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS as required by CAA section 110(a)(2)(A). The Commenter then contends that the Mississippi 2010 1-hour SO2 infrastructure SIP submission fails to comport with CAA requirements for SIPs to establish enforceable emission limits that are adequate to prohibit NAAQS exceedances in areas not designated nonattainment.

Response 1: EPA disagrees that section 110 must be interpreted in the manner suggested by the Commenter in the context of infrastructure SIP submissions. Section 110 is only one provision that is part of the complicated structure governing implementation of the NAAQS program under the CAA, as amended in 1990, and it must be interpreted in the context of not only that structure, but also of the historical evolution of that structure. In light of the revisions to section 110 since 1970 and the later-promulgated and more specific SIP planning requirements of the CAA, EPA interprets the requirement in section 110(a)(1) that the plan provide for “implementation, maintenance and enforcement” in conjunction with those requirements in section 110(a)(2)(A) to mean that the infrastructure SIP must contain enforceable emission limits that will aid in attaining and/or maintaining the NAAQS and that the state demonstrate that it has the necessary tools to implement and enforce a NAAQS, such as adequate state personnel and an enforcement program.

With regard to the requirement for emission limitations in section 110(a)(2)(A), EPA has interpreted this to mean, for purposes of infrastructure SIP submissions, that the state may rely on...
measures already in place to address the pollutant at issue or any new control measures that the state may elect to impose as part of such SIP submission. As EPA stated in “Guidance on Infrastructure State Implementation Plan (SIP) Elements under Clean Air Act Sections 110(a)(1) and 110(a)(2),” dated September 13, 2013, “[t]he conceptual purpose of an infrastructure SIP submission is to assure that the air agency’s SIP contains the necessary structural requirements for the new or revised NAAQS, whether by establishing that the SIP already contains the necessary provisions, by making a substantive SIP revision to update the SIP, or both. Overall, the infrastructure SIP submission process provides an opportunity . . . to review the basic structural requirements of the air agency’s air quality management program in light of each new or revised NAAQS.” Infrastructure SIP Guidance at pp. 1–2. Mississippi appropriately demonstrated that its SIP has SO2 emissions limitations and the “structural requirements” to implement the 2010 1-hour SO2 NAAQS in its infrastructure SIP submission.

The Commenter makes general allegations that Mississippi does not have sufficient protective measures to prevent SO2 NAAQS exceedances. EPA addressed the adequacy of Mississippi’s infrastructure SIP for 110(a)(2)(A) purposes in the proposed rule and explained why the SIP includes enforceable emission limitations and other control measures that aid in maintaining the 2010 1-hour SO2 NAAQS throughout the State. These include State regulations which collectively establish enforceable emissions limitations and other control measures, means or techniques for activities that contribute to SO2 concentrations in the ambient air, and provide authority for MDEQ to establish such limits and measures as well as schedules for compliance through SIP-approved permits to meet the applicable requirements of the CAA. See 81 FR 7259. As discussed in this rulemaking, EPA conclusions adequately address section 110(a)(2)(A) to aid in attaining and/or maintaining the 2010 1-hour SO2 NAAQS and finds Mississippi demonstrated that it has the necessary tools to implement and enforce the 2010 1-hour SO2 NAAQS.

2. The Legislative History of the CAA

Comment 2: The Commenter cites two excerpts from the legislative history of the 1970 CAA and claims that the “legislative history of infrastructure SIPs provides that states must include enforceable emission limits in their infrastructure SIPs sufficient to ensure the implementation, maintenance, and attainment of each NAAQS in all areas of the State.”

Response 2: As provided in the previous response, the CAA, as enacted in 1970, including its legislative history, cannot be interpreted in isolation from the later amendments that refined that structure and deleted relevant language from section 110 concerning attainment. In any event, the two excerpts of legislative history the Commenter cites merely provide that states should include enforceable emission limits in their SIPs and they do not mention or otherwise address whether states are required to impose additional emission limitations or control measures as part of the infrastructure SIP submission, as opposed to requirements for other types of SIP submissions such as attainment plans required under section 110(a)(2)(I). As provided in Response 1, the proposed rule explains why the SIP includes sufficient enforceable emissions limitations for purposes of the infrastructure SIP submission.

