AIR PLAN APPROVAL; ARIZONA; MIAMI COPPER SMELTER SULFUR DIOXIDE CONTROL MEASURES

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve revisions to the Arizona State Implementation Plan (SIP). These revisions concern emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO2) from the copper smelter in Miami, Arizona. We are proposing to approve the rescission of two Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) provisions from the Arizona SIP that are no longer needed to regulate this emission source under the Clean Air Act (CAA or the “Act”). We are taking comments on this proposal and plan to follow with a final action.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before April 2, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R09–OAR–2020–0735 at https://www.regulations.gov. For comments addresed by this proposal with the dates that they were adopted, submitted, and approved. On March 10, 2020, ADEQ submitted a formal request to the EPA requesting that the EPA rescind these provisions from the SIP.

I. The State’s Submittal

A. Of what rule provisions did the State request rescission?

On September 10, 2020 the submittal for the rescission of A.A.C. R18–2–715(F)(2) and (H) was deemed by operation of law to meet the completeness criteria in 40 CFR part 51 appendix V, which must be met before formal EPA review. The Miami Smelter is the copper smelter located in Miami, Arizona (“Miami Smelter”). ADEQ also adopted compliance and monitoring measures for these limits in A.A.C. R18–2–715.01. These provisions were necessary to provide for attainment of the 1971 National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS), for which the Miami area was designated nonattainment in 1978. The State of Arizona submitted regulations to the EPA in 1979 and 1980 to reduce emissions from criteria pollutant sources in Miami and across the state. The EPA approved these measures on January 14, 1983, but found that further analysis and control of smelter fugitive emissions was needed. The Miami smelter operators submitted fugitive emissions studies in the 1990s to better estimate fugitive emissions during typical operation to eventually determine maximum emissions. This analysis resulted in the implementation of further control measures and emission limits at the Miami Smelter to provide for attainment of the 1971 SO2 NAAQS. On November 1, 2004, the EPA approved rules R18–2–715 (sections F, G, and H), R18–2–715.01 and R18–2–715.02, which codified these new requirements. In 2007, the EPA revised to include only the nine townships in and around Miami (44 FR 21261, April 10, 1979).

B. What was the purpose of the SIP-approved rule provisions, and what is the purpose of the State’s rescission request?

1 Letter from Daniel Czecholinski, Director, Air Quality Division, ADEQ, to John Busterud, Regional Administrator, EPA Region IX, RE: Miami SO2 Nonattainment Area State Implementation Plan

2 The Miami SO2 NAAQS (nonattainment area) initially included all of Gila County (43 FR 8968, March 3, 1978), but its boundaries were later

3 48 FR 1717. These provisions were codified within A.A.C. R9–3–515, which was the predecessor to A.A.C. R18–2–715.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kevin Gong, EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne St., San Francisco, CA 94105. By phone: (415) 972–3073 or by email at gong.kevin@epa.gov.

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

Table 1—Rule for Which Rescission From the SIP is Requested

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local agency</th>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>Rule title</th>
<th>Adopted</th>
<th>SIP approval date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADEQ ..........</td>
<td>A.A.C. R18–2–715(F)(2) and (H).</td>
<td>Standards of Performance for Existing Primary Copper Smelters; Site-specific Requirements.</td>
<td>March 7, 2009</td>
<td>September 23, 2014.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
redesignated the Miami area to attainment for the 1971 NAAQS. In 2010, the EPA promulgated a new 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS, and simultaneously established provisions for revoking the 1971 SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS. The EPA designated the Miami area as nonattainment for the 2010 SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS in 2013. ADEQ submitted a new SO\textsubscript{2} attainment plan and rule for Miami (R18–2–C1302) in 2017 to comply with CAA requirements for 2010 SO\textsubscript{2} nonattainment areas. ADEQ also submitted new transitional provisions in A.A.C. R18–2–715(I) and R18–2–715.01(V) in order to sunset the existing rule provisions upon the effective date of R18–2–B1302, which regulates SO\textsubscript{2} emissions from the copper smelter in Hayden, Arizona along with the provisions for Miami, Arizona in R18–2–C1302.

