

manufacturing industries (SOCMI) batch processes, reactors and distillation units categories. On November 8, 1999, the State of Indiana certified to the satisfaction of the Environmental Protection Agency that no major sources categorized as part of the nine categories listed above and have a potential to emit 100 tons or more of volatile organic compounds annually are located in Clark or Floyd Counties in southeast Indiana, adjacent to Louisville, Kentucky.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[CA241-0238a; FRL-6709-1]

Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is taking direct final action to approve a revision to the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (SBCAPCD) portion of the

California State Implementation Plan (SIP). This revision concerns volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from metal parts coating operations. EPA is approving a local rule, Rule 330, Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products, that regulates these emission sources under the Clean Air Act as amended in 1990 (CAA or the Act).

DATES: This rule is effective on August 7, 2000 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comments by July 10, 2000. If EPA receives such comment, we will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** to notify the public that this rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Mail comments to Andy Steckel, Rulemaking Office Chief (AIR-4), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105-3901.

You can inspect copies of the submitted SIP revisions and EPA's technical support documents (TSDs) at our Region IX office during normal business hours. You may also see copies of the submitted SIP revisions at the following locations:

Environmental Protection Agency, Air Docket (6102), Ariel Rios Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20460;
California Air Resources Board, Stationary Source Division, Rule

Evaluation Section, 2020 "L" Street, Sacramento, CA 95812; and,
Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District 26, Castilian Drive, Suite B-23, Goleta, CA 93117

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jerald S. Wamsley, Rulemaking Office (AIR-4), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, (415) 744-1226.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document, "we," "us" and "our" refer to EPA.

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I. The State's Submittal

A. What Rule Did the State Submit?

Table 1 lists the rule we are approving with the date that it was adopted by the local air agency and submitted by the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

TABLE 1.—SUBMITTED RULE

Local agency	Rule No.	Rule title	Adopted	Submitted
SBCAPCD	330	Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products	01/20/00	03/28/00

On May 19, 2000, EPA determined that this rule submittal met the completeness criteria in 40 CFR part 51, appendix V, which must be met before formal EPA review.

B. Are There Other Versions of This Rule?

We published a limited approval and limited disapproval of Rule 330 and incorporated the rule into the SIP on December 3, 1998. The SBCAPCD adopted this version of Rule 330 on April 21, 1995. SBCAPCD has not submitted to EPA any versions of Rule 330 prior to the January 20, 2000 version we are acting on today.

C. What Is the Purpose of the Rule Revisions?

SBCAPCD's January 20, 2000 amendments to Rule 330 included these significant changes to its 1995 adopted version:

- The 200 gallon per year allowance for non-compliant coating use was lowered to 55 gallons per year (section B.1, Exemptions);
- Daily recordkeeping of non-compliant coating use is required (H.6, Requirements-Recordkeeping); and,
- Test methods for determining capture efficiency have been updated (section I.3—Test Methods).

SBCAPCD adopted these amendments primarily to address the deficiencies described in EPA's December 3, 1998 limited disapproval action. EPA's Technical Support Document (TSD) for this rulemaking has more information about these rule amendments.

II. EPA's Evaluation and Action

A. How Is EPA Evaluating This Rule?

Generally, SIP rules must be enforceable (see section 110(a) of the Act), must require Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) for major sources in nonattainment areas (see

section 182(a)(2)(A)), and must not relax existing requirements (see sections 110(l) and 193). The SBCAPCD regulates an ozone nonattainment area (see 40 CFR part 81), so Rule 330 must fulfill RACT.

Guidance and policy documents that we used to define specific enforceability and RACT requirements include the materials listed below.

1. Portions of the proposed post-1987 ozone and carbon monoxide policy that concern RACT, 52 FR 45044, November 24, 1987.

2. "Issues Relating to VOC Regulation Cutpoints, Deficiencies, and Deviations; Clarification to Appendix D of November 24, 1987 **Federal Register** document," (Blue Book), notice of availability published in the May 25, 1988 **Federal Register**.

