Premiums and copayments will be paid by the insured in accordance with the terms of the insurance plan. Premiums and copayments will be determined by VA through the contracting process, and will be adjusted on an annual basis. The participating insurer will notify all insureds in writing of the amount and effective date of such adjustment.

(2) Benefits. Participating insurers must offer, at a minimum, coverage for the following dental care and services:

(i) Diagnostic services.
(A) Clinical oral examinations.
(B) Radiographs and diagnostic imaging.
(C) Tests and laboratory examinations.
(ii) Preventive services.
(A) Dental prophylaxis.
(B) Topical fluoride treatment (office procedure).
(C) Sealants.
(D) Space maintenance.
(E) Amalgam restorations.
(F) Resin-based composite restorations.

(iii) Restorative services.
(A) Pulp capping.
(B) Pulpotomy and pulpectomy.
(C) Root canal therapy.
(D) Apicoectomy and periradicular imaging.

(iv) Endodontic services.
(A) Dental prophylaxis.
(B) Periodontal services.
(C) Other drugs and/or medications.
(D) Therapeutic drug injection.

(v) Periodontic services.
(A) Surgical services.
(B) Periodontal services.

(vi) Oral surgery.
(A) Extractions.
(B) Surgical extractions.
(C) Alveoloplasty.
(D) Biopsy.

(vi) Other services.
(A) Palliative (emergency) treatment of dental pain.
(B) Therapeutic drug injection.
(C) Other drugs and/or medications.
(D) Treatment of postsurgical complications.

(E) Crowns.
(F) Bridges.
(G) Dentures.

(3) Selection of participating insurer. VA will use the Federal competitive contracting process to select a participating insurer, and the insurer will be responsible for the administration of VADIP.

(d) Enrollment. (1) VA, in connection with the participating insurer, will market VADIP through existing VA communication channels to notify all eligible persons of their right to voluntarily enroll in VADIP. The participating insurer will prescribe all further enrollment procedures, and VA will be responsible for confirming that a person is eligible under paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) The initial period of enrollment will be for a period of 12 calendar months, followed by month-to-month enrollment, subject to paragraph (e)(5) of this section, as long as the insured remains eligible for coverage under paragraph (b) of this section and chooses to continue enrollment, so long as VA continues to authorize VADIP.

(3) The participating insurer will agree to continue to provide coverage to an insured who ceases to be eligible under paragraphs (b)(1) through (2) of this section for at least 30 calendar days after eligibility ceased. The insured must pay any premiums due during this 30-day period. This 30-day coverage does not apply to an insured who is disenrolled under paragraph (e) of this section.

(e) Disenrollment. (1) Insureds may be involuntarily disenrolled at any time for failure to make premium payments.

(2) Insureds must be permitted to voluntarily disenroll, and will not be required to continue to pay any copayments or premiums, under any of the following circumstances:

(i) For any reason, during the first 30 days that the beneficiary is covered by the plan, if no claims for dental services or benefits were filed by the insured.

(ii) If the insured relocates to an area outside the jurisdiction of the plan that prevents the use of the benefits under the plan.

(iii) If the insured is prevented by serious medical condition from being able to obtain benefits under the plan.

(iv) If the insured would suffer severe financial hardship by continuing in VADIP.

(v) For any reason during the month-to-month coverage period, after the initial 12-month enrollment period.

(3) All insured requests for voluntary disenrollment must be submitted to the insurer for determination of whether the insured qualifies for disenrollment under the criteria in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (v) of this section. Requests for disenrollment due to a serious medical condition or financial hardship must include submission of written documentation that verifies the existence of a serious medical condition or financial hardship. The written documentation submitted to the insurer must show that circumstances leading to a serious medical condition or financial hardship originated after the effective date coverage began, and will prevent the insured from maintaining the insurance benefits.

(4) If the participating insurer denies a request for voluntary disenrollment because the insured does not meet any criterion under paragraphs (e)(2)(i) through (v) of this section, the participating insurer must issue a written decision and notify the insured of the basis for the denial and how to appeal. The participating insurer will establish the form of such appeals whether orally, in writing, or both. The decision and notification of appellate rights must be issued to the insured no later than 30 days after the request for voluntary disenrollment is received by the participating insurer. The appeal will be decided and that decision issued in writing to the insured no later than 30 days after the appeal is received by the participating insurer.

