

188(c)(2). In accordance with CAA section 188(e) and 40 CFR 51.1005(b), the EPA is also finalizing the denial of the State's request to extend the Serious area attainment date.

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563: Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

These actions are exempt from review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) because the actions satisfy the CAA obligation to make a determination of attainment based on an area's air quality as of the attainment date and deny an attainment date extension request.

B. Executive Order 13771: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563: Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

These actions are not Executive Order 13771 regulatory actions because they are not significant regulatory actions under Executive Order 12866.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

These actions do not impose any additional information collection burden under the provisions of the PRA, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* Neither the action to find that the Fairbanks PM_{2.5} Nonattainment Area failed to attain the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS by the Serious area attainment date, nor the denial of the attainment extension request establish any new information collection burden not already covered under OMB control number 2060-0611.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that these actions will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA. These actions will not impose any requirements on small entities. Neither a determination that the Fairbanks PM_{2.5} Nonattainment Area failed to attain the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS by the Serious area attainment date, nor a denial of an attainment date extension request create any new requirements or directly regulate any entities.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

These actions do not contain any unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531-1538, and do not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. These actions do not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. Thus, these actions impose no enforceable duty on

any state, local or tribal governments or the private sector.

F. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

These actions do not have federalism implications. They will not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the national government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

G. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

These actions do not have tribal implications as specified in Executive Order 13175. The CAA and the Tribal Authority Rule establish the relationship of the federal government and tribes in developing plans to attain the NAAQS, and these actions do nothing to modify that relationship. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to these actions.

H. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

These actions are not subject to Executive Order 13045 because they are not economically significant as defined in Executive Order 12866, and because the EPA does not believe any environmental health or safety risks addressed by these actions present a disproportionate risk to children.

I. Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

These actions are not subject to Executive Order 13211, because they are not significant regulatory actions under Executive Order 12866.

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

These actions are not subject to the requirements of Section 12(d) of the NTTAA because these actions do not involve technical standards.

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

The EPA believes that these actions do not have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations, low-income populations and/or indigenous peoples, as specified in Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994). Pursuant to the CAA, these actions determine that the Fairbanks PM_{2.5} Nonattainment Area did not attain by the applicable attainment date and deny

the state's attainment date extension request.

L. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

These actions are subject to the CRA, and the EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. These actions are not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

M. Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of these actions must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by November 2, 2020. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of these actions 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 rules or actions. These actions 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.

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

Dated: July 28, 2020.

Christopher Hladick,
Regional Administrator, Region 10.

[FR Doc. 2020-17541 Filed 9-1-20; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R04-OAR-2020-0103; FRL-10012-91-Region 4]

Air Plan Approval; KY; Jefferson County Existing and New Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Surface Coating Operations

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving revisions to the Jefferson County portion of the Kentucky State Implementation Plan (SIP), submitted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky (Commonwealth), through

the Energy and Environment Cabinet (Cabinet) on September 5, 2019. The revisions were submitted by the Cabinet on behalf of the Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District and make a singular change to two regulations for clarity purposes regarding the applicability of exempt surface coating standards for existing and new miscellaneous metal parts and products operations. EPA is approving the change to both regulations as it is consistent with the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act).

DATES: This rule is effective October 2, 2020.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA-R04-OAR-2020-0103. 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 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 electronically through www.regulations.gov or in hard copy at the Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960. EPA requests that if at all possible, you contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to schedule your inspection. The Regional Office's official hours of business are Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sarah LaRocca, Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air and Radiation Division, Region 4, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960. The telephone number is (404) 562-8994. Ms. LaRocca can also be reached via electronic mail at larocca.sarah@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

EPA is approving a change to Regulation 6.31, *Standard of Performance for Existing Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Surface Coating Operations*, and Regulation 7.59, *Standard of Performance for New Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Surface Coating Operations*, of the Jefferson County portion of the

Kentucky SIP, submitted by the Commonwealth on September 5, 2019. The change clarifies the applicability of the surface coating standard exemptions as it pertains to Section 3 of Regulations 6.31 and 7.59. The SIP revisions ensure consistency across the regulations and update the current SIP-approved version of Regulation 6.31 (Version 6) and Regulation 7.59 (Version 6) to Version 7 of each.

