DATES: Comments and proposals, if any, are due no later than November 26, 2018.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments and proposals, identified by docket number 18–CRB–0012–RM, by any of the following methods:

CRB's electronic filing application: Submit comments and proposals online in eCRB at *https://app.crb.gov/.*

U.S. mail: Copyright Royalty Board, P.O. Box 70977, Washington, DC 20024–0977; or *Overnight service (only USPS Express Mail is acceptable):* Copyright Royalty Board, P.O. Box 70977, Washington, DC 20024–0977; or

Commercial courier: Address package to: Copyright Royalty Board, Library of Congress, James Madison Memorial Building, LM–403, 101 Independence Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20559–6000. *Deliver to:* Congressional Courier Acceptance Site, 2nd Street NE and D Street NE, Washington, DC; or

Hand delivery: Library of Congress, James Madison Memorial Building, LM–401, 101 Independence Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20559–6000.

Instructions: Unless submitting online, commenters must submit an original, two paper copies, and an electronic version on a CD. All submissions must include a reference to the CRB and this docket number. All submissions will be posted without change to eCRB at *https://app.crb.gov/* including any personal information provided.

Docket: For access to the docket to read submitted background documents or comments, go to eCRB, the Copyright Royalty Board's electronic filing and case management system, at *https://app.crb.gov/* and search for docket number 18–CRB–0012–RM.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anita Blaine, CRB Program Specialist, by telephone at (202) 707–7658 or email at *crb@loc.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Orrin G. Hatch-Bob Goodlatte Music Modernization Act, Public Law 115–264, 132 Stat. 3676 (Oct. 11, 2018) (MMA), implements changes in administration of copyright royalties relating to the music industry. The most sweeping changes relate to the copyrights of songwriters and publishers of nondramatic musical works. Prior to enactment of the MMA, section 115 of title 17 (Copyright Act) detailed procedures for administration of the compulsory license (also known as the ''mechanical'' compulsory license) to reproduce and distribute, including by digital transmissions, phonorecords embodying copyrighted musical works.

Chapter 8 of the Copyright Act requires the Copyright Royalty Judges (Judges) to conduct proceedings every five years to determine the rates and terms for the section 115 license. *See* 17 U.S.C. 801(b)(1), 804(b)(4). In the MMA, Congress authorized designation of an entity, the Mechanical License Collective (MLC) to serve as a clearinghouse for collection and distribution of royalties and to develop a comprehensive database to ensure efficient and appropriate payment and distribution of those royalties.

Creation of the MLC and the other statutory changes in the MMA requires or authorizes modification of the Judges' regulations relating to section 115. For example, section 102(d) of the MMA requires the Judges, not later than 270 days after enactment of the MMA, to amend part 385 of 37, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) ''to conform the definitions used in such part to the definitions of the same terms described in section 115(e) of title 17, United States Code, as added by'' section 102(a) of the MMA. That provision also directs the Judges to ''make adjustments to the language of the regulations as necessary to achieve the same purpose and effect as the original regulations with respect to the rates and terms previously adopted by the [Judges].'' In addition, the MMA authorizes the Judges to adopt regulations concerning proceedings to set the administrative assessment established by the statute to fund the MLC. 17 U.S.C. 115(d)(7)(D)(viii), 115(d)(12)(A).

The MMA also adds a new section 801(b)(8) to the Copyright Act, which authorizes the Judges ''to determine the administrative assessment to be paid by digital music providers under section 115(d)'' but states that ''[t]he provisions of section 115(d) shall apply to the conduct of proceedings by the [Judges] under section 115(d) and not the procedures in this section, or section 803, 804, or 805.''

The Judges seek input from persons and entities who reasonably believe they have a significant interest in the content of necessary or appropriate changes to the regulations in chapter III, title 37, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The Judges also seek input from persons and entities who reasonably believe they have a significant interest in interpreting and applying the changes the MMA purports to make to chapter 8 of the Copyright Act.

Specifically, but not exclusively, the Judges seek comments regarding the following questions.

(1) What regulations in chapter III, title 37 CFR, if any, *must* be changed and how?

(2) What regulations in chapter III, title 37 CFR, if any, *should* be changed and how?

(3) What effect, if any, does the new language in subparagraph 8 of section 801(b) have on the Judges' ability to make necessary procedural or evidentiary rulings under sections 801, 803, 804, and/or 805 [1] of the Copyright Act, and, in particular, does the new language have the effect that the Judges are now required to adopt new regulations, notwithstanding their general authority under section 801(c)?

(4) If the new language in subparagraph 8 of section 801(b) affects the Judges' authority under other subsections of section 801, how does it change that authority or the procedures to exercise that authority?