(5) Month-to-month enrollment, as described in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, may be subject to conditions in insurance contracts, whereby upon voluntarily disenrolling, an enrollee may be prevented from re-enrolling for a certain period of time as specified in the insurance contract.

(f) Other appeals procedures. Participating insurers will establish and be responsible for determination and appeal procedures for all issues other than voluntary disenrollment.

(Authority: Sec. 510, Pub. L. 111–163)

(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection requirement in this section under control number 2900–0789.)

[FR Doc. 2013–12642 Filed 5–28–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52


Revision to the Washington State Implementation Plan; Tacoma-Pierce County Nonattainment Area

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The EPA is approving State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions submitted by the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) dated November 28, 2012. The EPA’s final rulemaking approves two revisions to the SIP. First, the EPA is approving the “2008 Baseline Emissions Inventory and Documentation” included as Appendix A to the SIP revision. The emissions inventory was submitted to meet Clean Air Act (CAA) requirements related to the Tacoma-Pierce County nonattainment area for the 2006 fine particulate matter (PM2.5) National Ambient Air Quality Standard
I. Background Information

Detailed information on the history of the PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS as it relates to the Tacoma-Pierce County nonattainment area is included in the EPA’s proposal for this action (78 FR 4804, January 23, 2013). As discussed in the proposal, on September 4, 2012, the EPA published a final “clean data” determination of attainment, complete certified ambient air monitoring data showing that the Tacoma-Pierce County nonattainment area met the 2006 PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS for the 2009–2011 monitoring period (77 FR 53772). Since the determination, monitored PM$_{2.5}$ levels continue to decline in the Tacoma-Pierce County nonattainment area. Monitoring data for 2010–2012 show a preliminary design value of 28 $\mu g/m^3$.\(^1\)

The clean data determination suspended the obligation for the State of Washington to submit an attainment demonstration, associated reasonably available control measures, a reasonable further progress plan, contingency measures, and other SIP revisions related to attainment of the standard for so long as the nonattainment area continues to meet the 2006 PM$_{2.5}$ NAAQS. However, a clean data determination does not suspend the obligation under CAA section 172(c)(3) for submission and approval of a comprehensive, accurate, and current inventory of actual emissions. Accordingly, Ecology submitted Appendix A, titled “2008 Baseline Emissions Inventory and Documentation,” of its November 28, 2012, SIP revision to meet the emissions inventory obligation under CAA section 172(c)(3). Ecology also submitted Appendix B of the SIP revision, titled “SIP Strengthening Rules,” which contained the most recent version of Regulation 1—Article 13: Solid Fuel Burning Device Standards, adopted by the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Board on October 25, 2012, imposing more stringent standards to control PM$_{2.5}$ emissions from wood smoke. The EPA proposed to approve both Appendix A and Appendix B of Washington’s November 28, 2012, SIP revision consistent with sections 110 and 172 of the CAA.

II. Response to Comments

The EPA received no comment on its proposed approval of Appendix A. This comment, submitted by Mr. Robert Ukeiley on behalf of Sierra Club, focused on the potential impact of coal export terminals proposed for the Pacific Northwest. The commenter wrote that Ecology’s 2008 Baseline Emissions Inventory does not sufficiently address potential impacts as they relate to current or future shipments of coal via rail through the Tacoma-Pierce County nonattainment area. The EPA is responding to this comment in two parts: (1) Comment on Fugitive Coal Dust Emissions; and (2) Comment on Railroad Emission Calculations.

