regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that the EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of “covered regulatory action” in section 2–202 of the Executive Order. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law.

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

Section 12(d) of the NTTAA directs the EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. The EPA believes that this action is not subject to the requirements of section 12(d) of the NTTAA because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA.

J. Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Population

The EPA lacks the discretionary authority to address environmental justice in this rulemaking.

K. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to the CRA, and the EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

L. Petitions for Judicial Review

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 September 30, 2016. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule 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

Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Environmental protection, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.

Dated: June 3, 2016.

Alexis Strauss, Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

Part 52, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

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)(182)(i)(B)(7) and (c)(199)(i)(A)(9) and (c)(202)(i)(A)(2) and (c)(429)(i)(E)(1) and (2) to read as follows:

§52.220 Identification of plan.

(c) * * * * * (182) * * * * (i) * * * * (B) * * * * (7) Previously approved on January 26, 1999 in paragraph (c)(182)(i)(B)(6) of this section and now deleted with replacement in (c)(429)(i)(E)(1).

Regulation 2, Rule 1 adopted on November 1, 1989.

(i) * * * * (199) * * * (i) * * * * (A) * * * * (9) Previously approved on January 26, 1999 in paragraph (c)(199)(i)(A)(8) of this section and now deleted with replacement in (c)(429)(i)(E)(2).


(i) * * * * (202) * * * * (i) * * * * (A) * * * * (2) Previously approved on April 3, 1995 in paragraph (c)(202)(i)(A)(1) of this section and now deleted with replacement in (c)(429)(i)(E)(1), Rule 2–1–249, adopted on June 15, 1994.

(E) Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52


Air Plan Approval; VT; Prevention of Significant Deterioration, Nonattainment and Minor New Source Review

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving three State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions submitted by the State of Vermont. These revisions primarily amend several aspects of Vermont’s new source review permitting regulations. The permitting revisions are part of Vermont’s major and minor stationary source preconstruction permitting programs, and are intended to align Vermont’s regulations with the federal new source review regulations. The revisions also contain amendments to other Clean Air Act (CAA) requirements, including updating the State’s ambient air quality standards and certain emissions limits for sources of nitrogen oxides and sulfur.
dioxide. This action is being taken in accordance with the Clean Air Act.

DATES: The final direct rule will be effective September 30, 2016, unless EPA receives adverse comments by August 31, 2016. If adverse comments are received, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the Federal Register informing the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R01–OAR–2014–0617 at http://www.regulations.gov or via email to McDonnell.Ida@epa.gov. For comments submitted at Regulations.gov, follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed 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 the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit http://www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ida E. McDonnell, Manager, Air Permits, Toxics, and Indoor Programs Unit, Office of Ecosystem Protection, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA New England Regional Office, 5 Post Office Square, Suite 100, (OEP05–2), Boston, MA 02109–3912, phone number (617) 918–1653, fax number (617) 918–0653, email McDonnell.Ida@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document whenever “we,” “us,” or “our” is used, we mean EPA. Organization of this document. The following outline is provided to aid in locating information in this preamble.

I. Background and Purpose
A. Clean Air Act Permitting
B. State Ambient Air Quality Standards
II. Summary of State Submittals
A. 1993 SIP Revision
B. 2011 SIP Revision

C. 2014 SIP Revision
III. Final Action
IV. Incorporation by Reference
V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Background and Purpose
A. Clean Air Act Permitting

In the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, nonattainment new source review (NNSR) requirements were expanded to include ozone attainment areas within the Ozone Transport Region (OTR). The federal regulations at 40 CFR 51.165 contain the minimum elements that a State’s preconstruction permitting program for major stationary sources in nonattainment areas (and in the OTR) must contain in order for EPA to approve the State’s program into the SIP.