The Judges solicit proposed new or modified regulatory language that may be necessary to fully implement the MMA. Commenting persons and entities must support each legal conclusion and each proposed regulatory change with appropriate legal analysis and citation to authority. After considering the proposals, if the Judges determine that rulemaking is required, the Judges will publish a formal notice of proposed rulemaking in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act.

Dated: October 30, 2018.

Suzanne M. Barnett,

Chief Copyright Royalty Judge.

[FR Doc. 2018–24089 Filed 11–2–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1410–72–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R04–OAR–2018–0432; FRL–9986–18–Region 4]

Air Plan Approval; North Carolina: NO_X Rule Revisions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve portions of a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of North Carolina, through the North

[1] Examples: Section 801(c) (necessary procedural and evidentiary rulings), section 803(b)(5) (paper proceedings), section 803(b)(6)(C)(ix) (subpoenas), section 803(c)(2) (rehearings), section 803(c)(5) (protective orders).

Carolina Division of Air Quality (NCDAQ) on June 5, 2017, as supplemented on June 28, 2018. This submittal seeks to revise the State's SIP-approved rules regarding nitrogen oxides (NO_X) emissions from large stationary combustion sources. This action is being taken pursuant to section 110 of the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act).

DATES: Comments must be received on or before November 26, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R04–OAR–2018–0432 at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov.* EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.,* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *http://www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jane Spann, 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. Ms. Spann can be reached by phone at (404) 562–9029 or via electronic mail at *spann.jane@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On September 18, 2001, North Carolina submitted a rule section regarding the control of NO_X emissions from large stationary combustion sources to EPA for approval into its SIP.[1] The rule section—NCAC 15A 02D .1400—contained Rules .1401—''Definitions''; .1403—''Compliance Schedules''; .1413—''Sources Not Otherwise Listed in This Section''; .1414—''Tune-up Requirements''; and .1423—''Large Internal Combustion Engines'' as well as other rules not related to today's proposed action. The submittal also included a rule entitled ''.1406 Utility Boilers (Repealed)'' with no regulatory text. EPA approved the September 18, 2001, SIP revision on December 27, 2002, with the exception of Rule .1406 and the addition of Rules .1413, and .1414, among others. EPA did not act on Rule .1406 because the rule contained no regulatory text and because Rule .1406 was not in the SIP, thus there was nothing to repeal. See 67 FR 78987 for further information.

On August 14, 2002, North Carolina submitted a SIP revision to EPA containing changes to its Section 1400 NO_X rules. The submission included changes to Rule .1401—''Definitions''; .1403—''Compliance Schedules''; .1413—''Sources Not Otherwise Listed in This Section''; .1414—''Tune-up Requirements''; and .1423—''Large Internal Combustion Engines'' as well as changes to other rules not related to today's proposed action. The submittal again included a rule entitled ''.1406 Utility Boilers (Repealed)'' with no regulatory text. North Carolina took these rule changes to hearing on May 21, 2001, and June 5, 2001. EPA did not act on the August 14, 2002, submittal.

On June 5, 2017, North Carolina withdrew its August 14, 2002, SIP submittal and resubmitted the changes to Rules .1401, .1403, .1413, .1414, and .1423 contained in the 2002 submittal along with the repeal of Rule .1406. The June 5, 2017, submittal relies on the hearing record associated with the August 14, 2002, submittal because the rule text is identical. On June 28, 2018, North Carolina supplemented its June 5, 2017, submittal to acknowledge that Rules .1413 and .1414 are not in the SIP.

II. Analysis of North Carolina's June 5, 2017, Submittal and June 28, 2018, Supplement

EPA has reviewed the June 5, 2017, submittal, as supplemented on June 28, 2018, and proposes to act on Rules .1401, .1413, and .1414 and not to act on Rules .1403, .1406, and .1423, as discussed below.[2]

a. Rule .1401—''Definitions''

North Carolina modified Rule .1401 to clarify which definitions outside of the rule apply to Section .1400, including definitions from the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) as discussed below; add a definition of ''combustion turbine''; revise several existing definitions; and renumber the paragraphs within the rule. The State added the definition of ''combustion turbine'' from 40 CFR 96.2—''an enclosed fossil or other fuel-fired device that is comprised of a compressor, a combustor, and a turbine, and in which the flue gas resulting from the combustion of fuel in the combustor passes through the turbine, rotating the turbine''—for consistency with the federal rule. The revised definitions are discussed below.

North Carolina modified the definition of ''reasonable effort'' to replace the term ''optimization of'' with ''utilization'' in the phrase '''Reasonable effort' means the proper installation of technology designed to meet the requirements of Rule .1407, .1408, or .1409 of this Section and the optimization of this technology, according to the manufacturer's recommendations or other similar guidance for not less than six months, in an effort to meet the applicable limitation for a source.'' Given the limited applicability of the provision, the continued requirement to follow manufacturers' recommendations or other similar guidance, the fact that it was state effective in 2002, and the lack of nonattainment areas in the State for any criteria pollutant, EPA does not believe that incorporating the revision into the SIP will interfere with any applicable requirement regarding attainment and reasonable further progress or any other applicable CAA requirement.