A. Comment on Fugitive Coal Dust Emissions

Comment: The commenter wrote that Ecology’s 2008 Baseline Emissions Inventory does not meet the CAA section 172(c)(3) requirement which states that,”[s]uch plan provisions shall include a comprehensive, accurate, current inventory of actual emissions from all sources of the relevant pollutant or pollutants in such area, including such periodic revisions as the Administrator may determine necessary to assure the requirements of this part are met.” Specifically, the commenter wrote that the 2008 Baseline Emissions Inventory is not comprehensive because it did not account for fugitive coal dust emissions from coal trains that may have transited through the nonattainment area. The commenter also requests that “[i]f the current fugitive coal dust emissions are zero because there are no coal trains traveling through the Tacoma nonattainment area, then the inventory should say that.”

Response: As noted in the proposal for this action, the EPA referred to the August 2005 “Emissions Inventory Guidance for Implementation of Ozone and Particulate Matter NAAQS and Regional Haze Regulations” (hereafter “emissions inventory guidance” or “guidance”), to assess the adequacy of Washington’s submission. The guidance covers several elements related to this comment. First, the mobile source section in the guidance contains no discussion or requirement for calculating fugitive dust from locomotive payloads. Instead, fugitive dust emissions from all source categories are discussed in section 5.4 of the guidance addressing nonpoint sources. The guidance states,”[n]onpoint sources are generally described as those sources that are too small, numerous, or difficult to be inventoried individually. Potential nonpoint sources of emissions are given...
in Table 5.4–1 and potential crustal (dust) sources of PM emissions are in Table 5.4–2. These tables are presented as guides to assist State, local and Tribal agencies in focusing their nonpoint source emission inventory efforts.” The guidance goes on to state, “[t]he State, local and Tribal agencies may want to concentrate their efforts on the most significant source categories.” The guidance acknowledges that States cannot individually inventory all nonpoint source emissions, but should use the best available data to inform which nonpoint source categories to focus on in creating a comprehensive and accurate inventory of actual emissions.

As part of the effort to focus on the most significant source categories, Ecology conducted extensive speciation analysis included in the docket for the EPA’s proposed action, see Sources of Fine Particles in the Wapato Hills-Puyallup River Valley PM$_{2.5}$ Nonattainment Area (the name formerly used for the Tacoma-Pierce County nonattainment area), April 2010. Speciation analysis, also called receptor modeling or source apportionment, is a method of using chemical signatures from monitoring samples to determine both the types of emission sources impacting a monitor and the magnitude of those source impacts. The study examined monitoring samples from 2006 to 2009 and used chemical signature information to identify the relevant emission sources, Ecology determined that 4% of PM$_{2.5}$ annually in the Tacoma-Pierce County nonattainment area originated from the combination of all fugitive dust sources. To put this number in perspective, the contribution from fugitive dust was only slightly greater than the PM$_{2.5}$ contribution from sea salt. The percent contribution from fugitive dust was also found to be the lowest during winter months when violations of the 2006 PM$_{2.5}$ standard occur. From an analysis of fugitive dust impacts and wind direction, Ecology concluded that the majority of the PM$_{2.5}$ related fugitive dust was likely suspended dust from on-road motor vehicle traffic and fugitive emissions from a gravel operation near the monitoring site. Ecology’s speciation analysis for the one violating Tacoma monitor on South L Street concluded by stating, “[f]ugitive dust was poorly correlated with total PM$_{2.5}$ mass (r$^2 = 0.19$) indicating that its influence on the measured total mass was not significant.”

As described above, the 2005 emissions inventory guidance recognizes that agencies may need to concentrate their efforts on the most significant source categories, and the closely related regulations at 40 CFR 51.20 for reporting under the National Emissions Inventory (NEI) also state, “[n]onpoint source categories or emission events reasonably estimated by the State to represent a de minimis percentage of total county and State emissions of a given pollutant may be omitted.” Based on Ecology’s analysis of fugitive dust impacts on 2006 PM$_{2.5}$ concentrations in the area, the EPA agrees with Ecology that fugitive dust emissions from railroad transport of coal do not constitute a significant source category for the 2008 Baseline Emissions Inventory. To the extent that the commenter raises issues related to coal export proposals that may impact the Tacoma-Pierce County nonattainment area in the future, or to the calculation of changes to the emission sources after 2008, the EPA has determined that these questions are beyond the scope of the 2008 Baseline Emissions Inventory. The inventory required under section 172(c)(3) does not require submission or assessment of future emissions.