3. Case Law

Comment 3: The Commenter also discusses several court decisions concerning the CAA, which the Commenter claims support its contention that courts have been clear that section 110(a)(2)(A) requires enforceable emissions limits in infrastructure SIP submissions to prevent violations of the NAAQS. The Commenter first cites to language in Train v. NRDC, 421 U.S. 60, 78 (1975), addressing the requirement for “emission limitations” and stating that emission limitations “are the specific rules to which operators of pollution sources are subject, and which if enforced should result in ambient air which meets the national standards.” The Commenter also cites to Pennsylvania Dept. of Envtl. Resources v. EPA, 932 F.2d 269, 272 (3d Cir. 1991) for the proposition that the CAA directs EPA to withhold approval of a SIP where it does not ensure maintenance of the NAAQS, and to Mision Industrial, Inc. v. EPA, 547 F.2d 123, 129 (1st Cir. 1976), which quoted section 110(a)(2)(B) of the CAA of 1970. The Commenter contends that the 1990 Amendments do not alter how courts have interpreted the requirements of section 110, quoting Alaska Dept. of Envtl. Conservation v. EPA, 540 U.S. 461, 470 (2004) which in turn quoted section 110(a)(2)(A) of the CAA and also stated that “SIPs must include certain measures Congress specified to achieve attainment of the NAAQS.” The Commenter also quotes several additional opinions in this vein.

Mont. Sulphur & Chem. Co. v. EPA, 666 F.3d 1174, 1180 (9th Cir. 2012) (“[t]he Clean Air Act directs states to develop implementation plans—SIPs—that ‘assure’ attainment and maintenance of [NAAQS] through enforceable emissions limitations”); Mich. Dept. of Envtl. Quality v. Browner, 230 F.3d 181 (6th Cir. 2000) (“EPA’s deference to a state is conditioned on the state’s submission of a plan ‘which satisfies the standards of § 110(a)(2)’ and which includes emission limitations that result in compliance with the NAAQS”); and Hall v. EPA 273 F.3d 1146 (9th Cir. 2001) for the proposition that EPA may not approve a SIP revision that does not demonstrate how the rules would not interfere with attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS.

Response 3: None of the cases the Commenter cites support the Commenter’s contention that it is clear that section 110(a)(2)(A) requires infrastructure SIP submissions to include detailed plans providing for attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS in all areas of the state, nor do they shed light on how EPA may reasonably interpret section 110(a)(2)(A). With the exception of Train, none of the cases the Commenter cites specifically concerned the interpretation of CAA section 110(a)(2)(A) or (section 110(a)(2)(B) of the pre-1990 Act). Rather, the other courts referenced section 110(a)(2)(A) (or section 110(a)(2)(B) of the pre-1990 CAA) in the background section of decisions involving challenges to EPA actions on revised SIPs that were required and approved under other provisions of the CAA or in the context of an enforcement action.

In Train, 421 U.S. 60, the Court was addressing a state revision to an attainment plan submission made pursuant to section 110 of the CAA, the primary statutory provision at that time addressing such submissions. The issue in that case was whether changes to requirements that would occur before attainment was required were variances that should be addressed pursuant to the provision governing SIP revisions or were “postponements” that must be addressed under section 110(f) of the CAA of 1970, which contained prescriptive criteria. The Court concluded that EPA reasonably interpreted section 110(f) not to restrict a state’s choice of the mix of control measures needed to attain the NAAQS, so long as the state met other applicable requirements of the CAA, and that revisions to SIPs that would not impact attainment of the NAAQS by the attainment date were not subject to the limits of section 110(f). Thus the issue
wants not whether the specific SIP at issue needs to provide for attainment or whether emission limits are needed as part of the SIP; rather, the issue was whether statutory provision governed when the state wanted to revise the emission limits in its SIP if such revision would not impact attainment or maintenance of the NAAQS.

The decision in Pennsylvania Dept. of Envtl. Resources was also decided based on a pre-1990 provision of the CAA. At issue was whether EPA properly rejected a revision to an approved SIP where the inventories relied on by the state for the updated submission had gaps. The Court quoted section 110(a)(2)(B) of the pre-1990 CAA in support of EPA’s disapproval, but did not provide any interpretation of that provision. This decision did not address the question at issue in this action, i.e., what a state must include in an infrastructure SIP submission for purposes of section 110(a)(2)(A). Yet, even if the Court had interpreted that provision, EPA notes that it was modified by Congress in 1990; thus, this decision has little bearing on the issue here.

