

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 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 October 19, 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, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: July 20, 2020.

Dennis Deziel,

Regional Administrator, EPA Region 1.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the EPA amends Part 52 of chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations 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 H—Connecticut

- 2. Section 52.370 is amended by adding paragraph (c) (123) to read as follows:

§ 52.370 Identification of plan

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(123) Revisions to the State Implementation Plan submitted by the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection on September 7, 2018.

(i) [Reserved]

(ii) Additional materials.

(A) The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection document, "Connecticut State Implementation Plan—Clean Air Act Section 110(a) Infrastructure Elements for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards," Final, September 7, 2018.

(B) [Reserved]

- 3. Section 52.386 is amended by adding paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 52.386 Section 110(a)(2) infrastructure requirements.

* * * * *

(e) The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection submitted an infrastructure SIP for the 2015 ozone NAAQS on September 7, 2018. This infrastructure SIP is approved, with the exception of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), which will be addressed in a future rulemaking, and sections 110(a)(2)(K) and the PSD-related requirements of sections 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(II), 110(a)(2)(C), and 110(a)(2)(J), which are conditionally approved.

[FR Doc. 2020–16010 Filed 8–18–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R05–OAR–2019–0031; FRL–10011–75–Region 5]

Air Plan Approval; Illinois; Plan Elements for the Chicago Nonattainment Area for the 2008 Ozone Standard

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) to meet the base year emissions inventory and motor vehicle inspection and maintenance (I/M) requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the Illinois portion of the Chicago-Naperville, Illinois-Indiana-Wisconsin area (Chicago area) for the 2008 ozone national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS or standard). EPA is approving the State's submission as a SIP revision pursuant to section 110 and part D of the CAA and EPA's regulations because it satisfies the emissions inventory and I/M requirements for areas classified as moderate nonattainment for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. Final approval of the Illinois SIP as meeting the I/M requirements of the CAA for the 2008 ozone NAAQS permanently stops the Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) clock for that element, which was triggered by EPA's December 11, 2017 finding that Illinois failed to submit certain required SIP elements for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. EPA proposed to approve this action on April 23, 2020 and received no adverse comments on the emissions inventory and I/M SIP elements.

DATES: This final rule is effective on September 18, 2020.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–R05–OAR–2019–0031. All documents in the docket are listed on the 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 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 Kathleen D'Agostino, Environmental Scientist, at (312) 886–1767 before visiting the Region 5 office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathleen D'Agostino, Environmental Scientist, Attainment Planning and Maintenance Section, Air Programs Branch (AR–18J), U.S. Environmental

Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 886-1767, dagostino.kathleen@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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

I. Background Information

On April 23, 2020 (85 FR 22693), EPA proposed to approve revisions to the Illinois SIP to meet the base year emissions inventory, motor vehicle I/M, reasonable further progress (RFP), and RFP contingency measures requirements of the CAA for the Illinois portion of the Chicago area for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. EPA also proposed to approve the 2017 transportation conformity motor vehicle emissions budgets (MVEBs) for the Illinois portion of the Chicago area for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. An explanation of the CAA requirements, a detailed analysis of the revisions, and EPA’s reasons for proposing approval were provided in the notice of proposed rulemaking and will not be restated here. The public comment period for this proposed rule ended on May 26, 2020. EPA received no comments on the emissions inventory and I/M portions of the proposal. Therefore, we are finalizing our action on those plan elements as proposed. EPA received adverse comments on the portions of the proposal relating to the RFP plan, RFP contingency measures, and the related MVEBs. EPA will be addressing these plan elements and the associated comments in a separate action.

II. Final Action

EPA is approving revisions to the Illinois SIP pursuant to section 110 and part D of the CAA and EPA’s regulations because the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency’s (IEPA’s) January 10, 2019, SIP plan submission satisfies the emissions inventory and I/M requirements of the CAA for the Illinois portion of the Chicago area for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. Final approval of these portions of IEPA’s January 10, 2019 SIP revision permanently stops the FIP clock triggered by the December 11, 2017 finding with respect to a basic I/M program. Final approval of these portions of IEPA’s submittal will not affect the FIP clocks triggered by the December 11, 2017 finding for the following SIP elements: RFP, contingency measures for volatile organic compounds (VOC) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), an attainment demonstration, Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) non-control techniques guidelines for major

stationary sources of VOC, and RACT for major stationary sources of NO_x.

