

PART 39—AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVES

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

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40113, 44701.

§ 39.13 [Amended]

■ 2. The FAA amends § 39.13 by adding the following new airworthiness directive (AD):

Lockheed Martin Corporation/Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company: Docket No. FAA–2019–0581; Product Identifier 2019–NM–067–AD.

(a) Comments Due Date

The FAA must receive comments by September 16, 2019.

(b) Affected ADs

None.

(c) Applicability

This AD applies to all Lockheed Martin Corporation/Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company Model 382, 382B, 382E, 382F, 382G, C–130A, C–130B, C–130BL, C130E, C–130H, C 130H 30, C130J, C130J–30, EC130Q, HC130H, KC 130H, NC–130B, NC130, and WC–130H airplanes, certificated in any category.

(d) Subject

Air Transport Association (ATA) of America Code 27, Flight controls.

(e) Unsafe Condition

This AD was prompted by a report indicating that two elevator booster assemblies experienced significant hydraulic fluid leaks, caused by fatigue cracks in the actuator cylinder. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the possibility of a dual failure of the left and right actuator cylinders in the elevator booster assembly, which could lead to a significant reduction in controllability of the airplane.

(f) Compliance

Comply with this AD within the compliance times specified, unless already done.

(g) Part Number Inspection, Repetitive Ultrasonic Inspections, and Replacement

(1) On any elevator booster assembly having a part number 374461–5, 374461–7, or 374461–11, before the accumulation of 4,000 total flight hours on the elevator booster assembly, or within 180 days after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later, except as required by paragraph (h) of this AD: Do an inspection of the elevator booster assembly to determine the part number of the elevator booster actuator. If the elevator booster actuator has a part number other than 5C5803, no further action is required by this AD.

(2) If, during the inspection required by paragraph (g)(1) of this AD, any elevator booster actuator having part number 5C5803 is found, before the accumulation of 4,000 total flight hours on the elevator booster assembly, or within 180 days after the

effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later, except as required by paragraph (h) of this AD: Do an ultrasonic inspection of the elevator booster actuator at the forward-most end to detect cracking along the fluid transfer bore, left and right cylinders, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company Service Bulletin 382–27–51, Revision 1, dated January 17, 2018; or Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company Service Bulletin 82–833, Revision 1, dated January 17, 2018; as applicable. Repeat the inspection thereafter at intervals not to exceed 1,400 flight hours.

(3) If, during any inspection required by paragraph (g)(2) of this AD, any cracking is found, before further flight: Replace the elevator booster assembly, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company Service Bulletin 382–27–51, Revision 1, dated January 17, 2018; or Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company Service Bulletin 82–833, Revision 1, dated January 17, 2018; as applicable.

(h) Compliance Time Exception

For any elevator booster assembly having part number 374461–5, 374461–7, or 374461–11 on which the total flight cycles are unknown, do the inspections required by paragraphs (g)(1) and (g)(2) of this AD, as applicable, within 180 days after the effective date of this AD.

(i) No Reporting and No Return of Parts

(1) Although Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company Service Bulletin 382–27–51, Revision 1, dated January 17, 2018; and Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company Service Bulletin 82–833, Revision 1, dated January 17, 2018; specify to report submit certain information to the manufacturer, this AD does not include that requirement.

(2) Although Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company Service Bulletin 382–27–51, Revision 1, dated January 17, 2018; and Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company Service Bulletin 82–833, Revision 1, dated January 17, 2018; specify to return parts to the manufacturer, this AD does not require the return of the parts to the manufacturer.

(j) Credit for Previous Actions

This paragraph provides credit for the actions specified in paragraph (g) of this AD, if those actions were performed before the effective date of this AD using Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company Service Bulletin 382–27–51, dated July 17, 2017; or Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company Service Bulletin 82–833, dated April 28, 2017; as applicable.

(k) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, Atlanta ACO Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the certification office, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (l)(1) of this AD.

(2) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office.

(3) An AMOC that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used for any repair, modification, or alteration required by this AD if it is approved by a Lockheed Martin Corporation/Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company Designated Engineering Representative (DER) that has been authorized by the Manager, Atlanta ACO Branch, FAA, to make those findings. To be approved, the repair, modification deviation, or alteration deviation must meet the certification basis of the airplane, and the approval must specifically refer to this AD.

(l) Related Information

(1) For more information about this AD, contact Hector Hernandez, Aerospace Engineer, Systems and Equipment Section, FAA, Atlanta ACO Branch, 1701 Columbia Avenue, College Park, GA 30337; phone: 404–474–5587; fax: 404–474–5606; email: hector.hernandez@faa.gov.