At issue in Mision Industrial, 547 F.2d 123, was the definition of “emissions limitation” not whether section 110 requires the state to demonstrate how all areas of the state will attain and maintain the NAAQS as part of their infrastructure SIPs. The language from the opinion the Commenter quotes does not interpret but rather merely describes section 110(a)(2)(A). The Commenter does not cite to this case to assert that the measures relied on by the state in the infrastructure SIP are not “emissions limitations” and the decision in this case has no bearing here. In Mont. Sulphur & Chem. Co., 666 F.3d 1174, the Court was reviewing a Federal implementation plan (FIP) that EPA promulgated after a long history of the State failing to submit an adequate SIP in response to EPA’s finding under section 110(b)(5) that the previously approved SIP was substantially inadequate to attain or maintain the NAAQS, which triggered the State’s duty to submit a new SIP to show how it would remedy that deficiency and attain the NAAQS. The Court cited generally to sections 107 and 110(a)(2)(A) of the CAA for the proposition that SIPs should assure attainment and maintenance of NAAQS through emission limitations, but this language was not part of the Court’s holding in the case, which focused instead on whether EPA’s finding of SIP inadequacy and adoption of a remedial FIP were lawful. The Commenter suggests that Alaska Dept. of Envtl. Conservation, 540 U.S. 461, stands for the proposition that the 1990 CAA Amendments do not alter how courts interpret section 110. This claim is inaccurate. Rather, the Court quoted section 110(a)(2)(A), which, as noted previously, differs from the pre-1990 version of that provision and the language makes no mention of the changed language. Furthermore, the Commenter also quotes the Court’s statement that “SIPs must include certain measures Congress specified,” but that statement specifically referenced the requirement in section 110(a)(2)(C), which requires an enforcement program and a program for the regulation of the modification and construction of new sources. Notably, at issue in that case was the State’s “new source” permitting program, not what is required for purposes of an infrastructure SIP submission for purposes of section 110(a)(2)(A).

EPA does not believe any of these court decisions addressed required measures for infrastructure SIPs and believes nothing in the opinions addressed whether infrastructure SIP submissions must contain emission limitations or measures to ensure attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS.

4. EPA Regulations. Such as 40 CFR 51.112(a).

Comment 4: The Commenter cites to 40 CFR 51.112(a), providing that “Each plan must demonstrate that the measures, rules, and regulations contained in it are adequate to provide for the timely attainment and maintenance of the national standard that it implements.” The Commenter relies on a statement in the preamble to the 1986 action restructuring and consolidating provisions in part 51, in which EPA stated that “[i]t is beyond the scope of th[is] rulemaking to address the provisions of Part D of the Act . . . .” 51 FR 40656. Thus, the Commenter contends that “the provisions of 40 CFR 51.112 are not limited to nonattainment SIPs: the regulation instead applies to Infrastructure SIPs, which are required to attain and maintain the NAAQS in all areas of a state, including those not designated nonattainment.”

Response 4: The Commenter’s reliance on 40 CFR 51.112 to support its argument that infrastructure SIPs must contain emission limits which ensure attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS is incorrect. It is clear on its face that 40 CFR 51.112 directly applies to state SIP submissions for control strategy SIPs, i.e., plans that are specifically required to attain and/or maintain the NAAQS. These regulatory requirements apply when states are developing “control strategy” SIPs under other provisions of the CAA, such as attainment plans required for the various NAAQS in Part D and maintenance plans required in section 175A. The Commenter’s suggestion that 40 CFR 51.112 must apply to all SIP submissions required by section 110 based on the preamble to EPA’s action “restructuring and consolidating” provisions in part 51, is also incorrect. EPA’s action in 1986 was not to establish new substantive planning requirements, but rather was meant merely to consolidate and restructure provisions that had previously been promulgated.

Although EPA was explicit that it was not establishing requirements interpreting the provisions of new “Part D” of the CAA, it is clear that the regulations being restructured and consolidated were intended to address control strategy plans. In the preamble, EPA clearly stated that 40 CFR 51.112 was replacing 40 CFR 51.13 (“Control strategy: SO₂ and PM (portion)”), 51.14 (“Control strategy: CO, HC, O₃ and NO₂ (portion)”), 51.80 (“Demonstration of attainment: Pb (portion)”), and 51.82 (“Air quality data (portion)”). Id. at 40660. Thus, the present-day 40 CFR 51.112 contains consolidated provisions that are focused on control strategy SIPs, and the infrastructure SIP is not such a plan.

