(d) The mechanism must provide for payment of reasonable litigation expenses of appointed counsel. Such expenses may include, but are not limited to, payment for investigators, mitigation specialists, mental health and forensic science experts, and support personnel. Provision for reasonable litigation expenses may incorporate presumptive limits on payment only if means are authorized for payment of necessary expenses above such limits.

§ 26.23 Certification process.

(a) An appropriate State official may request in writing that the Attorney General determine whether the State meets the requirements for certification under § 26.22 of this subpart.

(b) Upon receipt of a State’s request for certification, the Attorney General will make the request publicly available on the Internet (including any supporting materials included in the request) and publish a notice in the Federal Register—

(1) Indicating that the State has requested certification;

(2) Identifying the Internet address at which the public may view the State’s request for certification; and

(3) Soliciting public comment on the request.

(c) The State’s request will be reviewed by the Attorney General. The review will include consideration of timely public comments received in response to the Federal Register notice under paragraph (b) of this section, or any subsequent notice the Attorney General may publish providing a further opportunity for comment. The certification will be published in the Federal Register if certification is granted. The certification will include a determination of the date the capital counsel mechanism qualifying the State for certification was established.

(d) A certification by the Attorney General reflects the Attorney General’s determination that the State capital counsel mechanism reviewed under paragraph (c) of this section satisfies chapter 154’s requirements. A State may request a new certification by the Attorney General to ensure the continued applicability of chapter 154 to cases in which State postconviction proceedings occur after a change or alleged change in the State’s certified capital counsel mechanism. Changes in a State’s capital counsel mechanism do not affect the applicability of chapter 154 in any case in which a mechanism certified by the Attorney General existed throughout State postconviction proceedings in the case.

(e) A certification remains effective for a period of five years after the completion of the certification process by the Attorney General and any related judicial review. If a State requests re-certification at or before the end of that five-year period, the certification remains effective for an additional period extending until the completion of the re-certification process by the Attorney General and any related judicial review.

Dated: September 11, 2013.

Eric H. Holder, Jr.,
Attorney General.

[FR Doc. 2013–22766 Filed 9–20–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P
Prior to the deadline for implementing the requirements of section 182(b)(3) of the CAA, the Charlotte-Gastonia, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point and Raleigh-Durham Areas in North Carolina attained the 1-hour ozone NAAQS. North Carolina had implemented all measures then required for moderate ozone nonattainment areas under the CAA, and with three years of data (1990–1992), demonstrated compliance with the 1-hour ozone NAAQS.

Subsequently, NC DENR submitted to EPA 1-hour ozone maintenance plans and requests for redesignation for the three moderate nonattainment areas. As part of the associated 1-hour ozone maintenance plans for these areas, North Carolina provided contingency measures that included regulation 15A North Carolina Administrative Code (NCAC) 02D.0953 (hereafter referred to as rule .0953), entitled Vapor Return Piping for Stage II Vapor Recovery, for all new or improved gasoline dispensing facilities in the Charlotte-Gastonia, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, and Raleigh-Durham Areas. Specifically, this action removes Stage II rules .0953 and .0954 from the North Carolina SIP, and amends rules .0902(d), .0909, and .0952 to reflect the removal of rules .0953 and .0954 in the State’s implementation plan. EPA has determined that North Carolina’s September 18, 2009, SIP revision related to Stage II. Detailed background for today’s final rulemaking can be found in EPA’s June 7, 2013, proposed rulemaking. See 78 FR 34303. The comment period for this proposed rulemaking closed on July 8, 2013. EPA did not receive any comments, adverse or otherwise, during the public comment period.

II. Final Action

EPA is taking final action to approve North Carolina’s SIP revision submitted by NC DENR for the purpose of removing Stage II vapor control contingency measure requirements for new and upgraded gasoline dispensing facilities in the Charlotte-Gastonia, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, and Raleigh-Durham Areas. Specifically, this action removes Stage II rules .0953 and .0954. EPA approved the redesignation requests and the maintenance plans for the Charlotte-Gastonia Area on July 5, 1995 (60 FR 34865), the Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point Area on September 9, 1993 (58 FR 47391), and the Raleigh-Durham Area on April 18, 1994 (59 FR 18300).

