in accordance with widespread and commonly recognized practice, the pesticide product must perform its intended function without unreasonable adverse effects on the environment; that is, without any unreasonable risk to man or the environment, or a human dietary risk from residues that result from the use of a pesticide in or on food.

IV. What action is the agency taking?

Pursuant to 40 CFR 155.58, this notice announces the availability of EPA’s human health risk assessments for the pesticides shown in the following table, and opens a 60-day public comment period on the risk assessments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pesticide</th>
<th>Registration review case name and No.</th>
<th>Docket ID No.</th>
<th>Contact information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

As provided in 40 CFR 155.58, the registration review docket for each pesticide case will remain publicly accessible through the duration of the registration review process; that is, until all actions required in the final decision on the registration review case have been completed.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.

Dated: July 17, 2018.

Yu-Ting Guiilan,
Director, Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division,
Office of Pesticide Programs.

For further information contact: Questions concerning this action should be addressed to Kenon Smith at (202) 343–9164 or smith.kenon@epa.gov or Jason Kuhns at (202) 564–3236 or kuhns.jason@epa.gov.

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 identifying the eligible units for each control period and for allocating allowances from the NUSAs and Indian country NUSAs to these units are set forth in the CSAPR trading program regulations at 40 CFR 97.411(b) and 97.412 (NOX Annual), 97.511(b) and 97.512 (NOX Ozone Season Group 1), 97.611(b) and 97.612 (SO2 Group 1), 97.711(b) and 97.712 (SO2 Group 2), and 97.811(b) and 97.812 (NOX Ozone Season Group 2). 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. In a NODA published in the Federal Register on May 10, 2018 (83 FR 21772), we provided notice of preliminary calculations for the first-round 2018
NUSA allowance allocations. We also described the process for submitting any objections to the preliminary calculations. This NODA concerns the final calculations for the first round of 2018 NUSA allocations.

EPA received three sets of written objections in response to the May 10, 2018 NODA. For the reasons discussed below, we have concluded that none of the written objections provides a valid basis for altering the preliminary calculations of NUSA allowance allocations.

The first two sets of objections, from Madison Gas & Electric Company (MG&E) and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, are substantively identical and raise two issues concerning units U1 and U2 at the West Campus Cogeneration Facility (WCCF) in Madison, Wisconsin. The first objection asserts that January 1, 2017 is the date as of which units U1 and U2 “commenced commercial operation” for CSAPR purposes. EPA has already addressed this specific issue with respect to the WCCF units in response to an objection submitted regarding the 2017 NUSA allocations. Our earlier response, which we are not revising, was published in the Federal Register on February 16, 2018 (83 FR 7034).

Briefly, we agree that, according to the information provided by MG&E, January 1, 2017 is the date as of which units U1 and U2 should be considered to have “commenced commercial operation” for CSAPR purposes. Further, we have in fact been using this date for purposes of determining the units’ eligibility to receive 2018 NUSA allocations, and that is why units U1 and U2 appear in the preliminary first-round 2018 NUSA allocation spreadsheets. However, we acknowledge that our use of the January 1, 2017 date for this purpose is not clear from the preliminary NUSA allocation spreadsheets which, instead of displaying the January 1, 2017 date, display the 2005 date on which the units commenced commercial operation for other purposes before becoming subject to CSAPR. The final first-round 2018 NUSA allocation spreadsheets display the January 1, 2017 date.

The second objection raised with respect to WCCF units U1 and U2 asserts that EPA’s exclusion of reported emissions occurring before July 2017 in calculating the units’ reported emissions during a “control period” for a unit are used in calculating the amounts of any NUSA allocations to that unit. Because a unit’s first control period excludes any period before the unit’s monitor certification deadline, any reported emissions occurring before the monitor certification deadline are excluded from the NUSA allocation calculations. A unit’s monitor certification deadline is generally 180 days after the date on which the unit commences commercial operation for CSAPR purposes, making the monitor certification deadline for WCCF units U1 and U2 June 30, 2017. For further explanation, see the July 28, 2015 Federal Register notice referenced above.

The remaining set of written objections, from Grand River Dam Authority (GRDA), also raises two issues. GRDA’s first objection concerns the amount of reported 2017 ozone season NOX emissions used to calculate the amount of the first-round 2018 NUSA allocation to unit 3 at Grand River Energy Center (GREC) in Chouteau, Oklahoma. Specifically, GRDA asserts that EPA should not have used 0 tons for this purpose. We disagree. The reported date on which GREC unit 3 commenced commercial operation was March 17, 2017, making the unit’s monitor certification deadline September 13, 2017. As discussed above with respect to the WCCF facility, only reported emissions occurring after a unit’s monitor certification deadline are used in computing NUSA allocations because any earlier emissions did not occur during a control period for the unit. Although GREC unit 3 reported 66 tons of emissions during the entire 2017 ozone season, the unit reported 0 tons during the portion of the 2017 ozone season on and after September 13, so our use of 0 tons for purposes of calculating unit 3’s first-round 2018 NUSA allocation is consistent with the regulations. For further explanation, see the July 28, 2015 Federal Register notice reference above.

