

information concerning the meeting may contact Dr. Thomas Armitage, Designated Federal Officer (DFO), EPA Science Advisory Board (1400R), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460; via telephone/voice mail (202) 564-2155, or email at armitage.thomas@epa.gov. General information concerning the SAB can be found on the EPA website at <http://www.epa.gov/sab>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background: The SAB was established pursuant to the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act (ERDDAA), codified at 42 U.S.C. 4365, to provide independent scientific and technical advice to the Administrator on the scientific and technical basis for agency positions and regulations. The SAB is a Federal Advisory Committee chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C., App. 2. The SAB will comply with the provisions of FACA and all appropriate SAB Staff Office procedural policies. Pursuant to FACA and EPA policy, notice is hereby given that the SAB will hold a public teleconference to conduct a consultation with EPA on mechanisms for secure access to personally identifying information (PII) and confidential business information (CBI) as discussed in the proposed rulemaking “Strengthening Transparency in Regulatory Science.” See (83 FR 18768, April 30, 2018).

EPA’s proposed rulemaking (83 FR 18768, April 30, 2018) contains the following statements: (1) “When promulgating significant regulatory actions, the Agency shall ensure that dose response data and models underlying pivotal regulatory science are publicly available in a manner sufficient for independent validation.” (2) “Information is considered publicly available in a manner sufficient for independent validation when it includes the information necessary for the public to understand, assess, and replicate findings.” (3) “Where the Agency is making data or models publicly available, it shall do so in a fashion that is consistent with law, protects privacy, confidentiality, confidential business information, and is sensitive to national and homeland security.” Therefore, EPA has requested a consultation with the SAB on mechanisms for secure access to personally identifying information (PII) and confidential business information (CBI) as discussed in the proposed rule consistent with existing laws and policies that protect PII and CBI.

Availability of Meeting Materials: A meeting agenda and other materials for the meeting will be placed on the SAB website at <http://epa.gov/sab>.

Procedures for Providing Public Input: Public comment for consideration by EPA’s federal advisory committees and panels has a different purpose from public comment provided to EPA program offices. Therefore, the process for submitting comments to a federal advisory committee is different from the process used to submit comments to an EPA program office.

Federal advisory committees and panels, including scientific advisory committees, provide independent advice to the EPA. Members of the public can submit relevant comments pertaining to the EPA’s charge, meeting materials, or the group providing advice. Input from the public to the SAB will have the most impact if it provides specific scientific or technical information or analysis for the SAB to consider or if it relates to the clarity or accuracy of the technical information. Members of the public wishing to provide comment should contact the DFO directly.

Oral Statements: In general, individuals or groups requesting an oral presentation at a public teleconference will be limited to three minutes. Persons interested in providing oral statements at the August 27, 2019, teleconference should contact Dr. Thomas Armitage, DFO, in writing (preferably via email) at the contact information noted above by August 20, 2019, to be placed on the list of registered speakers.

Written Statements: Written statements for the August 27, 2019, teleconference should be received in the SAB Staff Office by August 20, 2019, so that the information can be made available to the SAB for its consideration prior to the meeting. Written statements should be supplied to the DFO at the contact information above via email (preferred) or in hard copy with original signature. Submitters are requested to provide a signed and unsigned version of each document because the SAB Staff Office does not publish documents with signatures on its websites. Members of the public should be aware that their personal contact information, if included in any written comments, may be posted to the SAB website. Copyrighted material will not be posted without explicit permission of the copyright holder.

Accessibility: For information on access or services for individuals with disabilities, please contact Dr. Armitage at the phone number or email address noted above, preferably at least ten days prior to the meeting, to give the EPA as

much time as possible to process your request.

Dated: July 30, 2019.

Khanna Johnston,

Deputy Director, EPA Science Advisory Board Staff Office.

[FR Doc. 2019-16791 Filed 8-7-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R06-OAR-2019-0438; FRL-9997-72-Region 6]

Air Plan Approval; Arkansas; Interstate Transport Requirements for the 2010 1-Hour SO₂ NAAQS

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Federal Clean Air Act (CAA or the Act), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve the portion of Arkansas’ State Implementation Plan (SIP) submittal addressing the CAA requirements pertaining to the “good neighbor” provision of the CAA for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). The “good neighbor” provision requires each state’s implementation plan contain adequate provisions prohibiting emissions which will contribute significantly to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS in other states. EPA is proposing to determine that consistent with the CAA, Arkansas’ SIP contains adequate provisions to ensure that air emissions in Arkansas will not contribute significantly to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance of the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS in any other state.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before September 9, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket No. EPA-R06-OAR-2019-0438, at <http://www.regulations.gov> or via email to salem.nevine@epa.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 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. 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, please contact Ms. Nevine Salem, (214) 665-7222, salem.nevine@epa.gov. 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>.

