I. Background
In our notice of proposed rulemaking published on July 28, 2017 (82 FR 35153), the EPA proposed to approve revisions to Article 33–15 Air Pollution Control rules of the North Dakota Administrative Code submitted by the State of North Dakota on January 28, 2013, and April 22, 2014. In this rulemaking, we are taking final action on a revision submitted in the January 28, 2013 submittal to revise significance levels. The North Dakota State Health Council adopted those amendments on August 14, 2012 (effective January 1, 2013). In addition, we are also taking final action on a revision that was included in the April 22, 2014 submittal to add EPA Reference Method 22 for determining opacity for limits expressed as zero percent opacity. The North Dakota State Health Council adopted those amendments on February 11, 2014 (effective April 1, 2014). The reasons for our approval are provided in detail in the proposed rule.

II. Response to Comments
We received no comments on our proposed rule.

III. Final Action
For the reasons expressed in the proposed rule, the EPA is approving revisions to sections of the State’s Air Pollution Control rules from the January 28, 2013, and April 22, 2014 submittals.

A summary of the revisions in North Dakota Air Pollution Control rules is being taken under section 110 of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

Table 1—List of North Dakota Revisions That the EPA is Approving

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revisions in January 28, 2013 and April 22, 2014 submittals that EPA is approving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

IV. Incorporation by Reference
In this rule, the EPA is finalizing regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, the EPA is finalizing the incorporation by reference of North Dakota Air Pollution Control rules described in the amendments set forth to 40 CFR part 52 below. The EPA has made, and will continue to make, these materials generally available through www.regulations.gov and/or at the EPA Region 8 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 the EPA for inclusion in the SIP, have been incorporated by reference by the 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 the EPA’s approval, and will be incorporated by reference by the Director of the Federal Register in the next update to the SIP compilation.¹

V. Statutory and Executive Orders

Review
Under the CAA, 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 CAA. Accordingly, this final action merely approves some state law as meeting federal requirements; this final action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this final action:

• Is not a “significant regulatory action” subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, Oct. 4, 1993);
• 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, Aug. 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);

¹ 62 FR 27968 (May 22, 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 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 67249, Nov. 9, 2000).

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 December 11, 2017. 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 CAA section 307(b)(2)).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52
Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Greenhouse gases, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.
Suzanne J. Bohan,
Acting Regional Administrator, Region 8.

40 CFR part 52 is amended to read 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 JJ—North Dakota

2. In §52.1820, the table in paragraph (c) is amended by revising the entries “33–15–03–05” and “33–15–14–02” to read as follows:

§52.1820 Identification of plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule No.</th>
<th>Rule title</th>
<th>State effective date</th>
<th>EPA effective date</th>
<th>Final rule citation/date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33–15–03. Restriction of Emission of Visible Air Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33–15–03–05.........Method of measurement.</td>
<td>4/1/2014</td>
<td>11/9/2017</td>
<td>[insert Federal Register citation], 10/10/2017.</td>
<td>* * * *</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

33–15–14. Designated Air Contaminant Sources Permit To Construct Minor Source Permit To Operate Title V Permit To Operate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule No.</th>
<th>Rule title</th>
<th>State effective date</th>
<th>EPA effective date</th>
<th>Final rule citation/date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33–15–14–02.........Permit to construct.</td>
<td>1/1/2013</td>
<td>11/9/2017</td>
<td>[insert Federal Register citation], 10/10/2017.</td>
<td>Excluding subsections 1, 12, 13, 3.c., 13.b.1., 5, 13.c., 13.i(5), 13.o., and 19 (one sentence) which were subsequently revised and approved. See 57 FR 28619 (6/26/92), regarding State’s commitment to meet requirements of EPA’s “Guideline on Air Quality Models (revised).”</td>
<td>* * * *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**
Andres Febres of the Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. Mr. Febres can be reached by telephone at (404) 562–8966 or via electronic mail at febres.martinez.andres@epa.gov.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

I. Background

On May 8, 2013 and August 23, 2016, ADEM submitted SIP revisions for EPA’s approval that include changes to Alabama’s PSD permitting regulations, among other changes. In a notice of proposed rulemaking published on August 15, 2017 (82 FR 38660), EPA proposed to approve certain portions of these submittals that make changes to ADEM Administrative Code Rule 335–3–14–04—“Air Permits Authorizing Construction in Clean Areas (Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permitting (PSD)),” which applies to the construction or modification of any major stationary source in areas designated as attainment or unclassifiable as required by part C of title I of the CAAA.