On November 29, 2005 (70 FR 71612), EPA promulgated the “Final Rule to Implement the 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard—Phase 2; Final Rule to Implement Certain Aspects of the 1990 Amendments Relating to New Source Review and Prevention of Significant Deterioration as They Apply in Carbon Monoxide, Particulate Matter, and Ozone NAAQS; Final Rule for Reformulated Gasoline” (Phase 2 Rule). Among other requirements, the Phase 2 Rule obligated states to revise their Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) programs to explicitly identify nitrogen oxides (NOX) as a precursor to ozone. This requirement was codified in 40 CFR 51.166, and requires that states submit SIP revisions incorporating the requirements of the rule, including specific provisions treating NOX as a precursor to ozone, by June 15, 2007. See 70 FR 71612 at 71683, November 29, 2005.

On May 16, 2008 (73 FR 28321), EPA issued the Final Rule on the “Implementation of the New Source Review (NSR) Program for Particulate Matter Less than 2.5 Micrometers (PM2.5)” (2008 NSR Rule). The 2008 NSR Rule finalized several new requirements for SIPs to address sources that emit direct PM2.5 and other pollutants that contribute to secondary PM2.5 formation. One of these requirements is for NSR permits to address pollutants responsible for the secondary formation of PM2.5, otherwise known as precursor pollutants. In the 2008 rule, EPA identified precursors to PM2.5 for the PSD program to be sulfur dioxide (SO2) and NOX (unless the state demonstrates to the Administrator’s satisfaction, or EPA demonstrates, that NOX emissions in an area are not a significant contributor to that area’s ambient PM2.5 concentrations). The 2008 NSR Rule also specifies that volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are not considered to be precursors to PM2.5 in the PSD program, unless the state demonstrates to the Administrator’s satisfaction, or EPA demonstrates, that emissions of VOCs in an area are significant contributors to that area’s ambient PM2.5 concentrations. The explicit references to SO2, NOX and VOCs as they pertain to secondary PM2.5 formation are codified at 40 CFR 51.166(b)(49)(i)(b) and 52.21(b)(50)(i)(b). As part of identifying pollutants that are precursors to PM2.5, the 2008 NSR Rule also required states to revise the definition of “significant” as it relates to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit pollutants. Specifically, 40 CFR 51.166(b)(23)(i) and 52.21(b)(23)(i) define “significant” for PM2.5 to mean the following emissions rates: 10 tons per year (tpy) of direct PM2.5; 40 tpy of SO2; and 40 tpy of NOX (unless the state demonstrates to the Administrator’s satisfaction, or EPA demonstrates, that NOX emissions in an area are not a significant contributor to that area’s ambient PM2.5 concentrations). The deadline for states to submit SIP revisions to their PSD programs incorporating these changes was May 16, 2011. See 73 FR 28321 at 28341, May 16, 2008.

The 2008 NSR Rule did not require states to immediately account for gases that could condense to form particulate matter, known as condensables, in PM2.5 and PM10 emission limits in NSR permits. Instead, EPA determined that states had to account for PM2.5 and PM10 condensables for apportionment determinations and in establishing emissions limitations for PM2.5 and PM10 in PSD permits beginning on or after January 1, 2011. See 73 FR 28321 at 28334. This requirement is codified in 40 CFR 51.166(b)(49)(i)(a) and 52.21(b)(50)(i)(a). Revisions to states’ PSD programs incorporating the inclusion of condensables were required to be submitted to EPA by May 16, 2011. See 73 FR 28321 at 28341.

On October 20, 2010, EPA issued the final rule on the “Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for Particulate Matter Less Than 2.5 Micrometers (PM2.5)—Increments, Significant Impact Levels (SILs) and Significant Monitoring Concentration (SMC)” (2010 PSD Rule). See 75 FR 64864. This rule established several components for making PSD permitting determinations for PM2.5, including a system of “increments,” which is the mechanism used to estimate significant deterioration of ambient air quality for a pollutant. These increments are codified in 40 CFR 51.166(c) and 40 CFR 52.21(c). The 2010 PSD Rule also
established a new “major source baseline date” for PM\textsubscript{2.5} as October 20, 2010, and a new trigger date for PM\textsubscript{2.5} as October 20, 2011. These revisions are codified in 40 CFR 51.166(b)(14)(ii)(c) and (b)(14)(ii)(c), and 52.21(b)(14)(ii)(c) and (b)(14)(ii)(c). Lastly, the 2010 PSD Rule revised the definition of “baseline area” to include a level of significance of 0.3 micrograms per cubic meter, annual average, for PM\textsubscript{2.5}. This change is codified in 40 CFR 51.166(b)(10)(i) and 52.21(b)(15)(i).

