

TABLE 1—EPA APPROVED TENNESSEE REGULATIONS

State citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanation
*	*	*	*	*
CHAPTER 1200–3–20 LIMITS ON EMISSIONS DUE TO MALFUNCTIONS, START-UPS, AND SHUTDOWNS				
*	*	*	*	*
1200–3–20–02	Reasonable Measures Required ...	11/11/1997	4/7/2017, [insert Federal Register citation].	
*	*	*	*	*

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 [FR Doc. 2017–06877 Filed 4–6–17; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R04–OAR–2014–0429; FRL–9960–92–Region 4]

Air Plan Approval; SC; Infrastructure Requirements for the 2012 PM_{2.5} National Ambient Air Quality Standard

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

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 South Carolina, through the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DHEC), on December 18, 2015, to demonstrate that the State meets the infrastructure requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) for the 2012 Annual Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) 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. SC DHEC certified that the South Carolina SIP contains provisions that ensure the 2012 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS is implemented, enforced, and maintained in South Carolina. EPA has determined that portions of South Carolina’s SIP satisfy certain required infrastructure elements for the 2012 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

DATES: This rule is effective May 8, 2017.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket

Identification No. EPA–R04–OAR–2014–0429. 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: Tiereny Bell, 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. Bell can be reached via electronic mail at bell.tiereny@epa.gov or via telephone at (404) 562–9088.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
I. Background and Overview

On December 14, 2012 (78 FR 3086, January 15, 2013), EPA promulgated a revised primary annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. The standard was strengthened from 15.0 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³) to 12.0 µg/m³. 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 2012 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS to EPA no later than December 14, 2015.

In a proposed rulemaking published August 23, 2016 (81 FR 57509), EPA proposed to approve portions of South Carolina’s December 18, 2015, SIP submission for the 2012 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS, with the exception of the interstate transport requirements of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) and (II) (prongs 1, 2, and 4), for which EPA did not propose any action. On August 22, 2016 (81 FR 56512) EPA conditionally approved South Carolina’s December 18, 2015, infrastructure SIP submission regarding prong 4 of D(i) for the 2012 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Therefore, EPA is not taking any action today pertaining to prong 4. With respect to the interstate transport requirements of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) (prongs 1 and 2), EPA will consider these requirements in relation to South Carolina’s 2012 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS infrastructure submission in a separate rulemaking. The details of South Carolina submission and the rationale for EPA’s actions for this final rule are explained in the August 23, 2016, proposed rulemaking. Comments on the proposed rulemaking were due on or before September 22, 2016. EPA did not receive any comments, adverse or otherwise.

II. 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), EPA is taking final action to approve South Carolina’s infrastructure submission for the 2012 Annual PM_{2.5}

NAAQS. EPA notes that the Agency is not approving any specific rule, but rather approving that South Carolina's already approved SIP meets certain CAA requirements. EPA is taking final action to approve portions of South Carolina's infrastructure SIP submission for the 2012 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS because it is consistent with section 110 of the CAA.

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable federal regulations. See 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);
- 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 (Public Law 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 proposed action for the state of South Carolina does not have Tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). The Catawba Indian Nation Reservation is located within the State of South Carolina. Pursuant to the Catawba Indian Claims Settlement Act, South Carolina statute 27-16-120, "all state and local environmental laws and regulations apply to the [Catawba Indian Nation] and Reservation and are fully enforceable by all relevant state and local agencies and authorities." However, EPA has determined that this rule does not have substantial direct effects on an Indian Tribe because this action is not approving any specific rule, but rather approving that South Carolina's already approved SIP meets certain CAA requirements. EPA notes this action will not impose substantial direct costs on Tribal governments or preempt Tribal law.

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 June 6, 2017. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. See section 307(b)(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: March 15, 2017.

V. Anne Heard,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 4.

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 PP—South Carolina

■ 2. Section 52.2120(e) is amended by adding an entry for "110(a)(1) and (2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 2012 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS" at the end of the table to read as follows:

§ 52.2120 Identification of plan.

* * * * *
(e) * * *

EPA-APPROVED SOUTH CAROLINA NON-REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Provision	State effective date	EPA approval date	Federal Register notice	Explanation
* * * * *				
110(a)(1) and (2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 2012 Annual PM _{2.5} NAAQS.	12/14/2015	04/07/2017	[Insert citation of publication].	With the exception of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) and (II) (prongs 1, 2 and 4).

