

October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);

- Is not an Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory action because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866.

- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);

- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);

- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-4);

- Does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);

- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);

- Is not subject to requirements of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTA) because this rulemaking does not involve technical standards; and

- Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

The SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by

reference, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: February 6, 2020.

James Gulliford,
Regional Administrator, Region 7.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the EPA proposes to amend 40 CFR part 52 as set forth below:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

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

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

Subpart AA—Missouri

- 2. In § 52.1320, the table in paragraph (c) is amended by revising the entry “10-2.300” to read as follows:

§ 52.1320 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

EPA-APPROVED MISSOURI REGULATIONS

Missouri citation	Title	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanation
Missouri Department of Natural Resources				
*	*	*	*	*
Chapter 2—Air Quality Standards and Air Pollution Control Regulations for the Kansas City Metropolitan Area				
*	*	*	*	*
10-2.300	Control of Emissions from Manufacturing of Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, Enamels and Other Allied Surface Coating Products.	2/28/2019	[Date of publication of the final rule in the Federal Register], [Federal Register citation of the final rule].	
*	*	*	*	*

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[FR Doc. 2020-02828 Filed 2-12-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R07-OAR-2020-0039; FRL-10005-03-Region 7]

Air Plan Approval; Missouri; Removal of Control of Emissions From the Application of Automotive Underbody Deadeners

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing approval of a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of Missouri on December 3, 2018, and supplemented by letter on May 22, 2019. Missouri requests that the EPA remove a rule related to control of emissions from the application of automotive underbody deadeners in the Kansas City, Missouri area from its SIP. This removal does not have an adverse effect on air quality. The EPA's proposed approval of this rule revision

is in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: Comments must be received on or before March 16, 2020.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-R07-OAR-2020-0039 to <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Docket ID No. for this rulemaking. Comments received will be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov/>, including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on sending comments and additional information on the rulemaking process, see the “Written Comments” heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

William Stone, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 7 Office, Air Quality Planning Branch, 11201 Renner Boulevard, Lenexa, Kansas 66219; telephone number (913) 551-7714; email address stone.william@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to the EPA.

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- I. Written Comments
- II. What is being addressed in this document?
- III. Background
- IV. What is the EPA’s analysis of Missouri’s SIP revision request?
- V. Have the requirements for approval of a SIP revision been met?
- VI. What action is the EPA taking?
- VII. Incorporation by Reference
- VIII. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Written Comments

Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-R07-OAR-2020-0039 at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. The 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. The 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, the full EPA public comment policy,

information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

II. What is being addressed in this document?

The EPA is proposing to approve the removal of 10 Code of State Regulations (CSR) 10-2.310, *Control of Emissions from the Application of Automotive Underbody Deadeners*, from the Missouri SIP.

According to the May 22, 2019 letter from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, available in the docket for this proposed action, Missouri rescinded the rule because the only source subject to the rule ceased operations in 1988, and the rule is no longer necessary for attainment and maintenance of the 1979, 1997, or 2008 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for Ozone.

III. Background

The EPA established a 1-hour ozone NAAQS in 1971. 36 FR 8186 (April 30, 1971). On March 3, 1978, the EPA designated Clay, Platte and Jackson counties (hereinafter referred to in this document as the “Kansas City Area”) in nonattainment of the 1971 1-hour ozone NAAQS,¹ as required by the CAA Amendments of 1977. 43 FR 8962 (March 3, 1978). On February 8, 1979, the EPA revised the 1-hour ozone NAAQS, referred to as the 1979 ozone NAAQS. 44 FR 8202 (February 8, 1979). On February 20, 1985, the EPA notified Missouri that the SIP was substantially inadequate (hereinafter referred to as the “SIP Call”) to attain the 1-hour ozone NAAQS in the Kansas City Area. See 50 FR 26198 (July 25, 1985).

To address the SIP Call, Missouri submitted an attainment demonstration on May 21, 1986, and volatile organic compound (VOC) control regulations on December 18, 1987. See 54 FR 10322 (March 13, 1989) and 54 FR 46232 (November 2, 1989). The EPA subsequently approved the revised control strategy for the Kansas City Area. *See id.* The VOC control regulations approved by EPA into the SIP included reasonably available control technology (RACT) rules as required by CAA section 172(b)(2), including 10 CSR 10-2.310 *Control of Emissions from the Application of Automotive Underbody Deadeners*.

The EPA redesignated the Kansas City Area to attainment of the 1979 1-hour

ozone standard on July 23, 1992. 57 FR 27939 (June 23, 1992). Pursuant to section 175A of the CAA, the first 10-year maintenance period for the 1-hour ozone standard began on July 23, 1992, the effective date of the redesignation approval. The maintenance plan for the second maintenance period was effective February 12, 2004. 69 FR 1921 (January 13, 2004). Missouri achieved the required maintenance of the 1979 1-hour ozone standard in 2014 after completing a twenty-two year maintenance period.

