PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:


2. Add §165.T09–0277 to read as follows:

§165.T09–0277 Safety Zone; Dunkirk Lakeshore Air Show; Lake Erie, Dunkirk, NY.

(a) Location. This zone will encompass all waters of Lake Erie; Dunkirk, NY starting at position 42°29′22″ N. and 079°20′30″ W. then Northwst to 42°29′37″ N. and 079°20′41″ W. then Northeast to position 42°30′11″ N. and 079°19′23″ W. then Southeast to position 42°30′05″ N. and 079°19′08″ W. and then following the shoreline and breakwall to the point of origin (NAD 83).

(b) Enforcement rule period. This regulation will be enforced from 12:45 p.m. until 5:15 p.m. on July 1, 2017 and July 2, 2017.

(c) Regulations. (1) In accordance with the general regulations in §165.23 of this part, entry into, transiting, or anchoring within this safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Buffalo or his designated on-scene representative.

(2) This safety zone is closed to all vessel traffic, except as may be permitted by the Captain of the Port Buffalo or his designated on-scene representative.

(3) The “on-scene representative” of the Captain of the Port Buffalo is any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant or petty officer who has been designated by the Captain of the Port Buffalo to act on his behalf.

(4) Vessel operators desiring to enter or operate within the safety zone must contact the Captain of the Port Buffalo or his on-scene representative to obtain permission to do so. The Captain of the Port Buffalo or his on-scene representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16. Vessel operators given permission to enter or operate in the safety zone must comply with all directions given to them by the Captain of the Port Buffalo, or his on-scene representative.


J.S. Dufresne,
Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Buffalo.

[FR Doc. 2017–12936 Filed 6–20–17; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52


Approval of California Air Plan Revisions, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District, and San Diego County Air Pollution Control District

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking direct final action to approve revisions to the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (MDAQMD), Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District (NSAQMD), and San Diego County Air Pollution Control District (SDCAPCDD) portions of the California State Implementation Plan (SIP). These revisions concern aerospace assembly, rework, and component manufacturing operations; emissions statements and recordkeeping; and definitions, respectively. We are approving local rules that regulate these sources and issues under the Clean Air Act (CAA or the Act).

DATES: This rule will be effective on August 21, 2017 without further notice, unless the EPA receives adverse comments by July 21, 2017. If we receive such comments, we will publish a timely withdrawal in the Federal Register to notify the public that this direct final rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R09–OAR–2016–0647 at http://www.regulations.gov, or via email to Andrew Steckel, Rulemaking Office Chief at Steckel.Andrew@epa.gov. For comments submitted at Regulations.gov, follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be removed or edited from Regulations.gov. For either manner of submission, the 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. The 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, please contact the person identified in the FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Arnold Lazarus, EPA Region IX, (415) 972–3024, Lazarus.Arnold@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to the EPA.

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I. The State’s Submittal
A. What rules did the State submit?

Table 1 lists the rules addressed by this action with the dates that they were adopted by the local air agencies and...
On September 27, 2016, the EPA determined that the submittal for SDCAPCD Rule 2 met the completeness criteria in 40 CFR part 51 Appendix V, which must be met before formal EPA review. On May 18, 2016, the EPA determined that the submittal for MDAQMD Rule 1118 met the completeness criteria. On September 28, 2016, the EPA determined that the submittal for NSAQMD Rule 513 met the completeness criteria.

B. Are there other versions of these rules?

There are no previous versions of NSAQMD Rule 513 in the SIP. We approved an earlier version of MDAQMD Rule 1118 into the SIP on August 17, 1998 (63 FR 43884). We approved an earlier version of SDCAPCD Rule 2 into the SIP on September 17, 2010 (75 FR 56889).

C. What is the purpose of the submitted rule revisions?

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) help produce ground-level ozone, smog and particulate matter, which harm human health and the environment. Section 110(a) of the CAA requires states to submit regulations that control VOC emissions. MDAQMD Rule 1118 limits VOC emissions from aerospace primers, coatings, adhesives, masksants and lubricants and from cleaning, stripping, storing and disposal of organic solvents and waste solvent materials associated with the use of aerospace coatings and adhesives. This rule also provides administrative requirements including those for recordkeeping and for the measurement of VOC emissions. Rule 1118 was revised to increase stringency and to update the coatings and practices.

