

the 2016 Oil and Gas CTG. This review consisted of a search of Maryland's oil and gas well records, air permit records, EPA greenhouse gas reporting records, and the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.⁴ MDE's search identified a total of 13 facilities in Maryland operating in the production, processing, or transmission and storage segments of the oil and natural gas industry. However, none of these facilities met or exceeded the applicability criteria of the CTG.⁵ MDE identified five facilities in the natural gas transmission sector, but determined that none of them had storage tanks with the potential to emit (PTE) more than 6 tons per year (tpy) of VOCs, which is the threshold for applicability of the CTG. Additionally, MDE identified eight active individual production wells. None of these exceeded the 15 barrel equivalents per day per well threshold for CTG applicability. Further, none of the production wells were determined to operate pneumatic pumps or controllers, or compressors. Finally, with respect to fugitive emissions, none of the wells exceed the applicability threshold of a gas to oil ratio (GOR) of 300 or greater.

III. Proposed Action

EPA's review of this material indicates that it meets all applicable CAA requirements, including CAA sections 182(b)(2)(A) and 184(b)(1)(B), and that MDE has satisfactorily demonstrated that there are no sources operating in Maryland subject to the 2016 Oil and Gas CTG. EPA is proposing to approve Maryland's June 18, 2020 negative declaration SIP submittal as a revision to the Maryland SIP. EPA is soliciting public comments on Maryland's negative declaration, including the adequacy of MDE's search and analysis of the CTG applicability criteria. Comments concerning the adequacy of the 2016 Oil and Gas CTG itself are not germane to this action and will not be considered. Relevant comments will be considered before taking final action.

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 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 this is not a "significant regulatory action" 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 rulemaking, pertaining to Maryland's negative declaration for the 2016 Oil and Gas CTG, 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, Ozone, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: February 3, 2021.

Diana Esher,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region III.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R03-OAR-2020-0598; FRL-10018-68-Region 3]

Air Plan Approval; Pennsylvania; Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Determinations for Case-by-Case Sources Under the 2008 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards

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 major sources of volatile organic compounds (VOC) 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 nine major sources located in Philadelphia County. These RACT evaluations were submitted to meet RACT requirements for the 2008 8-hour 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 March 11, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-R03-OAR-2020-0598 at <https://www.regulations.gov>, or via email to opila.marycate@epa.gov. For comments submitted at [Regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov), follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from [Regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov). For either manner of

⁴ See pp. 1-3 of Maryland's submittal, included in the docket for this rulemaking action.

⁵ See pp. 1-3 of Maryland's submittal, included in the docket for this rulemaking action.

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/submitting-comments-epa>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Riley Burger, 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 2217. Mr. Burger can also be reached via electronic mail at burger.riley@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On May 7, 2020, PADEP submitted two revisions to its SIP to address case-by-case NO_x and/or VOC RACT for 93 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 8-hour ozone NAAQS. Table 1 of this document lists the SIP submittal date and the facilities included in PADEP's submittal that EPA is proposing to approve in this action. 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 nine of the 93 sources submitted to EPA by PADEP on behalf of Philadelphia Air Management Services (AMS) for facilities located in Philadelphia County.

The SIP revisions in this action only establish 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS RACT requirements. Applicable RACT requirements under the CAA for sources located in Philadelphia for the 1997 8-hr ozone NAAQS were previously satisfied. See 81 FR 69687 (October 7, 2016, effective November 7, 2016). 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 No. EPA-R03-OAR-2020-0598.

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

SIP submittal date	Major source
5/7/2020	AdvanSix Resins & Chemicals LLC—Frankford Plant (formerly, Honeywell International—Frankford Plant). Exelon Generation Company—Richmond Generating Station. Grays Ferry Cogeneration Partnership—Schuylkill Station. Vicinity Energy Philadelphia—Schuylkill Station (formerly Veolia Energy Philadelphia—Schuylkill Station). Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals, LLC—Philadelphia Terminal. Naval Surface Warfare Center—Philadelphia Division (formerly Naval Surface Warfare Center—Carderock Division, Ship Systems Engineering Station). Newman and Company, Inc (formerly Paperworks Industries, Inc). Philadelphia Energy Solutions Refining and Marketing LLC. Philadelphia Shipyard Inc.