3. "Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources Volume VI: Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and

Products,” USEPA, June 1978, EPA–450/2–78–015.

B. Does the Rule Meet the Evaluation Criteria?

We believe this rule is consistent with the relevant policy and guidance regarding enforceability, RACT, and SIP relaxations. On December 3, 1998, EPA gave a limited approval and limited disapproval of Rule 330 identifying several deficiencies within the rule that required correction. The deficiencies identified within EPA’s limited disapproval have been either corrected or addressed adequately by the SBCAPCD’s January 20, 2000 amendments to Rule 330.

EPA’s approval action will incorporate the revised Rule 330 into the federally approved SIP. Our approval action will stop the sanctions process and Federal Implementation Plan clock, which were started on

December 3, 1998 when EPA published its limited disapproval action in the **Federal Register** (see 63 FR 66758.) EPA’s TSD provides more information concerning our evaluation.

C. EPA Recommendations to Further Improve the Rule

Our TSD does not describe additional rule revisions recommended for the next time the local agency modifies the rule.

D. Public Comment and Final Action

As authorized in section 110(k)(3) of the Act, EPA is fully approving the submitted Rule 330 because we believe it fulfills all relevant requirements. We do not think anyone will object to this action, so we are finalizing the approval without proposing it in advance. However, in the Proposed Rules section of this **Federal Register**, we are simultaneously proposing approval of the same submitted Rule 330. If we receive adverse comments by July 10,

2000, we will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** to notify the public that the direct final approval will not take effect and we will address the comments in a subsequent final action based on the proposal. If we do not receive timely adverse comments, this direct final approval will be effective without further notice on August 7, 2000. This final approval will incorporate SBCAPCD Rule 330 into the federally enforceable SIP.

III. Background Information

A. Why Was This Rule Submitted?

VOCs help produce ground-level ozone and smog, which harm human health and the environment. Section 110(a) of the CAA requires states to submit regulations that control VOC emissions. Table 2 lists some of the national milestones leading to the submittal of this local agency VOC rule.

TABLE 2.—OZONE NONATTAINMENT MILESTONES

Date	Event
March 3, 1978	EPA promulgated a list of ozone nonattainment areas under the Clean Air Act as amended in 1977. 43 FR 8964; 40 CFR 81.305.
May 26, 1988	EPA notified Governors that parts of their SIPs were inadequate to attain and maintain the ozone standard and requested that they correct the deficiencies (EPA’s SIP-Call). See section 110(a)(2)(H) of the pre-amended Act.
November 15, 1990	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 were enacted. Pub. L. 101–549, 104 Stat. 2399, codified at 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q.
May 15, 1991	Section 182(a)(2)(A) requires that ozone nonattainment areas correct deficient RACT rules by this date.

IV. Administrative Requirements

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a “significant regulatory action” and therefore is not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget. This action merely approves state law as meeting federal requirements and imposes no additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. Accordingly, the Administrator certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.). Because this rule approves pre-existing requirements under state law and does not impose any additional enforceable duty beyond that required by state law, it does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–4). For the same reason, this rule also does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of tribal governments, as specified by Executive Order 13084 (63 FR 27655, May 10, 1998). This rule 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, as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), because it merely approves a state rule implementing a federal standard, and does not alter the relationship or the distribution of power and responsibilities established in the Clean Air Act. This rule also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant.

In reviewing SIP submissions, EPA’s role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. In this context, in the absence of a prior existing requirement for the State to use voluntary consensus standards (VCS), EPA has no authority to disapprove a SIP submission for failure to use VCS. It would thus be inconsistent with applicable law for EPA, when it reviews a SIP submission, to use VCS in place of a SIP submission that otherwise satisfies the provisions of the Clean Air Act. Thus, the requirements of section 12(d) of the

National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) do not apply. As required by section 3 of Executive Order 12988 (61 FR 4729, February 7, 1996), in issuing this rule, EPA has taken the necessary steps to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, minimize potential litigation, and provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct. EPA has complied with Executive Order 12630 (53 FR 8859, March 15, 1988) by examining the takings implications of the rule in accordance with the “Attorney General’s Supplemental Guidelines for the Evaluation of Risk and Avoidance of Unanticipated Takings” issued under the executive order. This rule does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.).