CAA section 182(a)(3)(B)(i) requires ozone nonattainment areas (regardless of classification) to require certified emission statement data from sources of VOC and oxides of nitrogen (NO\textsubscript{X}). Emission statements are intended to help the state report and analyze ambient air emissions. The CAA also requires states to periodically compile and report a comprehensive, accurate and current inventory of all air contaminant sources. The western part of Nevada County, which is part of the NSAQMD, has been classified as moderate nonattainment for the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). 40 CFR 81.305. NSAQMD Rule 513, “Emissions Statements and Recordkeeping,” is intended to comply with relevant CAA requirements concerning emission statements.

SDCAPCD Rule 2, “Definitions,” contains definitions for specific terms applicable to all SDCAPCD rules. Table 1 of Rule 2 was updated to add two exempt organic compounds to coincide with those that EPA has determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity as listed in 40 CFR 51.100. Rule 2 does not have a direct effect on emissions, but it improves clarity and enforceability of other SDCAPCD rules that do reduce emissions.

The EPA’s technical support documents (TSDs) have more information about these rules.

II. The EPA’s Evaluation and Action

A. How is the EPA evaluating the rules?

SIP rules must be enforceable (see CAA section 110(a)(2)), must not interfere with applicable requirements concerning attainment and reasonable further progress of other CAA requirements (see CAA section 110(l)), and must not modify certain SIP control requirements in nonattainment areas without ensuring equivalent or greater emissions reductions (see CAA section 193).

Generally, SIP rules must require Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) for each category of sources covered by a Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG) document as well as each major source of VOCs and NO\textsubscript{X} in ozone nonattainment areas classified as moderate or above (see CAA section 182(b)(2)(f)). The MDAQMD regulates an ozone nonattainment area classified as severe nonattainment for the 1997 and 2008 ozone NAAQS (40 CFR 81.305). Therefore, Rule 1118 must implement RACT.

The other two rules addressed in this action are not submitted in satisfaction of the RACT requirements of CAA section 182(b)(2). CAA section 182(a)(3)(B)(i) requires all states with ozone nonattainment areas classified under subpart 2 (of part D of title I) as moderate or above, to submit SIP revisions that require owners and operators of stationary sources of VOCs and NO\textsubscript{X} to provide the state with a statement showing the actual emissions from that source. Because a portion of NSAQMD is designated as moderate nonattainment areas for the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS, Rule 513 is a required SIP revision. Based on our evaluation of Rule 513, we find that it fulfills the relevant emission statement requirements of CAA section 182(a)(3)(B)(i).

SDCAPCD Rule 2 provides definitions that support emission controls found in other local agency requirements. In combination with the other requirements, this rule must be enforceable (see section 110(a) of the Act) and must not relax existing requirements (see sections 110(l) and 193). We believe Rule 2 fulfills these requirements.

Guidance and policy documents that we use to evaluate enforceability, revision/relaxation and rule stringency requirements for the applicable criteria pollutants include the following:


D. Public Comment and Final Action

As authorized in section 110(k)(3) of the Act, the EPA is fully approving the submitted rules because we believe they fulfill all relevant requirements. We do not think anyone will object to this approval, so we are finalizing it without proposing it in advance. However, in the Proposed Rules section of this Federal Register, we are simultaneously proposing approval of the same submitted rules. If we receive adverse comments by July 21, 2017, we will publish a timely withdrawal in the Federal Register to notify the public that the direct final approval will not take effect. We will address the comments in a subsequent final action based on the proposal. If we do not receive timely adverse comments, the direct final approval will be effective without further notice on August 21, 2017. This will incorporate these rules into the federally enforceable SIP.

Please note that if the EPA receives adverse comment on an amendment, paragraph, or section of this rule and if that provision may be severed from the remainder of the rule, the EPA may adopt as final those provisions of the rule that are not the subject of an adverse comment.