5. EPA Interpretations in Other Rulemakings

Comment 5: The Commenter also references a 2006 partial approval and partial disapproval of revisions to Missouri’s existing plan addressing the SO₂ NAAQS and claims it was an action in which EPA relied on section 110(a)(2)(A) and 40 CFR 51.112 to reject an infrastructure SIP. Specifically, the Commenter asserts that in that action, EPA cited section 110(a)(2)(A) as a basis for disapproving a revision to the State plan on the basis that the State failed to demonstrate the SIP was sufficient to ensure attainment and maintenance of the SO₂ NAAQS after revision of an emission limit and cited to 40 CFR 51.112 as requiring that a plan demonstrates the rules in a SIP are adequate to attain the SO₂ NAAQS.

Response 5: EPA’s partial approval and partial disapproval of revisions to restrictions on emissions of sulfur...
notes that this EPA guidance provides that “any emissions limits based on averaging periods longer than 1 hour should be designed to have comparable stringency to a 1-hour average limit at the critical emission value.”

The Commenter also cites to a February 3, 2011, EPA Region 7 letter to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment regarding the need for 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} emission limits in a prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) permit, an EPA Environmental Appeals Board decision rejecting use of a 3-hour averaging time for a SO\textsubscript{2} limit in a PSD permit, and EPA’s disapproval of a Missouri SIP which relied on annual averaging for SO\textsubscript{2} emission rates and claims EPA has stated that 1-hour averaging times are necessary for the 2010 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS.\textsuperscript{5} The Commenter states, “Therefore, in order to ensure that Missouri’s Infrastructure SIP actually implements the SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS in every area of the state, the I–SIP must contain enforceable emission limits with one-hour averaging times, monitored continuously, for large sources of SO\textsubscript{2}.” The Commenter asserts that EPA must disapprove Missouri’s infrastructure SIP because it fails to require emission limits with adequate averaging times.

Response 6: As explained in detail in previous responses, the purpose of the infrastructure SIP is to ensure that a state has the structural capability to implement and enforce the NAAQS and thus, additional SO\textsubscript{2} emission limitations to ensure attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS are not required for such infrastructure SIPs.\textsuperscript{6} EPA disagrees that it must disapprove the proposed Mississippi infrastructure SIP submission merely because the SIP does not contain enforceable SO\textsubscript{2} emission limitations with 1-hour averaging periods that apply at all times, as this issue is not appropriate for resolution in this action.\textsuperscript{7} Therefore, because EPA finds Missouri’s SO\textsubscript{2} infrastructure SIP approvable without the additional SO\textsubscript{2} emission limitations showing attainment of the NAAQS, EPA finds the issue of appropriate averaging periods for such future limitations not relevant at this time.

Further, the Commenter’s citation to a prior EPA discussion on emission limitations required in PSD permits (from EPA’s Environmental Appeals Board decision and EPA’s letter to Kansas’ permitting authority) pursuant to part C of the CAA is neither relevant nor applicable to infrastructure SIP submissions under CAA section 110. In addition, and as previously discussed, the EPA disapproval of the 2006 Missouri SIP was a disapproval relating to an attainment plan SIP submission required pursuant to part D attainment planning and is likewise not relevant to the analysis of infrastructure SIP requirements.

Comment 7: Citing to section 110(a)(1) and (a)(2)(A) of the CAA, the Commenter contends that EPA may not approve Missouri’s infrastructure SIP because it does not include enforceable 1-hour emission limits for sources that the Commenter claims are currently contributing to NAAQS exceedances. The Commenter asserts that emission limits are especially important for meeting the 1-hour limit of the 2010 SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS, because SO\textsubscript{2} impacts are strongly source oriented. The Commenter states that “despite the large contribution from coal-fired EGU\textsubscript{s} [electricity generating units] to the State's SO\textsubscript{2} pollution, Missouri’s I–SIP lacks enforceable emissions limitations applicable to its coal-fired EGU\textsubscript{s} sufficient to ensure the implementation, attainment, and maintenance of the 2010 SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS.” The Commenter refers to air dispersion modeling it conducted for one power plant in Mississippi, the R.D. Morrow Power Plant. Further, the Commenter cites two court cases to support its statement that “... an agency may not ignore information put in front of it” and that thus, the Commenter contends that EPA must consider its expert air dispersion modeling “which demonstrates the inadequacy of Mississippi’s rules and regulations for...”

