

September 2020, No. 777, effective October 1, 2020.
(ii) [Reserved].

[FR Doc. 2022-04071 Filed 3-2-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R03-OAR-2021-0606; FRL-9176-02-R3]

Air Plan Approval; Virginia; Revision to the Classification and Implementation of the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the Northern Virginia Nonattainment Area

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a state implementation plan (SIP) revision submitted by the Commonwealth of Virginia. This revision consists of an amendment to an existing regulation which adds a new section listing the localities that comprise the Northern Virginia ozone nonattainment area, which is classified as marginal for the 2015 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS). EPA is approving this revision to the Virginia SIP in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: This final rule is effective on April 4, 2022.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID Number EPA-R03-OAR-2021-0606. All documents in the docket are listed on the <https://www.regulations.gov> website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., 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 through <https://www.regulations.gov>, or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section for additional availability information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Serena Nichols, Planning & Implementation Branch (3AD30), Air & Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. The telephone number is (215)

814-2053. Ms. Nichols can also be reached via electronic mail at Nichols.Serena@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On December 15, 2021 (86 FR 71214), EPA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for the Commonwealth of Virginia. In the NPRM, EPA proposed approval of Virginia's amendment to an existing regulation by adding a new section listing the localities that comprise the Northern Virginia ozone nonattainment area. This revision is needed for the Commonwealth to implement the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS in the Northern Virginia ozone nonattainment area. The formal SIP revision was submitted by the Commonwealth of Virginia through the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VADEQ) on August 28, 2020.

II. Summary of SIP Revision and EPA Analysis

Virginia's August 28, 2020 SIP revision consists of an amendment to an existing regulation which adds a new section listing the localities that comprise the Northern Virginia ozone nonattainment area, which is classified as marginal for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. The amendments revise the Virginia Administrative Code (VAC), specifically 9VAC5-20-204 (Nonattainment areas) subsection A, which geographically defines the nonattainment areas by locality for the criteria pollutants indicated. The amendments are necessary for implementation of the 2015 ozone NAAQS. The added subdivision, 9VAC5-20-204 A 4, defines the Northern Virginia marginal ozone nonattainment area for the 2015 8-hour ozone standard as including the following areas: Arlington County, Fairfax County, Loudoun County, Prince William County, Alexandria City, Fairfax City, Falls Church City, Manassas City, and Manassas Park City. A reference is also added to 40 CFR 51.1303(a), which pertains to the application of classification and attainment date provisions for areas designated nonattainment for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

Other specific requirements of VADEQ's August 28, 2020 submittal and the rationale for EPA's proposed action are explained in the NPRM and will not be restated here. No public comments were received on the NPRM.

III. Final Action

EPA is approving, as a SIP revision, the Commonwealth of Virginia's August 28, 2020 submittal revising the

subsection listing the localities that comprise the Northern Virginia ozone nonattainment area for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

IV. General Information Pertaining to SIP Submittals From the Commonwealth of Virginia

In 1995, Virginia adopted legislation that provides, subject to certain conditions, for an environmental assessment (audit) "privilege" for voluntary compliance evaluations performed by a regulated entity. The legislation further addresses the relative burden of proof for parties either asserting the privilege or seeking disclosure of documents for which the privilege is claimed. Virginia's legislation also provides, subject to certain conditions, for a penalty waiver for violations of environmental laws when a regulated entity discovers such violations pursuant to a voluntary compliance evaluation and voluntarily discloses such violations to the Commonwealth and takes prompt and appropriate measures to remedy the violations. Virginia's Voluntary Environmental Assessment Privilege Law, Va. Code Sec. 10.1-1198, provides a privilege that protects from disclosure documents and information about the content of those documents that are the product of a voluntary environmental assessment. The Privilege Law does not extend to documents or information that: (1) Are generated or developed before the commencement of a voluntary environmental assessment; (2) are prepared independently of the assessment process; (3) demonstrate a clear, imminent and substantial danger to the public health or environment; or (4) are required by law.

On January 12, 1998, the Commonwealth of Virginia Office of the Attorney General provided a legal opinion that states that the Privilege law, Va. Code Sec. 10.1-1198, precludes granting a privilege to documents and information "required by law," including documents and information "required by Federal law to maintain program delegation, authorization or approval," since Virginia must "enforce Federally authorized environmental programs in a manner that is no less stringent than their Federal counterparts. . . ." The opinion concludes that "[r]egarding § 10.1-1198, therefore, documents or other information needed for civil or criminal enforcement under one of these programs could not be privileged because such documents and information are essential to pursuing enforcement in a manner required by

Federal law to maintain program delegation, authorization or approval.”

Virginia’s Immunity law, Va. Code Sec. 10.11199, provides that “[t]o the extent consistent with requirements imposed by Federal law,” any person making a voluntary disclosure of information to a state agency regarding a violation of an environmental statute, regulation, permit, or administrative order is granted immunity from administrative or civil penalty. The Attorney General’s January 12, 1998 opinion states that the quoted language renders this statute inapplicable to enforcement of any Federally authorized programs, since “no immunity could be afforded from administrative, civil, or criminal penalties because granting such immunity would not be consistent with Federal law, which is one of the criteria for immunity.”

Therefore, EPA has determined that Virginia’s Privilege and Immunity statutes will not preclude the Commonwealth from enforcing its program consistent with the Federal requirements. In any event, because EPA has also determined that a state audit privilege and immunity law can affect only state enforcement and cannot have any impact on Federal enforcement authorities, EPA may at any time invoke its authority under the CAA, including, for example, sections 113, 167, 205, 211, or 213, to enforce the requirements or prohibitions of the state plan, independently of any state enforcement effort. In addition, citizen enforcement under section 304 of the CAA is likewise unaffected by this, or any, state audit privilege or immunity law.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

A. General Requirements

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).

The SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land as defined in 18 U.S.C. 1151 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).

B. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

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).

C. Petitions for 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 May 2, 2022. 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, amending the section listing the localities that comprise the Northern Virginia ozone nonattainment area, 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, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: February 16, 2022.

Diana Esher,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region III.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the EPA amends 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.*

Subpart VV—Virginia

■ 2. In § 52.2420, the table in paragraph (e)(1) is amended by adding an entry for “Revision to the Classification and Implementation of the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the Northern Virginia Nonattainment Area” at the end of the table to read as follows:

§ 52.2420 Identification of plan.

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Name of non-regulatory SIP revision	Applicable geographic area	State submittal date	EPA approval date	Additional explanation
Revision to the Classification and Implementation of the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the Northern Virginia Nonattainment Area.	Northern Virginia Ozone Nonattainment Area.	8/28/20	3/3/22, [insert Federal Register citation].	This revision consists of an amendment to an existing regulation which adds a new section listing the localities that comprise the Northern Virginia ozone nonattainment area.

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[FR Doc. 2022-04362 Filed 3-2-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 55

[EPA-R02-OAR-2021-0747; FRL-9241-02-R2]

Outer Continental Shelf Air Regulations Update To Include New Jersey State Requirements

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is finalizing an update of a portion of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Air Regulations proposed in the **Federal Register** on November 23, 2021. Requirements applying to OCS sources located within 25 miles of states' seaward boundaries must be updated periodically to remain consistent with the requirements of the corresponding onshore area (COA), as mandated by section 328(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act (CAA). The portion of the OCS air regulations that is being updated pertains to the requirements for OCS sources for which the State of New Jersey is the COA. The intended effect of approving the OCS requirements for the State of New Jersey is to regulate emissions from OCS sources in accordance with the requirements onshore. The requirements discussed below will be incorporated by reference into the Code of Federal Regulations and are listed in the appendix to the OCS air regulations.

DATES: This final rule is effective on April 4, 2022.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID Number EPA-R02-OAR-2021-0747. All documents in the docket are listed on the <http://www.regulations.gov> website.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Viorica Petriman, Air Programs Branch, Permitting Section, U.S. Environmental

Protection Agency, Region 2, 290 Broadway, New York, New York 10007, (212) 637-4021, petriman.viorica@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section is arranged as follows:

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- I. What is the background for this action?
- II. What comments were received in response to the EPA's proposed action?
- III. What action is the EPA taking?
- IV. Incorporation by Reference
- V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. What is the background for this action?

On November 23, 2021, EPA proposed to incorporate requirements into the OCS Air Regulations at 40 CFR part 55¹ pertaining to the State of New Jersey. See 86 FR 66505. Section 328(a) of the CAA requires that for such OCS sources located within 25 miles of a State's seaward boundary, the requirements shall be the same as would be applicable if the sources were located in the corresponding onshore area (COA). Because the OCS requirements are based on onshore requirements, and onshore requirements may change, CAA section 328(a)(1) requires that the EPA update the OCS requirements as necessary to maintain consistency with onshore requirements.

To comply with this statutory mandate, the EPA must incorporate by reference into part 55 all relevant state rules in effect for onshore sources, so they can be applied to OCS sources located offshore. This limits EPA's flexibility in deciding which requirements will be incorporated into 40 CFR part 55 and prevents EPA from making substantive changes to the requirements it incorporates. As a result, EPA may be incorporating rules into 40 CFR part 55 that do not conform to all of EPA's state implementation

plan (SIP) guidance or certain requirements of the CAA. Inclusion in the OCS rules does not imply that a rule meets the requirements of the CAA for SIP approval, nor does it imply that the rule will be approved by EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

40 CFR 55.12 specifies certain times at which part 55's incorporation by reference of a state's rules must be updated. One time such a "consistency update" must occur is when any OCS source applicant submits a Notice of Intent (NOI) under 40 CFR 55.4 for a new or a modified OCS source. 40 CFR 55.4(a) requires that any OCS source applicant must submit to EPA a NOI before performing any physical change or change in method of operation that results in an increase in emissions. EPA must conduct any necessary consistency update when it receives a NOI, and prior to receiving any application for a preconstruction permit from the OCS source applicant. 40 CFR 55.6(b)(2) and 55.12(f).

On September 14, 2021, the EPA received a NOI from Ocean Wind, LLC to submit an OCS air permit application for the construction and operation of a new OCS source (a wind energy project) about 15 miles offshore New Jersey.

The EPA reviewed the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection ("NJDEP") air rules currently in effect, to ensure that they are rationally related to the attainment or maintenance of Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) or part C of title I of the CAA, that they are not designed expressly to prevent exploration and development of the OCS, and that they are applicable to OCS sources. See 40 CFR 55.1. The EPA has also evaluated the rules to ensure they are not arbitrary and capricious. See 40 CFR 55.12(e). The EPA has excluded New Jersey's administrative or procedural rules,² and

¹ EPA promulgated 40 CFR part 55 on September 4, 1992. The reader may refer to the proposed rulemaking to promulgate part 55 from December 5, 1991 (56 FR 63774) and the preamble to the final rule promulgated September 4, 1992 (57 FR 40792) for further background and information on the OCS regulations.

² Each COA, which has been delegated the authority to implement and enforce part 55, will use its administrative and procedural rules as onshore. However, in those instances where EPA has not delegated authority to implement and enforce part 55, as in New Jersey, EPA will use its own administrative and procedural requirements to