§ 52.1683 Control strategy: Ozone.

* * * * *

(u) The SIP revision submitted on September 25, 2018, addressing Clean Air Act section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) (prongs 1 and 2) for the 2008 ozone NAAQS is disapproved. These requirements are being addressed by § 52.1684.

[FR Doc. 2022–19645 Filed 9–9–22; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R03–OAR–2021–0855; FRL–8941–02–R3]

Air Plan Approval; Virginia; Negative Declaration Certification for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the 2016 Oil and Natural Gas Control Techniques Guidelines

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. The revision provides Virginia's determination for the 2015 Ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS), via a negative declaration, that there are no sources within the Northern Virginia volatile organic compound (VOC) Emissions Control Area subject to EPA's 2016 Oil and Natural Gas control techniques guidelines (2016 Oil and Gas CTG). The negative declaration covers only the 2016 Oil and Gas CTG and asserts that there are no sources subject to this CTG located in the Northern Virginia VOC Emissions Control Area. EPA is approving these revisions to the Virginia SIP in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: This final rule is effective on October 12, 2022.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID Number EPA–R03–OAR–2021–0855. All documents in the docket are listed on the *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 *// www.regulations.gov,* or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section for additional availability information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Om P. Devkota, Planning & Implementation Branch (3AD30), Air & Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, Four Penn Center, 1600 John F. Kennedy Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. The telephone number is (215) 814–2172. Mr. Devkota can also be reached via electronic mail at *Devkota.om@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On June 27, 2022 (87 FR 38046), EPA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for the Commonwealth of Virginia. In the NPRM, EPA proposed approval of a state implementation plan (SIP) revision submitted by the Commonwealth of Virginia. This revision provides Virginia's determination for the 2015 Ozone NAAQS, via a negative declaration, that there are no sources within the Northern Virginia VOC Emissions Control Area subject to EPA's 2016 Oil and Gas CTG. The 2016 Oil and Gas CTG provides information to state, local, and tribal air agencies to assist them in determining reasonably available control technology (RACT) for VOC emissions from select oil and natural gas industry emission sources. Section 182(b)(2)(A) of the CAA requires that for ozone nonattainment areas classified as Moderate or above, states must revise their SIPs to include provisions to implement RACT for each category of VOC sources covered by a CTG document issued between November 15, 1990, and the date of attainment. Section 184(b)(1)(B) of the CAA extends this requirement to states and areas in the Ozone Transport Region (OTR). The term ''negative declaration'' means that the State has explored whether any facilities meeting the applicability requirements of the CTG exist within the State and concluded that there are no such sources. The negative declaration covers only the 2016 Oil and Gas CTG and asserts that there are no sources subject to this CTG located in the Northern Virginia VOC Emissions Control Area. The formal SIP revision was submitted by Virginia on August 9, 2021. States with no applicable sources for a specific CTG may submit as a SIP revision a negative declaration stating that there are no applicable sources in the state.

II. Summary of SIP Revision and EPA Analysis

The Northern Virginia area consisting of Arlington County, Fairfax County, Loudoun County, Prince William County, Stafford County, Alexandria City, Fairfax City, Falls Church City, Manassas City, and Manassas Park City is in the OTR and is subject to this 2016 Oil and Natural Gas CTG. According to Virginia's August 9, 2021 submittal, VADEQ conducted a review of potential sources subject to the 2016 Oil and Gas CTG and found that there are no sources located in the Northern Virginia area subject to the terms of this CTG for purposes of the 2015 ozone NAAQS. Notwithstanding VADEQ's finding that there are no VOC sources in the Northern Virginia area subjected to RACT by the 2016 Oil and Gas CTG, VADEQ identified facilities in Northern Virginia defined by the 2016 Oil and Gas CTG as part of the oil and natural gas industry. Specifically, VADEQ identified certain natural gas compressor stations in the Northern Virginia area, but determined that these are ''downstream'' of the point of custody transfer to the natural gas transmission and storage segment. Compressor stations located in the transmission and storage segment of the oil and gas industry are not subject to any RACT requirements specified by the 2016 Oil and Gas CTG.