Under the SIP-approved definitions of ''emergency generator'' and ''emergency use internal combustion engines,'' subject internal combustion engines are included only during the loss of primary power at the facility that is beyond the control of the owner or operator of the facility or during maintenance ''when necessary to protect the environment.'' In its June 5, 2017, SIP revision, North Carolina replaced the phrase ''when necessary to protect the environment'' with the phrase ''when maintenance is being performed on the power supply to equipment that is essential in protecting the environment or to such equipment itself.'' EPA believes that this is a

[1] See Rule .1402—''Applicability'' and the definition of ''source'' in Rule .1401 for the scope of this rule section.

[2] On June 5, 2017, NCDAQ submitted a SIP revision addressing Rules .1407—''Boilers and Indirect-Fired Process Heaters'' and .1408—''Stationary Combustion Turbines'' that is separate from the SIP revision that EPA is proposing to act on today. On August 14, 2002, and again on November 19, 2008, NCDAQ submitted amendments to Rules .1407 and .1408 along with many other rule amendments. NCDAQ's intention, as outlined in its June 5, 2017, SIP submittal for Rules .1407 and .1408, was to withdraw the November 19, 2008, submittal related to these rules. However, EPA already approved the portion of the November 19, 2008, submittal related to Rules .1407 and .1408 on May 9, 2013. *See* 78 FR 27065.

clarifying change and therefore does not relax the rule.

The State made a number of additional clarifying changes. North Carolina reworded the definition of ''fossil fuel fired'' to clarify that the term applies to certain sources where fossil fuel is combusted either alone or in combustion with other fuel. The definition of ''ozone season'' is revised in the submittal to clarify that it begins on May 31 and ends on September 30 for 2004 and begins on May 1 and ends on September 30 for all other years. The definitions of ''seasonal energy input'' and ''seasonal energy output'' are also revised to clarify that they cover the period beginning on May 1 and ending on September 30. In addition, the State clarified that the definitions in 15A NCAC 2D .0101 from the general definitions and references section of Chapter 2D apply to Section 1400 (unless there is a conflict, in which case the definitions in Rule .1401 control) as well as N.C.G.S. 143–121 and 143–213, the definitions in the governing state air statute. The State also added paragraph (b) stating that whenever reference is made to the CFR, the definitions in the CFR apply unless specifically stated otherwise. These clarifying changes do not alter the meaning of these definitions.

b. Section .1403—''Compliance Schedules''

The version of Rule .1403 included in the June 5, 2017, SIP revision was state effective in 2002. However, on January 31, 2008, the State submitted a SIP revision to EPA containing a version of the rule that was state effective on July 1, 2007. EPA approved the portion of that SIP revision regarding Rule .1403 and incorporated the July 1, 2007, version of the rule into the SIP on May 9, 2013 (78 FR 27065). Because the later version of the rule superseded the July 15, 2002, version contained in the June 5, 2017, SIP revision, EPA is not taking action on the portion of the submittal regarding Rule .1403.

c. Rule .1406—''Utility Boilers (Repealed)''

The June 5, 2017, SIP revision includes a rule entitled ''.1406 Utility Boilers (Repealed)'' with no regulatory text. EPA is not proposing to act on Rule .1406 because the rule contains no regulatory text and because Rule .1406 is not in the SIP.

d. Rule .1413—''Sources Not Otherwise Listed in This Section''

Rule .1413 requires subject sources of NO_X other than boilers, indirect-fired process heaters, stationary combustion turbines, and stationary internal combustion engines at facilities with a potential to emit of 100 tons per year or more of NO_X or 560 pounds per calendar day or more from May 1 through September 30 to apply Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT). The rule also requires owners or operators of such sources to submit certain information to the State, including a proposed limitation for consideration as RACT, and requires the Director to approve the proposed limitation if he finds that the source has submitted all of the necessary information, the source is covered under the rule, and that the proposed limitation is RACT for the source.

The June 5, 2017, SIP revision identified changes to Rule .1413 in a redline/strikeout format; however, EPA has never incorporated Rule .1413 into the SIP. Therefore, on June 28, 2018, North Carolina supplemented its submittal with a revised redline/strikeout version of the rule acknowledging that none of the rule text is in the SIP. EPA is now proposing to incorporate Rule .1413 into the SIP because the rule imposes NO_X emissions controls on sources in the State and is thus a SIP strengthening measure.

e. Rule .1414—''Tune-up Requirements''

Rule .1414 provides tune-up requirements for certain boilers, indirect-fired process heaters, and stationary internal combustion engines. Owners and operators with equipment subject to the rule must perform tune-ups at least annually in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations and maintain records of the tune-ups.