Docket: The index to the docket for this action is available electronically at www.regulations.gov and in hard copy at the EPA Region 6, 1201 Elm Street, Suite 500, 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: Nevine Salem, EPA Region 6 Office, Infrastructure and Ozone Section, 1201 Elm Street, Suite 500, Dallas, TX 75270, (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 “we,” “us,” and “our” means the EPA.

I. Background

A. General

On June 2, 2010, the EPA established a new primary 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS of 75 parts per billion (ppb), based on a three-year average of the annual 99th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations.¹ The CAA requires states to submit, within three years after promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS, SIPs meeting the applicable “infrastructure” elements of sections 110(a)(1) and (2). One of these applicable infrastructure elements, CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i), requires SIPs to contain “good neighbor” provisions to prohibit certain adverse air quality effects on neighboring states due to interstate transport of pollution.

B. EPA’s Infrastructure SIP Requirements

Whenever EPA promulgates a new or revised NAAQS, CAA section 110(a)(1) requires states to make SIP submissions to provide for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of the NAAQS. This particular type of SIP submission is commonly referred to as an “infrastructure SIP.” These submissions must meet the various requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2), as applicable.

C. Interstate Pollution Transport Requirements

Section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) of the CAA requires a state’s SIP to include adequate provisions prohibiting any emissions activity in the state that will contribute significantly to nonattainment, or interferes with maintenance, of the NAAQS in any downwind state. The EPA sometimes refers to these requirements as prong 1 (contribute significantly to nonattainment) and prong 2 (interference with maintenance), or jointly as the “good neighbor” provision of the CAA. Further information can be found in the Technical Support Document (TSD) for this rulemaking action, which is available online at www.regulations.gov, Docket number EPA-R06-OAR-2019-0438.

II. Summary of Arkansas’ SIP Submittal and EPA’s Evaluation

A. Arkansas’ SIP Submittal

On March 24, 2017, the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) submitted an infrastructure SIP (i-SIP) addressing how the existing Arkansas SIP provides for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS.² On February 14, 2018 (83 FR 6470), the EPA approved most elements of Arkansas i-SIP submittal, but we took no action regarding the interstate transport provisions of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) pertaining to significant contribution to nonattainment (prong 1) and

interference with maintenance (prong 2) of the NAAQS in other states.

The portions of Arkansas’ March 24, 2017 SIP submittal addressing interstate transport (for section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I)) discuss how Arkansas will not contribute significantly to nonattainment in, or interfere with maintenance by, any other state with respect to the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS. ADEQ evaluated SO₂ monitoring data within Arkansas and its surrounding states (Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee), and concluded that its emissions will not contribute significantly to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance of the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS in any other state. In its submittal Arkansas described several existing SIP-approved measures and other federally enforceable source-specific measures, including permitting requirements, that apply to SO₂ sources within the state.

B. EPA’s Evaluation

For this CAA Section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) evaluation of the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS, EPA conducted a weight of evidence analysis for each prong separately,³ including available information such as air quality, emission sources, modeling and emission trends in Arkansas and the adjacent nearby states that border Arkansas.

1. EPA’s Prong 1 Evaluation—Contribute Significantly to Nonattainment

Prong 1 of the “good neighbor” provisions requires states’ plans to prohibit emissions that will contribute significantly to nonattainment of the NAAQS in another state. ADEQ confirms in its submission that Arkansas’ SIP contains adequate provisions to prevent sources and other types of emission activities within the State from contributing significantly to nonattainment in other states with respect to the 2010 1-hour SO₂ standard. The EPA’s evaluation⁴ of whether Arkansas has met its Prong 1 transport

² This proposed approval action is based on the information contained in the administrative record for this action and does not prejudice any other future EPA action that may make other determinations regarding any of the subject state’s air quality status. Any such future actions, such as area designations under any NAAQS, will be based on their own administrative records and the EPA’s analyses of information that becomes available at those times. Future available information may include, and is not limited to, monitoring data and modeling analyses conducted pursuant to the EPA’s SO₂ Data Requirements Rule (80 FR 51052, August 21, 2015) and information submitted to the EPA by states, air agencies, and third-party stakeholders such as citizen groups and industry representatives.

³ In *North Carolina v. EPA*, 531 F.3d at 910–911 (D.C. Cir. 2008), the D.C. Circuit explained that the regulating authority must give prong 2 “independent significance” from prong 1 by evaluating the impact of upwind state emissions on downwind areas that, while currently in attainment, are at risk of future nonattainment.

⁴ A detailed review of EPA’s evaluation of emissions, air monitoring data, other technical information, and rationale for proposed approval of this SIP revision as meeting CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) for the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS may be found in the Technical Support Document (TSD) attached to this docket.

¹ 75 FR 35520 (June 22, 2010).

obligations was accomplished by considering these factors:

(1) SO₂ ambient air quality and emissions trends for Arkansas and neighboring states;

(2) Potential ambient impacts of SO₂ emissions from certain facilities⁵ in Arkansas on neighboring states based on available air dispersion modeling results of SO₂ sources in Arkansas and surrounding states and proximity analysis;

(3) Analysis of the relationship of Arkansas sources with monitors in adjacent states which have recorded elevated SO₂ concentrations;

(4) Arkansas' SIP-approved regulations specific to SO₂ emissions and permit requirements; and,

(5) Other SIP-approved or federally enforceable regulations which may reduce SO₂ emissions either directly or indirectly.

Based on EPA's analysis and evaluation of Arkansas' March 24, 2017 SIP submittal addressing the requirements of prong 1 of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) requirement, we agree with Arkansas' conclusion that the existing Arkansas SIP is adequate to prevent sources in the state from contributing significantly to nonattainment in another state with respect to the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS. EPA proposes to determine that Arkansas' March 24, 2017 SIP submittal satisfies the requirements of Prong 1 of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I). This proposed determination is based on the following considerations:

- There are no monitors recording violations of the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS located in Arkansas or within 50 km of its border. Additionally, all monitors within 50 km of the Arkansas border have design values (DV)⁶ that are well below the 75 ppb standard and are unlikely to violate the standard in the future, indicating no potential concern for Prong 1. Current DVs for Arkansas' AQS SO₂ monitors within 50 km of another state's border have remained well below the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS from 2015–2017; similarly, SO₂ monitors for neighboring states (Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Missouri and Tennessee) within 50 km of Arkansas have 2017 DVs below 2010 1-hour NAAQS standards;

- Modeling for the two Arkansas' Data Requirements Rule (DRR) sources⁷ within 50 km of an adjacent state's border estimates impacts below the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS, and modeling for the DRR sources in surrounding states within 50 km of Arkansas indicates that areas around these sources do not violate the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS;

- Significant downward SO₂ emissions trends in Arkansas and its surrounding states (Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Missouri, and Tennessee), when considered together with the other factors discussed as part of EPA's weight of evidence analysis, further decreases the probability that the State's sources are significantly contributing to other states' ability to attain the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS;

- An analysis of Arkansas sources emitting over 100 tons of SO₂ in 2017 show that these sources will not combine with emissions from the nearby sources in neighboring states to contribute significantly to nonattainment in those states. These analyses show the nearby sources have been modeled to show compliance of the 2010 standard or the modeling of the nearby sources included the Arkansas sources as background concentration or the Arkansas sources were well beyond 50 km from the adjacent states making it unlikely that Arkansas sources will contribute significantly to nonattainment in those states; and

- EPA also evaluated the most recent monitoring data for DRR monitors located in states adjacent to Arkansas and within 50 km of the state's border.⁸ There are three monitors that fall into this category, one in Oklahoma and two in Missouri. The Oklahoma monitor's measurements meet the standard by a wide margin. So, Arkansas sources are

⁷ On August 21, 2015 (80 FR 51052), EPA promulgated air quality characterization requirements for the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS in the Data Requirements Rule (DRR). The DRR required state air agencies to characterize air quality, through air dispersion modeling or monitoring, in areas associated with sources that emitted greater than 2,000 tons per year (tpy) of SO₂, or that have otherwise been listed under the DRR by EPA or state air agencies. In lieu of modeling or monitoring, state air agencies, by specified dates, could elect to impose federally-enforceable emissions limitations on those sources restricting their annual SO₂ emissions to 2,000 tpy or less, or provide documentation that the sources have been shut down.

⁸ There are five DRR monitored sources within 50 km of Arkansas the border. Two DRR sources are in Arkansas (Flint Creek Power Plant, in Benton County, Arkansas and Plum Point Energy Station in Mississippi County, Arkansas). Three DRR sources are outside of Arkansas (GRDA Power Plant in Mayes, Oklahoma, Noranda Aluminum Inc and New Madrid Power Plant Marston both in New Madrid, Missouri).

not contributing to nonattainment or interfering with maintenance at that monitor. The monitors in Missouri recorded exceedances of the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS for 2018, the only complete year of data. The nearest Arkansas sources, however, are of relatively small size (less than 300 tpy) and beyond the chosen 50 km spatial scale.

Furthermore, the location of the Arkansas sources relative to Missouri DRR sources and the Missouri monitors that are recording exceedances are such that transport from the Arkansas sources could not significantly contribute to the monitors (or areas around the monitors) at the same time as the DRR sources are having their maximum impact. Therefore, the Arkansas sources will not have a significant impact on the measured exceedances; and,

- Current Arkansas' statutes, SIP-approved and federal emissions control regulations will continue to adequately control SO₂ emissions from sources within Arkansas.

