

action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by May 11, 2020. 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. 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, Incorporation by reference, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: February 24, 2020.

Mary S. Walker,
Regional Administrator, Region 4.

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

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

EPA APPROVED GEORGIA REGULATIONS

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

Subpart L—Georgia

■ 2. In § 52.570 amend the table in paragraph (c), by revising the entry for “391–3–1–.02(2)(kkk)” under “Emission Standards” to read as follows:

§ 52.570 Identification of plan.

* * * * *
(c) * * *

State citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanation
* * * * *				
391–3–1–.02(2)				Emission Standards
* * * * *				
391–3–1-.02(2)(kkk)	VOC Emissions from Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities.	2/17/19	3/11/20	[Insert citation of publication].
* * * * *				

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R04–OAR–2019–0503; FRL–10006–32–Region 4]

Air Plan Approval; GA and NC: Infrastructure Requirements for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving portions of the Georgia and North Carolina State Implementation Plan (SIP) submissions provided on September 24, 2018, and September 27, 2018, respectively. The submissions pertain to the infrastructure requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) for the 2015 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS). Whenever EPA promulgates a new or revised NAAQS, the CAA requires that each state adopt and

submit a SIP submission to establish that state’s implementation plan meets infrastructure requirements for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of each such NAAQS. Georgia and North Carolina each made the required SIP submissions to assure that their SIPs contain provisions that ensure the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS is implemented, enforced, and maintained in their State. EPA has in this action determined that the Georgia and North Carolina infrastructure SIP submissions satisfy certain required infrastructure elements for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

DATES: This rule is effective April 10, 2020.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA–R04–OAR–2019–0503. All documents in the docket are listed on the www.regulations.gov website. Although listed in the index, some information may not be publicly available, *i.e.*, Confidential Business Information 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 Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. EPA requests that if at all possible, you contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to schedule your inspection. The Regional Office’s official hours of business are Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean Lakeman, Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. Mr. Lakeman can be reached via telephone at (404) 562–9043 or via electronic mail at lakeman.sean@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background and Overview

On October 1, 2015, EPA promulgated revised primary and secondary NAAQS

for ozone, revising the 8-hour ozone standards from 0.075 parts per million (ppm) to a new more protective level of 0.070 ppm. See 80 FR 65292 (October 26, 2015). Pursuant to section 110(a)(1) of the CAA, states are required to make a SIP submission meeting the applicable requirements of section 110(a)(2) within three years after promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS or within such shorter period as EPA may prescribe. Section 110(a)(2) requires states to address basic SIP elements such as requirements for monitoring, basic program requirements, and legal authority that are designed to assure attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS. This particular type of SIP submission is commonly referred to as an “infrastructure SIP.” EPA required states to make these infrastructure SIP submissions for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS no later than October 1, 2018.¹

This action is approving Georgia’s September 24, 2018, SIP submission provided to EPA through the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GA EPD), and North Carolina’s September 27, 2018,² SIP submission provided to EPA through the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NC DEQ) with respect to most of the applicable requirements of the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS. In this action, EPA is not acting upon the submissions with respect to the interstate transport provisions of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) pertaining to contribution to nonattainment or interference with maintenance in other states, and the prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) provisions related to major sources under sections 110(a)(2)(C), 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(II), and 110(a)(2)(J). With respect to the interstate transport provisions of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) and PSD provisions related to major sources under sections 110(a)(2)(C), 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(II), and 110(a)(2)(J), EPA is addressing these provisions in separate rulemaking actions.

In a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) published on December 30, 2019 (84 FR 71866), EPA proposed to approve Georgia and North Carolina SIP submissions provided on September 24, 2018, and September 27, 2018, respectively, for the applicable

¹ In these infrastructure SIP submissions, states generally certify evidence of compliance with sections 110(a)(1) and (2) of the CAA through a combination of state regulations and statutes, some of which have been incorporated into the SIP. In addition, certain federally-approved, non-SIP regulations may also be appropriate for demonstrating compliance with sections 110(a)(1) and (2).

² The September 27, 2018, SIP submission provided by NC DEQ’s Division of Air Quality (DAQ) was received by EPA on October 10, 2018.

infrastructure SIP requirements of the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS. The NPRM provides additional detail regarding the background and rationale for EPA’s action. Comments on the NPRM were due on or before January 29, 2020.

II. Response to Comment

EPA received two comments on the NPRM, one in support of the action and one opposed to the action. Both comments are included in the docket for this final rule, and the adverse comment is addressed below.

Comment: The Commenter states that “EPA fails to explain whether either state has submitted an approved Emergency Episode plan pursuant to Subpart H under section 110(a)(2)(G). Both states have at least one area that is classified as Priority 1 for Hydrocarbons under Part 52.571 or 52.1771, as they apply to each state. EPA must explain where these emergency episode plans are in each states’ SIPs or disapprove the States’ section 110(a)(2)(G) submission.”