B. State Ambient Air Quality Standards

Section 109 of the CAA directs EPA to establish NAAQS requisite to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety (primary standard) and for the protection of public welfare (secondary standard). Section 109(d)(1) of the CAA requires EPA to complete a thorough review of the NAAQS at 5-year intervals and promulgate new standards when appropriate. Additionally, Section 107 of the CAA requires the establishment of air quality control regions for the purpose of implementing the NAAQS.

On October 17, 2006 (71 FR 61144), EPA revised the primary and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for fine particulate matter (PM\textsubscript{2.5}) to 35 micrograms per cubic meter and retained the primary and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for coarse particulate matter (PM\textsubscript{10}) of 150 micrograms per cubic meter. EPA revoked the annual standard for PM\textsubscript{10}.

This final rule became effective on December 18, 2006.

On March 27, 2008 (73 FR 16436), EPA revised the NAAQS for ozone, setting the level of the primary and secondary 8-hour standard to 0.075 parts per million. This final ozone standard rule became effective on May 27, 2008. On October 26, 2015 (80 FR 65292), EPA revised the NAAQS for ozone, setting the level of the primary and secondary 8-hour standard to 0.070 parts per million. This final ozone standard rule became effective on December 28, 2015.

On November 12, 2008 (73 FR 66964), EPA revised the NAAQS for lead, setting the level of the primary and secondary standard to 0.15 micrograms per cubic meter and revised the averaging time to a rolling 3-month period with a maximum (not-to-be-exceeded) form, evaluated over a 3-year period. The final lead standard rule became effective on January 12, 2009.

On February 9, 2010 (75 FR 6474), EPA revised the NAAQS for oxides of nitrogen as measured by nitrogen dioxide (NO\textsubscript{2}). EPA established a 1-hour primary standard for NO\textsubscript{2} at a level of 100 parts per billion, based on the 3-year average of the 98th percentile of the yearly distribution of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations, to supplement the existing primary and secondary annual standard of 53 parts per billion (See 61 FR 52852, October 8, 1996). The final NO\textsubscript{2} rule became effective on April 12, 2010.

On June 22, 2010 (75 FR 35520), EPA revised the NAAQS for oxides of sulfur as measured by sulfur dioxide (SO\textsubscript{2}). EPA established a new 1-hour SO\textsubscript{2} primary standard at a level of 75 parts per billion, based on the 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations. EPA also revoked both the previous 24-hour and annual primary SO\textsubscript{2} standards. EPA did not revise the existing secondary standard of 0.5 part per million averaged over 3 hours and not to be exceeded more than once per year. This final rule became effective on August 23, 2010.

On January 15, 2013 (78 FR 3086), EPA revised the primary PM\textsubscript{2.5} annual NAAQS, lowering the standard to 12.0 micrograms per cubic meter. The final rule became effective on March 18, 2013.

II. Summary of State Submittals

A. 1993 SIP Revision

On August 9, 1993, the Vermont Department of Environmental conservation (VT DEC) submitted a revision to its State Implementation Plan (SIP) addressing the nonattainment new source performance standard (NSPS) and reasonable available control technology (RACT) requirements of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (1993 SIP submittal). The submittal consisted of several changes to the State’s regulations as well as a SIP narrative. In 1998, EPA approved the revisions dealing with the RACT requirements. See 63 FR 19825, April 22, 1998.

In a letter dated July 13, 2016, Vermont withdrew the SIP narrative and a number of definitions that were either already approved into the SIP or were determined not to be required to be in the SIP. The State also withdrew certain provisions of APCR, Subchapter V, Sections 5–502(3), (6), and (7) because additional information needs to be submitted before EPA could approve certain provisions into the SIP. Vermont intends in the near future to revise certain provisions and resubmit them to EPA, certain provisions were already in the SIP, or certain provisions were determined not to be required to be in the SIP.