On September 18, 2009, NC DENR submitted a SIP revision to remove Stage II vapor control contingency measure requirements from the 1-hour maintenance plans for the Charlotte-Gastonia, Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, and Raleigh-Durham Areas. In addition, the removal of rules .0953 and .0954 necessitated amendments of rules 15A NCAC 02D.0902(d)—Applicability (hereafter referred to as rule .0902(d)), 15A NCAC 02D.0909—Compliance schedules for Sources in new nonattainment Areas (hereafter referred to as rule .0909), and 15A NCAC 02D.0952—Petitions for Alternatives Controls for RACT (hereafter referred to as rule .0952) in North Carolina’s SIP. Accordingly, NC DENR’s September 18, 2009, SIP revision also changes rules .0909, and .0952 to remove subparagraphs referencing the repealed Stage II rules .0953 and .0954. On June 7, 2013, EPA published a proposed rulemaking to approve North Carolina’s September 18, 2009, SIP revision related to Stage II. Detailed background for today’s final rulemaking can be found in EPA’s June 7, 2013, proposed rulemaking. See 78 FR 34303. The comment period for this proposed rulemaking closed on July 8, 2013. EPA did not receive any comments, adverse or otherwise, during the public comment period.

III. 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 Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993):
  • 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); and
  • 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 rule 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.

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 November 22, 2013. 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. It 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, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

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

Dated: August 29, 2013.

Beverly H. Banister,
Acting Regional Administrator, Region 4.

40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

§ 52.1770 Identification of plan.

(3) * * * *

§ 52.1770 Identification of plan.

(c) * * * *

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

Subpart II—North Carolina

2. Section 52.1770(c), under Table 1, is amended by revising the entries for “.0902,” “.0909,” “.0952,” “.0953,” and “.0954” to read as follows:

TABLE 1—EPA APPROVED NORTH CAROLINA REGULATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State citation</th>
<th>Title/subject</th>
<th>State effective date</th>
<th>EPA approval date</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.0900</td>
<td>Volatile Organic Compounds</td>
<td>5/1/2013</td>
<td>9/23/2013 [Insert citation of publication].</td>
<td>This approval does not include the start-up shutdown language as described in Section II. A. a. of EPA’s 3/13/2013 proposed rule (78 FR 15895)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sect. .0902</td>
<td>Applicability ..................................</td>
<td>5/1/2013</td>
<td>9/23/2013 [Insert citation of publication].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sect. .0909</td>
<td>Compliance Schedules .......................</td>
<td>5/1/2013</td>
<td>9/23/2013 [Insert citation of publication].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sect. .0952</td>
<td>Petitions for Alternative Controls for RACT.</td>
<td>9/18/2009</td>
<td>9/23/2013 [Insert citation of publication].</td>
<td>This rule has been repealed as state effective 9/18/2009.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sect. .0953</td>
<td>Vapor Return Piping for Stage II Vapor Recovery.</td>
<td>9/18/2009</td>
<td>9/23/2013 [Insert citation of publication].</td>
<td>This rule has been repealed as state effective 9/18/2009.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sect. .0954</td>
<td>Stage II Vapor Recovery .......................</td>
<td>9/18/2009</td>
<td>9/23/2013 [Insert citation of publication].</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is approving State Implementation Plan (SIP) submissions from the State of Colorado to demonstrate that the SIP meets the infrastructure requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) promulgated for PM$_{2.5}$ on July 18, 1997 and on October 17, 2006. The CAA requires that each state, after a new or revised NAAQS is promulgated, review their SIPs to ensure that they meet infrastructure requirements. The State of Colorado provided infrastructure SIP submissions on April 4, 2008 and June 4, 2010 for the 1997 and 2006 PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS, respectively. In addition, EPA