The June 5, 2017, SIP revision identified changes to Rule .1414 in a redline/strikeout format; however, EPA has never incorporated Rule .1414 into the SIP. Therefore, on June 28, 2018, North Carolina supplemented its submittal with a revised redline/strikeout version of the rule acknowledging that none of the rule text is in the SIP. EPA is now proposing to incorporate Rule .1414 into the SIP because the rule imposes maintenance requirements on certain NO_X emitting equipment in the State to ensure proper operation and is thus a SIP strengthening measure.

f. Rule .1423—''Large Internal Combustion Engines''

EPA is not proposing to act on the changes to Rule .1423 at this time.

III. Incorporation by Reference

In this document, EPA is proposing to include in a final EPA rule regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, EPA is proposing to incorporate by reference North Carolina regulations 15 NCAC 02D .1401—''Definitions,'' modified to clarify which definitions outside of the rule apply to Section .1400, including definitions from the CFR, add a definition for ''combustion turbine,'' modify the definition of ''reasonable effort,'' ''emergency generator,'' ''emergency use internal combustion engines,'' ''fossil fuel fired,'' ''ozone season,'' ''seasonal energy input'' and ''seasonal energy output,'' and renumber the paragraphs within the rule, state effective on July 15, 2002; .1413—''Sources Not Otherwise Listed in This Section,'' which includes rules for NO_X sources not otherwise listed in section .1400, state effective on July 18, 2002; and .1414—''Tune-Up Requirements,'' which includes tune-up requirements for certain boilers, indirect-fired process heaters and stationary internal combustion engines, state effective on July 18, 2002. 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).

IV. Proposed Action

Pursuant to section 110 of the CAA, EPA is proposing to approve the aforementioned changes to the North Carolina SIP. EPA has evaluated the relevant portions of North Carolina's June 5, 2017, SIP revision, as supplemented on June 28, 2018, and is proposing to determine that they meet the applicable requirements of the CAA and its implementing regulations.

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 they meet the criteria of the CAA. This action merely proposes to approve state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this proposed 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.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

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

Dated: October 25, 2018.

Onis ''Trey'' Glenn, III,

Regional Administrator, Region 4.

[FR Doc. 2018–24179 Filed 11–2–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R04–OAR–2016–0213, EPA–R04–OAR–2014–0767, EPA–R04–OAR–2014–0426; FRL–9986–17–Region 4]

Air Plan Approval; KY; Minor Sources Infrastructure Requirement for the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$, 2010 NO_2, and 2010 SO_2 NAAQS

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve portions of three State Implementation Plan (SIP) submissions, submitted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Energy and Environment Cabinet, Department for Environmental Protection, through the Kentucky Division for Air Quality (KDAQ) on April 26, 2013 (two submissions), and February 8, 2016. The submissions address requirements for implementation of the 2012 Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$), 2010 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2), and 2010 Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). When EPA promulgates a new or revised NAAQS, the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) requires the state to make a new SIP submission establishing that the existing SIP meets the various applicable requirements, or revising the SIP to meet those requirements. This type of SIP submission is commonly referred to as an ''infrastructure'' SIP. In this proposed action, EPA is proposing to approve the portions of these infrastructure SIP submissions from Kentucky that relate to the minor source program requirements for the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$, 2010 NO_2, and 2010 SO_2 NAAQS.

DATES: Written comments must be received on or before December 5, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID Nos. EPA–R04–OAR–2016–0213, EPA–R04–OAR–2014–0767, EPA–R04–OAR–2014–0426 at *http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov.* EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.* on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit *http://www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michele Notarianni, 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. Ms. Notarianni can be reached via electronic mail at *notarianni.michele@epa.gov* or the telephone number (404) 562–9031.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Under section 110 of the CAA, states are required to have SIPs that provide for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of the NAAQS. States are further required to make a SIP submission meeting the applicable requirements of sections 110(a)(1) and (2) within three years of EPA promulgating a new or revised NAAQS.[1] EPA has historically referred to these SIP submissions made for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of CAA sections 110(a)(1) and 110(a)(2) as ''infrastructure SIP'' submissions. Sections 110(a)(1) and (2) require states to address basic SIP elements such as for monitoring, basic program requirements and legal authority that are designed to assure attainment and maintenance of the newly established or revised NAAQS. More specifically, section 110(a)(1) provides the procedural and timing requirements for SIPs; section 110(a)(2) lists specific elements that states must meet for infrastructure SIPs related to a newly established or revised NAAQS. The contents of an infrastructure SIP submission may vary depending upon

[1] *See* EPA's May 10, 2017, action proposing to approve other portions of Kentucky's infrastructure SIP submittal for the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS for a discussion of EPA's general approach to reviewing infrastructure SIP submittals. 82 FR 21751.