VI. Authorities

UGPR’s 2021 PMI, published in the Federal Register (76 FR 71015, November 16, 2011), was established pursuant to the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7101–7352); the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902 (ch. 1093, 32 Stat. 388) as amended and supplemented by subsequent enactments, particularly section 9(c) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C. 465(h)); and other acts specifically applicable to the projects involved. This action falls within the 2021 PMI and, thus, is covered by the same authority.

VII. Regulatory Procedure Requirements

Environmental Compliance

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321–4347), Council on Environmental Quality NEPA implementing regulations (40 CFR parts 1500–1508), and DOE NEPA implementing regulations (10 CFR part 1021), WAPA completed a Categorical Exclusion (CX). This NEPA review identified and analyzed environmental effects related to the 2021 PMI. This action falls within the 2021 PMI and, thus, is covered by the CX.

Review Under the Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501, et seq.), WAPA has received approval from the Office of Management and Budget for the collection of customer information in this notice, under Control Number 1910–5136. Public reporting burden for the certification is estimated to average 8 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to a Federal collection of information unless it displays a valid Office of Management and Budget control number.

Determination Under Executive Order 12866

WAPA has an exemption from centralized regulatory review under Executive Order 12866; accordingly, no clearance of this Federal Register notice by the Office of Management and Budget is required.

Mark A. Gabriel,
Administrator.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–9976–72—Region 6]

Clean Air Act Operating Permit Program; Petitions for Objection to State Operating Permit for ExxonMobil Corporation, ExxonMobil Baytown Refinery, Harris County, Texas

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of final Order on Petition for objection to Clean Air Act title V operating permit.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator signed an Order dated April 2, 2018, granting in part and denying in part a Petition dated September 26, 2016 from the Environmental Integrity Project, Sierra Club, and Air Alliance Houston, for a Baytown Refinery located in Harris County, Texas.

ADDRESSES: The EPA requests that you contact the individual listed in the FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT section to view copies of the Order, the Petition, and other supporting information. You may view copies of the final Order, the Petition, and other supporting information at the EPA Region 6 Office, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202–2733. You may view the hard copies Monday through Friday, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., excluding federal holidays. If you wish to examine these documents, you should make an appointment at least 24 hours before the visiting day. Additionally, the final Order and Petition are available electronically at: https://www.epa.gov/title-v-operating-permits/title-v-petition-database.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Aimee Wilson, EPA Region 6, (214) 665–7596, wilson.aimee@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The CAA affords EPA a 45-day period to review and object to, as appropriate, operating permits proposed by state permitting authorities under title V of the CAA. Section 505(b)(2) of the CAA authorizes any person to petition the EPA Administrator to object to a title V operating permit within 60 days after the expiration of the EPA’s 45-day review period if the EPA has not objected on its own initiative. Petitions must be based only on objections to the permit that were raised with reasonable specificity during the public comment period provided by the state, unless the petitioner demonstrates that it was impracticable to raise these issues during the comment period or unless the grounds for the issue arose after this period.

The EPA received the Petition from the Environmental Integrity Project, Sierra Club, and Air Alliance Houston dated September 26, 2016, requesting that the EPA object to the issuance of operating permit no. O1229, issued by TCEQ to ExxonMobil Baytown Refinery in Harris County, Texas. The Petition claims that: (1) The proposed permit incorporates confidential applicable requirements, (2) TCEQ did not have the authority to create a federally-enforceable PAL permit at the time PAL7 was issued, (3) the proposed permit fails to require ExxonMobil to obtain a SIP-compliant authorization for their flexible permit, (4) the proposed permits’ incorporation by reference of minor NSR authorizations fails to assure compliance, (5) the proposed permit fails to require monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting sufficient to assure compliance with applicable requirements, and (6) the proposed permit fails to require monitoring that assures compliance with emission limits and caps for tanks and wastewater treatment plants.

On April 2, 2018, the EPA Administrator issued an Order granting in part and denying in part the Petition. The Order explains the basis for EPA’s decision.

Sections 307(b) and 505(b)(2) of the CAA provide that a petitioner may request judicial review of those portions of an order that deny issues in a petition. Any petition for review shall be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit no later than July 30, 2018.

David Gray,
Acting Deputy Regional Administrator, Region 6.