

Rule No.	Rule title	State effective date	EPA effective date	Final rule citation/date	Comments
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33–15–23. Fees					
*	*	*	*	*	*
33–15–23–02	Permit to construct fees	7/1/16	4/29/2019	[Insert Federal Register citation], 3/28/2019.	
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 [FR Doc. 2019–05935 Filed 3–27–19; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R04–OAR–2016–0213, EPA–R04–OAR–2014–0767, EPA–R04–OAR–2014–0426; FRL–9991–40–Region 4]

Air Plan Approval; KY; Minor Sources Infrastructure Requirement for the 2012 PM_{2.5}, 2010 NO₂, and 2010 SO₂ NAAQS

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving portions of three State Implementation Plan (SIP) submissions, submitted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Energy and Environment Cabinet, Department for Environmental Protection, through the Kentucky Division for Air Quality (KDAQ) on April 26, 2013 (two submissions), and February 8, 2016. The submissions address requirements for implementation of the 2012 Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}), 2010 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), and 2010 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). When EPA promulgates a new or revised NAAQS, the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) requires the state to make a new SIP submission establishing that the existing SIP meets the various applicable requirements or revising the SIP to meet those requirements. This type of SIP submission is commonly referred to as an “infrastructure” SIP. EPA is approving the portions of these infrastructure SIP submissions from Kentucky that relate to the minor source program requirements for the 2012 PM_{2.5}, 2010 NO₂, and 2010 SO₂ NAAQS.
DATES: This rule will be effective April 29, 2019.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established dockets for this action under Docket Identification Nos. EPA–R04–OAR–2016–0213, EPA–R04–OAR–2014–0767, and EPA–R04–OAR–2014–0426. All documents in the docket are listed on the www.regulations.gov website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *i.e.*, Confidential Business Information or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically through www.regulations.gov or in hard copy at the Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. EPA requests that if at all possible, you contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to schedule your inspection. The Regional Office’s official hours of business are Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding federal holidays.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michele Notarianni, Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. Ms. Notarianni can be reached via electronic mail at notarianni.michele@epa.gov or the telephone number (404) 562–9031.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Under section 110 of the CAA, states are required to have SIPs that provide for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of the NAAQS. States are further required to make a SIP submission meeting the applicable

requirements of sections 110(a)(1) and (2) within three years of EPA promulgating a new or revised NAAQS.¹ EPA has historically referred to these SIP submissions made for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of CAA sections 110(a)(1) and 110(a)(2) as “infrastructure SIP” submissions. Sections 110(a)(1) and (2) require states to address basic SIP elements such as for monitoring, basic program requirements, and legal authority that are designed to assure attainment and maintenance of the newly established or revised NAAQS. This action pertains to one of the requirements of section 110(a)(2): The minor source requirements of section 110(a)(2)(C). The minor source provisions are one of three components of section 110(a)(2)(C). With respect to the minor source requirements, SIPs must include a program to provide for the enforcement of measures for the state-wide regulation of new and modified minor sources and minor modifications of major sources under the New Source Review (NSR) program.

This action pertains to the section 110(a)(2)(C) minor source requirements for Kentucky’s infrastructure SIP submissions for the 2012 PM_{2.5}, 2010 NO₂, and 2010 SO₂ NAAQS. All other applicable infrastructure requirements for the 2012 PM_{2.5}, 2010 NO₂, and 2010 SO₂ NAAQS for Kentucky are being or have been addressed in separate rulemakings. On April 26, 2013, and February 8, 2016, KDAQ submitted infrastructure SIP submissions to EPA that addressed the minor source element of section 110(a)(2)(C) for the pollutants relevant to the 2012 PM_{2.5}, 2010 NO₂, and 2010 SO₂ NAAQS, in addition to other infrastructure SIP requirements.

¹ See EPA’s May 10, 2017, action proposing to approve other portions of Kentucky’s infrastructure SIP submittal for the 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS for a discussion of EPA’s general approach to reviewing infrastructure SIP submittals. 82 FR 21751.

KDAQ also provided clarifying information to EPA on December 18, 2017, and May 2, 2018, describing Kentucky's SIP-approved regulations which comprise the basic structural elements of the minor source program in the Commonwealth.²

In a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) published on November 5, 2018 (83 FR 55338), EPA proposed to approve the portions of the infrastructure SIP submissions from Kentucky dated February 8, 2016, and April 26, 2013, addressing the minor source requirements of section 110(a)(2)(C) of the CAA for the 2012 PM_{2.5}, 2010 NO₂, and 2010 SO₂ NAAQS. The details of Kentucky's submissions and the rationale for EPA's actions are explained in the NPRM. Comments on the NPRM were due on or before December 5, 2018. EPA received no adverse comments on the proposed action.

II. Final Action

As described above, EPA is approving the portions of the infrastructure SIP submissions from Kentucky dated February 8, 2016, and April 26, 2013, addressing the minor source requirements of section 110(a)(2)(C) of the CAA for the 2012 PM_{2.5}, 2010 NO₂, and 2010 SO₂ NAAQS. EPA is approving the minor source portions of these submissions because they are consistent with section 110 of the CAA.

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable federal regulations. See 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 CAA. These actions merely approve state law as meeting federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, these actions:

- Are 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);

- Are not an Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory action because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866;

- Do not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);

- Are 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.*);

- Do 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);

- Do not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);

- Are not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);

- Are not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);

- Are 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 CAA; and

- Do 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).

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 as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), nor will it impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

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 CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by May 28, 2019. 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, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Particulate matter, Sulfur dioxide.

Dated: March 18, 2019.

Mary S. Walker,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 4.

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 S—Kentucky

■ 2. Section 52.920(e), is amended by adding new entries for: "110(a)(1) and (2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 2010 NO₂ NAAQS"; "110(a)(1) and (2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS"; and "110(a)(1) and (2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 2012 PM_{2.5}

NAAQS" at the end of the table to read as follows:

§ 52.920 Identification of plan.

*	*	*	*	*
(e)	*	*	*	

² Kentucky correspondence to EPA dated December 18, 2017, and May 2, 2018, are in each of the dockets for this action under "Proposed Rule-2."

EPA-APPROVED KENTUCKY NON-REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Name of non-regulatory SIP provision	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area	State submittal date/effective date	EPA approval date	Explanations
110(a)(1) and (2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 2010 NO ₂ NAAQS.	Kentucky	4/26/2013	3/28/2019, [Insert citation of publication].	Only addresses the minor source program requirements of section 110(a)(2)(C).
110(a)(1) and (2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 2010 SO ₂ NAAQS.	Kentucky	04/26/2013	3/28/2019, [Insert citation of publication].	Only addresses the minor source program requirements of section 110(a)(2)(C).
110(a)(1) and (2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 2012 PM _{2.5} NAAQS.	Kentucky	2/8/2016	3/28/2019, [Insert citation of publication].	Only addresses the minor source program requirements of section 110(a)(2)(C).

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 665

[Docket No. 120416010-2476-01]

RIN 0648-XG905

Pacific Island Fisheries; Closure of the 2019 Hawaii Shallow-Set Pelagic Longline Fishery

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Temporary rule; fishery closure.

SUMMARY: This final rule closes the Hawaii shallow-set pelagic longline fishery north of the Equator for all vessels registered under the Hawaii longline limited access program. The shallow-set fishery has reached the annual limit of 17 physical interactions with North Pacific loggerhead sea turtles, so NMFS must close the fishery for the remainder of the calendar year, or until further notice. This action is necessary to comply with regulations that establish maximum annual limits on the numbers of interactions that occur between longline fishing gear and sea turtles.

DATES: Effective March 27, 2019, through December 31, 2019. Compliance date: 9:50 a.m. Hawaii-Aleutian Standard Time (HST) on March 19, 2019, through December 31, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bob Harman, NMFS Pacific Islands Regional Office, 808-725-5170.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS manages the shallow-set pelagic longline fishery for swordfish in the Pacific Islands according to the Fishery Ecosystem Plan for Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific Region (FEP), developed by the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council, and implemented by NMFS under authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). Regulations governing fishing by U.S. vessels in accordance with the FEP appear at 50 CFR part 665 and at subpart H of 50 CFR part 600.

The regulations at § 665.813(b)(1) establish maximum annual limits on the numbers of physical interactions that occur between longline fishing gear and sea turtles. These limits apply to physical interactions with vessels registered with Hawaii longline limited access permits while engaged in shallow-set longline fishing, *i.e.*, fishing that is directed at swordfish. There are two calendar-year annual limits on physical interactions: 26 leatherback sea turtles (*Dermochelys coriacea*), and 17 loggerhead sea turtles (*Caretta caretta*). Scientific observers, placed by NMFS aboard every vessel engaged in shallow-set longline fishing, monitor interactions with turtles.

The regulations at § 665.813(b)(2) require NMFS to close the shallow-set fishery as soon as the interaction limit for either of the two turtle species has been determined to have been reached in a given year, after giving permit holders and operators actual notice of the closure. Upon receiving actual notice from NMFS, fishermen are required to immediately remove all longline fishing gear from the water. Once the fishery is closed, all vessels registered under Hawaii longline

limited-access permits are prohibited from shallow-set longline fishing north of the Equator.

In accordance with § 665.813(b)(2), the Regional Administrator, NMFS Pacific Islands Region, has determined that the fishery has reached the annual interaction limit of 17 North Pacific loggerhead turtles. Consequently, NMFS closed the shallow-set component of the Hawaii-based longline fishery at 9:50 a.m. HST on March 19, 2019. The closure ends at midnight HST on December 31, 2019.

NMFS is currently preparing a biological opinion that addresses the continued operation of the shallow-set longline fishery, which may result in changes to the current annual interaction limits. NMFS would publish any changes in a future rulemaking.

Classification

The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA, has determined that this final rule is consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act, the Endangered Species Act, and other applicable laws.

This final rule is required by § 665.813(b)(2) and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

NMFS has good cause under the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) and 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3)) to waive prior notice and an opportunity for public comment, and the 30 days delayed effectiveness, for this temporary rule, as prior notice and comment would be contrary to the public interest. NMFS must implement the closure of the fishery immediately to prevent further impacts to North Pacific loggerhead sea turtles. In addition, providing prior notice and comment and 30 days delayed effectiveness are unnecessary because NMFS has no discretion to take other action because