I. Background

A. 1997 and 2008 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS

Ground level ozone is not emitted directly into the air but is created by chemical reactions 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. EPA has designated two moderate 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). See 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.

On November 7, 2016 EPA determined that the Philadelphia 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS RACT demonstration satisfies all applicable RACT requirements under the CAA for Philadelphia for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS. 81 FR 69687 (October 7, 2016).

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 (November 29, 2005).

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 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 8-hour ozone NAAQS and the 2008 8-hour 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 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 1979 1-hour and/or 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS may not need to implement additional controls to meet the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS RACT requirement. See 80 FR 12278–12279 (March 6, 2015).

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. Philadelphia County only has outstanding ozone RACT requirements for the 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).

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 8-hour ozone NAAQS. *South Coast Air Quality Mgmt. Dist. v. EPA*, No. 15–1115 (D.C. Cir. February 16, 2018).

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 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. February 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 8-hour ozone NAAQS. However, the Court also found certain other provisions unreasonable. The D.C. Cir. Court vacated the provisions it found unreasonable.

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, through PADEP, 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 intended 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.⁸ See 84 FR 20274. In EPA's final conditional approval, EPA noted that PADEP would be required to submit, for EPA's approval, SIP 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 was required to 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

⁷ These requirements were initially approved as RACT for Pennsylvania under the 1979 1-hour ozone NAAQS.

⁸ On August 27, 2020, the Third Circuit Court of Appeals vacated three provisions of Pennsylvania's presumptive RACT II rule applicable to certain coal-fired power plants. *Sierra Club v. EPA*, No. 19–2562 (3rd Cir. August 27, 2020). None of the sources in this proposed rulemaking are subject to the presumptive RACT II provisions at issue in the *Sierra Club* decision.

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.

⁶ EPA's conditional approval of PADEP's May 16, 2016 SIP revision covered relevant sources located in both Philadelphia and Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

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). Through multiple submissions between 2017 and 2020, PADEP has submitted to EPA for approval various SIP submissions to implement its RACT II case-by-case determinations and averaging plans. This proposed rulemaking is based on EPA's review of some of these SIP revisions.

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 of this document, on May 7, 2020, PADEP submitted to EPA, on behalf of AMS, SIP revisions pertaining to Pennsylvania's case-by-case NO_x and/or VOC RACT determinations for 9 major sources located in Philadelphia County. AMS 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 this SIP submittal, AMS evaluated a total of nine major NO_x and/or VOC sources in Pennsylvania for case-by-case RACT.

In the Pennsylvania RACT SIP revision, AMS included a case-by-case RACT determination for the existing

emissions units at each of these major sources of NO_x and/or VOC that required a source specific RACT determination. In AMS' RACT determinations an evaluation was completed to determine if previously SIP-approved, case-by-case RACT requirements 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 supersede the previous Federally-approved provisions.

EPA, in this action, is taking action on nine major sources of NO_x and/or VOC in Philadelphia County, subject to Pennsylvania's case-by-case RACT requirements, as summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2—NINE MAJOR NO_x AND/OR VOC SOURCES IN PHILADELPHIA COUNTY SUBJECT TO CASE-BY-CASE RACT II UNDER THE 2008 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS

Major source	1997 8-Hour ozone RACT source?	Major source pollutant (NO _x and/or VOC)	RACT II permit (effective date)
AdvanSix Resins & Chemicals LLC—Frankford Plant (formerly Honeywell International—Frankford Plant).	Yes	NO _x and VOC	IP16–000276 (3/5/2020)
Exelon Generation Company—Richmond Generating Station.	Yes	NO _x	IP16–000246 (4/20/2020)
Grays Ferry Cogeneneration Partnership—Schuylkill Station.	Yes	NO _x	IP–16–000250 (3/4/2020)
Vicinity Energy Philadelphia—Schuylkill Station (formerly Veolia Energy Philadelphia—Schuylkill Station).	Yes	NO _x	IP16–000249 (3/4/2020)
Kinder Morgan Liquids Terminals, LLC—Philadelphia Terminal.	Yes	VOC	IP16–000233 (4/20/2020)
Naval Surface Warfare Center—Philadelphia Division (formerly Naval Surface Warfare Center—Carderock Division, Ship Systems Engineering Station).	Yes	NO _x	IP16–000235 (3/20/2020)
Newman and Company, Inc (formerly Paperworks Industries, Inc).	Yes	NO _x	IP–000223 (3/31/2020)
Philadelphia Energy Solutions Refining and Marketing LLC.	Yes	NO _x and VOC	IP–16–00269 (4/24/2020)
Philadelphia Shipyard Inc	No	VOC	IP16–000300 (4/8/2020)