(2) For service information identified in this AD, contact Lockheed Martin Corporation/Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company, Customer Support Center, Dept. 3E1M, Zone 0591, 86 S Cobb Drive, Marietta, GA 30063; telephone 770–494–9131; email hercules.support@lmco.com; internet <http://www.lockheedmartin.com/en-us/who-we-are/business-areas/aeronautics/mmro/customer-support-center.html>. You may view this service information at the FAA, Transport Standards Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195.

Issued in Des Moines, Washington, on July 24, 2019.

Dionne Palermo,

Acting Director, System Oversight Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2019–16130 Filed 7–30–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R03–OAR–2017–0290; FRL–9997–69–Region 3]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Determinations for Case-by-Case Sources Under the 1997 and 2008 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards; Part 1

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve

multiple state implementation plan (SIP) revisions submitted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. These revisions were submitted by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) to establish and require reasonably available control technology (RACT) for 26 major sources of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) pursuant to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's conditionally approved RACT regulations. In this rulemaking action, EPA is only proposing to approve source-specific (also referred to as "case-by-case") RACT determinations for 21 of the 26 major sources submitted by PADEP. These RACT evaluations were submitted to meet RACT requirements for the 1997 and 2008 ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). This action is being taken under the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before August 30, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-R03-OAR-2017-0290 at <https://www.regulations.gov>, or via email to gordon.mike@epa.gov. For comments submitted at *Regulations.gov*, follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. For either manner of submission, 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. 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, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. For 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: Ms. Emily Bertram, Permits Branch (3AD10), Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. The

telephone number is (215) 814-5273. Ms. Bertram can also be reached via electronic mail at bertram.emily@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On multiple dates, PADEP submitted multiple revisions to its SIP to address case-by-case NO_x and/or VOC RACT for 26 major facilities. These SIP revisions are intended to address the NO_x and/or VOC RACT requirements under sections 182 and 184 of the CAA for the 1997 and 2008 ozone NAAQS. Table 1 below lists each SIP submittal date and the facilities included in its submittals. Although submitted in multiple packages by PADEP, EPA views each facility as a separable SIP revision and may take separate final action on one or more facilities. In this rulemaking action, EPA is only proposing to approve case-by-case RACT determinations for 21 of the 26 sources submitted to EPA by PADEP. The remaining five major sources are either now exempt from the source-specific RACT requirements or will be acted on in a future rulemaking action, once resubmitted to EPA by PADEP.

For additional background information on Pennsylvania's "presumptive" RACT II SIP see 84 FR 20274 (May 9, 2019) and on Pennsylvania's source-specific or "case-by-case" RACT determinations see the appropriate technical support document (TSD) which is available online at <https://www.regulations.gov>, Docket number EPA-R03-OAR-2017-0290.

TABLE 1—PADEP SIP SUBMITTALS FOR MAJOR NO_x AND/OR VOC SOURCES IN PENNSYLVANIA SUBJECT TO SOURCE-SPECIFIC RACT UNDER THE 1997 AND 2008 8-HOUR OZONE STANDARD

SIP submittal date	Major source (county)
8/14/2017	Exelon Generation—Fairless Hills (Bucks).
11/21/2017	The Boeing Co. (Delaware). Cherokee Pharmaceuticals, LLC (Northumberland). Dominion Transmission—Finnefrock Station (Clinton). ^a First Quality Tissue, LLC (Clinton). JW Aluminum Company (Lycoming). Transco—Salladasburg Station 520 (Lycoming). Ward Manufacturing, LLC (Tioga). Wood-Mode Inc. (Snyder).
4/26/2018	Foam Fabricators Inc. (Columbia). Novipax (Berks). ^b Resilite Sports Products Inc. (Northumberland). Sunoco Partners Marketing & Terminals (Delaware). Texas Eastern—Bernville (Berks).

TABLE 1—PADEP SIP SUBMITTALS FOR MAJOR NO_x AND/OR VOC SOURCES IN PENNSYLVANIA SUBJECT TO SOURCE-SPECIFIC RACT UNDER THE 1997 AND 2008 8-HOUR OZONE STANDARD—Continued

SIP submittal date	Major source (county)
6/26/2018	Truck Accessories Group (Northumberland). ^c Texas Eastern—Shermans Dale (Perry). Texas Eastern—Perulack (Juniata). Texas Eastern—Grantville (Dauphin). NRG Energy Center Paxton, LLC (Dauphin). Texas Eastern—Bechtelsville (Berks). Merck, Sharp & Dohme Corporation (Montgomery). ^d
10/29/2018	Containment Solutions/Mt. Union Plant (Huntingdon). Armstrong World Ind./Marietta Ceiling Plant (Lancaster). Jeraco Enterprises Inc. (Northumberland). Global Advanced Metals USA Inc. (Montgomery). ^e Blommer Chocolate Company (Montgomery).

