

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 April 21, 2015. 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 extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. Parties with objections to this direct final rule are encouraged to file a comment in response to the parallel notice of proposed rulemaking for this action published in the proposed rules section of today’s **Federal Register**, rather than file an immediate petition for judicial review of this direct final rule, so that EPA can withdraw this direct final rule and address the comment in the proposed rulemaking. 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, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: December 30, 2014.

Susan Hedman,

Regional Administrator, Region 5.

40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

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.*

■ 2. Section 52.720 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(202) to read as follows:

§ 52.720 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(202) On June 10, 2014, Illinois submitted revised regulations that are consistent with 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1). The compounds (difluoromethoxy) (difluoro)methane (CHF₂OCHF₂ or HFE-134), bis(difluoromethoxy) (difluoro)methane (CHF₂OCF₂OCHF₂ or HFE-236cal2), 1-(difluoromethoxy)-2-[(difluoromethoxy) ((difluoro)methoxy)-

1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CHF₂OCF₂OCF₂CF₂OCHF₂ or HFE-43-10pccc), 1,2-bis(difluoromethoxy)-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CHF₂OCF₂CF₂OCHF₂ or HFE-338pcc13), and *trans* 1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene (CF₃CHCHCl) were added to the list of negligibly reactive compounds excluded from the definition of “Volatile Organic Material (VOM)” or “Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)” at 35 IAC 211.7150(a).

(i) *Incorporation by reference.*

Illinois Administrative Code Title 35: Environmental Protection; Subtitle B: Air Pollution; Chapter I: Pollution Control Board; Subchapter c: Emission Standards and Limitations for Stationary Sources; Part 211: Definitions and General Provisions; Subpart B: Definitions; Section 211.7150: Volatile Organic Material (VOM) or Volatile Organic Compound (VOC), effective November 27, 2013.

[FR Doc. 2015-03450 Filed 2-19-15; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R06-OAR-2014-0554; FRL-9923-19-Region 6]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Emissions Inventories for the Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston-Galveston-Brazoria Ozone Nonattainment Areas

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving revisions to the Texas State Implementation Plan (SIP) submitted to meet Emissions Inventory (EI) requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) and the Houston-Galveston-Brazoria (HGB) nonattainment areas. EPA is approving the SIP revisions because they satisfy the CAA EI requirements for the DFW and HGB nonattainment areas under the 2008 eight-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). EPA is approving the revisions pursuant to section 110 and part D of the CAA and EPA’s regulations.

DATES: This direct final rule will be effective April 21, 2015 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comment by March 23, 2015. If EPA receives adverse comment, 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.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket No. EPA-R06-OAR-2014-0554, by one of the following methods:

- www.regulations.gov. Follow the online instructions.

- **Email:** Ms. Nevine Salem at salem.nevine@epa.gov.

- **Mail or delivery:** Mr. Guy Donaldson, Chief, Air Planning Section (6PD-L), Environmental Protection Agency, 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200, Dallas, Texas 75202-2733.

Instructions: Direct your comments to Docket No. EPA-R06-OAR-2014-0554. EPA’s policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change and may be made available online at www.regulations.gov, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through www.regulations.gov or email. The www.regulations.gov Web site is an “anonymous access” system, which means EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an email comment directly to EPA without going through www.regulations.gov your email address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket and made available on the Internet. If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment and with any disk or CD-ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses.

Docket: The index to the docket for this action is available electronically at www.regulations.gov and in hard copy at EPA Region 6, 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 700, Dallas, Texas. While all documents in the docket are listed in the index, some information may be publicly available only at the hard copy location (e.g., copyrighted material), and some may not be publicly available at either location (e.g., CBI).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Nevine Salem, (214) 665-7222,

salem.nevine@epa.gov. To inspect the hard copy materials, please schedule an appointment with Ms. Salem or Mr. Bill Deese at 214-665-7253.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document wherever “we,” “us,” or “our” is used, we mean the EPA.

Table of Contents

- I. Background
- II. EPA’s Evaluation
- III. Final Action
- IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Background

A. The 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and Emissions Inventory Requirements

On March 12, 2008 EPA revised the eight-hour ozone NAAQS from 0.08 parts per million (ppm) to 0.075 ppm. (73 FR 16436, March 27, 2008). On July 12, 2012 EPA designated nonattainment areas for the 2008 ozone NAAQS (2008 ozone nonattainment areas) (77 FR 30088, May 21, 2012). The DFW and

HGB areas were designated as nonattainment areas for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. *Id.* The DFW area consists of Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant and Wise counties. The HGB area consists of Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery and Waller counties.