On April 30, 2004, the EPA published a final rule in the **Federal Register** stating the 1-hour ozone NAAQS would no longer apply (*i.e.*, would be revoked) for an area one year after the effective date of the area’s designation for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS. 69 FR 23951 (April 30, 2004). The effective date of the revocation of the 1979 1-hour ozone standard for the Kansas City Area was June 15, 2005. See 70 FR 44470 (August 3, 2005).

As noted above, 10 CSR 10-2.310, *Control of Emissions from the Application of Automotive Underbody Deadeners*, was approved into the Missouri SIP as a RACT rule on March 13, 1989. 54 FR 10322 (March 13, 1989). At the time that the rule was approved into the SIP, 10 CSR 10-2.310 applied to all installations in the Clay, Jackson and Platte Counties in Missouri that had the uncontrolled potential to emit more than 100 tons per year or 250 kilograms per day of VOCs from the application of automotive underbody deadeners.

By letter dated December 3, 2018, Missouri requested that the EPA remove 10 CSR 10-2.310 from the SIP. Section 110(l) of the CAA prohibits EPA from approving a SIP revision that interferes with any applicable requirement concerning attainment and reasonable further progress (RFP), or any other applicable requirement of the CAA. The State supplemented its SIP revision with a March 22, 2019 letter in order to address the requirements of section 110(l) of the CAA.

IV. What is the EPA’s analysis of Missouri’s SIP revision request?

In its May 22, 2019 letter, Missouri states that it intended its RACT rules, such as 10 CSR 10-2.310, to solely apply to existing sources in accordance with section 172(c)(1) of the CAA.² Missouri states that although the applicability section of 10 CSR 10-2.310

¹ Missouri’s May 22, 2019 letter incorrectly states that the Kansas City area was designated as a nonattainment area for the 1979 ozone NAAQS in 1978.

² The EPA agrees with Missouri’s interpretation of CAA section 172(c)(1) in regards to whether RACT is required for existing sources, but also notes that the State regulation establishing RACT may apply to new sources as well, dependent upon the State regulation’s language.

states that the rule applies to all installations (located within the Clay, Jackson and Platte Counties), the rule applied to a single existing source, the Leeds General Motors plant, as indicated in the general provisions and emission limit sections of the rule. In addition, Missouri states that the rule does not impose an emission limit for any other source besides the Leeds General Motors plant.

Missouri, in its May 22, 2019 letter, indicates that the Leeds General Motors plant ceased operations in 1988 and the emitting equipment was subsequently decommissioned. Missouri also states that the General Motors Corporation sold the facility in June 1993. The EPA has confirmed that the facility is decommissioned and is no longer subject to 10 CSR 10–2.310.

As stated above, Missouri argues that 10 CSR 10–2.310 may be removed from the SIP because section 172(c)(1) of the CAA requires RACT for existing sources, and because 10 CSR 10–2.310 was applicable to a single source that has permanently ceased operations and therefore the rule no longer reduces VOC emissions. Because the Leeds General Motor plant was the only source that was subject to the rule, and because the facility has been shut-down and dismantled since 1988, the EPA is proposing to find that the rule no longer provides an emission reduction benefit to the Kansas City Area and is proposing to remove it from the SIP.

Missouri's May 22, 2019 letter states that any new sources or major modifications of existing sources are subject to new source review (NSR) permitting. Under NSR, a new major source or major modification of an existing source with a (potential to emit) PTE of 250 tons per year (tpy) or more of any NAAQS pollutant is required to obtain a Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit when the area is in attainment or unclassifiable, which requires an analysis of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) in addition to an air quality analysis and an additional impacts analysis. Sources with a PTE greater than 100 tpy, but less than 250 tpy, are required to obtain a minor permit in accordance with Missouri's New Source Review permitting program, which is approved into the SIP.³ The EPA agrees with this analysis.

Missouri's May 22, 2019 letter also includes information concerning ozone air quality in the Kansas City area from 1996 through 2018 that indicates a

downward trend in monitored ozone design values. Missouri states that despite promulgation of more stringent ozone NAAQS in 1997, 2008 and 2015, the Kansas City area continues to monitor attainment. The EPA has confirmed that certified ambient air quality data for Kansas City Area as monitored at the Rocky Creek, Clay County state and local air monitoring station is compliant with the most recent ozone standard—the 2015 ozone NAAQS.⁴ The 2016–2018 design value for that monitor is 70 parts per million.⁵

Because Missouri has demonstrated that removal of 10 CSR 10–2.310 will not interfere with attainment of the NAAQS, RFP⁶ or any other applicable requirement of the CAA because the single source subject to the rule has permanently ceased operations and removal of the rule will not cause VOC emissions to increase, the EPA proposes to approve removal of 10 CSR 10–2.310 from the SIP.