^a Dominion Transmission—Finnefrock Station was withdrawn from EPA consideration on August 27, 2018. PADEP determined this source was no longer subject to source-specific RACT requirements for the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

^b Novipax will be acted on in a future rulemaking action.

^c Truck Accessories Group was withdrawn from EPA consideration on July 11, 2019. EPA will be taking action on this source in a future rulemaking action, once resubmitted by PADEP for approval into the PA SIP.

^d Merck, Sharp & Dohme Corporation was withdrawn from EPA consideration on July 11, 2019. EPA will be taking action on this source in a future rulemaking action, once resubmitted by PADEP for approval into the PA SIP.

^e Global Advanced Metals USA Inc. will be acted on in a future rulemaking action.

I. Background

A. 1997 and 2008 Ozone NAAQS

Ground level ozone is not emitted directly into the air but is created by chemical reaction between NO_x and VOC in the presence of sunlight. Emissions from industrial facilities, electric utilities, motor vehicle exhaust, gasoline vapors, and chemical solvents are some of the major sources of NO_x and VOC. Breathing ozone can trigger a variety of health problems, particularly for children, the elderly, and people of all ages who have lung diseases such as asthma. Ground level ozone can also have harmful effects on sensitive vegetation and ecosystems.

On July 18, 1997, EPA promulgated a standard for ground level ozone based on 8-hour average concentrations. 62 FR 38856. The 8-hour averaging period replaced the previous 1-hour averaging period, and the level of the NAAQS was changed from 0.12 parts per million

(ppm) to 0.08 ppm. On April 30, 2004, EPA designated two nonattainment areas in Pennsylvania under the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS, namely Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-MD-DE (the Philadelphia Area) and Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley (the Pittsburgh Area). The remaining 14 areas in Pennsylvania were designated marginal nonattainment areas. See 69 FR 23858 and 23931; see also 40 CFR 81.339.

On March 12, 2008, EPA strengthened the 8-hour ozone standards, by revising its level to 0.075 ppm averaged over an 8-hour period (2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS). On May 21, 2012, EPA designated five marginal nonattainment areas in Pennsylvania for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS: Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Lancaster, Reading, the Philadelphia Area, and the Pittsburgh Area. 77 FR 30088; see also 40 CFR 81.339.

On March 6, 2015, EPA announced its revocation of the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS for all purposes and for all areas in the country, effective on April 6, 2015. 80 FR 12264. EPA has determined that certain nonattainment planning requirements continue to be in effect under the revoked standard for nonattainment areas under the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS, including RACT.

B. RACT Requirements for Ozone

The CAA regulates emissions of NO_x and VOC to prevent photochemical reactions that result in ozone formation. RACT is an important strategy for reducing NO_x and VOC emissions from major stationary sources within areas not meeting the ozone NAAQS.

Areas designated nonattainment for the ozone NAAQS are subject to the general nonattainment planning requirements of CAA section 172. Section 172(c)(1) of the CAA provides that SIPs for nonattainment areas must include reasonably available control measures (RACM) for demonstrating attainment of all NAAQS, including emissions reductions from existing sources through the adoption of RACT. Further, section 182(b)(2) of the CAA sets forth additional RACT requirements for ozone nonattainment areas classified as moderate or higher.

Section 182(b)(2) of the CAA sets forth requirements regarding RACT for the ozone NAAQS for VOC sources. Section 182(f) subjects major stationary sources of NO_x to the same RACT requirements applicable to major stationary sources of VOC.¹

Section 184(b)(1)(B) of the CAA applies the RACT requirements in section 182(b)(2) to nonattainment areas classified as marginal and to attainment areas located within ozone transport regions established pursuant to section 184 of the CAA. Section 184(a) of the CAA established by law the current Ozone Transport Region (OTR) comprised of 12 eastern states, including Pennsylvania. This requirement is referred to as OTR RACT. As noted previously, a “major source” is defined based on the source’s PTE of NO_x, VOC, or both pollutants, and the applicable thresholds differ based on the classification of the nonattainment area in which the source is located. See sections 182(c)–(f) and 302 of the CAA.

Since the 1970’s, EPA has consistently defined “RACT” as the lowest emission limit that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of the control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility.²

EPA has provided more substantive RACT requirements through implementation rules for each ozone NAAQS as well as through guidance. In 2004 and 2005, EPA promulgated an implementation rule for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS in two phases (“Phase 1 of the 1997 Ozone Implementation Rule” and “Phase 2 of the 1997 Ozone Implementation Rule”). 69 FR 23951 (April 30, 2004) and 70 FR 71612 (November 29, 2005), respectively. Particularly, the Phase 2 Ozone Implementation Rule addressed RACT statutory requirements under the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS. See 70 FR 71652.

