

- 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 rule does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because this action imposes no new requirements to apply in Indian country located in the State, and EPA notes that this action will not impose direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

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 16, 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 to determine attainment, under the Clean Data Policy, of Allegheny County nonattainment area for the 2012 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS 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, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Diana Esher,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region III.

[FR Doc. 2022–05446 Filed 3–15–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R09–OAR–2017–0041; FRL–9572–01–R9]

Approval of Arizona Air Plan Revisions, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and Maricopa County Air Quality Department

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking final action to approve revisions to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) and Maricopa County Air Quality Department (MCAQD) portions of the Arizona State Implementation Plan (SIP). These revisions were submitted by ADEQ and MCAQD in response to the EPA’s June 12, 2015 finding of substantial inadequacy and SIP call for certain provisions in the SIP related to excess emissions during startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) events. The EPA is finalizing approval of the SIP revisions because the Agency has determined that they are in accordance with the requirements for SIP provisions under the Clean Air Act (CAA or the Act) and correct deficiencies identified in the June 12, 2015 SIP call.

DATES: These rules are effective on April 15, 2022.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID

No. EPA–R09–OAR–2017–0041. All documents in the docket are listed on the <http://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 [http://](http://www.regulations.gov)

www.regulations.gov, or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section for additional availability information. If you need assistance in a language other than English or if you are a person with disabilities who needs a reasonable accommodation at no cost to you, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Christine Vineyard, EPA Region IX, (415) 947–4125, vineyard.christine@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document, “we,” “us” and “our” refer to the EPA.

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- I. Background
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I. Background

On February 22, 2013, the EPA issued a **Federal Register** notice of proposed rulemaking outlining EPA’s policy at the time with respect to SIP provisions related to periods of SSM. EPA analyzed specific SSM SIP provisions and explained how each one either did or did not comply with the CAA with regard to excess emission events.¹ For each SIP provision that EPA determined to be inconsistent with the CAA, EPA proposed to find that the existing SIP provision was substantially inadequate to meet CAA requirements and thus proposed to issue a SIP call under CAA section 110(k)(5). On September 17, 2014, EPA issued a document supplementing and revising what the Agency had previously proposed on February 22, 2013, in light of a D.C. Circuit decision that determined the CAA precludes authority of the EPA to create affirmative defense provisions

¹ State Implementation Plans: Response to Petition for Rulemaking; Findings of Substantial Inadequacy; and SIP Calls to Amend Provisions Applying to Excess Emissions During Periods of Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction, 78 FR 12460 (February 22, 2013).

applicable to private civil suits. EPA outlined its updated policy that affirmative defense SIP provisions are not consistent with CAA requirements. EPA proposed in the supplemental proposal document to apply its revised interpretation of the CAA to specific affirmative defense SIP provisions and proposed SIP calls for those provisions where appropriate (79 FR 55920, September 17, 2014).

On June 12, 2015, pursuant to CAA section 110(k)(5), EPA finalized “State Implementation Plans: Response to Petition for Rulemaking; Restatement and Update of EPA’s SSM Policy Applicable to SIPs; Findings of Substantial Inadequacy; and SIP Calls to Amend Provisions Applying to Excess Emissions During Periods of Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction,” hereafter referred to as the “2015 SSM SIP Action.”² The 2015 SSM SIP Action clarified, restated, and updated EPA’s interpretation that SSM exemption and affirmative defense SIP provisions are inconsistent with CAA requirements. The 2015 SSM SIP Action found that certain SIP provisions in 36 states were substantially inadequate to meet CAA requirements and issued a SIP call to those states to submit SIP revisions to address the inadequacies. The EPA established an 18-month deadline by which the affected states had to submit

such SIP revisions. States were required to submit corrective revisions to their SIPs in response to the SIP calls by November 22, 2016.

The EPA issued a Memorandum in October 2020 (2020 Memorandum), which stated that certain provisions governing SSM periods in SIPs could be viewed as consistent with CAA requirements.³ Importantly, the 2020 Memorandum stated that it “did not alter in any way the determinations made in the 2015 SSM SIP Action that identified specific state SIP provisions that were substantially inadequate to meet the requirements of the Act.” Accordingly, the 2020 Memorandum had no direct impact on the SIP call issued to ADEQ and MCAQD in 2015. It also did not alter the EPA’s prior proposal from 2017 to approve the ADEQ and MCAQD SIP revisions at issue in this action. The 2020 Memorandum did, however, indicate the EPA’s intent at the time to review SIP calls that were issued in the 2015 SSM SIP Action to determine whether the EPA should maintain, modify, or withdraw particular SIP calls through future agency actions.

On September 30, 2021, EPA’s Deputy Administrator withdrew the 2020 Memorandum and announced the EPA’s return to the policy articulated in the 2015 SSM SIP Action (2021

Memorandum).⁴ As articulated in the 2021 Memorandum, SIP provisions that contain exemptions or affirmative defense provisions are not consistent with CAA requirements and, therefore, generally are not approvable if contained in a SIP submission. This policy approach is intended to ensure that all communities and populations, including minority, low-income and indigenous populations overburdened by air pollution, receive the full health and environmental protections provided by the CAA.⁵ The 2021 Memorandum also retracted the prior statement from the 2020 Memorandum of EPA’s plans to review and potentially modify or withdraw particular SIP calls. That statement no longer reflects EPA’s intent. EPA intends to implement the principles laid out in the 2015 SSM SIP Action as the Agency takes action on SIP submissions, including ADEQ’s and MCAQD’s SIP submittal, provided in response to the 2015 SIP call.

With regards to ADEQ and MCAQD, the SIP call identified R18–2–310 and Rule 140 because they contained improper affirmative defenses for excess emissions during startup, shutdown, and malfunction events. On March 9, 2017, the EPA proposed to approve removal of R18–2–310 and Rule 140 from the Arizona SIP.⁶

Local agency	Rule No.	Rule title	Removed from state law	Submitted
ADEQ	R18–2–310	Affirmative Defense for Excess Emissions Due to Malfunctions, Startup, and Shutdown.	09/07/16	11/17/16
MCAQD	140	Excess Emissions	08/17/16	11/18/16

As discussed in the proposal, EPA proposed to approve the removal of R18–2–310 and Rule 140 from the ADEQ and MCAQD portions of the Arizona SIP because such removal is consistent with CAA requirements and would correct the deficiency identified by the Agency in the 2015 SSM SIP Action.

II. Public Comments and EPA Responses

The EPA’s proposed action provided a 30-day public comment period. EPA acknowledges that over four years have elapsed since the comment period closed. No additional comment period is needed because nothing in the intervening time period—including the

issuance and subsequent withdrawal of the 2020 Memorandum—changed the basis for EPA’s proposed action or the public’s opportunity to view and comment on that basis. Accordingly, the March 9, 2017 notice provided the public with a full opportunity to comment on the issues raised by the proposed action. Three comments expressed support for the proposed action. A summary of the fourth comment from the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (“SRP” or “commenter”) and EPA’s response is provided below.

Comment: The commenter states that it is inappropriate for the EPA to finalize its proposed approval of Arizona’s response to the SSM SIP call

until litigation before the United State Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia (D.C. Circuit) is resolved. In support of this claim, the commenter states that if the D.C. Circuit rules in favor of the petitioners who have challenged the 2015 SSM SIP call, the Arizona SIP will need to be revised again to reinsert the SSM provisions.

Response: The EPA respectfully disagrees with this comment. The Agency acknowledges that there exist pending challenges to the 2015 SSM SIP action in the D.C. Circuit. However, there is no requirement or expectation that EPA must postpone action while awaiting a court decision. ADEQ and MCAQD have submitted SIP revisions to the Agency that are fully approvable for

² 80 FR 33839.

³ October 9, 2020, memorandum “Inclusion of Provisions Governing Periods of Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunctions in State

Implementation Plans,” from Andrew R. Wheeler, Administrator.

⁴ September 30, 2021, memorandum “Withdrawal of the October 9, 2020, Memorandum Addressing Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunctions in State

Implementation Plans and Implementation of the Prior Policy,” from Janet McCabe, Deputy Administrator.

⁵ 80 FR 33985.

⁶ 82 FR 13084.

the reasons outlined in the 2017 proposal notice. As a result, EPA has determined that it is appropriate to take action to approve the ADEQ and MCAQD SIP revisions in accordance with applicable CAA 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). The commenter has pointed to no alleged deficiency or other aspect that would lead the Agency to determine that the SIP revisions should be disapproved or that full approval of the SIP revisions is not otherwise appropriate.

We are also not persuaded by the commenter's assertion that the ADEQ and MCAQD portions of the Arizona SIP will need to be revised if the D.C. Circuit rules in favor of the petitioners. The CAA contains no requirement that affirmative defense provisions be included in SIPs. Therefore, there would be no obligation on states to submit such provisions, regardless of the outcome in the D.C. Circuit litigation.

As we recently reaffirmed in the 2021 Memorandum, EPA is implementing policy consistent with that outlined in the 2015 SSM SIP Action. That policy aligns with previous court decisions, including the D.C. Circuit's ruling in 2008, which found that inclusion of SSM exemptions in section 112 standards is not allowed under the CAA due to the generally applicable definition of emission limitations.⁷ Additionally, in 2014 the D.C. Circuit vacated a provision in EPA regulations that allowed an affirmative defense if it met specific criteria. The court stated that EPA lacked authority to create such a defense because it would impermissibly encroach upon the authority of federal courts to find liability or impose remedies.⁸ It was in light of the 2008 and 2014 court cases, as well as concerns about the public health impacts of SSM, that led EPA in its 2015 action to clarify and update its SSM policy to explain that automatic exemptions, discretionary exemptions, overly broad enforcement discretion provisions, and affirmative defense provisions like the ones at issue in today's action, will generally be viewed as inconsistent with CAA requirements.

III. EPA Action

No comments were submitted that change our assessment of the rules as described in our proposed action.