III. 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 the NSAQMD, MDAQMD, and SDAPCD rules described in the amendments to 40 CFR part 52 set forth below. The EPA has made, and will continue to make, these documents available through www.regulations.gov and at the EPA Region IX Office (please contact the person identified in the FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT section of this preamble for more information).

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, 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 Clean Air Act. 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); and
- 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 Clean Air Act; 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

In addition, 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 August 21, 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. Parties with objections to this direct final rule are encouraged to file a comment in response to the parallel notice of proposed rulemaking for this action published in the Proposed Rules section of today’s Federal Register, rather than file an immediate petition for judicial review of this direct final rule, so that the EPA can withdraw this direct final rule and address the comment in the proposed rulemaking. 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, Emissions standards, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.
Dated: December 19, 2016.
Alexis Strauss,
Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

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 F—California

2. Section 52.220 is amended by adding paragraphs (c)(242)(i)(A)(2), (c)(379)(i)(B)(2), (c)(485)(B), (c)(487), and (c)(488) to read as follows:

§ 52.220 Identification of plan—in part.

(c) * * *

(2) Previously approved on August 17, 1998 in paragraph (c)(242)(i)(A)(1) of this section and now deleted with replacement in paragraph (c)(485)(B)(1).

§ 52.220 Identification of plan—in part.

(c) * * *

(2) Previously approved on September 17, 2010 in paragraph (c)(379)(i)(B)(1) of this section and now deleted with replacement in paragraph (c)(488)(i)(A)(1).


§ 52.220 Identification of plan—in part.

(c) * * *

(B) Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District.

§ 52.220 Identification of plan—in part.

(c) * * *

(B) Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under each CSAPR trading program where EPA is responsible for determining emission allowance allocations, a portion of each state’s emissions budget for the program for each control period is reserved in a NUSA (and in an additional Indian country NUSA in the case of states with Indian country within their borders) for allocation to certain units that would not otherwise receive allowance allocations. The procedures for annually allocating allowances from each NUSA to eligible units are set forth in the CSAPR regulations at 40 CFR 97.411(b) and 97.412 (NOx Annual Trading Program), 97.511(b) and 97.512 (NOx Ozone Season Group 1 Trading Program), 97.611(b) and 97.612 (SO2 Group 1 Trading Program), 97.711(b) and 97.712 (SO2 Group 2 Trading Program), and 97.811(b) and 97.812 (NOx Ozone Season Group 2 Trading Program). Each NUSA allowance allocation process involves up to two rounds of allocations to eligible units, termed “new” units, followed by the allocation to “existing” units of any allowances not allocated to new units.

This notice concerns preliminary calculations for the first round of NUSA allowance allocations for the 2017 control periods. Generally, the allocation procedures call for each eligible unit to receive a first-round 2017 NUSA allocation equal to its 2016 emissions as reported under 40 CFR part 75 unless the total of such allocations to all eligible units would exceed the amount of allowances in the NUSA, in which case the allocations are reduced on a pro-rata basis.

The detailed unit-by-unit data and preliminary allowance allocation calculations are set forth in Excel spreadsheets titled “CSAPR_NUSA_2017_NOx_Annual_1st_Round_Prelim_Data”, “CSAPR_NUSA_2017_NOx_OS_1st_Round_Prelim_Data”, and “CSAPR_NUSA_2017_SO2_1st_Round_Prelim_Data”, available on EPA’s Web site at https://www.epa.gov/casap/new-unit-set-aside-notices-data-availability-nusa-noda-cross-state-air-pollution-rule. Each of the spreadsheets contains a separate worksheet for each state covered by that program showing, for each unit identified as eligible for a first-round NUSA allocation, (1) the unit’s emissions in the 2016 control period (annual or ozone season as applicable), (2) the maximum first-round 2017 NUSA allowance allocation for which the unit is eligible (typically the unit’s emissions in the 2016 control period), (3) various adjustments to the maximum allocation, many of which are necessary only if the NUSA pool is