On March 6, 2015, EPA issued its final rule for implementing the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS (“the 2008 Ozone SIP Requirements Rule”). 80 FR 12264. At the same time, EPA revoked the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS, effective on April 6, 2015.³ The 2008 Ozone SIP Requirements Rule provided

the classification of the nonattainment area in which the source is located. See sections 182(c)–(f) and 302 of the CAA.

² See December 9, 1976 memorandum from Roger Strelow, Assistant Administrator for Air and Waste Management, to Regional Administrators, “Guidance for Determining Acceptability of SIP Regulations in Non-Attainment Areas,” and also 44 FR 53762 (September 17, 1979).

³ On February 16, 2018, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit (D.C. Cir. Court) issued an opinion on the 2008 Ozone SIP Requirements Rule. *South Coast Air Quality Mgmt. Dist. v. EPA*, No. 15–1115 (D.C. Cir. Feb. 16, 2018). The D.C. Cir. Court found certain parts reasonable and denied the petition for appeal on those. In particular, the D.C. Cir. Court upheld the use of NO_x averaging to meet RACT requirements for 2008 ozone NAAQS. However, the Court also found certain other provisions unreasonable. The D.C. Cir. Court vacated the provisions it found unreasonable.

comprehensive requirements to transition from the revoked 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS to the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS, as codified in 40 CFR part 51, subpart AA, following revocation. Consistent with previous policy, EPA determined that areas designated nonattainment for both the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS at the time of revocation, must retain implementation of certain nonattainment area requirements (*i.e.*, anti-backsliding requirements) for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS as specified under section 182 of the CAA, including RACT. See 40 CFR 51.1100(o). An area remains subject to the anti-backsliding requirements for a revoked NAAQS until EPA approves a redesignation to attainment for the area for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS. There are no effects on applicable requirements for areas within the OTR, as a result of the revocation of the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS. Thus, Pennsylvania, as a state within the OTR, remains subject to RACT requirements for both the 1997 ozone NAAQS and the 2008 ozone NAAQS.

In addressing RACT, the 2008 Ozone SIP Requirements Rule is consistent with existing policy and Phase 2 of the 1997 Ozone Implementation Rule. In the 2008 Ozone SIP Requirements Rule, EPA requires RACT measures to be implemented by January 1, 2017 for areas classified as moderate nonattainment or above and all areas of the OTR. EPA also provided in the 2008 Ozone SIP Requirements Rule that RACT SIPs must contain adopted RACT regulations, certifications where appropriate that existing provisions are RACT, and/or negative declarations stating that there are no sources in the nonattainment area covered by a specific control technique guidelines (CTG) source category. In the preamble to the 2008 Ozone SIP Requirements Rule, EPA clarified that states must provide notice and opportunity for public comment on their RACT SIP submissions, even when submitting a certification that the existing provisions remain RACT or a negative declaration. States must submit appropriate supporting information for their RACT submissions, in accordance with the Phase 2 of the 1997 Ozone Implementation Rule. Adequate documentation must support that states have considered control technology that is economically and technologically feasible in determining RACT, based on information that is current as of the time of development of the RACT SIP.

In addition, in the 2008 Ozone SIP Requirements Rule, EPA clarified that states can use weighted average NO_x

¹ A “major source” is defined based on the source’s potential to emit (PTE) of NO_x or VOC, and the applicable thresholds for RACT differs based on

emissions rates from sources in the nonattainment area for meeting the major NO_x RACT requirement under the CAA, as consistent with existing policy.⁴ EPA also recognized that states may conclude in some cases that sources already addressed by RACT determinations for the 1-hour and/or 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS may not need to implement additional controls to meet the 2008 ozone NAAQS RACT requirement. See 80 FR 12278–12279.

C. Applicability of RACT Requirements in Pennsylvania

As indicated earlier, RACT requirements apply to any ozone nonattainment areas classified as moderate or higher (serious, severe or extreme) under CAA sections 182(b)(2) and 182(f). Pennsylvania has outstanding ozone RACT requirements for both the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS. The entire Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is part of the OTR established under section 184 of the CAA and thus is subject statewide to the RACT requirements of CAA sections 182(b)(2) and 182(f), pursuant to section 184(b).

At the time of revocation of the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS (effective April 6, 2015), only two moderate nonattainment areas remained in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for this standard, the Philadelphia and the Pittsburgh Areas. As required under EPA's anti-backsliding provisions, these two moderate nonattainment areas continue to be subject to RACT under the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS. Given its location in the OTR, the remainder of the Commonwealth is also treated as moderate nonattainment area under the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS for any planning requirements under the revoked standard, including RACT. The OTR RACT requirement is also in effect under the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS throughout the Commonwealth, since EPA did not designate any nonattainment areas above marginal for this standard in Pennsylvania. Thus, in practice, the same RACT requirements continue to be applicable in Pennsylvania for both the 1997 and

2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS. RACT must be evaluated and satisfied as separate requirements under each applicable standard.