EPA has found that surface coatings of miscellaneous metal parts and products operations emit hazardous air pollutants (HAP). See 69 FR 129 (January 2, 2004). Regulation of these sources protects air quality and promotes public health by reducing HAP emissions into the environment. The organic HAP emitted by surface coatings and miscellaneous metal parts and products operations are volatile organic compounds (VOC), as defined by 40 CFR 51.100(s).¹

Tropospheric ozone, commonly known as smog, occurs when VOC and nitrogen oxides (NOx) react in the atmosphere. Because of the harmful health effects of ozone, EPA limits the VOC and NOx emissions that can be released into the atmosphere. VOC are compounds of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participate in atmospheric photochemical reactions, including in the formation of ozone. The compounds of carbon (or organic compounds) have different levels of photochemical reactivity; therefore, they do not form ozone to the same extent.

II. Analysis of State Submission

Jefferson County Air Quality Regulations 6.31 and 7.59 address VOC emitted by miscellaneous metal parts and products surface coating operations at existing and new facilities, respectively. In this action, EPA is approving a change to these two regulations. In Paragraph 5.1 of Section 5, *Exemptions*, of both regulations, clarifying text is being added to ensure consistency with Paragraph 5.2. In the SIP-approved versions of these regulations, Paragraph 5.1 lists the types of surface coatings that are "exempt from this regulation" and Paragraph 5.2 exempts any affected facility from Section 3 (Standards for Volatile Organic Compounds) if the total VOC

emissions² from all affected facilities subject to this regulation are less than or equal to five tons per year. The SIP revisions create consistency between Paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2 by clarifying that the exemption in Paragraph 5.1 applies only to Section 3 (*i.e.*, the phrase "exempt from this regulation" is replaced with "exempt from the standards in Section 3 of this regulation"). These revisions do not change how the regulation operates and solely serves as an update to clarify that the exemption only applies to emissions standards in each regulation, as recordkeeping requirements are still explicitly required.

In a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) published on May 4, 2020 (85 FR 26418), EPA proposed to approve the revisions to the Jefferson County portion of the Kentucky SIP, provided on September 5, 2019. Comments on the NPRM were due on or before June 3, 2020. Only one comment was received in favor of the action.

III. Incorporation by Reference

In this document, 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 Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District Regulation 6.31, *Standard of Performance for Existing Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Surface Coating Operations*, Version 7, and Regulation 7.59, *Standard of Performance for New Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Surface Coating Operations*, Version 7, state effective June 19, 2019. EPA has made, and will continue to make, these materials generally available through www.regulations.gov and at the EPA Region 4 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.³

IV. Final Action

EPA is approving the Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District's September 5, 2019, SIP submission, which clarifies the applicability of

¹ Specifically, the organic HAP emitted by these operations include xylenes, toluene, methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), phenol, cresols/cresylic acid, glycol ethers (including ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (EGBE)), styrene, methyl isobutyl ketone MIBK), and ethyl benzene. See 69 FR 129. The aforementioned compounds are identified as VOC in 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1).

² Potential emissions prior to any add-on controls.

³ See 62 FR 27968 (May 22, 1997).

surface coating standard exemptions as it pertains to Section 3 of Regulation 6.13 and 7.59.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. *See* 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. 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).

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 as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), nor will it impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

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 November 2, 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, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: July 31, 2020.

Mary Walker,

Regional Administrator, Region 4.

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 (S)—Kentucky

■ 2. In 52.920 amend Table 2 in paragraph (c) by:

■ a. Under "Reg 6—Standards of Performance for Existing Affected Facilities" revising the entry for "6.31"; and

■ b. Under "Reg 7—Standards of Performance for New Affected Facilities" revising the entry for "7.59".