[FR Doc. 2017-06898 Filed 4-6-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R05-OAR-2016-0781; FRL-9960-96-Region 5]

Air Plan Approval; Ohio; Removal of Gasoline Volatility Requirements in the Cincinnati and Dayton Areas; Update on the Boutique Fuel List for Illinois and Ohio

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA) on December 19, 2016, concerning the state's gasoline volatility standards in the Cincinnati and Dayton areas. The revision removes the 7.8 pounds per square inch (psi) low Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) fuel requirements for the two areas as a component of the Ohio ozone SIP. The submittal also includes a section 110(l) demonstration as required by the Clean Air Act (CAA) that addresses emissions impacts associated with the removal of the program. EPA proposed to approve the state's submittal on February 15, 2017.

DATES: This final rule is effective on April 7, 2017.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA-R05-OAR-2016-0781. All documents in the docket are listed in the <http://www.regulations.gov> Web site. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., 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 through <http://www.regulations.gov>, or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section for additional availability information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Francisco J. Acevedo, Mobile Source Program Manager, Control Strategies Section, Air Programs Branch (AR-18), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 886-6061, acevedo.francisco@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document whenever “we,” “us,” or “our” is used, we mean EPA.

I. What is being addressed by this document?

On February 15, 2017, at 82 FR 10727, EPA proposed to approve the removal of the 7.8 psi RVP fuel requirements under OAC 3745-72-1 to 8 from the Ohio ozone SIP before the beginning of the 2017 ozone control period. The 7.8 psi RVP fuel requirements specifically apply to gasoline distributed in the Cincinnati and Dayton areas in Ohio.

To support the removal of the 7.8 psi RVP fuel program requirements from the SIP, the revision included amendments of OAC 3745-72-01 (Applicability), as effective on August 1, 2016; a summary of the Ohio-specific analyses using EPA's Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator (MOVES) model to quantify the emissions impact associated with removing the 7.8 psi RVP fuel program in Cincinnati and Dayton; and a section 110(l) demonstration that includes offset emissions documentation.

II. What comments did we receive on the proposed SIP revision?

Our February 15, 2017, proposed rule provided a 30-day review and comment period. The comment period closed on March 17, 2017. EPA received comments from three parties during the public comment period. One comment was fully supportive of this action. A second comment received was completely outside of the scope of this action and therefore is not being addressed as part of this final action. We are responding to the remaining comments received.

Comment: The commenter asks how the proposed standards compare to the standards of other states. The commenter further asks whether there are other states who have undergone similar changes, and if so what was the long-term effect of such changes.

Response: Information on areas where EPA has approved requests to remove the requirement to use low RVP gasoline from a state SIP, such as the states of Georgia and Illinois, can be found on EPA's Web site at the following location: (<https://www.epa.gov/gasoline-standards/gasoline-reid-vapor-pressure>). It also contains a state-by-state RVP table that lists and compares all current federally required volatility programs, as well as all EPA-approved SIP fuel programs.

Regarding the long-term effect of such changes, any SIP revision submitted to EPA for consideration needs to include a demonstration of non-interference

with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) under section 110(l) of the CAA to ensure that impacts on the NAAQS are considered. Individual rulemakings on each action are published in the **Federal Register** and would contain specific emissions impacts for each of the situations.

Comment: The commenter is seeking EPA's concurrence that the unused emission reduction credits outlined in our action and generated in the greater Cincinnati, Ohio area can be used to satisfy the emission reductions that must be shown to demonstrate noninterference as part of a future SIP revision removing Reformulated Gasoline requirements in northern Kentucky.

Response: EPA is not taking a position on the use of credits in a future action since such issue is outside the scope of this action. Any subsequent use of emission reduction credits outlined in our action should be coordinated between Ohio and Kentucky when a request to adjust requirements is made.

III. What action is EPA taking?

EPA is approving a SIP revision submitted by Ohio EPA on December 19, 2016, removing the state's 7.8 psi RVP fuel requirement for gasoline distributed in the Cincinnati and Dayton areas. The SIP revision also includes a section 110(l) demonstration that uses emissions credits from industrial facilities that have shut down or permanently reduced emissions in Dayton and Cincinnati to offset potential increases in emissions resulting from removing the state's 7.8 psi RVP fuel requirements. Upon approval of this SIP revision, 3.51 tons per year (tpy) of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions credits from the Miami Valley Publishing Company facility, 4.86 tpy of VOC from the National Oilwell Varco facility, 40.50 tpy of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) from the MillerCoors LLC facility and 21.72 tpy of NO_x from the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base facility will be permanently retired. This action is effective on April 7, 2017. EPA is approving Ohio's removal of the 7.8 psi RVP fuel requirement as a component of the Ohio ozone SIP because EPA has found that that removal of the 7.8 psi RVP fuel requirements would not interfere with attainment or maintenance of any of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards in the Cincinnati and Dayton areas and would not interfere with any other applicable requirement of the CAA, and thus, are approvable under CAA section 110(l). EPA also finds that there is good cause for this action to become effective