

*J. Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*

The EPA believes that this action is not subject to Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994) because it does not establish an environmental health or safety standard. The facility has already permanently ceased operations and this action simply rescinds previously promulgated requirements applicable to this shuttered facility. Therefore, the EPA considers this action to have no impacts to human health and the environment, and to have no potential disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority, low-income, or indigenous populations.

*K. The Congressional Review Act*

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. The 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).

*L. Judicial Review*

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 August 16, 2021. 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**

*40 CFR Part 49*

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Indians, Intergovernmental

relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

*40 CFR Part 52*

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

**Michael S. Regan,**  
*Administrator.*

For reasons discussed in the preamble, EPA amends Chapter I, title 40, of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

**PART 49—INDIAN COUNTRY: AIR QUALITY PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT**

■ 1. The authority citation for part 49 continues to read as follows:

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

**SUBPART L—IMPLEMENTATION PLANS FOR TRIBES—REGION IX**

**§ 49.5513 [Removed and Reserved]**

■ 2. Remove and reserve § 49.5513.

**PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS**

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

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

**Subpart D—Arizona**

**§ 52.145 [Amended]**

■ 4. Section 52.145 amended by removing and reserving paragraph (d).

[FR Doc. 2021–12574 Filed 6–15–21; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560–50–P**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**40 CFR Part 52**

[EPA–R05–OAR–2020–0542; FRL–10024–89–Region 5]

**Air Plan Approval; Illinois; Volatile Organic Material Definition Update**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a revision to the Illinois State Implementation Plan (SIP). The revision is amending the Illinois Administrative Code (IAC) by updating the definition of volatile organic material (VOM) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) to exclude

(Z) -1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluorobut-2-ene. This revision is consistent with an EPA rulemaking in 2018, which exempted this compound from the Federal definition of VOC on the basis that the compound makes a negligible contribution to tropospheric ozone formation. EPA proposed to approve this action on February 11, 2021 and received no adverse comments.

**DATES:** This final rule is effective on July 16, 2021.

**ADDRESSES:** EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–R05–OAR–2020–0542. All documents in the docket are listed on the [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *i.e.*, Confidential Business Information (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 through [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) or at the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Air and Radiation Division, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. This facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays and facility closures due to COVID–19. We recommend that you telephone Andrew Lee, Physical Scientist, at (312) 353–7645 before visiting the Region 5 office.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Andrew Lee, Physical Scientist, Attainment Planning and Maintenance Section, Air Programs Branch (AR–18)), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 353–7645, [lee.andrew.c@epa.gov](mailto:lee.andrew.c@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

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

**I. Background Information**

On February 11, 2021, EPA proposed to approve a revision to the Illinois SIP by updating the definition of volatile organic material or volatile organic compound at 35 IAC 211.7150 to exclude (Z)-1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluorobut-2-ene. See 86 FR 9307. This revision is consistent with an EPA rulemaking exempting this compound from the Federal definition of VOC at 40 CFR 51.100(s) due to its negligible contribution to tropospheric ozone formation. See 83 FR 61127 (Nov. 28, 2018). An explanation of the Clean Air Act (CAA) requirements, a detailed

analysis of the revisions, and EPA's reasons for proposing approval were provided in the notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) and will not be restated here. The public comment period for this proposed rule ended on March 15, 2021. All the comments received are included in the docket for this action.

During the comment period, EPA received one comment that requested EPA to consider the global warming potential of chemicals for future actions of this type. We do not consider the comment to be germane or relevant to this action and therefore not adverse to this action. The comment lacks the required specificity to the proposed SIP revision and the relevant requirements of CAA section 110. Moreover, the comment does not address a specific regulation or provision, nor does it suggest a change in, or recommend a different action on, the SIP submission from what EPA proposed. Therefore, the comment requires no further response, and we are finalizing our action as proposed.

## II. Final Action

EPA is approving the revision to the Illinois SIP at 35 IAC 211.7150 by removing 1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluorobut-2-ene from the definition of VOM and VOC in accordance with the Illinois submittal on October 20, 2020.

## III. Incorporation by Reference

In this rule, EPA is finalizing regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, EPA is finalizing the incorporation by reference of the Illinois Regulations described in the amendments to 40 CFR part 52 set forth below. EPA has made, and will continue to make, these documents generally available through [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), and at the EPA Region 5 Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information). Therefore, these materials have been approved by EPA for inclusion in the State implementation plan, have been incorporated by reference by EPA into that plan, are fully federally enforceable under sections 110 and 113 of the CAA as of the effective date of the final rulemaking of EPA's approval, and will be incorporated by reference in the next update to the SIP compilation.<sup>1</sup>

## 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 CAA 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 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).