RACT applies to major sources of NO_x and VOC under each ozone NAAQS or any VOC sources subject to CTG RACT. Which NO_x and VOC sources in Pennsylvania are considered "major" and are therefore subject to RACT is dependent on the location of each source within the Commonwealth. Sources located in nonattainment areas would be subject to the "major source" definitions established under the CAA. In the case of Pennsylvania, sources located in any areas outside of moderate or above nonattainment areas, as part of the OTR, shall be treated as if these areas were moderate.

In Pennsylvania, the SIP program is implemented primarily by the PADEP, but also by local air agencies in Philadelphia County (the City of Philadelphia's Air Management Services [AMS]) and Allegheny County, (the Allegheny County Health Department [ACHD]). These agencies have implemented numerous RACT regulations and source-specific measures in Pennsylvania to meet the applicable ozone RACT requirements. Historically, statewide RACT controls have been promulgated by PADEP in Pennsylvania Code Title 25—Environmental Resources, Part I—Department of Environmental Protection, Subpart C—Protection of Natural Resources, Article III—Air Resources, (25 Pa. Code) Chapter 129. AMS and ACHD have incorporated by reference Pennsylvania regulations, but have also promulgated regulations adopting RACT controls for their own jurisdictions. In addition, AMS and ACHD have submitted separate source-specific RACT determinations as SIP revisions for sources within their respective jurisdictions, which have been approved by EPA. See 40 CFR 52.2020(d)(1).

States were required to make RACT SIP submissions for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS by September 15, 2006. PADEP submitted a SIP revision on September 25, 2006, certifying that a number of previously approved VOC RACT rules continued to satisfy RACT under the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS for the remainder of Pennsylvania.⁵ PADEP has met its obligations under the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS for its CTG and non-CTG VOC sources. See 82 FR 31464 (July 7, 2017). RACT control

measures addressing all applicable CAA RACT requirements under the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS have been implemented and fully approved in the jurisdictions of ACHD and AMS. See 78 FR 34584 (June 10, 2013) and 81 FR 69687 (October 7, 2016). For the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS, states were required to submit RACT SIP revisions by July 20, 2014. On May 16, 2016, PADEP submitted a SIP revision addressing RACT under both the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS in Pennsylvania. Specifically, the May 16, 2016 SIP submittal intends to satisfy sections 182(b)(2)(C), 182(f), and 184 of the CAA for both the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS for Pennsylvania's major NO_x and VOC non-CTG sources, except ethylene production plants, surface active agents manufacturing, and mobile equipment repair and refinishing.⁶

D. EPA's Conditional Approval for Pennsylvania's RACT Requirements Under the 1997 and 2008 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS

On May 16, 2016, PADEP submitted a SIP revision addressing RACT under both the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS in Pennsylvania. PADEP's May 16, 2016 SIP revision intended to address certain outstanding non-CTG VOC RACT, VOC CTG RACT, and major NO_x RACT requirements under the CAA for both standards. The SIP revision requested approval of Pennsylvania's 25 Pa. Code 129.96–100, *Additional RACT Requirements for Major Sources of NO_x and VOCs* (the "presumptive" RACT II rule). Prior to the adoption of the RACT II rule, Pennsylvania relied on the NO_x and VOC control measures in 25 Pa. Code 129.92–95, *Stationary Sources of NO_x and VOCs*, (the RACT I rule) to meet RACT for non-CTG major VOC sources and major NO_x sources. The requirements of the RACT I rule remain in effect and continue to be implemented as RACT.⁷ On September 26, 2017, PADEP submitted a supplemental SIP revision which committed to address various deficiencies identified by EPA in their May 16, 2016 "presumptive" RACT II rule SIP revision.

On May 9, 2019, EPA conditionally approved the RACT II rule based on PADEP's September 26, 2017 commitment letter. See 84 FR 20274. In EPA's final conditional approval, EPA noted that PADEP would be required to submit, for EPA's approval, SIP

⁴ EPA's NO_x RACT guidance "Nitrogen Oxides Supplement to the General Preamble" (57 FR 55625; November 25, 1992) encouraged states to develop RACT programs that are based on "area wide average emission rates." Additional guidance on area-wide RACT provisions is provided by EPA's January 2001 economic incentive program guidance titled "Improving Air Quality with Economic Incentive Programs," available at <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg/t1/memoranda/eipfin.pdf>. In addition, as mentioned previously, the D.C. Cir. Court recently upheld the use of NO_x averaging to meet RACT requirements for 2008 ozone NAAQS. *South Coast Air Quality Mgmt. Dist. v. EPA*, No. 15-1115 (D.C. Cir. Feb. 16, 2018).