\textsuperscript{5} The Commenter cited to In re: Mississippi Lime Co., PSD APPEAL 11–01, 2011 WL 3557194, at *26–27 (EPA Aug. 9, 2011) and 71 FR 12623, 12624 (March 13, 2006) (EPA disapproval of a control strategy SO\textsubscript{2} SIP).\textsuperscript{6} For a discussion on emission averaging times for emissions limitations for SO\textsubscript{2} attainment SIPs, see the April 23, 2014, Guidance for 1-Hour SO\textsubscript{2} Nonattainment Area SIP Submissions. As noted by the Commenter, EPA explained that it is possible, in specific cases, for states to develop control strategies that account for variability in 1-hour emissions rates through emission limits with averaging times that are longer than 1-hour, using averaging times as long as 30-days, but still provide for attainment of the 2010 SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS as long as the limits are of at least comparable stringency to a 1-hour limit at the critical emission value. EPA has not taken final action to approve any specific submission of such a limit that a state has relied upon to demonstrate NAAQS attainment, and Mississippi has not submitted such a limit for that purpose here, so it is premature at this time to evaluate whether any emission limit in Mississippi’s SIP is in accordance with the April 23, 2014, guidance. If and when Mississippi submits an emission limitation that relies upon such a longer averaging time to demonstrate NAAQS attainment, EPA will evaluate it then.

\textsuperscript{7} There are currently no areas designated nonattainment pursuant to CAA section 107 for the 2010 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS in Mississippi. EPA believes the appropriate time for examining the necessity of 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} emission limits on specific sources is within the attainment planning process.
SO2 emissions.” The Commenter summarizes its modeling results for the R.D. Morrow Power Plant claiming that the data predict exceedances of the standard. Thus, the Commenter contends that Mississippi’s infrastructure submission is “substantially inadequate to attain and maintain the NAAQS which it implements, as evidenced by expert air dispersion modeling demonstrating that the emission limits under the laws and regulations cited to in the SO2–SIP Certification allow for exceedances of the NAAQS.” Thus, the Commenter asserts that EPA must disapprove Mississippi’s SIP submission, and must establish a FIP “which incorporates necessary and appropriate source-specific enforceable emission limitations (preferably informed by modeling) on Plant Morrow, as well as any other major sources of SO2 pollution in the State which are not presently located in nonattainment areas and have modeled exceedances of the NAAQS.” Further, the Commenter states that “For Plant Morrow enforceable emission limitations must be at least as stringent as the modeling-based limits [provided by the Commenter] in order to protect the one-hour SO2 NAAQS and implement, maintain, and enforce the standard in Mississippi.”

The Commenter also asserts that Mississippi’s infrastructure SIP must contain enforceable emission limits to avoid additional nonattainment designations “where modeling (or monitoring) shows that SO2 levels exceed the one-hour NAAQS.” The Commenter cites to EPA’s Next Steps for Area Designations and Implementation of the Sulfur Dioxide National Ambient Air Quality Standard (February 6, 2013), and EPA’s Final SO2 NAAQS Rule at 75 FR 35553. The Commenter further contends that EPA’s proposal to designate Lamar County, Mississippi, as attainment/unclassifiable is based on modeling for Plant Morrow provided by the State of Mississippi with two “significant problems”: (1) The modeling scenario using allowable emissions was not included in accordance with the EPA-approved modeling protocol and (2) the background SO2 concentrations (14 parts per billion, or 36.65 micrograms per cubic meter) from the Jackson Monitoring Station in Hinds County monitor were “erroneously relied on”, given that “EPA has determined the design values for the Hinds County monitor invalid.” For these two issues related to the modeling, the Commenter cites to the modeling from the State performed by Trinity Consultants, 1-Hour SO2 NAAQS DESIGNATION MODELING REPORT, pp. 23 and 32, available at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-03/documents/ms-rec-att1-r2.pdf, and EPA’s August 3, 2015, SO2 Design Values file.