Response: EPA disagrees with the commenter. Section 110(a)(2)(G) requires SIPs to “provide for authority comparable to that in section 7603 [303] of this title and adequate contingency plans to implement such authority.” Section 303 of the CAA authorizes the EPA Administrator to seek a court order to restrain any source from causing or contributing to emissions that present an “imminent and substantial endangerment to public health or welfare, or the environment.” EPA’s September 13, 2013 “Guidance on Infrastructure State Implementation Plan (SIP) Elements under Clean Air Act Sections 110(a)(1) and 110(a)(2),” explains that EPA interprets section 110(a)(2)(G) to impose two requirements for purposes of an infrastructure SIP submission.³ First, a state’s submission should identify the relevant statutes or regulations that provide the air agency or official with authority comparable to that of the EPA Administrator under section 303.^{4,5} Second, the state’s implementation plan is required to include an adequate contingency plan to

³ See “Guidance on Infrastructure State Implementation Plan (SIP) Elements under Clean Air Act Sections 110(a)(1) and 110(a)(2),” September 13, 2013, p. 47.

⁴ EPA explains that the best practice is for the statutory or regulatory provisions that provide authority comparable to section 303 to be included in the SIP, but provides that an air agency may choose not to include such provision in the SIP, in which case the submission should provide a reference or citation to the authority provisions, along with a narrative explanation of how they meet the requirements of this element.

⁵ A discussion of how Georgia and North Carolina have authority comparable to CAA section 303 is found in the NPRM at 84 FR 71872.

meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 51, subpart H.

The Commenter expresses concern about the states’ compliance with the second 110(a)(2)(G) requirement—an adequate contingency plan to meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 51, subpart H. Specifically, the Commenter questions whether the Georgia and North Carolina SIPs contain the required subpart H emergency episode plan and contends that EPA failed to explain whether either state has such a plan. In the NPRM at 84 FR 71872, EPA cited to the emergency episodes and contingency plan in Georgia’s existing SIP, which is Air Quality Control Rule 391–3–1–.04, “Air Quality Control Episodes.” This rule authorizes the GA EPD Director to proclaim an air pollution alert, warning, or emergency; and authorizes the Director to require the owner, operator or lessee of any source to prepare, submit, and implement a plan to reduce air contaminants when notified of an air pollution alert, warning, or emergency. Similarly, EPA explained in the NPRM at 84 FR 71872, that North Carolina’s existing SIP contains an emergency episode and contingency plan in 15A NCAC 2D .0300, “Air Pollution Emergencies.” This rule authorizes the NC DEQ Director to proclaim an air pollution alert, warning, or emergency; requires larger source to develop actions plans; lists other abatement measures; and provides that such plans and measures must be implemented when an alert, warning or emergency has been declared.

EPA notes that Georgia Air Quality Control Rule 391–3–1–.04, “Air Quality Control Episodes,” and North Carolina 15A NCAC 2D .0300, “Air Pollution Emergencies” are already approved into each state’s respective SIP.⁶ Thus, contrary to Commenter’s assertion, EPA identified each state’s SIP-approved emergency episode plan in the NPRM. The Commenter did not provide any information to suggest that either Georgia’s or North Carolina’s existing SIP-approved rules were inadequate or otherwise suggest that these states lacked authority comparable to that in CAA section 303.

III. Final Action

With the exception of interstate transport provisions of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) and (II) (prongs 1 and 2) pertaining to contribution to nonattainment or interference with

⁶ In footnote 3 of the NPRM (84 FR 71867), EPA explained that regulations cited to in the NPRM as Georgia’s Air Quality Control Rule and North Carolina’s NCAC have been approved into the SIP, unless otherwise indicated.

maintenance in other states, and PSD provisions related to major sources under sections 110(a)(2)(C), 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(II) (prong 3), and 110(a)(2)(J), EPA is approving Georgia's and North Carolina's September 24, 2018, and September 27, 2018, SIP submissions for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS. EPA is approving Georgia's and North Carolina's infrastructure SIP submissions for certain requirements related to the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS because the submissions are consistent with section 110 of the CAA.

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. See 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. These actions merely approve state law as meeting Federal requirements and do not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, these actions:

- Are not significant regulatory actions 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);
- Are not Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory actions because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866;
- Do not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Are 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.*);
- Do 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);

- Do not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Are not an economically significant regulatory actions based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Are not significant regulatory actions subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Are 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
- Do 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).

The SIPs subject to these actions are 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 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, 2020. 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. 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, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: February 27, 2020.

Mary S. Walker,
Regional Administrator, Region 4.

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 L—Georgia

- 2. Section 52.570, is amended in paragraph (e) by adding an entry for "110(a)(1) and (2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS" at the end of the table to read as follows:

§ 52.570 Identification of plan.

