

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Part 52**

[EPA–R07–OAR–2020–0695; FRL–10021–11–Region 7]

Air Plan Approval; Missouri; Missouri Reid Vapor Pressure Requirement**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking final action to approve a revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the State of Missouri. This final action will amend the SIP to remove the Kansas City, Missouri low Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) fuel requirement which required gasoline sold in the Kansas City, Missouri area to have a seven pounds per square inch Reid Vapor Pressure from June 1 to September 15. The majority of the state is subject to the Clean Air Act (CAA) nine pounds per square inch Reid Vapor Pressure fuel requirement from June 1 to September 15. In addition, the EPA has issued a separate proposal for the Kansas side of the Kansas City metropolitan area.

DATES: This final rule is effective on April 12, 2021.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–R07–OAR–2020–0695. All documents in the docket are listed on the <https://www.regulations.gov> website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *i.e.*, CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available through <https://www.regulations.gov> or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section for additional information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jed D. Wolkins, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 7 Office, Air Quality Planning Branch, 11201 Renner Boulevard, Lenexa, Kansas 66219; telephone number: (913) 551–7588; email address: wolkins.jed@epa.gov.

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

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I. What is being addressed in this document?

The EPA is approving a revision to the Missouri SIP, submitted by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR) on September 15, 2020. The revision removes the seven pounds per square inch (psi) Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) fuel requirement for the Kansas City, Missouri, area; consisting of Clay, Jackson, and Platte Counties. The former SIP-approved rule, 10 CSR 10–2.330, required gasoline sold in the three counties to have a RVP of seven psi or less from June 1 through September 15. After the effective date of this final action, the Kansas City, Missouri area will only be subject to the CAA RVP fuel requirement of nine psi or less from June 1 through September 15.

II. Background

The EPA established a 1-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) in 1971.¹ See 36 FR 8186 (April 30, 1971). On March 3, 1978, the EPA designated Clay, Platte and Jackson Counties (hereinafter referred to in this document as the “Kansas City area”) in nonattainment of the 1971 1-hour ozone NAAQS, as required by the CAA Amendments of 1977. See 43 FR 8962 (March 3, 1978). On February 8, 1979, the EPA revised the 1-hour ozone NAAQS, referred to as the 1979 ozone NAAQS. See 44 FR 8202 (February 8, 1979).

The EPA redesignated the Kansas City area to attainment of the 1979 1-hour ozone standard and approved Missouri’s ozone maintenance plan for the Kansas City area on July 23, 1992. See 57 FR 27939 (June 23, 1992). Pursuant to section 175A of the CAA, the first 10-year maintenance period for the 1-hour ozone standard began on July 23, 1992, the effective date of the redesignation approval.

In 1995, the Kansas City area violated the 1979 1-hour ozone standard. Missouri revised the control strategy and contingency measures in the

¹ The 1-hour ozone NAAQS was originally promulgated as a photochemical oxidant standard. See 36 FR 8186 (April 30, 1971). In 1979, the EPA substituted the word “ozone” for “photochemical oxidant.” See 44 FR 8202 (February 8, 1979). In doing so, the EPA stated that “(t)he intent of the standard (total-oxidant reduction), the control strategies, and the index of Progress toward attainment (measured ozone levels) remain unchanged.” *Id.* at 8203.

maintenance plan, which was approved on June 24, 2002. See 67 FR 20036 (April 24, 2002). The revised control strategy included 10 CSR 10–2.330, *Control of Gasoline Reid Vapor Pressure*.

On January 1, 1997, Missouri adopted the seven and two tenths (7.2) psi RVP limit from June 1 to September 15.² The EPA approved this rule into the SIP on April 24, 1998.³ On April 3, 2001, Missouri revised the rule to seven (7.0) psi RVP limit from June 1 to September 15.⁴ The EPA approved this rule into the SIP on February 13, 2002.⁵

On July 18, 1997, the EPA established a new 8-hour ozone NAAQS (hereafter the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS). See 62 FR 38856 (July 18, 1997). This newly established 8-hour ozone NAAQS replaced the prior 1-hour ozone NAAQS.