Based on the analysis provided by Arkansas in its SIP submittal, the summary of EPA's evaluation, and EPA's supplemental Prong 1 analysis given in the TSD for this action, EPA proposes to find that sources within Arkansas will not significantly contribute to nonattainment of the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS in any other state.

2. EPA's Prong 2 Evaluation—Interference With Maintenance

Prong 2 of the “good neighbor” provision requires state plans to prohibit emissions that will interfere with maintenance of a NAAQS in another state. For the Prong 2 analysis, EPA evaluated the SO₂ emissions trends for Arkansas, evaluated air quality data, and assessed how future sources of SO₂ are addressed through existing SIP-approved and federally enforceable regulations. As discussed in more detail in the TSD, current available modeling for areas in other states within 50 km of the Arkansas border show attainment of the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS supporting that sources within Arkansas will not interfere with neighboring states' ability to maintain the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS. Emissions over time are not anticipated to increase relative to the baseline emissions modeled. EPA believes that federal and state regulations and statutes directly and indirectly reduced emissions of SO₂ in Arkansas and help to ensure that the State does not interfere with maintenance of the NAAQS in another state. SO₂ emissions from future major modifications and new major sources will be addressed by Arkansas' SIP-approved major NSR regulations

⁵ The physical properties of SO₂ result in relatively localized pollutant impacts very near the emissions source. Therefore, the EPA selected a spatial scale with dimensions up to 50 km from point sources.

⁶ The design value is the 3-year average of the 99th percentile 1-hour daily maximums at a monitor. A control strategy should be designed to bring the value to attainment of the standard.

described in more detail in the TSD. In addition, Arkansas has a SIP-approved minor NSR permit program addressing small emission sources of SO₂. The permitting regulations contained within these programs are designed to ensure that emissions from these activities will not interfere with maintenance of the SO₂ NAAQS in Arkansas or any other state.

EPA proposes to determine that Arkansas' March 24, 2017 SIP submittal satisfies the requirements of Prong 2 of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I). This determination is based on the following considerations:

- Statewide SO₂ emissions from 2000 to 2017 in Arkansas have declined significantly and are expected to continue to decline, tending to reduce background concentrations in neighboring states;
- Current Arkansas statutes and SIP-approved measures and federal emissions control programs adequately control SO₂ emissions from sources within Arkansas;
- Arkansas' SIP-approved PSD and minor source NSR permit programs will address future new and modified SO₂ sources above major and minor permitting thresholds;
- Current 2015–2017 DVs for Air Quality System (AQS)⁹ SO₂ monitors both in Arkansas within 50 km of another state's border and in neighboring states (Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Missouri and Tennessee) within 50 km of Arkansas' border are below the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS; and
- Available modeling for DRR sources within 50 km of Arkansas' border both within the State and in neighboring states demonstrates that Arkansas' larger point sources of SO₂ do not interfere with maintenance of the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS in another state.

Based on the analysis provided by Arkansas in its SIP submittal, EPA's summary of its evaluation, and EPA's supplemental Prong 2 analysis given in the Technical Support Document (TSD) for this action, EPA proposes to find that sources within Arkansas will not interfere with maintenance of the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS in any other state.

⁹The Air Quality System (AQS) contains ambient air pollution data collected by EPA, state, local, and tribal air pollution control agencies from over thousands of monitors. AQS also contains meteorological data, descriptive information about each monitoring station (including its geographic location and its operator), and data quality assurance/quality control information. AQS data is used to assess air quality, assist in attainment/non-attainment designations, evaluate State Implementation Plans for non-attainment areas, perform modeling for permit review analysis, and prepare reports for congress as mandated by the Clean Air Act.

III. Proposed Action

EPA is proposing to approve the remaining portions of the Arkansas' March 24, 2017 SIP submittal addressing interstate transport for the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS as these portions meet the requirements in section 110(a)(2)(i)(I) of the CAA. Based on the EPA's analysis of the state's submittal and the factors described in this document and the TSD, EPA proposes to determine Arkansas' SIP contains adequate provisions to ensure that air emissions within Arkansas will not contribute significantly to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance of the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS in any other state.

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, the EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, this action merely proposes to approve 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, this proposed rule, addressing Arkansas' interstate transport requirements for the 2010 1-hour SO₂ 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, Sulfur oxides.

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

Dated: August 1, 2019.

David Gray,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 6.

[FR Doc. 2019–16936 Filed 8–7–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R01–OAR–2019–0353; FRL–9997–89–Region 1]

Air Plan Approval; Massachusetts; Transport Element for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide National Ambient Air Quality Standard

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve the State Implementation Plan (SIP) submission from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts addressing the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) interstate transport SIP requirements, referred to as the good neighbor provision, for the 2010 sulfur dioxide (SO₂) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). This submission addresses the interstate transport requirements of the CAA that