* * * * *
(e) * * *

EPA-APPROVED GEORGIA NON-REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Name of nonregulatory SIP provision	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area	State submittal date/effective date	EPA approval date	Explanation
* 110(a)(1) and (2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS.	* Georgia	* 9/24/2018	* 3/11/2020, [Insert citation of publication].	* With the exception of 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) (prongs 1 and 2) and PSD provisions related to major sources under sections 110(a)(2)(C), 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(II) (prong 3), and 110(a)(2)(J).

Subpart II—North Carolina

■ 3. Section 52.1770, is amended in paragraph (e) by adding an entry for

“110(a)(1) and (2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS” at the end of the table to read as follows:

§ 52.1770 Identification of plan.
* * * * *
(e) * * *

EPA-APPROVED NORTH CAROLINA NON-REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Provision	State effective date	EPA approval date	Federal Register citation	Explanation
110(a)(1) and (2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS.	9/27/2018	3/11/2020	[Insert citation of publication].	With the exception of 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) (prongs 1 and 2) and PSD provisions related to major sources under sections 110(a)(2)(C), 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(II) (prong 3), and 110(a)(2)(J).

[FR Doc. 2020-04855 Filed 3-10-20; 8:45 am]
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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 82

[EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0629; FRL-10006-10-OAR]

RIN 2060-AT81

Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Revisions to the Refrigerant Management Program’s Extension to Substitutes

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Clean Air Act prohibits knowingly venting or releasing ozone-depleting and substitute refrigerants in the course of maintaining, servicing, repairing, or disposing of appliances or industrial process refrigeration. In 2016, the EPA amended the regulatory refrigerant management requirements and extended requirements that previously applied only to refrigerants containing an ozone-depleting substance to substitute refrigerants that are subject to the venting prohibition (*i.e.*, those that have not been exempted from that prohibition) such as hydrofluorocarbons. Based on changes to the legal interpretation that supported that 2016 rule, this action revises some of those requirements—specifically, the appliance maintenance and leak repair provisions—so they apply only to equipment using refrigerant containing an ozone-depleting substance.

DATES: This final rule is effective on April 10, 2020.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0629. All

documents in the docket are listed on the www.regulations.gov website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.*, confidential business information 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. All other publicly available docket materials are available electronically through www.regulations.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeremy Arling by regular mail: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Stratospheric Protection Division (6205T), 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460; by telephone: (202) 343-9055; or by email: arling.jeremy@epa.gov. More information can also be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/section608>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. What is the National Recycling and Emission Reduction Program?

Section 608 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), titled “National Recycling and Emission Reduction Program,” has three main components. First, section 608(a) requires the EPA to establish standards and requirements regarding the use and disposal of class I and class II substances.¹ The second component, section 608(b), requires that the regulations issued pursuant to subsection (a) contain requirements for the safe disposal of class I and class II substances. The third component, section 608(c), prohibits the knowing venting, release, or disposal of ODS

¹ A class I or class II substance is an ozone-depleting substance (ODS) listed at 40 CFR part 82, subpart A, appendix A or appendix B, respectively. This document refers to class I and class II substances collectively as ozone-depleting substances, or ODS.

refrigerants² and their substitutes³ in the course of maintaining, servicing, repairing, or disposing of appliances or industrial process refrigeration (IPR). The EPA refers to this third component as the “venting prohibition.” Section 608(c)(1) establishes the venting prohibition for ODS refrigerants effective July 1, 1992, and it includes an exemption from this prohibition for “[d]e minimis releases associated with good faith attempts to recapture and recycle or safely dispose” any such substance. Section 608(c)(2) extends 608(c)(1) to substitute refrigerants, effective November 15, 1995. Section 608(c)(2) also includes a provision that allows the Administrator to exempt a substitute refrigerant from the venting prohibition if he or she determines that such venting, release, or disposal of a substitute refrigerant “does not pose a threat to the environment.”⁴

The EPA first issued regulations under section 608 of the CAA on May 14, 1993 (58 FR 28660, “1993 Rule”), to establish the national refrigerant management program for ODS refrigerants recovered during the service, repair, or disposal of air-conditioning and refrigeration appliances. The 1993 Rule required that persons servicing air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment containing ODS refrigerants observe certain practices that reduce emissions. It established

² The term “ODS refrigerant” as used in this document refers to any refrigerant or refrigerant blend in which one or more of the components is a class I or class II substance.

³ The term “substitute” is defined at § 82.152.

⁴ The EPA is using the term “non-exempt substitute” in this document to refer to substitute refrigerants that have not been exempted from the venting prohibition under CAA section 608(c)(2) and § 82.154(a) in the relevant end-use. Similarly, the term “exempt substitute” refers to a substitute refrigerant that has been exempted from the venting prohibition under section 608(c)(2) and § 82.154(a) in the relevant end-use. A few exempt substitutes have been exempted from the venting prohibition in all end-uses.