We are approving the following provisions contained in the 2011 SIP submittal:

1. A clarification to the definition of the term “Federal Land Manager.”
2. Provisions containing emissions limits for certain categories of sources that emit NO\textsubscript{x} and SO\textsubscript{2}.
3. A provision clarifying what type of operations would be considered asphalt batch plants and would be required to obtain a minor new source review permit for any new or modified source.
4. Provisions clarifying Vermont’s authority to request sources to submit written reports.
5. Provisions (further revised in a 2014 SIP submission) providing the State with the authority to require air dispersion modeling on a case-by-case basis for minor sources, and containing the procedures a source must follow when providing an impact analysis on ambient air quality in order for the source to obtain a PSD permit.
6. Provisions requiring sources to obtain a permit prior to construction, and providing the State with the authority to deny a permit for a project that would not be in compliance with

\[1 \text{ For a more detailed listing of these provisions and the specific language in question, please see EPA's Technical Support Document (TSD) included in the administrative record and docket.} \]
the state permitting regulations. (We note that these provisions are codified in the State’s submittal as APCR Section 5–501(4). However, the existing approved SIP already contains an APCR Section 5–501(4) that relates to a different topic. Thus, our approval of this new APCR Section 5–501(4) will appear in the SIP after existing Section APCR 5–501(4). This codification issue arose because the State has amended its regulations over time at the state level and did not submit the entire revised regulation to EPA for approval into the SIP. EPA believes that implementation of the State’s permitting program and the enforceability of these provisions as part of that program will not be compromised because the provisions will have been approved by EPA on separate dates. Thus, in future legal proceedings, a complete and accurate citation to one of these two provisions should also include the date upon which EPA approved the provision in question into Vermont’s SIP in order to distinguish clearly one from the other.)

b. Provisions (further revised in a 2014 SIP revision) specifying which entities, including affected states and federal land managers, are to receive notification when a source is subject to major new source review. (We note that one of these provisions is codified in the State’s submittal as APCR Section 5–501(6). However, the existing approved SIP already contains an APCR Section 5–501(6) that relates to a different topic. Thus, our approval of this new APCR Section 5–501(6) will appear in the SIP after existing APCR Section 5–501(6). This codification issue arose because the State has amended its regulations over time at the state level and did not submit the entire revised regulation to EPA for approval into the SIP. EPA believes that implementation of the State’s permitting program and the enforceability of these provisions as part of that program will not be compromised because the provisions will have been approved by EPA on separate dates. Thus, in future legal proceedings, a complete and accurate citation to one of these two provisions should also include the date upon which EPA approved the provision in question into Vermont’s SIP in order to distinguish clearly one from the other.)

c. Provisions that slightly revise the requirements that apply to a new or modified source that otherwise would have been subject to minor new source review to be classified as major based on the impact on ambient air from the source’s allowable emissions.

d. Provisions (as stated earlier) that require sources subject to PSD to conduct and submit an ambient air quality impact analysis.

e. Provisions that slightly revise the requirements that apply to a new or modified source that otherwise would have been subject to minor new source review to be classified as major based on the impact on ambient air from the source’s allowable emissions.

III. Final Action

Based on the analysis contained in the Technical Support Document, EPA is approving the following sections of Vermont’s APCR:

2 Because the state adopted these state ambient air quality standards in 2014, Vermont’s regulations do not contain an ambient air quality standard for ozone that is equivalent to the federal 2015 ozone standard. However, the ozone standard we are approving is consistent with the 2008 federal ozone standard.
Within APCR Subchapter I:

Definitions:
1. “Federal Land Manager”
2. “Federally Enforceable”
3. “Municipal Waste Combustor Acid Gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride)”
4. “Municipal Waste Combustor Metals (measured as particulate matter)”
5. “Municipal Waste Combustor Organics (measured as total tetra-through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans)”
6. “Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds)”
7. “Particulate Matter”
8. “Particulate Matter Emissions”
9. “PM_{10}”
10. “PM_{2.5}”
11. “PM_{2.5} direct emissions”
12. “Significant”

Within APCR Subchapter II:

Prohibitions:
2. Section 5–5–252: Control of Sulfur Dioxide Emissions.

