Environmental Protection Agency

§ 71.13

(i) When the Board issues a decision on the merits of the appeal and the decision does not include a remand of the proceedings; or

(ii) Upon the completion of remand proceedings if the proceedings are remanded, unless the Board’s remand order specifically provides that appeal of the remand decision will be required to exhaust administrative remedies.

(6) Motions to reconsider a final order shall be filed within ten (10) days after service of the final order. Every such motion must set forth the matters claimed to have been erroneously decided and the nature of the alleged errors. Motions for reconsideration under this provision shall be directed to, and decided by, the Board. Motions for reconsideration directed to the Administrator, rather than to the Board, will not be considered, except in cases that the Board has referred to the Administrator and in which the Administrator has issued the final order. A motion for reconsideration shall not stay the effective date of the final order unless specifically so ordered by the Board.

(7) Notice of any final agency action regarding a Federal operating permit shall promptly be published in the Federal Register.

(m) Computation of time. (1) Any time period scheduled to begin on the occurrence of an act or event shall begin on the day after the act or event.

(2) Any time period scheduled to begin before the occurrence of an act or event shall be computed so that the period ends on the day before the act or event, except as otherwise provided.

(3) If the final day of any time period falls on a weekend or legal holiday, the time period shall be extended to the next working day.

(4) Whenever a party or interested person has the right or is required to act within a prescribed period after the service of notice or other paper upon him or her by mail, 3 days shall be added to the prescribed time.

(n) Public petitions to the Permitting Authority. (1) Any interested person (including the permittee) may petition the permitting authority to reopen a permit for cause, and the permitting authority may commence a permit reopening on its own initiative. However, the permitting authority shall not revise, revoke and reissue, or terminate a permit except for the reasons specified in §71.7(f)(1) or §71.6(a)(6)(i). All requests shall be in writing and shall contain facts or reasons supporting the request.

(2) If the permitting authority decides the request is not justified, it shall send the requester a brief written response giving a reason for the decision. Denials of requests for revision, revocation and reissuance, or termination are not subject to public notice, comment, or hearings. Denials by the permitting authority may be informally appealed to the Environmental Appeals Board by a letter briefly setting forth the relevant facts. The Board may direct the permitting authority to begin revision, revocation and reissuance, or termination proceedings under paragraph (n)(3) of this section. The appeal shall be considered denied if the Board takes no action within 60 days after receiving it. This informal appeal is, under 42 U.S.C. 307, a prerequisite to seeking judicial review of EPA action in denying a request for revision, revocation and reissuance, or termination.

(3) If the permitting authority decides the request is justified and that cause exists to revise, revoke and reissue or terminate a permit, it shall initiate proceedings to reopen the permit pursuant to §71.7(f) or §71.7(g).

[61 FR 34228, July 1, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 8263, Feb. 19, 1999]

§ 71.12 Prohibited acts.

Violations of any applicable requirement; any permit term or condition; any fee or filing requirement; any duty to allow or carry out inspection, entry, or monitoring activities; or any regulation or order issued by the permitting authority pursuant to this part are violations of the Act and are subject to full Federal enforcement authorities available under the Act.

§ 71.13 Enforceable commitments for further actions addressing greenhouse gases (GHGs).

(a) Definitions—(1) Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) means the air pollutant as defined in §86.1818–12(a) of this chapter as the aggregate group of six greenhouse...
gases: carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

(2) All other terms used in this section shall have the meaning given in §71.2.

(b) Further action to regulate GHGs under the title V program—(1) Near term action on GHGs. The Administrator shall solicit comment, under section 307(b) of the Act, on promulgating lower GHGs thresholds for applicability under §71.2. Such action shall be finalized by July 1, 2012 and become effective July 1, 2013.

(2) Further study and action on GHGs. (i) No later than April 30, 2015, the Administrator shall complete a study projecting the administrative burdens that remain with respect to stationary sources for which GHGs do not constitute a pollutant subject to regulation. Such study shall account, among other things, for permitting authorities ability to secure resources, hire and train staff; experiences associated with GHG permitting for new types of sources and technologies; and, the success of streamlining measures developed by EPA (and adopted by the states) for reducing the permitting burden associated with such stationary sources.

(ii) Based on the results of the study described in paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, the Administrator shall propose a rule addressing the permitting obligations of such stationary sources under §71.2. The Administrator shall take final action on such a rule no later than April 30, 2016.

(iii) Before completing the rule described in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section, the Administrator shall take no action to make the pollutant GHGs subject to regulation at stationary sources that emit or have the potential to emit less than 50,000 tpy CO$_2$e, (as determined using the methodology described in §71.2.)

[75 FR 31608, June 3, 2010]