CAA sections 172(c)(3) and 182(a)(1) require states to develop and submit as a SIP revision an emissions inventory for all areas designated as nonattainment for the ozone NAAQS. 42 U.S.C. 172(c) and 182(a). An emissions inventory is an estimation of actual emissions of air pollutants in an area. Ground-level ozone, O₃, is a gas that is formed by the reaction of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) in the atmosphere in the presence of sunlight. These precursor emissions are emitted by many types of pollution sources, including power plants and industrial emissions sources, on-road and off-road motor vehicles and engines, and smaller sources, collectively referred to as area

sources. The EIs provide data for a variety of air quality planning tasks including establishing baseline emission levels, calculating federally required emission reduction targets, emission inputs into air quality simulation models, and tracking emissions over time. The total EI of VOC and NO_x for an area are summarized from the estimates developed for five general categories of emissions sources: Point, area, on-road mobile, non-road mobile, and biogenic. EPA’s proposed 2008 ozone standard SIP requirements rule suggested that states use 2011 as a base year to address EI requirements (78 FR 34178, 34190, June 6, 2013).

B. SIP Revision Submitted on July 16, 2014

Texas adopted a SIP revision addressing the emissions inventory requirements for the DFW and HGB areas on July 2, 2014 and submitted it to EPA on July 16, 2014. Tables 1 and 2 are the DFW and HGB emissions inventories in the SIP revision.

TABLE 1—DFW 2011 EMISSIONS INVENTORY
[tons per day or tpd]

Source type	NO _x	VOC
Point	39.95	29.80
Area	42.64	292.49
On-road Mobile	238.87	98.36
Non-road Mobile	120.61	55.00
Total	442.08	475.65

TABLE 2—HGB 2011 EMISSIONS INVENTORY
[tpd]

Source type	NO _x	VOC
Point	108.44	94.83
Area	21.14	308.73
On-road Mobile	196.21	82.62
Non-road Mobile	121.11	49.93
Total	446.90	536.12

C. CAA Requirements for the SIP Revision

The primary CAA requirements pertaining to the SIP revision submitted by Texas are found in CAA sections 110(l), 172(c)(3) and 182(a)(1). 42 U.S.C. 110(l), 172(c)(3), and 182(a). CAA section 110(l) requires that a SIP revision submitted to EPA be adopted after reasonable notice and public hearing. Section 110(l) also requires that EPA not approve a SIP revision if the revision would interfere with any applicable requirement concerning attainment and reasonable further

progress, or any other applicable requirement of the CAA. CAA sections 172(c)(3) and 182(a) requires a SIP revision that contains a comprehensive, accurate, current inventory of actual emissions from all sources.

II. EPA’s Evaluation

EPA has reviewed the revision for the consistency with the requirements of EPA regulations. A summary of EPA’s analysis is provided below. For a full discussion of our evaluation, please see our Technical Support Document (TSD).

CAA sections 172 (c)(3) and 182(a)(1) require a current inventory of actual emissions from all sources of relevant pollutants in the nonattainment areas. EPA Air Emissions Reporting regulations call for states to provide an emissions inventory from all sources every 3 years and required a complete inventory for 2011 (40 CFR 51.30). Additionally, in proposed rulemaking for the 2008 ozone standard we proposed that the states use 2011 as the base year for EI for the reasonable further progress emissions reduction SIP requirement (June 6, 2013, 78 FR 34178,

34190). Texas has developed a 2011 base year emissions inventory for the DFW and HGB nonattainment areas. The 2011 base year emissions includes all point, area, non-road mobile, and on-road mobile source emissions. EPA is approving the emission inventory for DFW and HGB because it contains a comprehensive, accurate, current inventory of actual emissions from all sources in accordance with CAA sections 172(c)(3) and 182(a). Additionally we find that (1) Texas adopted the EI for DFW and HGB after reasonable notice and public hearing and (2) approval would not interfere with any applicable requirement concerning attainment and reasonable further progress or any other applicable requirement of the CAA in accordance with CAA Section 110(1). A technical support document (TSD) was prepared which details our evaluation. Our TSD may be accessed online at www.regulations.gov, Docket No. EPA–R06–OAR–2014–0554.

III. Final Action

We are approving a Texas SIP revision submitted to address the emissions inventory requirements for the DFW and HGB 2008 ozone nonattainment areas. The inventories we are approving are listed in Tables 1 and 2 above.

EPA is publishing this rule without prior proposal because we view this as a non-controversial amendment and anticipate no adverse comments. However, in the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register** publication, we are publishing a separate document that will serve as the proposal to approve the SIP revision if relevant adverse comments are received. This rule will be effective on April 21, 2015 without further notice unless we receive relevant adverse comment by March 23, 2015. If we receive relevant adverse comments, we will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will not take effect. We will address all public comments in a subsequent final rule based on the proposed rule. We will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting must do so now. Please note that if we receive relevant adverse comment on an amendment, paragraph, or section of this rule and if that provision may be severed from the remainder of the rule, we may adopt as final those provisions of the rule that are not the subject of an adverse comment.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission

that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, 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 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, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where 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 as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), nor will it impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

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 CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by April 21, 2015. 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, Incorporation by reference, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: February 9, 2015.

Ron Curry,
Regional Administrator, Region 6.