The EPA also concludes that the 2008 Baseline Emissions Inventory accurately represents the emission sources that led to the EPA’s nonattainment designation for Tacoma-Pierce County in 2008. In particular, the inventory informed and helped support development of the residential wood smoke control measures approved in this action. In 2006, residential wood combustion represented 74% of all emissions during the critical winter season, well above all other emission sources. To the extent that the mix of emission sources may change over time from the 2008 Baseline Emissions Inventory, the EPA believes these changes are best addressed as part of the maintenance plan inventory process to ensure continued compliance with the NAAQS, or as part of the attainment planning requirements that would become applicable should the area not continue in attainment. In response to the concerns raised by the commenter, the EPA independently analyzed publicly available data from the speciation monitor and found no evidence of increasing fugitive dust trends from 2008 to 2011. See Tacoma PMF Soil Results, included in the docket for this action. As noted previously, monitored PM$_{2.5}$ levels in the nonattainment area continue to decline below the level of the NAAQS. For the reasons stated above, the EPA has determined that Ecology’s 2008 Baseline Emissions Inventory is consistent with applicable guidance and satisfies the requirement of CAA section 172(c)(3).

B. Comment on Railroad Emission Calculations

Comment: The commenter notes that Ecology’s 2008 Baseline Emissions Inventory submission includes only a summary of emissions from railroad locomotive diesel consumption, without the corresponding background information used to calculate the estimates. The commenter states that the background information is necessary for both public understanding and for future conformity obligations under the CAA.

Response: Since emission control measures for railroad locomotive traffic are generally formulated and managed at the federal level, it is understandable that the State SIP submission would include summary data rather than a more elaborate discussion of underlying data. Ecology did include an extensive explanation of the underlying data for the predominant source categories, such as residential wood combustion, which comprises 74% of the winter time inventory. By contrast, emissions from all nonroad vehicles and engines, including railroad locomotives, account for only 5% of wintertime inventory. Moreover, although Ecology included only summary results for railroad emissions, it clearly referenced the documentation used in calculating the final railroad diesel emissions, listed as endnotes 26, 27, and 28 in the 2008 Baseline Emissions Inventory SIP submission. These documents were available from Ecology and the EPA during the comment period, and remain available for public review. Neither the EPA nor Ecology has received a request for these documents. For the convenience of the reader these background documents have been added to the docket for this action.

The comment only questions the level of detail in the discussion of the locomotive emission calculations and states that a comprehensive and accurate emissions inventory must provide figures of gallons of diesel consumed and emission factors or other calculations used in the emissions estimates. The availability of the additional detail requested by the comment is described above. Specifically, the emission factors were based on standard EPA emission factors for locomotives and fuel consumption data was provided by the rail freight carriers operating in the area. As the comment notes, these data are part of the comprehensive and accurate emissions inventory required by section 172(c)(3), and were appropriately relied upon by Ecology to calculate diesel emissions from locomotives. The EPA
independently calculated the
locomotive emissions estimates based
on the information referenced in
endnotes 26, 27, and 28 of the State’s
emissions inventory SIP submission,
and obtained results that were
consistent with the State’s (see EPA
review of emission calculations.xlsx).

To the extent that the commenter
raises issues related to future conformity
determinations or potential coal export
proposals that may impact the Tacoma-
Pierce County nonattainment area in the
future, or to the calculation of changes
to the emission sources after 2008, the
EPA has determined that those
questions are beyond the scope of the
2008 Baseline Emissions Inventory and
the requirements of section 172(c)(3).

III. Final Action

The EPA has determined that
Washington’s SIP revisions, dated
November 28, 2012, are consistent with
sections 110 and 172 of the CAA.
Therefore, we are approving the SIP
revisions, specifically Appendix A,
“2008 Baseline Emissions Inventory and
Documentation” and Appendix B, “SIP
Strengthening Rules.”

IV. Statutory and Executive Orders
Review

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, 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 Order 12866 (58 FR 51735,
October 4, 1993);
• 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
• 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
application of those requirements would
be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act;
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).