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 et seq., as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the

Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the 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 August 7, 2000. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

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

Dated: May 23, 2000.

Felicia Marcus,

Regional Administrator, Region IX.

Part 52, Chapter I, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

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

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

Subpart F—California

2. Section 52.220 is amended by adding paragraphs (c)(277) to read as follows:

§ 52.220 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(277) New and amended regulations for the following APCDs were submitted on March 28, 2000, by the Governor's designee.

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District.

(1) Rule 330, adopted on June 11, 1979 and amended on January 20, 2000.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[W188-01-7319a; FRL-6706-3]

Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans; Wisconsin; Site-Specific Revision for Uniroyal Engineered Products

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The EPA is approving a revision to the volatile organic compound (VOC) control requirements for Uniroyal Engineered Products, Inc., located in Stoughton, Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) submitted this State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision on October 30, 1999 and revised it on February 17, 2000. Our approval of this revision makes federally enforceable the State's February 7, 2000, Consent Order AM-99-900, which establishes alternate control requirements for Uniroyal.

If we receive adverse comments on this action, we will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will not take effect.

DATES: This "direct final" rule will be effective August 7, 2000, unless we receive adverse or critical comments by July 10, 2000. If the rule is withdrawn, timely notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to Carlton Nash, Chief, Regulation Development Section, Air Programs Branch (AR-18J), United Environmental Protection Agency, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. (We recommend that you telephone Kathleen D'Agostino, at (312) 886-1767, before visiting the Region 5 Office.)

A copy of this SIP revision is available for inspection at the Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) Docket and Information Center (Air Docket 6102), United States Environmental Protection Agency, Ariel Rios Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460, (202) 260-7548.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathleen D'Agostino, Regulation Development Section (AR-18J), Air Programs Branch, Air and Radiation

Division, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 886-1767.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

This Supplementary Information section is organized as follows:

- A. What Action is EPA Taking?
- B. How Does this Action Change Pollution Control Requirements for Uniroyal?
- C. Will this Action Adversely Impact Air Quality in the Area?
- D. What is EPA's Final Determination?

A. What Action Is EPA Taking?

EPA is approving a revision to Wisconsin's SIP to relax VOC control requirements for Uniroyal.

B. How Does This Action Change Pollution Control Requirements for Uniroyal?

In the early 1980s Wisconsin adopted Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) regulations for the entire state. We approved these regulations and incorporated them into Wisconsin's SIP for ozone. Uniroyal manufactures vinyl coated fabrics and, under these rules, is subject to a limit of 3.8 pounds of VOC per gallon of coating, excluding water, for coatings used on vinyl coating lines.

Our approval of alternate control requirements for Uniroyal exempts the company from the 3.8 pounds of VOC per gallon of coating limit for its vinyl coating lines and requires the following:

1. At least 95% of all vinyl yardage requiring topcoats must be coated with waterborne topcoats on a monthly basis or if the 95% requirement is not met, an incinerator must control emissions to the level that would have been attained had the 95% requirement been met.
2. No more than 65,630 pounds of VOC may be released into the ambient air per month.
3. No more than 5,435 pounds of VOC may be released into the ambient air per day.
4. Specific records and monitoring data must be kept and compliance testing must be performed.

C. Will This Action Adversely Impact Air Quality in the Area?

Uniroyal is located in Dane County which is designated as attainment for ozone. The county is, and has been monitoring attainment of both the 1-hour and 8-hour ozone standards. Since 1987, Uniroyal has been operating under a State-approved variance which allows emissions equivalent to the emissions allowed under the SIP revision that we are approving with this action. Consequently, our approval of the alternate control requirements for