GRDA’s second objection consists of a request to revise the total amount of the NUSA for Oklahoma under the CSAPR NOX Ozone Season Group 2 Trading Program. This objection is outside the scope of the May 10, 2018 NODA. EPA’s determination regarding the NUSA total amount was made in the CSAPR Update rulemaking, and the NUSA amount is codified in the CSAPR regulations at 40 CFR 97.810(a)(17)(ii). The process of allocating NUSA allowances is strictly an administrative process that implements regulations already in effect. The total amount of the NUSA for Oklahoma can be revised only through another rulemaking, not through this administrative process.

Although no changes were made to the preliminary first-round 2018 NUSA allocations in response to the objections received, based on internal data reviews EPA has determined that several units listed in the preliminary allocation spreadsheets in fact are existing units not eligible to receive 2018 NUSA allocations. Specifically, 14 units in Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska were incorrectly included in the preliminary first-round NUSA allocation spreadsheet for the SO2 programs, and the Illinois and Nebraska units were also incorrectly included in the preliminary first-round NUSA allocation spreadsheet for the annual NOx program.

Generally, these units were misidentified as eligible units because of discrepancies between the identification numbers used for the units in different data sets. In addition, 21 units in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas were incorrectly included in the preliminary first-round NUSA allocation spreadsheet for the ozone season NOx programs. Generally, these units were misidentified as eligible units because a screening procedure designed to identify units eligible for NUSA allocations due to relocation between states was executed without setting appropriate limits on the dates of relocation. We have removed all the ineligible units from the final first-round 2018 NUSA allocation spreadsheets.

The detailed unit-by-unit data and final allowance allocation calculations are set forth in Excel spreadsheets titled “CSAPR_NUSA_2018_NOx_Annual_1st_Round_Final_Data”, “CSAPR_NUSA_2018_NOx_Ox_1st_Round_Final_Data”, and “CSAPR_NUSA_2018_SO2_1st_Round_Final_Data,” available on EPA’s website at https://www.epa.gov/csapr/csapr-compliance-year-2018-nusa-nodas.

EPA notes that an allocation or lack of allocation of allowances to a given unit does not constitute a determination that CSAPR does or does not apply to the unit. EPA also notes that under 40 CFR 97.810(b)(3) and 40 CFR 97.810(b)(3).
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)]

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency is planning to submit an information collection request (ICR), “Underground Storage Tanks: Technical and Financial Requirements, and State Program Approval Procedures (Renewal)” (EPA ICR No. 1360.16, OMB Control No. 2050–0068) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act. Before doing so, EPA is soliciting public comments on specific aspects of the proposed information collection as described below. This is a proposed extension of the ICR, which is currently approved through January 31, 2019. An Agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before September 24, 2018.


EPA’s policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes profanity, threats, information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elizabeth McDermott, Office of Underground Storage Tanks, Mail Code 5401R, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 564–0646; email address: mcdermott.elizabeth@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Supporting documents which explain in detail the information that the EPA will be collecting are available in the public docket for this ICR. The docket can be viewed online at www.regulations.gov or in person at the EPA Docket Center, WJC West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. The telephone number for the Docket Center is 202–566–1744. For additional information about EPA’s public docket, visit http://www.epa.gov/dockets.

Pursuant to section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, EPA is soliciting comments and information to enable it to: (i) Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility; (ii) evaluate the accuracy of the Agency’s estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (iii) enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (iv) minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses. EPA will consider the comments received and amend the ICR as appropriate. The final ICR package will then be submitted to OMB for review and approval. At that time, EPA will issue another Federal Register notice to announce the submission of the ICR to OMB and the opportunity to submit additional comments to OMB.

Abstract: Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended, requires that EPA develop standards for Underground Storage Tank (UST) systems, as may be necessary, to protect human health and the environment, and procedures for approving state programs in lieu of the federal program. EPA promulgated technical and financial requirements for owners and operators of USTs at 40 CFR part 280, and state program approval procedures at 40 CFR part 281. This ICR is a comprehensive presentation of all information collection requirements contained at 40 CFR parts 280 and 281.

The data collected for new and existing UST system operations and financial requirements are used by owners and operators and/or EPA or the implementing agency to monitor results of testing, inspections, and operation of UST systems, as well as to demonstrate compliance with regulations. EPA believes strongly that if the minimum requirements specified under the regulations are not met, neither the facilities nor EPA can ensure that UST systems are being managed in a manner protective of human health and the environment.

EPA uses state program applications to determine whether to approve a state program. Before granting approval, EPA must determine that programs will be no less stringent than the federal program and contain adequate enforcement mechanisms.

FORM NUMBERS/RESPONDENTS/AFFECTED ENTITIES: Facilities that own and operate underground storage tanks (USTs), states that implement the UST programs, and tribes.

RESPONDENT’S OBLIGATION TO RESPOND: Mandatory (40 CFR part 280).

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS: 202,830.

FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE: Once, on occasion, annual.

TOTAL ESTIMATED BURDEN: 8,722,192 hours (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.03(b).

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST: $679,800,866 (per year), includes $424,720,745 annualized capital or operation & maintenance costs.

CHANGES IN ESTIMATES: There is an increase of 3,309,061 hours in the total estimated respondent burden compared with the ICR currently approved by OMB. This ICR renewal includes several new requirements that became effective as of October 2018, which has resulted in a burden increase (e.g., annual release detection operability testing and recordkeeping, periodic testing and inspection of spill, overfill equipment and containment sumps, operator training, walkthrough inspections, notification of ownership changes, and maintaining records for compatibility).

In addition, EPA expects most states to submit state program re-approval