

obligations discussed herein do not apply to Indian tribes and thus this proposed action 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, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

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

Dated: June 25, 2018.

Debra H. Thomas,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 8.

Dated: June 26, 2018.

Chris Hladick,

Regional Administrator, Region 10.

[FR Doc. 2018–15343 Filed 7–17–18; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R10–OAR–2018–0509; FRL–9980–89–Region 10]

Air Plan Approval; Idaho; Interstate Transport Requirements for the 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires each State Implementation Plan (SIP) to contain adequate provisions prohibiting emissions that will have certain adverse air quality effects in other states. On December 23, 2015, the State of Idaho made a submission to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to address these requirements. The EPA is proposing to approve the submission as meeting the requirement that each SIP contain adequate provisions to prohibit emissions that will contribute significantly to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance of the 2012 annual fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) in any other state.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before August 17, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R10–OAR–2018–0509 at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. The 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 the disclosure of which 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. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.*, on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeff Hunt, Air Planning Unit, Office of Air and Waste (OAW–150), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10, 1200 Sixth Ave, Suite 155, Seattle, WA 98101; telephone number: (206) 553–0256; email address: hunt.jeff@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document whenever “we,” “us,” or “our” is used, we mean the EPA. This supplementary information section is arranged as follows:

Table of Contents

- I. What is the background of this SIP submission?
- II. What guidance or information is the EPA using to evaluate this SIP submission?
- III. The EPA’s Review
- IV. What action is the EPA taking?
- V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. What is the background of this SIP submission?

This rulemaking addresses a submission from the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) assessing interstate transport requirements for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. The requirement for states to make a SIP submission of this type arises from section 110(a)(1) of the CAA. Pursuant to section 110(a)(1), states must submit within 3 years (or such shorter period as the Administrator may prescribe) after the promulgation of a national primary ambient air quality standard (or any revision thereof), a plan that provides for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of such NAAQS. The statute directly imposes on states the duty to make these SIP submissions, and the requirement to make the submissions is not conditioned upon

the EPA taking any action other than promulgating a new or revised NAAQS. Section 110(a)(2) includes a list of specific elements that “[e]ach such plan” submission must address. The EPA commonly refers to such state plans as “infrastructure SIPs.” Specifically, this rulemaking addresses the requirements under CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), otherwise known as the “good neighbor” provision, which requires SIPs to contain adequate provisions to prohibit emissions that will contribute significantly to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance of the NAAQS in any other state.

II. What guidance or information is the EPA using to evaluate this SIP submission?

The most recent relevant document was a memorandum published on March 17, 2016, titled “Information on the Interstate Transport ‘Good Neighbor’ Provision for the 2012 Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards under Clean Air Act Section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I)” (memorandum). The memorandum describes the EPA’s past approach to addressing interstate transport, and provides the EPA’s general review of relevant modeling data and air quality projections as they relate to the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. The memorandum provides information relevant to the EPA regional office review of the CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) “good neighbor” provision in infrastructure SIPs with respect to the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. This rulemaking considers information provided in that memorandum.

The memorandum also provides states and the EPA regional offices with future year annual PM_{2.5} design values for monitors in the United States based on quality assured and certified ambient monitoring data and air quality modeling. The memorandum describes how these projected potential design values can be used to help determine which monitors should be further evaluated to potentially address whether emissions from other states significantly contribute to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance of the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS at those sites. The memorandum explains that the pertinent year for evaluating air quality for purposes of addressing interstate transport for the 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS is 2021, the attainment deadline for 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS nonattainment areas classified as Moderate.

Based on this approach, the potential receptors are outlined in the memorandum. Most of the potential receptors are in California, located in the San Joaquin Valley or South Coast nonattainment areas. However, there is also one potential receptor in Shoshone County, Idaho, and one potential receptor in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. The memorandum also indicates that for certain states with incomplete ambient monitoring data, additional information including the latest available data should be analyzed to determine whether there are potential downwind air quality problems that may be impacted by transported emissions.

This rulemaking considers analysis in Idaho's submission, as well as additional analysis conducted by the EPA during review of its submission. For more information on how we conducted our analysis, please see the technical support document (TSD) included in the docket for this action.

III. The EPA's Review

This rulemaking proposes action on Idaho's December 23, 2015, SIP submission addressing the good neighbor provision requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I). State plans must address specific requirements of the good neighbor provisions (commonly referred to as "prongs"), including:

- Prohibiting any source or other type of emissions activity in one state from contributing significantly to nonattainment of the NAAQS in another state (prong one); and
- Prohibiting any source or other type of emissions activity in one state from interfering with maintenance of the NAAQS in another state (prong two).

The EPA has developed a consistent framework for addressing the prong one and two interstate transport requirements with respect to the PM_{2.5} NAAQS in several previous federal rulemakings. The four basic steps of that framework include: (1) Identifying downwind receptors that are expected to have problems attaining or maintaining the relevant NAAQS; (2) identifying which upwind states contribute to these identified problems in amounts sufficient to warrant further review and analysis; (3) for states identified as contributing to downwind air quality problems, identifying upwind emissions reductions necessary to prevent an upwind state from significantly contributing to nonattainment or interfering with maintenance of the relevant NAAQS downwind; and (4) for states that are

found to have emissions that significantly contribute to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance of the relevant NAAQS downwind, reducing the identified upwind emissions through adoption of permanent and enforceable measures. This framework was applied with respect to PM_{2.5} in the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR), designed to address both the 1997 and 2006 PM_{2.5} standards, as well as the 1997 ozone standard.¹

In its submission, IDEQ reviewed 2010 to 2014 air quality monitoring data to identify potential downwind receptors that may have problems attaining or maintaining the 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS. IDEQ then reviewed geographical distance, topography, meteorology (local air stagnation and prevailing wind patterns), Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environment (IMPROVE) monitoring data and regional modeling conducted by the Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP), 2011 national emission inventory (NEI) data, and the EPA's technical support document for California areas designated as nonattainment for the 2012 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.² From this analysis IDEQ concluded that Idaho does not significantly contribute to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance of the 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS in any other state.