⁵ The September 15, 2006 SIP submittal initially included Pennsylvania's certification of NO_x RACT regulations; however, NO_x RACT portions were withdrawn by PADEP on June 27, 2016.

⁷ These requirements were initially approved as RACT for Pennsylvania under the 1-hour ozone NAAQS.

revisions to address any facility-wide or system-wide averaging plan approved under 25 Pa. Code 129.98 and any case-by-case RACT determinations under 25 Pa. Code 129.99. PADEP committed to submitting these additional SIP revisions within 12 months of EPA's final conditional approval, specifically May 9, 2020.

Therefore, as authorized in CAA section 110(k)(3) and (k)(4), Pennsylvania shall submit the following as case-by-case SIP revisions, by May 9, 2020, for EPA's approval as a condition of approval of 25 Pa. Code 128 and 129 in the May 16, 2016 SIP revision: (1) All facility-wide or system-wide averaging plans approved by PADEP under 25 Pa. Code 129.98 including, but not limited to, any terms and conditions that ensure the enforceability of the averaging plan as a practical matter (*i.e.*, any monitoring, reporting, recordkeeping, or testing requirements); and (2) all source-specific RACT determinations approved by PADEP under 25 Pa. Code 129.99, including any alternative compliance schedules approved under 25 Pa. Code

129.97(k) and 129.99(i); the case-by-case RACT determinations submitted to EPA for approval into the SIP should include any terms and conditions that ensure the enforceability of the case-by-case or source-specific RACT emission limitation as a practical matter (*i.e.*, any monitoring, reporting, recordkeeping, or testing requirements). See May 9, 2019 (84 FR 20274).

II. Summary of SIP Revisions

In order to satisfy a requirement from EPA's May 9, 2019 conditional approval, PADEP has submitted to EPA, SIP revisions addressing case-by-case RACT requirements for major sources in Pennsylvania subject to 25 Pa. Code 129.99. As noted in Table 1, on multiple dates PADEP submitted to EPA, five separate SIP revisions pertaining to Pennsylvania's case-by-case NO_x and/or VOC RACT determinations for 26 major sources located in the Commonwealth. PADEP provided documentation in its SIP revisions to support its case-by-case RACT determinations for affected emission units at each major source

subject to 25 Pa. Code 129.99. Specifically, in these SIP submittals, PADEP evaluated a total of 26 major NO_x and/or VOC source in Pennsylvania for case-by-case RACT.⁸

In the Pennsylvania RACT SIP revisions, PADEP included a case-by-case RACT determination for each of the existing emissions units at each of these major sources of NO_x and/or VOC. In PADEP's RACT determinations an evaluation was completed to determine if previously SIP-approved, case-by-case RACT requirements (herein referred to as RACT I) were more stringent and required to be retained in the sources Title V air quality permit and subsequently, the Federally-approved SIP, or if the new case-by-case RACT requirements are more stringent and replace the previous Federally-approved provisions.

In its five SIP submittals, PADEP identified, and EPA is taking action on 21 major sources of NO_x and/or VOC in Pennsylvania, subject to Pennsylvania's case-by-case RACT requirements, as summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2—TWENTY-ONE MAJOR NO_x AND/OR VOC SOURCES IN PENNSYLVANIA SUBJECT TO CASE-BY-CASE RACT II UNDER THE 1997 AND 2008 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS

Major source (county)	1-Hour ozone RACT source? (RACT I)	Major source pollutant (NO _x and/or VOC)	RACT II permit (effective date)
Exelon Generation—Fairless Hills (Bucks)	Yes	NO _x	09–00066 (01/27/17)
The Boeing Co. (Delaware)	Yes	NO _x and VOC	23–00009 (01/03/17)
Cherokee Pharmaceuticals, LLC (Northumberland)	Yes	VOC	49–00007 (04/24/17)
First Quality Tissue, LLC (Clinton)	No	VOC	18–00030 (09/18/17)
JW Aluminum Company (Lycoming)	No	VOC	41–00013 (03/01/17)
Transco—Salladasburg Station 520 (Lycoming)	Yes	NO _x and VOC	41–00001 (06/06/17)
Ward Manufacturing, LLC (Tioga)	No	VOC	59–00004 (01/10/17)
Wood-Mode Inc. (Snyder)	Yes	VOC	55–00005 (07/12/17)
Foam Fabricators Inc. (Columbia)	No	VOC	19–00002 (12/20/17)
Resilite Sports Products Inc. (Northumberland)	Yes	VOC	49–00004 (08/25/17)
Sunoco Partners Marketing & Terminals (Delaware)	Yes	NO _x and VOC	23–00119 (01/20/17)
Texas Eastern—Bernville (Berks)	Yes	VOC	06–05033 (03/16/18)
Texas Eastern—Shermans Dale (Perry)	Yes	NO _x	50–05001 (03/26/18)
Texas Eastern—Perulack (Juniata)	Yes	NO _x and VOC	34–05002 (03/27/18)
Texas Eastern—Grantville (Dauphin)	Yes	NO _x	22–05010 (03/16/18)
NRG Energy Center Paxton, LLC (Dauphin)	Yes	NO _x	22–05005 (03/16/18)
Texas Eastern—Bechtelsville (Berks)	Yes	NO _x	06–05034 (04/19/18)
Containment Solutions/Mt. Union Plant (Huntingdon)	Yes	VOC	31–05005 (07/10/18)
Armstrong World Ind./Marietta Ceiling Plant (Lancaster)	Yes	VOC	36–05001 (06/28/18)
Jeraco Enterprises Inc. (Northumberland)	Yes	VOC	49–00014 (01/26/18)
Blommer Chocolate Company (Montgomery)	No	VOC	46–00198 (01/26/17)