40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

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 SS—Texas

- 2. In § 52.2270 (e), the second table titled “EPA Approved Nonregulatory Provisions and Quasi-Regulatory Measures in the Texas SIP” is amended by adding an entry at the end for “2011 Emissions Inventory for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS.”

The addition reads as follows:

§ 52.2270 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

EPA APPROVED NON-REGULATORY PROVISIONS AND QUASI-REGULATORY MEASURES IN THE TEXAS SIP

Name of SIP provision	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area	State submittal/ effective date	EPA approval date	Comments
2011 Emissions Inventory for the 2008 Ozone NAAQS.	Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston-Galveston-Brazoria Ozone Nonattainment Areas.	7/16/2014	2/20/2015 [Insert Federal Register citation].	

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 52 and 81

[EPA-R07-OAR-2014-0900; FRL-9923-14-Region 7]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Attainment Redesignation for Missouri Portion of the St. Louis MO-IL Area; 1997 8-Hour Ozone Standard and Associated Maintenance Plan

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking final action to approve the State of Missouri's request to redesignate the Missouri portion of the St. Louis MO-IL nonattainment area, the "St. Louis area" or "area" to attainment for the 1997 8-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS or Standard) for ozone (O₃). The Missouri counties comprising the St. Louis area are Franklin, Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. Louis along with the City of St. Louis. EPA's approval of the redesignation request is based on the determination that the St. Louis area has met the criteria for redesignation to attainment set forth in the Clean Air Act (CAA), including the determination that the St. Louis area has attained the 1997 8-hour O₃ standard. Additionally, EPA is approving the state's plan for maintaining the 1997 O₃ standard in the St. Louis area for 10 years beyond redesignation. In a separate action the state of Illinois submitted a similar redesignation request for the Illinois portion of the St. Louis MO-IL 1997 8-hour O₃ area. On June 12, 2012, the EPA published a document in the **Federal Register** taking final action to address the Illinois portion of the St. Louis area.

DATES: *Effective date:* This final rule is effective on February 20, 2015.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID

No. EPA-R07-OAR-2014-0900. All documents in the docket are listed on the www.regulations.gov Web site. 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 either electronically through www.regulations.gov or in hard copy at the Environmental Protection Agency, Air Planning and Development Branch, 11201 Renner Boulevard, Lenexa, Kansas 66219. The Regional Office's official hours of business are Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. excluding Federal holidays. The interested persons wanting to examine these documents should make an appointment with the office at least 24 hours in advance.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Lachala Kemp, Environmental Protection Agency, Air Planning and Development Branch, 11201 Renner Boulevard, Lenexa, KS 66219 at (913) 551-7214 or by email at kemp.lachala@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document whenever "we," "us," or "our" is used, we refer to EPA. This section provides additional information by addressing the following:

Table of Contents

- I. What is the background for this rule?
- II. Summary of SIP Revisions
- III. What action is EPA taking??
- IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. What is the background for this rule?

On July 18, 1997, EPA promulgated a revised 8-hour O₃ NAAQS of 0.08 parts per million (ppm) (62 FR 38856). EPA published a final rule designating and classifying areas under the 8-hour O₃ NAAQS on April 30, 2004 (69 FR 23857). In that rulemaking, the St. Louis area was designated as nonattainment for the 1997 8-hour O₃ standard and classified as a moderate nonattainment area under subpart 2 of the CAA.

On November 3, 2011, Missouri requested redesignation of the Missouri portion of the St. Louis area to attainment of the 1997 8-hour O₃ standard, and requested approval of the Missouri SIP revision containing a maintenance plan for the Missouri portion of the St. Louis area. Missouri submitted a supplement to this request on April 29, 2014.

On June 9, 2011 (76 FR 33647), EPA issued a final rulemaking determining that the entire St. Louis MO-IL area attained the 1997 8-hour O₃ NAAQS based on three years of complete, quality assured O₃ data for the period of 2008–2010.

On December 31, 2014 (79 FR 78755), EPA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPR) proposing to approve Missouri's request to redesignate the Missouri portion of the St. Louis area to attainment of the 1997 8-hour O₃ standard, and also proposing to approve Missouri's maintenance plan for the area. The proposed rulemaking provides a detailed discussion and sets forth the basis for determining that Missouri's redesignation request meets the CAA requirements for redesignation to attainment for the 1997 8-hour O₃ NAAQS.

The primary background for this action is contained in EPA's December 31, 2014, proposal to approve Missouri's redesignation request, and in EPA's June 9, 2011, final rulemaking determining that the area has attained the 1997 8-hour O₃ standard based on complete, quality assured monitoring data for 2008–2010. In these rulemakings, we noted that under EPA regulations at 40 CFR 50.10 and 40 CFR part 50, appendix I provides that the 8-hour O₃ standard is attained when the three-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average O₃ concentration is less than or equal to 0.08 ppm, when rounded at all monitoring sites in the area. See 69 FR 23857 (April 30, 2004). To support the redesignation of the area to attainment of the NAAQS, the O₃ data must be complete for the three attainment years. The data completeness requirement is met when the average percent of days with valid ambient monitoring data is