As discussed in the TSD for this action, we came to the same conclusion as the state. In our evaluation, potential downwind nonattainment and maintenance receptors were identified in other states. The EPA evaluated these potential receptors to determine first if, based on review of relevant data and other information, there would be downwind nonattainment or maintenance problems, and if so, whether Idaho contributes to such problems in these areas. After reviewing air quality reports, modeling results, designation letters, designation technical support documents, attainment plans and other information for these areas, we find there is no contribution sufficient to warrant additional SIP measures. Therefore, we are proposing to approve the Idaho SIP as meeting CAA section 110(a)(2)(i)(I)

¹ Idaho was not part of the CSAPR rulemaking. The EPA approved the Idaho SIP as meeting the CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) requirements for the 1997 ozone and 1997 PM_{2.5} NAAQS on November 26, 2010 (75 FR 72705) and the 2006 PM_{2.5} NAAQS on April 17, 2015 (80 FR 21181).

² See California: Imperial County, Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin, Plumas County, San Joaquin Valley Area Designations for the 2012 Primary Annual PM_{2.5} National Ambient Air Quality Standard Technical Support Document.

interstate transport requirements for the 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

IV. What action is the EPA taking?

The EPA is proposing to approve IDEQ's December 23, 2015, submission certifying that the Idaho SIP is sufficient to meet the interstate transport requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), specifically prongs one and two, as set forth above. The EPA is requesting comments on the proposed approval.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, 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);
- Is not an Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory action because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866;
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-4);
- Does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because

application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA; and

- Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, 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 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).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: July 3, 2018.

Chris Hladick,

Regional Administrator, Region 10.

[FR Doc. 2018-15251 Filed 7-17-18; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R05-OAR-2017-0276; FRL-9980-93—Region 5]

Air Plan Approval; Illinois; Permit-by-Rule Provisions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve revisions to the Illinois State Implementation Plan (SIP) to establish a general framework for permits-by-rule (PBR) and specifically provide a PBR for small boilers. In addition, EPA is proposing to approve other state provisions that are affected by the addition of the PBR regulations, as well as minor changes in nomenclature.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before August 17, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-R05-OAR-2017-0276 at <http://www.regulations.gov>, or via email to damico.genevieve@epa.gov. For comments submitted at *Regulations.gov*, follow the online instructions for

submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. For either manner of submission, EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit <http://www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Danny Marcus, Environmental Engineer, Air Permits Section, Air Programs Branch (AR-18J), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 353-8781, marcus.danny@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document whenever “we,” “us,” or “our” is used, we mean EPA. This supplementary information section is arranged as follows:

- I. Background
 - A. Minor New Source Review
 - B. Title V Operating Permit Program
 - C. Permits-by-Rule
- II. Discussion of the State’s Submittal
 - A. Rule Revisions That EPA Is Proposing To Approve
 - B. Rule Revision for Which EPA Is Taking No Action
- III. What is EPA’s analysis?
 - A. The Revisions Are Consistent With Section 110(a)(2)(C) of the CAA and the Applicable Regulations
 - B. The Revisions Do Not Interfere With Any Applicable CAA Requirement Under Section 110(l) of the CAA
- IV. What action is EPA taking?
- V. Incorporation by Reference
- VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Background

A. Minor New Source Review

Section 110(a)(2)(C) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) requires that every SIP include a program to regulate the construction and modification of stationary sources to ensure attainment

and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Parts C and D of the CAA (sections 160 through 190) require the establishment of a New Source Review (NSR) program for sources whose Potential to Emit (PTE) is above certain air pollution thresholds. For such “major sources,” Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) provisions will generally apply in areas that have attained the NAAQS, while Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR) provisions will apply in areas that have not attained the NAAQS.

The permitting program for minor sources is addressed by section 110(a)(2)(C) of the CAA. A minor source is one whose PTE is lower than the major NSR applicability threshold for a particular pollutant. States must develop minor NSR programs to comply with the Federal requirements for state minor NSR programs contained in 40 CFR 51.160 through 51.164. The provisions of a minor NSR program must include legally enforceable procedures that enable the permitting authority to determine whether the construction or modification of a source will result in a violation of applicable portions of the control strategy or interfere with attainment or maintenance of a NAAQS. 40 CFR 51.160(a).

The minor NSR requirements are considerably less prescriptive than those for major sources. EPA has long recognized that such rules are an effective means to ensure that sources whose emissions are less than the major source thresholds are nonetheless reviewed to ensure protection of the NAAQS. *See, e.g.*, 76 FR 38748, 38752 (July 1, 2011). The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) implements the minor source NSR program under 35 Illinois Administrative Code (IAC) 201. EPA approved Illinois’ minor NSR program on December 17, 1992 (57 FR 59928).

B. Title V Operating Permit Program

Title V of the CAA (sections 501 through 507) requires that all major stationary sources have permits that contain all requirements that are applicable under the CAA, as well as adequate monitoring. Title V and its implementing regulations at 40 CFR part 70 provide for the establishment of comprehensive State air quality operating permitting programs consistent with the requirements of title V. The title V operating permit program in Illinois, which EPA fully approved on November 30, 2001, is referred to as the Clean Air Act Permit Program or “CAAPP” (66 FR 62946, December 4,