The revisions read as follows:

§ 52.920 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

TABLE 2—EPA-APPROVED JEFFERSON COUNTY REGULATIONS FOR KENTUCKY

Reg	Title/subject	EPA approval date	Federal Register notice	District effective date	Explanation
*	*	*	*	*	*
Reg 6—Standards of Performance for Existing Affected Facilities					
*	*	*	*	*	*
6.31	Standards of Performance for Existing Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Surface Coating Operations.	9/2/20	[Insert citation of publication]	6/19/19	

TABLE 2—EPA-APPROVED JEFFERSON COUNTY REGULATIONS FOR KENTUCKY—Continued

Reg	Title/subject	EPA approval date	Federal Register notice	District effective date	Explanation
*	*	*	*	*	*
Reg 7—Standards of Performance for New Affected Facilities					
7.59	Standards of Performance for New Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Surface Coating Operations.	9/2/20	[Insert citation of publication]	6/19/19	
*	*	*	*	*	*

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[FR Doc. 2020–17229 Filed 9–1–20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 622

[Docket No. 121004518–3398–01; RTID 0648–XA446]

Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Re-Opening of Recreational Sector for Gulf of Mexico Gray Triggerfish

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Temporary rule; re-opening.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces the re-opening of the recreational sector for gray triggerfish in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the Gulf of Mexico (Gulf) through this temporary rule. The most recent recreational landings of gray triggerfish indicate that the recreational annual catch target (ACT) for 2020 fishing year has not yet been reached. Therefore, NMFS re-opens the recreational sector for gray triggerfish in the Gulf EEZ on September 1, 2020, through October 25, 2020, or until the recreational ACT is reached or projected to be reached, whichever happens first, to allow the recreational ACT to be caught.

DATES: This rule is effective 12:01 a.m., local time, September 1, 2020, until 12:01 a.m., local time, October 26, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kelli O'Donnell, NMFS Southeast Regional Office, telephone: 727–824–5305, email: kelli.odonnell@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS manages the Gulf reef fish fishery, which includes gray triggerfish, under the Fishery Management Plan for the Reef Fish Resources of the Gulf of Mexico (FMP). The FMP was prepared by the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (Council) and is implemented by NMFS under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) through regulations at 50 CFR part 622. All gray triggerfish weights discussed in this temporary rule are in round weight.

The recreational annual catch limit (ACL) for Gulf gray triggerfish is 241,200 lb (109,406 kg), and the recreational ACT is 217,100 lb (98,475 kg) (50 CFR 622.41(b)(2)(iii)).

As specified in 50 CFR 622.41(b)(2)(i), NMFS is required to close the recreational sector for gray triggerfish when the recreational ACT is reached or is projected to be reached by filing a notification to that effect with the Office of the Federal Register. NMFS previously projected that the recreational ACT for the Gulf gray triggerfish for the 2020 fishing year would be reached by May 2, 2020. Accordingly, NMFS published a temporary rule in the **Federal Register** to implement the accountability measure (AM) to close the recreational sector for gray triggerfish in the Gulf EEZ effective from May 2, 2020, until the start of the 2021 fishing year on January 1, 2021 (85 FR 10624, February 25, 2020).

However, the most recent landings data for gray triggerfish now indicate the recreational ACT has not been reached. Consequently, and in accordance with 50 CFR 622.8(c), NMFS temporarily re-opens the recreational sector for gray triggerfish on September 1, 2020. The recreational sector will remain open through October 25, 2020, or until the recreational ACT is reached or projected

to be reached, whichever happens first. Re-opening the recreational sector allows participants in that sector an additional opportunity to harvest gray triggerfish while minimizing the risk of exceeding the recreational ACT.

Once the recreational sector closes again on October 26, 2020, or sooner if the recreational ACT is reached or projected to be reached, the bag and possession limits for gray triggerfish in or from the Gulf EEZ are zero. The prohibition on possession of Gulf gray triggerfish also applies in Gulf state waters for any vessel issued a valid Federal charter vessel/headboat permit for Gulf reef fish.

Classification

NMFS issues this action pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. This action is required under 50 CFR 622.8(c) which was issued pursuant to section 304(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

These measures are exempt from the procedures of the Regulatory Flexibility Act because the temporary rule is issued without opportunity for prior notice and comment.

This action responds to the best scientific information available. The Assistant Administrator for NOAA Fisheries (AA), finds that the need to immediately implement this action to temporarily re-open the recreational sector for gray triggerfish constitutes good cause to waive the requirements to provide prior notice and opportunity for public comment pursuant to the authority set forth in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), as such procedures are unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. Such procedures are unnecessary because the regulations at 50 CFR 622.8(c) and the rule implementing the recreational ACT and AMs have already been subject to notice and comment, and all that