The EPA approved A.A.C. R18–2–C1302 into the Arizona SIP on November 14, 2018, and approved the Miami SO\textsubscript{2} attainment plan on March 12, 2019. However, we have not yet proposed to act on the transitional provisions in A.A.C. R18–2–715(I) and R18–2–715.01(V). As explained in our recent final limited approval and limited disapproval of R18–2–B1302 (“Limits on SO\textsubscript{2} Emissions from the Hayden Smelter”) “because the transitional provisions that apply to Hayden and Miami are inseverable from one another (i.e., both are contained within a single paragraph within R18–2–715(I) and R18–2–715.01(V)), we cannot separately approve the transitional provisions for Miami without also approving the provisions for Hayden, which is prohibited by CAA section 110(l).” Therefore, the Miami smelter remains subject to the emission limits in R18–2–715(F)(2) and (H) and associated requirements in R18–2–715.01. ADEQ is requesting that EPA rescind R18–2–715(F)(2) and (H) from the Arizona SIP in order to remove the emissions limits and associated requirements that were established to meet the now-revoked 1971 SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS. In support of this request, ADEQ submitted a demonstration of how rescission of these provisions from the SIP would comply with applicable CAA requirements.

II. The EPA’s Evaluation and Action

A. How is the EPA evaluating the request for rescission?

Once a rule has been approved as part of a SIP, the rescission of that rule from the SIP constitutes a SIP revision. To approve such a revision, the EPA must determine whether the revision meets relevant CAA criteria for stringency, and complies with restrictions on relaxation of SIP measures under CAA section 110(I), and the General Savings Clause in CAA section 193 for SIP-approved control requirements in effect before November 15, 1990.

**Stringency:** CAA section 172(c)(1) requires that SIPs for nonattainment areas provide for the implementation of all reasonably available control measures (RACM), including any reasonably available control technology (RACT), in order to provide for attainment of the NAAQS.

**Plan Revisions:** States must demonstrate that SIP revisions would not interfere with attainment, reasonable further progress (RFP) or any other applicable requirement of the CAA under the provisions of CAA section 110(I). Therefore, consistent with CAA section 110(I) requirements, ADEQ must demonstrate that the rescission of R18–2–715(F)(2) and (H) from the SIP would not interfere with attainment and RFP of the NAAQS or any other applicable CAA requirement.

**General Savings Clause:** CAA section 193 prohibits the modification of any control requirement in effect, or required to be adopted by an order, settlement agreement or plan in effect before November 15, 1990, in areas designated as nonattainment for an air pollutant unless the modification ensures equivalent or greater emission reductions of the relevant pollutant.

B. Does the rule rescission meet the evaluation criteria?

The EPA previously determined that R18–2–C1302 and the Miami SO\textsubscript{2} attainment plan meet the requirements for RACM/RACT for the Miami 2010 SO\textsubscript{2} nonattainment area. We have also found that the emissions limits in R18–2–C1302 are more stringent than those in R18–2–715. In particular, the 30-day rolling average emission limit of 142.45 pounds per hour (lb/hr) in R18–2–C1302(C), which covers both stack and fugitive emissions, is far more stringent than the annual average limit of 2,420 lb/hr for combined stack and fugitive emissions in R18–2–715(H). The 142.45 lb/hr limit in R18–2–C1302 is also clearly more stringent than annual average emission limit of 604 lb/hr and 3-hour limits of 712–8,678 lb/hr for stack emissions in R18–2–715(F)(2).

We also note that while ADEQ is not requesting rescission of the compliance and monitoring requirements in R18–2–715.01, the removal of R18–2–715(F)(2) and (H) from the SIP would effectively render the provisions of R18–2–715.01 inapplicable to the Miami smelter. We find that the nullification of these provisions with respect to the Miami smelter would not interfere with any CAA requirements because the Miami smelter is already required to comply with the more prescriptive requirements for compliance and monitoring in R18–2–C1302(E).