The case-by-case RACT determinations submitted by PADEP, on behalf of AMS, consist of an evaluation of all reasonably available controls at the time of evaluation for each affected emissions unit, resulting in an AMS 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 II permits) issued by AMS to the source. The RACT II permits, which revise or adopt additional source-specific controls, 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). The RACT II permits submitted by PADEP, on

behalf of AMS, are listed in the last column of Table 2 of this document, along with the permit effective date, and are part of the docket for this rulemaking, which is available online at <https://www.regulations.gov>, Docket No. EPA–R03–OAR–2020–0598.⁹ EPA is proposing to incorporate by reference in the Pennsylvania SIP, via the RACT II permits, source-specific RACT determinations under the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS for certain major sources of NO_x and VOC emissions in Philadelphia County.

⁹ The RACT II permits are termed RACT Plan Approvals by AMS and reflect the specific RACT requirements being approved into the Pennsylvania SIP.

III. EPA's Evaluation of SIP Revisions

After thorough review and evaluation of the information provided by PADEP on behalf of AMS in its SIP revision submittals for nine major sources of NO_x and/or VOC in Philadelphia County, EPA finds that AMS' 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 requirements for the sources subject to this rulemaking action adequately meet the CAA RACT requirements for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS for the major sources of NO_x and/or VOC in Pennsylvania, as they are not covered by or cannot meet

Pennsylvania's presumptive RACT regulation.

EPA also finds that all the proposed revisions to previously SIP approved RACT requirements, under the 1997 8-hour ozone standard, as discussed in AMS' 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 interfere with other applicable CAA requirement in section 110(l) of the CAA.

EPA's complete analysis of AMS' 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-2020-0598.

IV. Proposed Action

Based on EPA's review, EPA is proposing to approve the Pennsylvania SIP revisions for the nine case-by-case RACT facilities listed in Table 2 of this document and incorporate by reference in the Pennsylvania SIP, via the RACT II permits, source specific RACT determinations under the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS for certain major sources of NO_x and VOC emissions. 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.

V. 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 source specific RACT determinations via the RACT II permits as described in Sections II and III of this document—Summary of SIP Revisions and EPA's Evaluation of SIP Revisions. 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).

VI. 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 it is not a significant regulatory action 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 rulemaking, addressing the NO_x and VOC RACT requirements for nine case-by-case facilities for the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS, 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.

Dated: February 3, 2021.

Diana Esher,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region III.

[FR Doc. 2021-02586 Filed 2-8-21; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 1 and 90

[WP Docket No. 07-100; Report No. 3167; FRS 17394]

Petitions for Reconsideration of Action in Rulemaking Proceeding

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Petitions for reconsideration.

SUMMARY: Petitions for Reconsideration (Petitions) have been filed in the Commission's rulemaking proceeding by Jeffrey S. Cohen, on behalf of APCO International, Ralph A. Haller, on behalf of National Public Safety Telecommunications Council and Chief Jeffrey D. Johnson, on behalf of The Public Safety Spectrum Alliance.

DATES: Oppositions to the Petitions must be filed on or before February 24, 2021. Replies to an opposition must be filed on or before March 8, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, 45 L Street NE, Washington, DC 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nellie A. Foosaner, Mobility Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, (202) 418-2925 or Nellie.Foosaner@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's document, Report No. 3167, released January 12, 2021. The full text of the Petitions can be accessed online via the Commission's Electronic Comment Filing System at: <http://apps.fcc.gov/ecfs/>. The Commission will not send a Congressional Review Act (CRA) submission to Congress or the Government Accountability Office pursuant to the CRA, 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A), because no rules are being adopted by the Commission.