Response 7: As stated previously, EPA believes that the proper inquiry is whether Mississippi has met the basic, structural SIP requirements appropriate at the point in time EPA is acting upon the infrastructure submissions. Emissions limitations and other control measures, whether on coal-fired EGUs or other SO2 sources, that may be needed to attain and maintain the NAAQS in areas designated nonattainment for that NAAQS are due on a different schedule from the section 110 infrastructure SIP submission. A state, like Mississippi, may reference pre-existing SIP emission limits or other rules contained in part D plans for previous NAAQS in an infrastructure SIP submission for purposes of section 110(a)(2)(A). For example, Mississippi submitted a list of existing emission reduction measures in the SIP that control emissions of SO2 as discussed above in response to a prior comment and discussed in the proposed rulemaking on Mississippi’s SO2 infrastructure SIP. These provisions have the ability to reduce SO2 overall. Although the Mississippi SIP relies on measures and programs used to implement previous SO2 NAAQS, these provisions are not limited to reducing SO2 levels to meet one specific NAAQS and will continue to provide benefits for the 2010 1-hour SO2 NAAQS.

Regarding the air dispersion modeling conducted by the Commenter pursuant to AERMOD and its comments on the modeling submitted by Mississippi pursuant to the section 107 designation process for the R.D. Morrow Power Plant, EPA is not in this action making a determination regarding the air quality status in the area where this facility is located, and is not evaluating whether emissions applicable to this facility are adequate to attain and maintain the NAAQS. Consequently, the EPA does not find the modeling information relevant for review of an infrastructure SIP for purposes of section 110(a)(2)(A). When additional areas in Mississippi are designated under the 2010 1-hour SO2 NAAQS, and if any additional areas in Mississippi are designated nonattainment in the future, any potential future modeling submitted by the State with designations or attainment demonstrations would need to account for any new emission limitations Mississippi develops to support such designation or demonstration, which at this point is unknown. While EPA has extensively discussed the use of modeling for attainment demonstration purposes and for designations, EPA has recommended that such modeling was not needed for the SO2 infrastructure SIPs for the 2010 1-hour SO2 NAAQS for purposes of section 110(a)(2)(A), which are not actions in which EPA makes determinations regarding current air quality status. See April 12, 2012, letters to states and 2012 Draft White Paper. In conclusion, EPA disagrees with the Commenter’s statements that EPA must disapprove Mississippi’s infrastructure SIP submission because it does not establish specific enforceable SO2 emission limits, either on coal-fired EGUs or other large SO2 sources, in order to demonstrate attainment and maintenance with the 2010 1-hour SO2 NAAQS at this time.

Comment 8: The Commenter alleges that the SO2 infrastructure SIP submittal does not address sources significantly contributing to nonattainment or interfering with maintenance of the 2010 1-hour SO2 NAAQS in other states as required by section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) of the CAA, and asserts EPA must therefore disapprove the infrastructure SIP and impose a FIP. The Commenter states that “EPA must implement a FIP containing source-specific emission limitations and other measures to ensure that pollution from Mississippi is not preventing other states from attaining or maintaining the NAAQS.” The Commenter notes that the NAAQS designations, whether the Mississippi submitted a SIP revision to address CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), the State “has long since passed the June 2013 deadline to submit such provisions; rather than await some potential future submission, Mississippi’s failure to satisfy its Good Neighbor obligations must be rectified now.” The Commenter explains that the Supreme Court disapproved the view that states cannot address section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) until EPA resolves issues related to CSAPR area that compliance with this provision is a “mandatory duty”, citing to Homer City, 696 F.3d 7, 37 (D.C. Cir. 2012), rev’d, No. 12–1182, slip op. at 27–28 (U.S. Apr. 29, 2014).

The Commenter also highlights from

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8 See for example, EPA’s discussion of modeling for characterizing air quality in the Agency’s August 21, 2015, final rule at 80 FR 51052 and for nonattainment planning in the April 23, 2014, Guidance for 1-hour SO2 Nonattainment Area SIP Submissions.