V. Have the requirements for approval of a SIP revision been met?

The State submission has met the public notice requirements for SIP submissions in accordance with 40 CFR 51.102. The submission also satisfied the completeness criteria of 40 CFR part 51, appendix V. The State provided public notice on this SIP revision from February 28, 2018, to April 5, 2018 and received five comments from the EPA that related to Missouri's lack of an adequate demonstration that the rule could be removed from the SIP in accordance with section 110(l) of the CAA. Missouri's May 22, 2019 letter addressed the EPA's comments. In addition, the revision meets the substantive SIP requirements of the CAA, including section 110 and implementing regulations.

VI. What action is the EPA taking?

The EPA is proposing to approve Missouri's request to rescind 10 CSR 2.310 from the SIP because the rule applied to a single source that has permanently ceased operations and because the rule was not applicable to additional sources, it no longer serves to reduce emissions. Additionally, the

maintenance period for the 1979 ozone NAAQS for the Kansas City Area ended in 2014 and the area continues to monitor attainment of the 2015 Ozone NAAQS. Any new sources or major modifications of existing sources in the Kansas City Area are subject to NSR permitting. We are processing this as a proposed action because we are soliciting comments on this proposed action. Final rulemaking will occur after consideration of any comments.

VII. Incorporation by Reference

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

VIII. 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, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- Is not an Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory action because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866.
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive

⁴ In accordance 40 CFR part 50.19(b), the 2015 8-hour primary O₃ NAAQS is met at an ambient air quality monitoring site when 3-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average O₃ concentration is less than or equal to 0.070 ppm, as determined in accordance with appendix U to 40 CFR part 50.

⁵ The monitoring data was reported, quality assured, and certified in accordance with the requirements set forth in 40 CFR part 58.

⁶ RFP is not applicable to the Kansas City Area because the area is in attainment of all applicable ozone standards.

³ EPA's latest approval of Missouri's NSR permitting program rule was published in the *Federal Register* on October 11, 2016. 81 FR 70025.

Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);

- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Is not subject to requirements of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTA) because this rulemaking does not involve technical standards; and
- Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

The SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

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

Dated: February 6, 2020.

James Gulliford,
Regional Administrator, Region 7.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the EPA proposes to amend 40 CFR part 52 as set forth below:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

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

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

Subpart AA—Missouri

§ 52.1320 [Amended]

- 2. In § 52.1320, the table in paragraph (c) is amended by removing the entry “10–2.310” under the heading “Chapter 2–Air Quality Standards and Air Pollution Control Regulations for the Kansas City Metropolitan Area”.

[FR Doc. 2020–02829 Filed 2–12–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R02–OAR–2018–0684; FRL–10005–32–Region 2]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New York; Reasonably Available Control Technology for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards in the New York Metropolitan Area Moderate Nonattainment Area

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve a State Implementation Plan (SIP) submitted by the State of New York for purposes of implementing Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) in the New York portion of the New York–Northern New Jersey–Long Island NY–NJ–CT nonattainment area (New York Metropolitan Area or NYMA) for the 2008 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) as it relates to major sources emitting oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), control technique guidelines (CTG) for sources of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and non-CTG major sources of VOCs. In addition, the EPA is proposing to approve portions of the SIP revision submitted by New York to address the 2008 ozone NAAQS that certify that the State has satisfied the requirements for an enhanced vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program, an emissions statement program, and a nonattainment new source review program. The EPA is also proposing to approve New York’s RACT plan as it applies to the CTG for industrial cleaning solvents and to solvent metal cleaning processes. This action is being taken in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before March 16, 2020.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID Number EPA–R02–OAR–2018–0684 at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. The 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. The 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, 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:

Omar Hammad, Environmental Protection Agency, 290 Broadway, New York, New York 10007–1866, at (212) 637–3347, or by email at Hammad.Omar@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Supplementary Information section is arranged as follows:

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- I. What action is the EPA proposing?
- II. What is the background for this proposed rulemaking?
- III. What did New York submit?
- IV. What is the EPA’s evaluation of New York’s SIP submittal?
- V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. What action is the EPA proposing?

The EPA is proposing to approve a (SIP) submitted by the State of New York on November 13, 2017 for purposes of implementing Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT)¹ for the 2008 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS or standard) for the New York portion of the NYMA classified as moderate nonattainment. The State’s November 2017 SIP submittal consists of a demonstration that New York meets the RACT requirements for the two precursors for ground-level ozone, *i.e.*, NO_x and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), set forth by the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) with respect to the 2008 8-hour ozone standard. The EPA is proposing to approve New York’s November 2017 RACT SIP submittal as it applies to non-control technique guideline (non-CTG) major sources of VOCs, CTG sources of VOCs and to major sources of NO_x.

The EPA is also proposing to approve the following New York certifications that were submitted as part of SIP

¹ The EPA has defined RACT as the lowest emission limitation that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility (44 FR 53762, September 17, 1979).