Other specific requirements of Virginia's negative declaration certification for the 2016 Oil and Natural Gas CTG for the 2015 Ozone NAAQS 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 the Negative Declaration Certification for the 2016 Oil and Natural Gas Control Techniques Guidelines for the 2015 Ozone NAAQS as a revision to the Virginia SIP.

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. 10.1–1199, 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 November 14, 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 which is a negative declaration for the 2016 Oil and Gas CTG for the Commonwealth of Virginia 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, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

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 the entry ''CTG Negative Declarations Certification for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the 2016 Oil and Gas CTG'' at the end of the table to read as follows:

§ 52.2420 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

(1) * * *

Name of non-regulatory SIP revision	Applicable geographical area	State submittal date	EPA approval date	Additional explanation
* *	*	*	*	*
CTG Negative Declaration Certification for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the 2016 Oil and Gas CTG.	Northern Virginia VOC emissions control area.	8/9/21	9/12/22, [Insert **Federal Register** citation].	Certifies negative declaration for the 2016 Oil and Gas CTG.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2022–19552 Filed 9–9–22; 8:45 am]

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Parts 300–3, 300–70, 301–2, 301–10, 301–11, 301–13, 301–53, 301–70, 301–71, Appendix C to Chapter 301, 304–3, and 304–5

[FTR Case 2020–300–1; Docket No. GSA–FTR–2022–0005, Sequence No. 2]

RIN 3090–AK40

Federal Travel Regulation; Common Carrier Transportation

AGENCY: Office of Government-wide Policy (OGP), General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) is amending the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) by adding definitions to the Glossary of Terms; adopting recommendations from agencies and the Senior Travel Official Council to simplify the FTR; consolidating duplicative regulations pertaining to the use of common carrier transportation accommodations; introducing premium economy airline accommodations as a class of service and creating management controls related to the use thereof; removing an outdated exception to use of a Contract City Pair fare; sequencing common carrier regulations in a more logical order; and making miscellaneous editorial corrections.

DATES: Effective October 12, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Tom Mueller, Director of Travel, Relocation, Mail, and Transportation Division, Office of Government-wide Policy, at 202–208–0247 or by email at *thomas.mueller@gsa.gov* or 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 FTR Case 2020–300–1.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

GSA is amending the FTR by defining multiple terms, to include ''coach class'', ''other than coach class'' (which includes ''first class'', ''business class'', and ''premium economy class''), ''contract City Pair Program'', ''scheduled flight time'', and ''usually traveled route'', along with making other minor editorial changes in the Glossary of Terms. This final rule also relocates regulations that are informational and not directive in nature, such as ''What is an extra-fare train?'' (FTR § 301–10.163), and more appropriately places them in the ''Glossary of Terms''.

GSA amended the FTR on October 27, 2009 (74 FR 55145) to implement recommendations contained in the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) report, ''Premium Class Travel: Internal Control Weaknesses Governmentwide Led to Improper and Abusive Use of Premium Class Travel'' (GAO–07–1268). The final rule replaced ''first-class'', ''business-class'', and ''premium-class'' with a broad term, ''other than coach-class.'' Since that time, changes in the airline industry, such as unbundling of services and the creation of classes of service between coach and business class, has created uncertainty on what accommodations must be reported as other than coach class. Consequently, GSA is defining the term ''other than coach class'' to include ''first class'', ''business class'', and ''premium economy class'', while also clearly stating that only first class and business class need to be reported as part of GSA's efforts to ensure against improper and abusive Government travel costs per GAO–07–1268.

Including ''premium economy class'' as its own class of service aligns with current commercial airline industry practice and acknowledges a potentially cost-saving alternative to business class accommodations for Federal travelers when an exception to using coach class accommodation applies.

From fiscal years 2011 through 2020, business class airline accommodations have accounted for about 97 percent of the cost of all reportable other than coach class transportation. Of the aforementioned 97 percent of business class air trips, 35 percent were authorized using the ''14-hour rule'' per FTR 301–10.125. As premium economy class airline tickets tend to be less expensive than business class, particularly for flights to destinations outside the continental United States (OCONUS), GSA is amending the FTR to authorize premium economy class