⁷ *Sierra Club v. Johnson* 551 F.3d 1019 (D.C. Cir. 2008).

⁸ *NRDC v. EPA*, 749 F.3d 1055 (D.C. Cir. 2014).

Therefore, as authorized in section 110(k)(3) of the Act and for the reasons identified in the 2017 proposal, the EPA is fully approving the removal of these rules from the ADEQ and MCAQD portions of the Arizona SIP. The Agency's final approval of this submission fully corrects the inadequacies in the ADEQ and MCAQD portions of the Arizona SIP that were identified in the EPA's 2015 SSM SIP Action.

IV. Incorporation by Reference

In this document, the EPA is amending regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. As described in Section I, Background, of this preamble and set forth in the amendments to 40 CFR part 52 below, EPA is removing provisions from the Arizona Administrative Code and Maricopa County portions of the Arizona State Implementation Plan, which is incorporated by reference in accordance with the requirements of 1 CFR part 51. The EPA has made and will continue to make the State Implementation Plan generally available through www.regulations.gov and at the EPA Region 9 Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information).

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, 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 Clean Air Act. 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 Clean Air Act; and
- Does not provide the 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 the 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. 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).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by May 16, 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 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, Carbon monoxide, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: March 8, 2022.

Martha Guzman Aceves,

Regional Administrator, Region IX.

Part 52, Chapter I, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations 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 D—Arizona

■ 2. In § 52.120, amend paragraph (c) by:

- a. In Table 2 removing the entry for “R18–2–310”, and
- b. In Table 4 removing the entry for “Rule 140”.

[FR Doc. 2022–05367 Filed 3–15–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 300

[EPA–HQ–OLEM–2021–0454, 0456, 0457, 0458, 0459, 0460, 0461, 0462, 0464, 0465, 0466 and 0467; FRL–9184–01–OLEM]

National Priorities List

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (“CERCLA” or “the Act”), as amended, requires that the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (“NCP”) include a list of national priorities among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants throughout the United States. The National Priorities List

(“NPL”) constitutes this list. The NPL is intended primarily to guide the Environmental Protection Agency (“the EPA” or “the agency”) in determining which sites warrant further investigation. These further investigations will allow the EPA to assess the nature and extent of public health and environmental risks associated with the site and to determine what CERCLA-financed remedial action(s), if any, may be appropriate. This rule adds 12 sites to the NPL, 11 to the General Superfund section and one to the Federal Facilities section.

DATES: The rule is effective on April 15, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Contact information for the EPA Headquarters:

- Docket Coordinator, Headquarters; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; CERCLA Docket Office; 1301 Constitution Avenue NW; William Jefferson Clinton Building West, Room 3334, Washington, DC 20004, 202/566–0276.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Terry Jeng, phone: (202) 566–1048, email: jeng.terry@epa.gov, Site Assessment and Remedy Decisions Branch, Assessment and Remediation Division, Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (Mailcode 5204T), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460; or the Superfund Hotline, phone (800) 424–9346 or (703) 412–9810 in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area.

The contact information for the regional dockets is as follows:

- Holly Inglis, Region 1 (CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT), U.S. EPA, Superfund Records and Information Center, 5 Post Office Square, Suite 100, Boston, MA 02109–3912; 617/918–1413.
- James Desir, Region 2 (NJ, NY, PR, VI), U.S. EPA, 290 Broadway, New York, NY 10007–1866; 212/637–4342.
- Lorie Baker, Region 3 (DE, DC, MD, PA, VA, WV), U.S. EPA, Library, 1650 Arch Street, Mailcode 3HS12, Philadelphia, PA 19103; 215/814–3355.
- Sandra Bramble, Region 4 (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN), U.S. EPA, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Mailcode 9T25, Atlanta, GA 30303; 404/562–8926.
- Todd Quesada, Region 5 (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI), U.S. EPA Superfund Division Librarian/SFD Records Manager SRC–7J, Metcalfe Federal Building, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60604; 312/886–4465.
- Michelle Delgado-Brown, Region 6 (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX), U.S. EPA, 1201 Elm Street, Suite 500, Mailcode SED, Dallas, TX 75270; 214/665–3154.

- Kumud Pyakuryal, Region 7 (IA, KS, MO, NE), U.S. EPA, 11201 Renner Blvd., Mailcode SUPRSTAR, Lenexa, KS 66219; 913/551–7956.

- Victor Ketellapper, Region 8 (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY), U.S. EPA, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Mailcode 8EPR–B, Denver, CO 80202–1129; 303/312–6578.

- Eugenia Chow, Region 9 (AZ, CA, HI, NV, AS, GU, MP), U.S. EPA, 75 Hawthorne Street, Mailcode SFD 6–1, San Francisco, CA 94105; 415/972–3160.

- Ken Marcy, Region 10 (AK, ID, OR, WA), U.S. EPA, 1200 6th Avenue, Suite 155, Mailcode 12–D12–1, Seattle, WA 98101; 206/890–0591.

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