On April 30, 2004, the EPA published a final rule in the **Federal Register** stating the 1979 1-hour ozone NAAQS would no longer apply (*i.e.*, would be revoked) for an area one year after the effective date of the area’s designation for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS. See 69 FR 23951 (April 30, 2004). The Kansas City Area was designated as an unclassifiable area for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS, effective June 15, 2004. *See id.* However, on May 3, 2005, the EPA published a final rule designating the Kansas City area as an attainment area for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS based on new monitoring data. *See* 70 FR 22801 (May 3, 2005). The effective date of the revocation of the 1979 1-hour ozone standard for the Kansas City area was June 15, 2005. *See* 70 FR 44470 (August 3, 2005). Missouri achieved the required maintenance of the 1979 1-hour ozone standard in 2014.

On September 15, 2020, Missouri requested that the EPA remove 10 CSR 10–2.330 from the SIP. Section 110(l) of the CAA prohibits the EPA from approving a SIP revision that interferes with any applicable requirement concerning attainment and reasonable further progress (RFP), or any other applicable requirement of the CAA. As detailed in the proposal, Missouri adequately demonstrated that removal of this rule will not affect the area’s ability to attain or maintain any air quality standards.

² The Missouri rule allowed an additional one psi for gasoline containing 9 to 10% ethanol.

³ See 63 FR 20318.

⁴ The Missouri rule allows an additional one psi for gasoline containing 9 to 10% ethanol.

⁵ See 67 FR 6658.

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

The State submission has met the public notice requirements for SIP submissions in accordance with 40 CFR 51.102. The submission also satisfied the completeness criteria of 40 CFR part 51, appendix V. The State provided public notice on this SIP revision from February 18, 2020 to April 2, 2020 and held a public hearing on March 26, 2020. Missouri received three comments. Missouri adequately responded to the comments but did not change the removal request based on the comments. In addition, as explained in the proposal, the revision meets the substantive SIP requirements of the CAA, including section 110 and implementing regulations.⁶

IV. What action is the EPA taking?

The EPA is taking final action to approve Missouri's removal of the state RVP requirement from the SIP for the Kansas City, Missouri area. As discussed in the proposal the removal of the RVP requirement will not affect the area's ability to attain or maintain any air quality standard.

The EPA published the proposed approval of Missouri's removal of the state RVP requirement from the SIP for the Kansas City, Missouri area on December 23, 2020. The thirty-day public comment period closed on January 22, 2021. The EPA received no public comments on the proposal. However, the proposal contained an error concerning 40 CFR 52.1323, paragraph (n), as it included a rescinded date, February 22, 2021. The date should have contained a placeholder that indicated that the effective date of the rescission was 30 days following publication of the final rule in the **Federal Register**. We are noting the error here and are correcting 40 CFR 52.1323 paragraph (n) to reflect the correct effective date of the rescission.

V. Impacts on the Boutique Fuels List

Section 1541(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 required the EPA, in consultation with the U.S. Department of Energy, to determine the number of fuels programs approved into all SIPs as of September 1, 2004 and to publish a list of such fuels. On December 28, 2006, the EPA published the original list of boutique fuels. See 71 FR 78192 (December 28, 2006). On December 4, 2020 the EPA updated the list of boutique fuels to remove boutique fuels that were no longer in approved SIPs. See 85 FR 78412 (December 4, 2020). The EPA maintains the current list of

boutique fuels on its website at: <https://www.epa.gov/gasoline-standards/state-fuels>. The boutique fuels list is based on a fuel type approach. CAA section 211(c)(4)(C)(v)(III) requires that the EPA remove a fuel from the published list if it is either identical to a Federal fuel or is removed from the SIP in which it is approved. Under the adopted fuel type approach, the EPA interpreted this requirement to mean that a fuel would have to be removed from all states' SIPs in which it was approved in order to remove the fuel type from the list. See 71 FR 78195 (December 28, 2006). The 7.0 psi RVP fuel program as approved into Missouri's SIP, is a fuel type that is included in the EPA's boutique fuel list. See 85 FR 78412 (December 4, 2020). Subsequent to the effective date of today's action, the EPA will update the State Fuels web page to remove Missouri's 7.0 psi RVP program from the list of boutique fuels.

VI. Incorporation by Reference

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

VII. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, the EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. The EPA will submit a report containing this action 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 CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by May 11, 2021. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it

⁶ See 85 FR 83877 (December 23, 2020).

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, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: March 2, 2021.

Edward H. Chu,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 7.