⁸ As noted previously, EPA will only be proposing approval for 21 of the 26 case-by-case

RACT determinations submitted by PADEP in the

applicable five SIP revisions. See Table 1 for information specific to each SIP revision.

The case-by-case RACT determinations submitted by PADEP consist of an evaluation of all reasonably available controls at the time of evaluation for each affected emissions unit, resulting in a PADEP determination of what specific control requirements, if any, satisfy RACT for that particular unit. The adoption of new or additional controls or the revisions to existing controls as RACT were specified as requirements in new or revised Federally enforceable permits (hereafter RACT permits) issued by PADEP to the source. The new or revised RACT permits have been submitted as part of the Pennsylvania RACT SIP revisions for EPA's approval in the Pennsylvania SIP under 40 CFR 52.2020(d)(1) for which PADEP is revising or adopting additional source-specific controls, the revised RACT permits, once approved by EPA, will supersede those permits currently approved into the SIP. All new or revised RACT permits submitted by PADEP are listed in the last column of Table 2, along with the permit effective date.

As part of the case-by-case RACT determinations, PADEP is also certifying for certain emissions units at major sources subject to case-by-case RACT determinations under the 1-hour ozone NAAQS, which are part of the Pennsylvania SIP at 40 CFR 52.2020(d)(1).

III. EPA's Evaluation of SIP Revisions

After thorough review and evaluation of the information provided by PADEP in its five SIP revisions for 21 major sources of NO_x and/or VOC in Pennsylvania, EPA finds that PADEP's case-by-case RACT determinations and conclusions provided are reasonable and appropriately considered technically and economically feasible controls while setting lowest achievable limits. EPA finds that the proposed source-specific RACT controls for the sources subject to this rulemaking action adequately meet the CAA RACT requirements for the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS for the major sources of NO_x and/or VOC in Pennsylvania, as they are not covered by Pennsylvania's presumptive RACT regulation.

EPA also finds that all the proposed revisions to previously SIP approved RACT requirements, under the 1-hour ozone standard (RACT I), as discussed in PADEP's SIP revisions will result in equivalent or additional reductions of NO_x and/or VOC emissions and should not interfere with any applicable requirement concerning attainment or reasonable further progress with the

NAAQS or interfered with other applicable CAA requirement in section 110(l) of the CAA.

In the case of PADEP's removal of RACT I requirements from the SIP that are no longer applicable, as the sources have been permanently removed, EPA finds these SIP revisions to also be adequate and will not have any adverse impact on air quality. EPA's complete analysis of PADEP's case-by-case RACT SIP revisions is included in the TSD available in the docket for this rulemaking action and available online at <https://www.regulations.gov>, Docket number EPA-R03-OAR-2017-0290.

IV. Proposed Action

Based on EPA's review, EPA is proposing to approve the Pennsylvania SIP revisions for the 21 case-by-case RACT facilities listed in Table 2. EPA is soliciting public comments on the issues discussed in this document. These comments will be considered before taking final action. As EPA views each facility as a separable SIP revision, should EPA receive comment on one facility but not others, EPA may take separate, final action on the remaining facilities.

IV. Incorporation by Reference

In this document, EPA is proposing to include in a final EPA rule regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, EPA is proposing to incorporate by reference the permits described in Section II—Summary of SIP Revisions and EPA Analysis. EPA has made, and will continue to make, these materials generally available through <https://www.regulations.gov> and at the EPA Region III Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information).

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 CAA 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 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);

- 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 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 rule, addressing the NO_x and VOC RACT requirements for 21 case-by-case facilities for the 1997 and 2008 ozone NAAQS (Part 1), does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because the SIP is not approved to apply in Indian country located in the state, and EPA notes that it will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

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

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

Dated: July 23, 2019.

