ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[40 CFR 52.261]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Reasonably Available Control Technology for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is conditionally approving revisions to the Texas State Implementation Plan (SIP) addressing Oxides of Nitrogen (NO\textsubscript{x}) Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) for the Martin Marietta (formerly, Texas Industries, Inc., or TXI) cement manufacturing plant in Ellis County. We are fully approving revisions to the Texas SIP addressing NO\textsubscript{x} RACT for all other affected sources in the ten county Dallas Fort Worth (DFW) 2008 8-Hour ozone nonattainment area. We are also approving NO\textsubscript{x} RACT negative declarations (a finding that there are no major sources of NO\textsubscript{x} emissions in certain categories) for the DFW 2008 8-Hour ozone nonattainment area.

The Proposal and the Technical Support Document (TSD) prepared in conjunction with that FR action provide detailed description and the rationale for the proposed decisions. Please see the docket ID No. EPA–R06–OAR–2015–0496 for the TSD and other documents regarding the Proposal.

II. Public Comments

The public comment period for the July 19, 2017 (82 FR 33026) proposal expired on August 19, 2017, and we received relevant comments from Holcim, TCEQ, and Ash Grove on the proposed actions during this period. Our response to relevant comments received during public comment period is below.

III. Response to Comments

Comment #1: Holcim supported EPA’s action on the Proposal.

Response: We appreciate the support.

Comment #2: TCEQ requested clarification on its SIP revision process addressing conditional approval for the MM cement manufacturing plant through a voluntary Agreed Order (AO) or rulemaking action.

Response: State has the option of choosing what mechanism, for example; a voluntary AO or rulemaking action, to use when revising its SIP as long as a revision is made in conformance with section 110 of the Act and applicable State law. No change to our NO\textsubscript{x} RACT determination is made as a result of this comment.

Comment #3: Ash Grove supported EPA’s action, stating its NO\textsubscript{x} limit is driven by 40 CFR 60.62 (New Source Performance Standards—NSPS). The commenter contends that its air permit is not a part of a federally enforceable SIP submittal.

Response: We appreciate the support. The NO\textsubscript{x} RACT emission limitation of 1.5 lb/ton of clinker produced is required per 40 CFR 60.62(a) or NSPS subpart F that is consistent with limits established in Ash Grove’s consent decree. We agree with the comment that its air permit was not a component of TCEQ SIP submittal; however, inclusion of air permit in record was intended to create a thorough and complete docket. No change to our NO\textsubscript{x} RACT determination for this plant is made as a result of this comment.

This concludes our response to comments received. Based on our evaluation and responses, no changes to the Proposed NO\textsubscript{x} RACT determinations have been made. Therefore, we are
IV. Final Actions

We are conditionally approving NO\textsubscript{X} RACT for the MM cement manufacturing plant in Ellis County, Texas. We are fully approving revisions to the Texas SIP addressing NO\textsubscript{X} RACT for all other affected sources in the ten county DFW 2008 8-Hour ozone nonattainment area. We are also approving NO\textsubscript{X} RACT negative declarations for the nitric acid and adipic acid manufacturing operations within the ten County DFW 2008 8-Hour ozone nonattainment area.

The EPA had previously approved RACT for all affected NO\textsubscript{X} sources under the 1-Hour and the 1997 8-Hour ozone standards. Based on our approval of 30 TAC Chapter 117 rules for control of nitrogen compounds on April 13, 2016 (81 FR 21747), and the Proposed RACT action of July 19, 2017 (82 FR 33026), Texas is implementing RACT for all affected NO\textsubscript{X} sources in the ten County DFW area under the 2008 8-Hour ozone standard.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a).

Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, the EPA’s role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Additional information about these statutes and Executive Orders can be found at http://www2.epa.gov/laws-regulations/laws-and-executive-orders.


This action is not a significant regulatory action and was therefore not submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review. This action is not an Executive Order 13771 regulatory action because this action is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the PRA because this action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA. This action will not impose any requirements on small entities beyond those imposed by state law.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain any unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. This action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, will result from this action.

E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications. It will not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the national government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

F. Executive Order 13175: Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have tribal implications, as specified in Executive Order 13175, because the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where the EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction, and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that the EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of “covered regulatory action” in section 2–202 of the Executive Order. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law.

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

Section 12(d) of the NTTAA directs the EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. The EPA believes that this action is not subject to the requirements of section 12(d) of the NTTAA because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA.

J. Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Population

The EPA lacks the discretionary authority to address environmental justice in this rulemaking.

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by November 21, 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).)

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Hydrocarbons, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: September 12, 2017.

Samuel Coleman,
Acting Regional Administrator, Region 6.

Part 52, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:
SUMMARY:

In this document, the Commission revises its Schedule of Regulatory Fees to recover an amount of $356,710,992 that Congress has required the Commission to collect for fiscal year 2017. Section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, provides for the annual assessment and collection of regulatory fees under sections 9(b)(2) and 9(b)(3), respectively, for annual "Mandatory Adjustments" and "Permitted Amendments" to the Schedule of Regulatory Fees.

DATES: Effective September 22, 2017. To avoid penalties and interest, regulatory fees should be paid by the due date of September 26, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roland Helvajian, Office of Managing Director at (202) 418–0444.


I. Administrative Matters

A. Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

1. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA),1 the Commission has prepared a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) relating to this Report and Order. The FRFA is located towards the end of this document.

B. Final Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 Analysis

2. This document does not contain new or modified information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104–13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any new or modified information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, see 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4).

C. Congressional Review Act


II. Introduction

4. The Report and Order adopts a schedule of regulatory fees to assess and collect $356,710,992 in regulatory fees for fiscal year (FY) 2017, pursuant to section 9 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Communications Act or Act) and the Commission’s FY 2017 Appropriation.2 The schedule of regulatory fees for FY 2017 adopted here is listed in Table 4. These regulatory fees are due in September 2017. The FY 2017 regulatory fees are based on the proposals in the FY 2017 NPRM,3 considered in light of the comments received and Commission analysis.

III. Background

5. Congress adopted a regulatory fee schedule in 19934 and authorized the


4 47 U.S.C. 159(g) (showing original fee schedule prior to Commission amendment).