9 Implementation of the 2010 Primary 1-hour SO2 NAAQS, Draft White Paper for Discussion, May 2012 (2012 Draft White Paper) and a sample April 12, 2012, letter from EPA to states are available in the docket for this action.
Response: This action does not address whether sources in Mississippi are significantly contributing to nonattainment or interfering with maintenance of the 2010 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS in another state as required by section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) of the CAA (the good neighbor provision). Thus, EPA disagrees with the Commenter’s statement that EPA must disapprove the submitted 2010 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} infrastructure SIP due to Mississippi’s failure to address section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I). In EPA’s rulemaking proposing to approve Mississippi’s infrastructure SIP for the 2010 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS, EPA clearly stated that it was not taking any action with respect to the good neighbor provision in section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I). Mississippi did not make a submission to address the requirements of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) for the 2010 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS, and thus there is no such submission upon which EPA proposed to take action on under section 110(k) of the CAA. Similarly, EPA disagrees with the Commenter’s assertion that EPA cannot approve other elements of an infrastructure SIP submission without the good neighbor provision. There is no basis for the contention that EPA has triggered an obligation to issue a FIP to address the good neighbor obligation under section 110(c), as EPA has neither found that Mississippi failed to timely submit a required 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) SIP submission for the 2010 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS or found that such a submission was incomplete, nor has EPA disapproved a SIP submission addressing 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) with respect to the 2010 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS.

EPA acknowledges the Commenter’s concern for the interstate transport of air pollutants and agrees in general with the Commenter that sections 110(a)(1) and (a)(2) of the CAA generally require states to submit, within three years of promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS, a plan which addresses cross-state air pollution under section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I). However, EPA disagrees with the Commenter’s argument that EPA cannot approve an infrastructure SIP submission without the good neighbor provision. Section 110(k)(3) of the CAA authorizes EPA to approve a SIP in full, approve it in part and disapprove it in part, depending on the extent to which such plan meets the requirements of the CAA. This authority to approve state SIP revisions in separable parts was included in the 1990 Amendments to the CAA to overrule a decision in the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit holding that EPA could not approve individual measures in a plan submission without either approving or disapproving the plan as a whole. See S. Rep. No. 101–228, at 22, 92 U.S.C.C.A.N. 3385, 3408 (discussing the express overruling of Abramowitz v. EPA, 832 F.2d 1071 (9th Cir. 1987)). EPA interprets its authority under section 110(k)(3) of the CAA, as affording EPA the discretion to approve, or conditionally approve, individual elements of Mississippi’s infrastructure SIP submissions for the 2010 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS, separate and apart from any action with respect to the requirements of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) of the CAA with respect to that NAAQS. EPA views discrete infrastructure SIP requirements, such as the requirements of 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), as severable from the other infrastructure elements and interprets section 110(k)(3) as allowing it to act on individual severable measures in a plan submission. In short, EPA believes that even if Mississippi had made a SIP submission for section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) of the CAA for the 2010 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS, which to date it has not, EPA would still have discretion under section 110(k) of the CAA to act upon the various individual elements of the State’s infrastructure SIP submission separately or together, as appropriate.

The Commenter raises no compelling legal or environmental rationale for an alternate interpretation. Nothing in the Supreme Court’s April 2014 decision in \textit{EME Homer City Generation, L.P.}, 134 S. Ct. 1584 (affirming a state’s obligation to submit a SIP revision addressing section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) independent of EPA’s action finding significant contribution or interference with maintenance). In sum, the concerns raised by the Commenter do not establish that it is inappropriate or unreasonable for EPA to approve the portions of Mississippi’s infrastructure SIP submission for the 2010 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS.

EPA has no obligation at this time to issue a FIP pursuant to section 110(c) of the CAA and therefore, no sanctions will be triggered. However, this final action will trigger the requirement under section 110(c) that EPA promulgate a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) no later than two years from the date of the disapproval unless the State corrects the deficiency, and EPA approves the plan or plan revision before EPA promulgates such FIP.

III. Final Action

With the exception of the interstate transport requirements of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) and (II) (prongs 1, 2, and 4) and the state board majority requirements respecting significant portion of income of section 110(a)(2)(E)(ii), EPA is taking final action to approve Mississippi’s infrastructure submission submitted on June 20, 2013, for the 2010 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS for the above described infrastructure SIP requirements. EPA is taking final action to approve Mississippi’s infrastructure SIP submission for the 2010 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS for the above described infrastructure SIP requirements because the submission is consistent with section 110 of the CAA.