Alabama’s May 8, 2013, SIP submittal includes changes to Rule 335–3–14–04 to address the Federal rule entitled “Implementation of the New Source Review (NSR) Program for Particulate Matter Less Than 2.5 Micrometers (PM2.5): Amendment to the Definition of ‘Regulated NSR Pollutant’ Concerning Condensable Particulate Matter,” 77 FR 65107 (October 25, 2012) (hereinafter referred to as the PM2.5 Condensables Correction Rule).1 And plantwide applicability limits (PALs) for greenhouse gases (GHGs) as allowed in the Federal rule entitled “Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule Step 3 and GHG Plantwide Applicability Limits,” 77 FR 41051 (July 12, 2012) (hereinafter referred to as the GHG Step 3 Rule).2 In addition, the SIP submittal includes changes to the definition of GHGs in Rule 335–3–14–04 and Rule 335–3–16 (regarding major source operating permits) to address EPA’s July 20, 2011 rule deferring PSD requirements for carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from bioenergy and other biogenic sources (hereinafter referred to as the “Biomass Deferral Rule”).3 Alabama’s May 8, 2013, SIP submission also includes the following changes to other Alabama rules: Changes to the definition of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) at Rule 335–3–1–.02; changes to the incorporation by reference (IBR) of the Federal New Source Performance Standards in Chapter 335–3–10 and National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants in Chapter 335–3–11; and changes regarding transportation conformity provisions at Rule Chapter 335–3–16.

Alabama’s August 23, 2016, SIP submittal includes changes to Rule 335–3–14–04 and Rule Chapter 335–3–16 to remove the treatment of GHGs as an air pollutant for the specific purpose of determining whether a source is a major source (or a modification thereof) in PSD and title V permitting requirements.4 The submittal also withdraws the portion of the State’s May 8, 2013, SIP submittal that revises Rule 335–3–14–04 to address the Biomass Deferral Rule and makes changes to the GHG Step 3 language proposed in Alabama’s May 8, 2013, submittal.

In the August 15, 2017, proposed rulemaking, EPA proposed to approve only the portions of the May 8, 2013, submittal that make changes to the GHG PAL provisions pursuant to the GHG Step 3 rule and the portions of the August 23, 2016, submittal that discontinue regulation of GHGs as an air pollutant for the specific purpose of determining whether a source is a major source (or a modification thereof) in PSD and title V permitting requirements and that make changes to the GHG Step 3 language proposed in Alabama’s May 8, 2013, submittal. EPA did not propose any action on the remaining portions of these submittals. The details of Alabama’s SIP revisions and the

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1 Given the corrections to the federal definition of “particulate matter emissions” in the PM₂.₅ Condensables Correction Rule, EPA is removing the note regarding “particulate matter emissions” in the table entry for Rule 335–3–14–04 at 40 CFR 52.505(c). In addition, EPA is removing the note regarding PM₂.₅ Significant Impact Levels (SILs) in the table entry for Rule 335–3–14–04 at 40 CFR 52.505(c) because, on October 9, 2014, ADEM submitted a letter to EPA withdrawing these SILs from EPA’s consideration as included in a May 2, 2011, SIP submittal.

2 For background information on GHG permitting, including the GHG Step 3 Rule, see 82 FR 38662.

3 Emissions of CO₂ from a stationary source directly resulting from the combustion or decomposition of biologically-based materials other than fossil fuels and mineral sources of carbon (e.g., calcium carbonate) and biologically-based material (non-fossilized and biodegradable organic material originating from plants, animals or microorganisms, including products, by-products, residues and waste from agriculture, forestry and related industries as well as the non-fossilized and biodegradable organic fractions of industrial and municipal wastes, including gases and liquids recovered from the decomposition of non-fossilized and biodegradable organic material).

4 I.e., removing regulation of “GHG-only” sources.