Within APCR Subchapter III: Ambient Air Quality Standards:
1. Section 5–301: Scope.
2. Section 5–302: Sulfur oxides (sulfur dioxide).
3. Section 5–303: Reserved.
4. Section 5–304: Particulate Matter PM_{2.5}.
5. Section 5–306: Particulate Matter PM_{10}.
7. Section 5–308: Ozone.

Within APCR Subchapter IV:

Operations and Procedures:
2. Section 4–402: Written Reports When Requested.

Within APCR Subchapter V: Review of New Air Contaminant Sources:
1. Section 5–501: Review of Construction or Modification of Air Contaminant Sources. EPA is approving subsections (1), (4), (5), (6), and (7)(c) of this section.
2. Section 5–502: Major Stationary Sources and Major Modifications: EPA is approving subsections (2), (4)(a), (4)(b), (4)(e), (6)(b), and (8)(b).

The EPA is publishing this action without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial amendment and anticipates no adverse comments. However, in the proposed rules section of this Federal Register publication, EPA is publishing a separate document that will serve as the proposal to approve the SIP revision should relevant adverse comments be filed. This rule will be effective September 30, 2016 without further notice unless the Agency receives relevant adverse comments by August 31, 2016.

If the EPA receives such comments, then EPA will publish a notice withdrawing the final rule and informing the public that the rule will not take effect. All public comments received will then be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on the proposed rule. The EPA will not institute a second comment period on the proposed rule. All parties interested in commenting on the proposed rule should do so at this time. If no such comments are received, the public is advised that this rule will be effective on September 30, 2016 and no further action will be taken on the proposed rule. Please note that if 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, EPA may adopt as final those provisions of the rule that are not the subject of an adverse comment.

IV. 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 Vermont’s Air Pollution Control Regulations described in the amendments to 40 CFR part 52 set forth below. The EPA has made, and will continue to make, these documents generally available electronically through http://www.regulations.gov.

V. 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, 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);
• 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 10885, 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 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, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where 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. EPA will submit a report containing this rule 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 September 30, 2016. 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 of this action for the purposes of judicial review. 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, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: July 20, 2016.

H. Curtis Spalding,
Regional Administrator, EPA New England.

Part 52 of chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

EPA-APPROVED VERMONT REGULATIONS

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<td>Section 5–301</td>
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<td>The air quality standard for sulfates is not part of the SIP.</td>
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<td>Section 5–304</td>
<td>Particulate matter PM2.5</td>
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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 UU—Vermont

2. In §52.2370(c) the Table “EPA Approved Vermont Regulations” is amended by:


b. Adding state citation entries Sections 5–304 and 5–305.

The revisions and additions read as follows:

§52.2370 Identification of plan.

(c) EPA approved regulations.
The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking direct final action to approve revisions to the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) and Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD) portions of the California State Implementation Plan (SIP). These revisions concern oxides of nitrogen (NOₓ) and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions from stationary gas turbines, boilers, steam generators, and process heaters. We are approving local rules that regulate these emission sources under the Clean Air Act (CAA or the Act).

DATES: This rule is effective on September 30, 2016 without further notice, unless the EPA receives adverse comments by August 31, 2016. 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–2016–0262 at http://www.regulations.gov, or via email to Andrew Steckel, Rules 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 edited or removed 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 contents located outside of the primary submission (i.e. on the Web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For making effective comments, please visit http://www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kevin Gong, EPA Region IX, (415) 972 3073, Gong.Kevin@epa.gov.

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

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A. What rules did the State submit?
B. Are there other versions of these rules?
C. What is the purpose of the submitted rule revisions?
II. The EPA’s Evaluation and Action
A. How is the EPA evaluating the rules?
B. Do the rules meet the evaluation criteria?