With regard to the state board majority requirements respecting significant portion of income, EPA is finalizing a disapproval of Mississippi’s infrastructure submission. Under section 179(a) of the CAA, final disapproval of a submittal that addresses a requirement of a CAA Part D Plan or is required in response to a finding of substantial inadequacy as described in CAA section 110(k)(5) (SIP call) starts a sanctions clock. The portion of section 110(a)(2)(E)(ii) provisions (the provisions being proposed for disapproval in this notice) were not submitted to meet requirements for Part D or a SIP call, and therefore, no sanctions will be triggered. However, this final action will trigger the requirement under section 110(c) that EPA promulgate a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) no later than two years from the date of the disapproval unless the State corrects the deficiency, and EPA approves the plan or plan revision before EPA promulgates such FIP.

IV. 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.
§ 52.1272 Approval status.

3. Section 52.1272 is amended by adding paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 52.1272 Approval status.

(e) Disapproval. Submittal from the State of Mississippi, through the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) on June 20, 2013, to address the Clean Air Act section 110(a)(2)(E)(ii) for the 2010 1-hour sulfur dioxide (SO2) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) concerning state board majority requirements respecting significant portion of income from section 128(a)(1). EPA is disapproving MDEQ’s submittal with respect to section 110(a)(2)(E)(ii) because a majority of board members may still derive a significant portion of income from persons subject to permits or enforcement orders issued by the Mississippi Boards, and therefore, its current SIP does not meet the section 128(a)(1) majority requirements.
respecting significant portion of income for the 2010 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS.

[FR Doc. 2016–23596 Filed 9–29–16; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52


Air Plan Approval; Florida; Infrastructure Requirements for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide National Ambient Air Quality Standard

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking final action to approve the State Implementation Plan (SIP) submissions, submitted by the State of Florida, through the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), on June 3, 2013, and supplemented on January 8, 2014, for inclusion into the Florida SIP. This final action pertains to the infrastructure requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) for the 2010 1-hour sulfur dioxide (SO\textsubscript{2}) 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 or within such shorter period as the Administrator may prescribe. Section 110(a)(1), states must make SIP submissions.2

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. 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.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background and Overview

On June 2, 2010 (75 FR 35520, June 22, 2010), EPA promulgated a revised primary SO\textsubscript{2} 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 SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS to EPA no later than June 2, 2013.1

EPA is acting upon the SIP submissions from Florida that address the infrastructure requirements of CAA sections 110(a)(1) and 110(a)(2) for the 2010 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS. The requirement for states to make a SIP submission of this type arises out of CAA section 110(a)(1). Pursuant to section 110(a)(1), states must make SIP submissions “within 3 years (or such shorter period as the Administrator may prescribe) after the promulgation of a national primary ambient air quality standard [or any revision thereof]” and these SIP submissions are to provide for the “implementation, maintenance, and enforcement” of such NAAQS.

In a proposed rulemaking published on August 24, 2015, EPA proposed to approve Florida’s June 3, 2013, and January 8, 2014, 2010 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS infrastructure SIP submissions.2 See 80 FR 51157. The details of Florida’s submissions and the rationale for EPA’s actions are explained in the proposed rulemaking. Comments on the proposed rulemaking were due on or before September 23, 2015. EPA received adverse comments on the proposed action.

II. Response to Comments

EPA received one set of comments on the August 24, 2015, proposed rulemaking to approve Florida’s 2010 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS infrastructure SIP submissions intended to meet the CAA requirements for the 2010 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS. A summary of the comments and EPA’s responses are provided below.3 A full set of these comments is provided in the docket for today’s final rulemaking action.

A. Comments on Infrastructure SIP Requirements for Enforceable Emission Limits

1. The Plain Language of the CAA

Comment 1: The Commenter contends that the plain language of section 110(a)(2)(A) of the CAA requires the inclusion of enforceable emission limits in an infrastructure SIP to prevent NAAQS exceedances in areas not designated nonattainment. In support, the Commenter quotes the language in section 110(a)(1) that requires states to adopt a plan for implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of the NAAQS and the language in section 110(a)(2)(A) that requires SIPs to include enforceable emissions limitations as well as schedules and timetables for compliance, as may be necessary or appropriate to meet the applicable requirements of the CAA.

2 Florida’s 2010 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS infrastructure SIP submission dated June 3, 2013, and supplemented on January 8, 2014, are also collectively referred to as “Florida’s SO\textsubscript{2} infrastructure SIP” in this action.


In the proposed action, EPA incorrectly cited a date of June 22, 2013, for the due date of infrastructure SIPs for the 2010 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS. 80 FR 51158 (August 24, 2015).