Diana Esher,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region III.

[FR Doc. 2019–16330 Filed 7–30–19; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 52 and 81

[EPA–R04–OAR–2018–0552; FRL–9997–32–Region 4]

Air Plan Approval and Designation of Areas; FL; Redesignation of the Hillsborough County 2010 1-Hour Sulfur Dioxide Nonattainment Area to Attainment

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: In a letter dated June 7, 2018, the State of Florida, through the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), submitted a request for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to redesignate the Hillsborough County sulfur dioxide (SO₂) nonattainment area (hereinafter referred to as the “Hillsborough County Area” or “Area”) to attainment for the 2010 1-hour SO₂ primary national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS or standard) and to approve an accompanying State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision containing a maintenance plan for the Area. The submittal was received by EPA on June 12, 2018. Through a letter dated April 16, 2019, FDEP submitted a revision to the June 7, 2018, redesignation request and SIP revision asking EPA to incorporate certain conditions into the SIP from a recent permit revision applicable to the Tampa Electric Company—Big Bend Station (Big Bend) power plant. The submission was received by EPA on April 25, 2019. EPA is proposing to determine that the Hillsborough County Area attained the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS by its applicable attainment date of October 4, 2018; to approve the SIP revision containing the State’s plan for maintaining attainment of the 2010 1-hour SO₂ standard and to incorporate the maintenance plan into the SIP; to redesignate the Hillsborough County Area to attainment for the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS; and to incorporate into the SIP certain permitting conditions applicable to Big Bend, including a condition that lowers the SO₂ emissions cap and a condition that restricts fuel use at two electric generating units to natural gas.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before August 30, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R04–OAR–2018–0552 at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. 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. 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:

Madolyn Sanchez, Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. Ms. Sanchez may be reached by phone at (404) 562–9644 or via electronic mail at sanchez.madolyn@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. What are the actions EPA is proposing to take?

EPA is proposing to take the following four separate but related actions: (1) To determine that the Hillsborough County Area attained the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS by its applicable attainment date of October 4, 2018; (2) to approve Florida’s maintenance plan for maintaining the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS in the Area and incorporate it into the SIP; (3) to redesignate the Hillsborough County Area to attainment for the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS; and (4) incorporate certain revised permitting conditions applicable to Big Bend into the SIP, including a condition that lowers the SO₂ emissions cap and a condition that limits fuel use to natural gas at two electric generating units. The Hillsborough County Area is comprised of the portion of Hillsborough County encompassed by the polygon with the vertices using Universal Traverse

Mercator (UTM) coordinates in UTM zone 17 with datum NAD83 as follows: (1) Vertices-UTM Easting (m) 358581, UTM Northing 3076066; (2) vertices-UTM Easting (m) 355673, UTM Northing 3079275; (3) UTM Easting (m) 360300, UTM Northing 3086380; (4) vertices-UTM Easting (m) 366850, UTM Northing 3086692; (5) vertices-UTM Easting (m) 368364, UTM Northing 3083760; and (6) vertices-UTM Easting (m) 365708, UTM Northing 3079121. There is one major point source of SO₂ emissions within the Hillsborough County Area—Mosaic Fertilizer, LLC Riverview facility (Mosaic).¹ Big Bend is located just outside of the Area and is the largest source of SO₂ within 25 km outside of the Area.

EPA is proposing to determine that the Hillsborough County Area attained the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS by its applicable attainment date of October 4, 2018. EPA is also proposing to approve Florida’s SIP revision containing the maintenance plan for the Hillsborough County Area in accordance with the requirements of section 175A of the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act). The maintenance plan submitted with Florida’s request for redesignation is intended to help keep the Hillsborough County Area in attainment of the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS through the year 2032.

EPA is also proposing to determine that the Hillsborough County Area has met the requirements for redesignation under section 107(d)(3)(E) of the CAA. Accordingly, EPA is proposing to approve a request to change the designation of the portion of Hillsborough County that is designated nonattainment to attainment for the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS.

Finally, EPA is proposing to incorporate certain revised permitting conditions applicable to Big Bend into the Florida SIP.

II. Background

On June 2, 2010, EPA revised the primary SO₂ NAAQS, establishing a new 1-hour SO₂ standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb). See 75 FR 35520 (June 22, 2010). Under EPA’s regulations at 40 CFR part 50, the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS is met at a monitoring site when the 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of daily maximum 1-hour average concentrations is less than

¹ There are two smaller point sources within the Area—Ajax Paving Industries, Inc. Plant No. 6 (Ajax) and Harsco Minerals (Harsco). Cumulative SO₂ emissions for these sources were less than 6 tons and 1 ton according to Florida’s annual operating report for 2011 and 2015, respectively. See Table 5 below and Appendix D in the June 7, 2018, submittal.