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 August 16, 2021. 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) of the CAA.)

### 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: June 9, 2021.

**Cheryl Newton,**

*Acting Regional Administrator, Region 5.*

For the reasons stated in the preamble, EPA amends title 40 CFR part 52 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. In § 52.720, the table in paragraph (c) is amended by revising the entry "211.7150" to read as follows:

#### § 52.720 Identification of plan.

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) \* \* \*

<sup>1</sup> 62 FR 27968 (May 22, 1997).

EPA-APPROVED ILLINOIS REGULATIONS AND STATUTES

Illinois citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Comments
*	*	*	*	*
<b>Part 211: Definitions and General Provisions</b>				
*	*	*	*	*
<b>Subpart B: Definitions</b>				
*	*	*	*	*
211.7150 .....	Volatile Organic Material (VOM) or Volatile Organic Compound (VOC).	10/20/2020	6/16/2021, [INSERT Federal Register CITATION].	
*	*	*	*	*

\* \* \* \* \*  
 [FR Doc. 2021-12553 Filed 6-15-21; 8:45 am]  
 BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**40 CFR Part 52**

[EPA-R05-OAR-2020-0387; FRL-10024-93-Region 5]

**Air Plan Approval; Indiana; Emissions Reporting Rule**

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

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a revision to the Indiana State Implementation Plan (SIP) submitted on July 16, 2020, by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM). The revision incorporates changes to Indiana’s existing emission reporting rule to be consistent with the emissions statement requirements in the Clean Air Act (CAA). The CAA requires stationary sources in ozone nonattainment areas to submit annual emissions statements. The revision to the rule extends the requirements in Indiana’s emission reporting rule to Clark and Floyd counties, which were designated nonattainment under the 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in 2018, and removes the requirement for Lawrenceburg Township in Dearborn County and to LaPorte County, because these areas are currently designated attainment for the 1997, 2008 and 2015 ozone standards.

**DATES:** This final rule is effective on July 16, 2021.

**ADDRESSES:** EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA-R05-OAR-2020-0387. All documents in the docket are listed on the [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *i.e.*, Confidential Business Information (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 through [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) or at the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Air and Radiation Division, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. This facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays and facility closures due to COVID-19. We recommend that you telephone Charles Hatten, Environmental Engineer, at (312) 886-6031 before visiting the Region 5 office.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Charles Hatten, Environmental Engineer, Control Strategies Section, Air Programs Branch (AR-18J), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 886-6031, [hatten.charles@epa.gov](mailto:hatten.charles@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Throughout this document whenever “we,” “us,” or “our” is used, we mean EPA.

**I. What is being addressed in this document?**

This rule acts on the July 16, 2020 request from the IDEM to incorporate revisions to Indiana’s emission

reporting rule, 326 IAC 2-6. An explanation of the CAA requirements, a detailed analysis of the revisions, and EPA’s reasons for proposing approval were provided in EPA’s notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), dated February 11, 2021 (86 FR 9036), and will not be restated here.

**II. What comments did we receive on the proposed rule?**

In the NPRM, EPA provided a 30-day review and comment period for the proposed rule. The comment period ended on March 15, 2021. We received three comments during the comment period. The full comments are in the rulemaking docket, see Addresses for details on accessing the docket.

Two of the comments received were supportive of EPA’s action. Comments from a third individual expressed several issues of concern not addressed in EPA’s proposed rulemaking. Those comments are summarized and addressed below.

*Comment:* The commenter asserted that the decision to remove reporting requirements for Lawrenceburg Township and LaPorte County could have permanent impacts on Indiana’s citizens. IDEM should reconsider removing the two areas from attainment.

*Response:* Because Lawrenceburg Township and LaPorte County have demonstrated attainment with the ozone NAAQS, EPA designated them as attainment areas under Section 107(d) of the CAA on June 4, 2018 (83 FR 25776). Consequently, section 182(a)(3)(B) of the CAA authorizes IDEM to remove the emissions reporting requirements for those two areas. The commenter’s suggestion that IDEM should remove the ozone attainment designation status for LaPorte County and Lawrenceburg