For the foregoing reasons, we propose to find that the rescission of R18–2–715(F)(2) and (H) from the Arizona SIP would not interfere with any CAA requirements and would therefore comply with CAA section 110(I). We also propose to find that our prior approval of R18–2–C1302 ensures equivalent or greater emission reductions of SO\textsubscript{2} than the rescission of R18–2–715(F)(2) and (H) and therefore satisfies the requirements of CAA section 193.

C. Public Comment and Proposed Action

As authorized in section 110(k)(3) of the Act, the EPA proposes to approve the rescission of R18–2–715(F)(2) and (H) from the Arizona SIP because these provisions are no longer needed to meet any CAA requirement and rescission would comply with CAA sections 110(I) and 193. We will accept comments from the public on this proposal until April 2, 2021. If we take final action to approve the rule rescission, our final action will rescind these provisions from the federally enforceable SIP.
III. Incorporation by Reference

In this document, the EPA is proposing to amend regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. The EPA is proposing to remove R18–2–715(F)(2) and (H) as described in Table 1 of this preamble from the Arizona State Implementation Plan, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with the requirements of 1 CFR part 51.

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. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a).

Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, the EPA’s role is to approve state plans that meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, this proposed action merely proposes to approve state choices, provided they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, this proposed 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 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act; and
- Does not provide the EPA with the discretionary authority to address disproportionate human health or environmental effects with practical, appropriate, and legally permissible methods under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, 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. 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, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur dioxide.

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


Deborah Jordan,
Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

[FR Doc. 2021–03753 Filed 3–2–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 1 and 63

[IB Docket No. 16–155; DA 20–1545; FRS 17408]

International Bureau Seeks Comment on Standard Questions for Applicants Whose Applications Will Be Referred to the Executive Branch for Review Due to Foreign Ownership

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rules.

SUMMARY: In this document, the International Bureau seeks comment on a set of standardized national security and law enforcement questions (Standard Questions) that proponents of certain applications and petitions involving reportable foreign ownership will be required to answer as part of the application review process and whose application and petition will be referred to the Executive Branch.

DATES: Comments are due April 2, 2021. Reply comments are due April 19, 2021.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by IB Docket No. 16–155, by any of the following methods:

- Electronic Filers: Comments may be filed electronically using the internet by accessing the ECFS: http://www.fcc.gov/ecfs/.
- Paper Filers: Parties who choose to file by paper must file an original and one copy of each filing. If more than one docket or rulemaking number appears in the caption of this proceeding, filers must submit two additional copies for each additional docket or rulemaking number.

Filings can be sent by commercial overnight courier, or by first-class or overnight U.S. Postal Service mail. All filings must be addressed to the Commission’s Secretary, Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission.

- Commercial overnight mail (other than U.S. Postal Service Express Mail and Priority Mail) must be sent to 9050 Junction Drive, Annapolis Junction, MD 20701.
- U.S. Postal Service first-class, Express, and Priority mail must be addressed to 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554.

Effective March 19, 2020, and until further notice, the Commission no longer accepts any hand or messenger delivered filings. This is a temporary measure taken to help protect the health and safety of individuals, and to mitigate the transmission of COVID–19. See FCC Announces Closure of FCC Headquarters Open Window and Change in Hand-Delivery Policy, Public Notice, 35 FCC Rcd 2788 (2020), https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-closes-headquarters-open-window-and-changes-band-delivery-policy.

People with Disabilities: To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202–418–0530 (voice), 202–418–0432 (tty).

In addition, filers should provide one copy of each filing to each of the following:

1. Arthur Lechtman, Attorney, Telecommunications and Analysis Division, International Bureau, at Arthur.Lechtman@fcc.gov, and

2. David Krech, Associate Division Chief, Telecommunications and Analysis Division, International Bureau, at David.Krech@fcc.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Arthur Lechtman, International Bureau, Telecommunications and Analysis Division, at (202) 418–1465. For information regarding the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) information collection requirements contained in the PRA, contact Cathy Williams, Office of Managing Director, at (202) 418–2918 or Cathy.Williams@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Public Notice, DA 20–