In addition, this rule does not have
tribal implications as specified by
Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249,
November 9, 2000), because the rule
neither imposes substantial direct
compliance costs on tribal governments,
nor preempts tribal law. Therefore,
the requirements of section 5(b) and 5(c)
of the Executive Order do not apply to
this rule. Consistent with EPA policy, the
EPA nonetheless provided a
consultation opportunity to the
Puyallup Tribe in a letter dated
December 11, 2012. The EPA did not
receive a request for consultation.

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. 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 July 29, 2013.
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. 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,
Nitrogen dioxide, Particulate matter,
Reporting and recordkeeping
requirements, Sulfur oxides, Visibility,
and Volatile organic compounds.


Dennis J. McLerran,
Regional Administrator, Region 10.

40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

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 WW—Washington

2. Section 52.2470 is amended:

a. In paragraph (c) Table 4 by revising
entries 13.01 through 13.05, adding in
numerical order entry 13.06, and
revising entry 13.07.

b. In paragraph (e) by adding a
heading for “Recently Approved Plans”
and a new entry for “Particulate Matter
(PM2.5) 2008 Baseline Emissions
Inventory and SIP Strengthening Rules”
at the end of the table.

§ 52.2470 Identification of plan.

(c) * * * * *

* * * * *
### TABLE 4—PUGET SOUND CLEAN AIR AGENCY REGULATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State citation</th>
<th>Title/subject</th>
<th>State adopted date</th>
<th>EPA approval date</th>
<th>Explanations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10/25/12</td>
<td>5/29/13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Regulation 1—Article 13: Solid Fuel Burning Device Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Policy and Purpose</th>
<th>10/25/12</th>
<th>5/29/13 [Insert page number where the document begins]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.02</td>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>10/25/12</td>
<td>5/29/13 [Insert page number where the document begins]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.03</td>
<td>Opacity Standards</td>
<td>10/25/12</td>
<td>5/29/13 [Insert page number where the document begins]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.04</td>
<td>Allowed and Prohibited Fuel Types.</td>
<td>10/25/12</td>
<td>5/29/13 [Insert page number where the document begins]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.05</td>
<td>Restrictions on Operation of Solid Fuel Burning Devices.</td>
<td>10/25/12</td>
<td>5/29/13 [Insert page number where the document begins]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.06</td>
<td>Emission Performance Standards.</td>
<td>10/25/12</td>
<td>5/29/13 [Insert page number where the document begins]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.07</td>
<td>Prohibitions on Wood Stoves that are not Certified Wood Stoves.</td>
<td>10/25/12</td>
<td>5/29/13 [Insert page number where the document begins]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### STATE OF WASHINGTON NONREGULATORY PROVISIONS AND QUASI-REGULATORY MEASURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of SIP provision</th>
<th>Applicable geographic or nonattainment area</th>
<th>State submittal date</th>
<th>EPA approval date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11/28/12</td>
<td>5/29/13 [Insert page number where the document begins]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recently Approved Plans**

- Particulate Matter (PM$_{2.5}$) 2008 Baseline Emissions Inventory and SIP Strengthening Rules.

---

**SUMMARY:** EPA is taking direct final action to approve a state implementation plan (SIP) revision, submitted by the State of Georgia, through the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GA EPD), on October 21, 2009, to address the reasonable further progress (RFP) plan requirements for the Atlanta, Georgia 1997 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) nonattainment area. The Atlanta, Georgia 1997 8-hour ozone nonattainment area (hereafter referred to as the “Atlanta Area” or “the Area”) is comprised of Barrow, Bartow, Carroll, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Hall, Henry, Newton, Paulding, Rockdale, Spalding and Walton Counties in Georgia. EPA is also finding adequate the motor vehicle emissions budgets (MVEB) for volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) that were included in Georgia’s RFP plan. Further, EPA is approving these MVEB. Additionally, as an administrative update EPA is also removing the numbering system from the non-regulatory provisions in the Code of Federal Regulations.

**DATES:** This direct final rule is effective July 29, 2013 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comment by June 28, 2013. If EPA receives such comments, it will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the...