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 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);
- Is not an Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory action because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866;
- 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 October 19, 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, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: July 22, 2020.

Kurt Thiede,

Regional Administrator, Region 5.

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.*

- 2. In § 52.720, the table in paragraph (e) is amended:

■ a. Under “Emission Inventories” by:
 ■ i. Revising the entry for “Emission inventory—2011 (2008 8-hour ozone)” to remove the “Chicago area”;
 ■ ii. Adding a second entry for “Emission inventory—2011 (2008 8-hour ozone)” for the “Chicago area”;

■ b. Under “Moderate Area & Above Ozone Requirements” by adding an entry for “I/M certification (8-hour, 2008 ozone)” following the entry for “15 percent rate-of-progress and 3 percent contingency plans”.

The revisions and additions read as follows:

§ 52.720 Identification of plan.

* * * * *
 (e) * * *

EPA—APPROVED ILLINOIS NONREGULATORY AND QUASI—REGULATORY PROVISIONS

| Name of SIP provision | Applicable geographic or nonattainment area | State submittal date | EPA approval date | Comments |
|--|---|----------------------|---|-----------|
| * * * * * | * * * * * | * * * * * | * * * * * | * * * * * |
| Emission inventory—2011 (2008 8-hour ozone). | St. Louis area | 9/3/2014 | 3/7/2016, 81 FR 11671 | |
| Emission inventory—2011 (2008 8-hour ozone). | Chicago area | 1/10/2019 | 8/19/2020, [Insert Federal Register citation]. | |
| * * * * * | * * * * * | * * * * * | * * * * * | * * * * * |
| I/M certification (8-hour, 2008 ozone). | Chicago area | 1/10/2019 | 8/19/2020, [Insert Federal Register citation]. | |
| * * * * * | * * * * * | * * * * * | * * * * * | * * * * * |

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[FR Doc. 2020–16246 Filed 8–18–20; 8:45 am]

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 501 and 570

[GSAR Case 2020–G530; Docket No. GSA–GSAR–2020–0012; Sequence No. 1]

RIN 3090–AK28

General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation; Update of GSA Forms References

AGENCY: Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Direct final rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: This direct final rule amends the General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR) to address any references to outdated forms, and updates charts with current forms in use.

DATES: This final rule is effective on October 19, 2020 without further notice unless adverse comments are received by September 18, 2020. If GSA receives adverse comments, we will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments in response to GSAR Case 2020–G530 via the Federal eRulemaking portal at [Regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) by searching for “GSAR Case 2020–G530”. Select the link “Comment Now” that corresponds with

GSAR Case 2020–G530. Follow the instructions provided at the “Comment Now” screen. Please include your name, company name (if any), and “GSAR Case 2020–G530” on your attached document.

Instructions: Please submit comments only and cite GSAR Case 2020–G530 in all correspondence related to this case. Comments received generally will be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal and/or business confidential information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check <https://www.regulations.gov> approximately two to three days after submission to verify posting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Liam Skinner, GSA Acquisition Policy Division, at gsarpolicy@gsa.gov, for clarification of content. For information pertaining to status or publication schedules, contact the Regulatory Secretariat Division at 202–501–4755 or GSARegSec@gsa.gov. Please cite GSAR Case 2020–G530.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The General Services Administration (GSA) is issuing a final rule amending the General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR) at Part 501, General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation System; and Part 570, Acquiring Leasehold Interests in Real Property.

These amendments update the GSAR with the current forms used and remove any reference to forms no longer used.

II. Authority for This Rulemaking

Title 40 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 121 authorizes GSA to issue regulations, including the GSAR, to control the relationship between GSA and contractors.

III. Discussion and Analysis

Within Part 501, the GSA is amending GSAR 501.106, which includes a chart for any references within the GSAR that have a corresponding OMB Control Number required for information collection. GSA Forms 72A and 618D are currently listed within the chart, however both are now obsolete and have no reference within the GSAR. This case removes the references to these forms and their corresponding OMB Control Number. Also, this chart does not include GSA Form 1217, which is currently used and referenced within the GSAR. This case will add GSA Form 1217 and its corresponding OMB Control Number into the chart found at 501.106.

The amendment to Part 570 occurs at 570.802, which includes the use of GSA Forms during the lease process. The amendment is removing the paragraph which references GSA Form 276, which is no longer used by Public Buildings Service Leasing.

IV. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic,