

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section—

Captain of the Port (COTP) means the Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Maryland—National Capital Region.

Designated representative means any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant, or petty officer who has been authorized by the Captain of the Port Maryland—National Capital Region to assist in enforcing the safety zone described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) Under the general safety zone regulations in subpart C of this part, you may not enter the safety zone described in paragraph (a) of this section unless authorized by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(2) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP or the COTP's representative by telephone at 410–576–2693 or on Marine Band Radio VHF–FM channel 16 (156.8 MHz). The Coast Guard vessels enforcing this section can be contacted on Marine Band Radio VHF–FM channel 16 (156.8 MHz).

(3) Those in the safety zone must comply with all lawful orders or directions given to them by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(d) *Enforcement officials.* The U.S. Coast Guard may be assisted in the patrol and enforcement of the safety zone by Federal, State, and local agencies.

(e) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. on July 4, 2021, or if necessary due to inclement weather on July 4, 2021, from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. on July 5, 2021.

Dated: June 22, 2021.

David E. O'Connell,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Maryland—National Capital Region.

[FR Doc. 2021–13727 Filed 6–25–21; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2019–0515; FRL–10021–90]

1-Aminocyclopropane-1-Carboxylic Acid (1-ACC); Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the plant growth regulator 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (1-ACC) in or on apples and stone fruit when used in

accordance with good agricultural practices. Valent BioSciences, LLC., submitted a petition to EPA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), requesting an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the plant growth regulator 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (1-ACC) in or on apples and stone fruit when used in accordance with good agricultural practices. This regulation eliminates the need to establish a maximum permissible level for residues of 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (1-ACC).

DATES: This regulation is effective June 28, 2021. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before August 27, 2021 and must be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**).

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2019–0515, is available at <http://www.regulations.gov> or at the Office of Pesticide Programs Regulatory Public Docket (OPP Docket) in the Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. Due to the public health concerns related to COVID–19, the EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC) and Reading Room is closed to visitors with limited exceptions. The staff continues to provide remote customer service via email, phone, and webform. For the latest status information on EPA/DC services and docket access, visit <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Charles Smith, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; main telephone number: (703) 305–7090; email address: BPPDFRNotices@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers

determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

B. How can I get electronic access to other related information?

You may access a frequently updated electronic version of 40 CFR part 180 through the Government Publishing Office's e-CFR site at http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?&c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title40/40tab_02.tpl.

C. How can I file an objection or hearing request?

Under FFDCA section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a, any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2019–0515 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All objections and requests for a hearing must be in writing and must be received by the Hearing Clerk on or before August 27, 2021. Addresses for mail and hand delivery of objections and hearing requests are provided in 40 CFR 178.25(b).

In addition to filing an objection or hearing request with the Hearing Clerk as described in 40 CFR part 178, please submit a copy of the filing (excluding any Confidential Business Information (CBI)) for inclusion in the public docket. Information not marked confidential pursuant to 40 CFR part 2 may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. Submit the non-CBI copy of your objection or hearing request, identified by docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2019–0515, by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

- *Mail:* OPP Docket, Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), (28221T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001.

- *Hand Delivery:* To make special arrangements for hand delivery or

delivery of boxed information, please follow the instructions at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets/contacts.html>.

Additional instructions on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

II. Background and Statutory Findings

In the **Federal Register** of December 23, 2020 (85 FR 83880) (FRL-10017-71), EPA issued a document pursuant to FFDCA section 408(d)(3), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(3), announcing the filing of a pesticide tolerance petition (PP 9F8781) by Valent BioSciences, LLC, 870 Technology Way, Libertyville, IL 60048. The petition requested that 40 CFR part 180 be amended by establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the plant growth regulator 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic Acid (1-ACC) in or on apple and stone fruit when used in accordance of good agricultural practices. That document referenced a summary of the petition prepared by the petitioner Valent BioSciences, LLC., which is available in the docket, <http://www.regulations.gov>. There were no comments received in response to the notice of filing.

Section 408(c)(2)(A)(i) of FFDCA allows EPA to establish an exemption from the requirement for a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the exemption is “safe.” Section 408(c)(2)(A)(ii) of FFDCA defines “safe” to mean that “there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information.” This includes exposure through drinking water and in residential settings but does not include occupational exposure. Pursuant to FFDCA section 408(c)(2)(B), in establishing or maintaining in effect an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance, EPA must take into account the factors set forth in FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(C), which require EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to “ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue. . . .” Additionally, FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D) requires that the Agency consider “available information concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide’s

residues” and “other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.”

EPA performs a number of analyses to determine the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide residues. First, EPA determines the toxicity of pesticides. Second, EPA examines exposure to the pesticide through food, drinking water, and through other exposures that occur as a result of pesticide use in residential settings.

III. Toxicological Profile

Consistent with FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D), EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action and considered its validity, completeness and reliability, and the relationship of this information to human risk. EPA has also considered available information concerning the variability of the sensitivities of major identifiable subgroups of consumers, including infants and children.

1-ACC is a naturally occurring non-protein amino acid found in all plants. It acts as a plant growth regulator (PGR), precursing ethylene, a plant hormone regulating a wide variety of vegetative and developmental processes. The only conversion of 1-ACC for residues will most likely be into ethylene, which would not be measurable as ethylene is a quickly dissipating gas. Ethylene has been reviewed by EPA and is exempt from tolerance (40 CFR 180.1016).

As a biochemical pesticide, 1-ACC is intended for use on apples and stone fruits for fruit thinning and enhanced return bloom and is foliarly applied with calibrated spray equipment (*i.e.* orchard air blast sprayer). 1-ACC’s mode of action is as a signaling molecule in plants to regulate fruit ripening, thinning, and enhanced return bloom. No direct application to food is expected as applications are made pre-fruiting, but it is possible that some trace amounts of the active ingredient may be taken up into the plant.

With regard to the overall toxicological profile of the active ingredient 1-ACC, the active ingredient is of minimal toxicity through the acute oral, acute dermal and acute inhalation routes of exposure. The active ingredient is only mildly irritating to the eye and the skin; and it is not a dermal sensitizer. With regard to the subchronic toxicity, developmental toxicity, reproductive toxicity and mutagenicity data requirements for the active ingredient 1-ACC, all data requirements were satisfied by guideline studies. There were no adverse subchronic effects for any oral or dermal routes of exposure. The active ingredient was determined to be non-mutagenic, and no

adverse effects were identified relative to either developmental toxicity or reproductive toxicity. Based on this toxicological profile, EPA did not identify any toxicological endpoints of concern for assessing risk for this chemical.

Additionally, humans have a history of safe natural exposure to 1-ACC as it is present in all fruits and vegetables and, therefore, is a regular part of the human diet. With specific regard to human oral toxicity, the Agency notes that the human digestive system has evolved to accommodate 1-ACC in its digestive processes.

As part of its qualitative risk assessment for 1-ACC, the Agency also considered the potential for exposure to residues of 1-ACC, including dietary and non-occupational exposures. EPA concludes that dietary (food and drinking water) exposures are likely to be negligible, due to the short half-life and biodegradable nature of the pesticide. It is noted that dietary exposures to the residues of 1-ACC are not anticipated to exceed the naturally occurring background levels as exogenously applied 1-ACC is highly biodegradable. It has a half-life of less than 8.5 days on the plant and is even more biodegradable in aqueous soil conditions. No residential uses have been proposed.

Based on 1-ACC’s low toxicity, anticipated minimal dietary exposure, and history of safe consumption in foods, no risks of concern have been identified from aggregate exposure to 1-ACC. Similarly, no risks of concern were identified for cumulative exposures to 1-ACC since no common mechanism of toxicity was identified for either 1-ACC or its metabolites. Therefore, based on the lack of toxicity and expected negligible exposures, EPA has determined that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the U.S. population, including infants and children, from aggregate exposure to 1-ACC.

A full explanation of the data upon which EPA relied and its risk assessment based on those data can be found within the November 16, 2020, document entitled “Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) Considerations for 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (ACC).” This document, as well as other relevant information, is available in the docket for this action as described under **ADDRESSES**.

IV. Determination of Safety for U.S. Population, Infants and Children

Based on the Agency’s assessment, EPA concludes that there is reasonable

certainty that no harm will result to the U.S. population, including infants and children, from aggregate exposure to residues of 1-ACC. This includes all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information. Based on the reliable data indicating lack of toxicity, including threshold effects, that supports EPA's determination to conduct a qualitative assessment, EPA has concluded that the additional margin of safety is not necessary to protect infants and children.

V. Other Considerations

Analytical Enforcement Methodology

An analytical method is not required for enforcement purposes since the Agency is establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance without any numerical limitation. However, the analytical methods Ultra High-Performance Liquid Chromatography-Tandem Mass Spectrometry is available to EPA for the detection and measurement of the pesticide residues

VI. Conclusions

Therefore, an exemption is established for residues of 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (1-ACC) in or on apple and stone fruit when used in accordance to good agricultural practices.

VII. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This action establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance under FFDCA section 408(d) in response to a petition submitted to the Agency. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled "Regulatory Planning and Review" (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). Because this action has been exempted from review under Executive Order 12866, this action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, entitled "Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use" (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) or Executive Order 13045, entitled "Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks" (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), nor is it considered a regulatory action under Executive Order 13771, entitled "Reducing Regulations and Controlling Regulatory Costs" (82 FR 9339, February 3, 2017). This action does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, nor does

it require any special considerations under Executive Order 12898, entitled "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations" (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

Since tolerances and exemptions that are established on the basis of a petition under FFDCA section 408(d), such as the tolerance in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), do not apply.

This action directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers, and food retailers, not States or tribes, nor does this action alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of FFDCA section 408(n)(4). As such, the Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on States or tribal governments, on the relationship between the national government and the States or tribal governments, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government or between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. Thus, the Agency has determined that Executive Order 13132, entitled "Federalism" (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999) and Executive Order 13175, entitled "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000) do not apply to this action. In addition, this action does not impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) (2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*).

This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note).

VIII. Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), 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**. This action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides

and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: May 26, 2021.

Edward Messina,

Acting Director, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICAL RESIDUES IN FOOD

■ 1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

■ 2. Revise § 180.711 to read as follows:

§ 180.711 1-Aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic Acid (1-ACC); Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance.

An exemption from the requirement of a tolerance is established for 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (1-ACC) in or on apple and stone fruit when applied in accordance with good agricultural practices.

[FR Doc. 2021-13681 Filed 6-25-21; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 257

[EPA-HQ-OLEM-2020-0508; FRL-10024-75-OLEM]

Texas: Approval of State Coal Combustion Residuals Permit Program

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final approval.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's partial State Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) Permit Program, which will now operate in lieu of the Federal CCR program, with the exception of certain provisions for which the State did not seek approval. EPA has determined that the Texas partial CCR permit program meets the standard for approval under RCRA. Facilities operating under the State's program requirements and resulting permit provisions are also subject to EPA's information gathering and inspection and enforcement authorities under RCRA and other applicable statutory and regulatory provisions.

DATES: The final approval of the Texas partial CCR Permit Program is effective on July 28, 2021.