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

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

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

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

Subpart AA—Missouri

■ 2. In § 52.1320, the table in paragraph (c) is amended by removing the entry “10–2.330” under the heading “Chapter 2—Air Quality Standards and Air Pollution Control Regulations for the Kansas City Metropolitan Area”.

■ 3. In § 52.1323, add paragraph (n) to read as follows:

§ 52.1323 Approval status.

* * * * *

(n) Missouri rule 10 CSR 10–2.330 was rescinded on April 12, 2021.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2021–04764 Filed 3–11–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

43 CFR Part 8365

[212.LLAZP00000.L12200000.PM0000.LXSSA3610000]

Final Supplementary Rules for Selected Public Lands in Gila, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal and Yavapai Counties, AZ

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Final supplementary rules.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is finalizing supplementary rules on selected public lands administered by the Hassayampa and Lower Sonoran Field Offices. These rules are being established by the Arizona State Director of the BLM to provide for public health and safety and to reduce user conflicts within developed recreation areas (or sites), including recreational shooting sports sites.

DATES: These supplementary rules are effective April 12, 2021.

ADDRESSES: You may submit inquiries by any of the following methods:

■ **Mail:** BLM, Phoenix District, Attention: Braden Yardley, 21605 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85027.

■ **Email:** BLM_AZ_PDO@blm.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John (Jake) Szympruch, District Chief Law Enforcement Ranger at email: jszympru@blm.gov; Lane Cowger, Hassayampa Field Office Manager at email: lcowger@blm.gov; or Edward J. Kender, Lower Sonoran Field Office Manager at email: ekender@blm.gov; or at 623–580–5500. Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Relay Service (FRS) at 1–800–877–8339 to contact one of the above individuals. The FRS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

These final supplementary rules are necessary for the protection of public lands and resources and for the protection, well-being, and health and safety of those using public lands. In January 2020, the BLM Phoenix District approved the construction of five recreational shooting sports sites (Baldy Mountain, Box Canyon, Church Camp Road, Narramore Road, and Saddleback Mountain) in the Recreational Shooting Sports Project Final Environmental Assessment (EA). The EA supports the establishment of the final supplementary rules and is in conformance with the two applicable land use plans: The Bradshaw-Harquahala Approved Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (Bradshaw-Harquahala RMP (BLM 2010)) and the Lower Sonoran Approved Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (Lower Sonoran RMP (BLM 2012)). As a result of improvements, each site would meet the “developed recreation site and area” definition found in 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 8360.0–5. Existing

rules associated with developed recreation sites and areas (43 CFR part 8365) apply in addition to these final supplementary rules.

To promote safe use and operation of each site, these supplementary rules are necessary to manage behavior. Within developed recreation areas established for recreational shooting sports, the discharge of firearms is allowed where authorized (see 43 CFR 8365.2–5). Each recreation area will be posted with appropriate signage at access points.

II. Discussion of Public Comments and Final Supplementary Rules

The BLM Arizona State Director proposed these supplementary rules in the **Federal Register** on August 17, 2020 (85 FR 49995). Final supplementary rules 1 through 4 apply to existing developed recreation areas throughout the Phoenix District, and to future developed recreation areas. The rest of the final supplementary rules apply only to the recreational shooting sports sites and any future recreational shooting sports sites within the district.

The notice announced a 60-day public comment period on the proposed supplementary rules including the long-term closure of the Hazardous Exclusion Areas to public entry for public safety. The Hazardous Exclusion Area is the area within a recreational shooting sports site where errant/ricochet projectiles could potentially land. The BLM notified by email approximately 215 individuals, organizations, and agencies of the comment period. This notification included Arizona Game and Fish Department and the Federal Lands Hunting, Fishing and Shooting Sports Roundtable. The BLM also published a news release and legal notice advertising the comment period. The news release was published in the *Wickenburg Sun* and *Daily Independent* on August 17, 2020. The legal notice was published in the *Arizona Business Gazette* on August 20, 2020.

The comment period ended on October 16, 2020. The BLM received 11 comment emails and letters to consider. Most of the commenters supported the supplementary rules without further substantive comments. A coalition of 18 recreation and conservation organizations endorsed the proposed long-term closures as needed for public safety. One commenter stated the long-term closure areas should be expanded. According to the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, closures should be the smallest area required for public safety. The Hazardous Exclusion Areas were based on Department of Energy guidance for calculating areas that could