

§ 165.T08–0353 Safety Zone; Kanawha River, Charleston, WV.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: all navigable waters between mile marker 58 and 59 on the Kanawha River, Charleston, WV.

(b) *Definitions. Designated representative* means a Coast Guard Patrol Commander (PATCOM), including a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer operating a Coast Guard vessel and a Federal, State, and local officer designated by or assisting the Captain of the Port Ohio Valley (COTP) in the enforcement of the regulations in this section.

Participant means any person or vessel registered with the event sponsor as a participant in the race.

Spectator vessel means any vessel not registered with the event sponsor as a participant in the race or assigned as an official patrol vessel.

(c) *Regulations.* The Coast Guard may patrol the event area under the direction of a designated Coast Guard Patrol Commander. The Patrol Commander may be contacted on Channel 16 VHF–FM (156.8 MHz) by the call sign “PATCOM.”

(1) All persons and vessels not registered with the sponsor as participants or official patrol vessels are considered spectators. The “official patrol vessels” consist of any Coast Guard, state or local law enforcement and sponsor provided vessels assigned or approved by the Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District, to patrol the event.

(2) Spectator vessels desiring to transit the regulated area may do so only with prior approval of the Patrol Commander and when so directed by that officer and will be operated at a no wake speed in a manner which will not endanger participants in the event or any other craft.

(3) No spectator vessel shall anchor, block, loiter, or impede the through transit of participants or official patrol vessels in the regulated area during the effective dates and times, unless cleared for entry by or through an official patrol vessel.

(4) The Patrol Commander may forbid and control the movement of all vessels in the regulated area. When hailed or signaled by an official patrol vessel, a vessel shall come to an immediate stop and comply with the directions given. Failure to do so may result in expulsion from the area, citation for failure to comply, or both.

(5) Any spectator vessel may anchor outside the regulated area specified above, but may not anchor in, block, or loiter in a navigable channel.

(6) The Patrol Commander may terminate the event or the operation of any vessel at any time it is deemed necessary for the protection of life or property.

(7) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP or the COTP’s representative by VHF–FM marine radio channel 16 or phone at 1–800–253–7465. Those in the regulated area must comply with all lawful orders or directions given to them by the COTP or the designated representative.

(8) The COTP will provide notice of the regulated area through advanced notice via local notice to mariners and broadcast notice to mariners and by on-scene designated representatives.

(d) *Enforcement periods.* This safety zone will be enforced: 9 p.m. through 11 p.m. on June 30, 2023; from 11:30 a.m. through 2:30 p.m. on July 2, 2023; and from 9 p.m. through 10 p.m. on July 4, 2023.

Dated: May 26, 2023.

H.R. Mattern,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Ohio Valley.

[FR Doc. 2023–11848 Filed 6–2–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R09–OAR–2023–0059; FRL–10645–02–R9]

Air Plan Limited Approval and Limited Disapproval; California; Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is finalizing a limited approval and limited disapproval of a revision to the Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District (EKAPCD or “District”) portion of the California State Implementation Plan (SIP). This revision concerns emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) from Portland Cement Kilns. Under the authority of the Clean Air Act (CAA or the Act), this action simultaneously approves a local rule that regulates these emission sources

and directs California to correct rule deficiencies. We are finalizing a limited approval of a local rule that regulates these emission sources because the rule would strengthen the current SIP-approved version of EKAPCD’s Portland cement kiln rule. We are finalizing a limited disapproval of this revision due to the presence of exemptions for periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction (breakdown), which are inconsistent with CAA requirements.

DATES: This rule is effective July 5, 2023.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket No. EPA–R09–OAR–2023–0059. All documents in the docket are listed on the <https://www.regulations.gov> website. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., Confidential Business Information (CBI) 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 through <https://www.regulations.gov>, or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section for additional availability information. If you need assistance in a language other than English or if you are a person with a disability who needs a reasonable accommodation at no cost to you, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Elijah Gordon, EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne St., San Francisco, CA 94105. By phone: (415) 972–3158 or by email at gordon.elijah@epa.gov.

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

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I. Proposed Action

On February 15, 2023 (88 FR 9816), the EPA proposed a limited approval and limited disapproval of the following rule that was submitted for incorporation into the California SIP.

TABLE 1—SUBMITTED RULE

Local agency	Rule No.	Rule title	Amended	Submitted
EKAPCD	Rule 425.3	Portland Cement Kilns (Oxides of Nitrogen)	03/08/2018	08/22/2018

As mentioned in our proposed action, submitted Rule 425.3 establishes more stringent emission limits for NO_x than the previously SIP-approved version and strengthens monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements. As a result, we proposed a limited approval because we determined that this rule strengthens the SIP and is largely consistent with relevant CAA requirements. However, we simultaneously proposed a limited disapproval because some rule provisions conflict with section 110 and part D of title I of the Act. These provisions include the following:

1. Section (IV)(A) of the rule contains an exemption to an otherwise applicable emission limitation for periods of startup and shutdown, stating that “the requirements of Section V of this Rule shall not apply [. . .] to startup and shutdown as defined” in Sections (III)(J) and (III)(K). An emission limitation or requirement that exempts a period of source operation, such as startup or shutdown, cannot be considered continuous and is not consistent with CAA requirements. Although the rule revision contains individual startup (48 hours) and shutdown (36 hours) time limits in Sections (III)(J) and (III)(K), along with SSM recordkeeping requirements in Section (VI)(B)(4), these provisions are not sufficient to establish an emission limit that could be considered adequate for CAA purposes. Elimination of the existing startup and shutdown exemption to address the concerns raised in the EPA’s evaluation is necessary for full approval of the rule into the SIP.

2. Section (IV)(B) contains an exemption during breakdown conditions from the emission limit, emission monitoring, and production monitoring requirements found in Section (V). Similar to the first deficiency noted above, an emission limitation or requirement that exempts a period of source operation cannot be considered adequate for CAA purposes. Removal of this exemption for breakdown conditions is necessary for full approval of the rule into the SIP.

Our proposed action and Technical Support Document contain more information on the basis for this final rulemaking and on our evaluation of the submittal.

II. Public Comments and EPA Responses

The EPA’s proposed action provided a 30-day public comment period. During this period, we received no comments.

III. EPA Action

No comments were submitted. Therefore, as authorized in sections 110(k)(3) and 301(a) of the Act, the EPA is finalizing a limited approval of the submitted rule. This final action incorporates the submitted rule into the California SIP, including those provisions identified as deficient. As authorized under section 110(k)(3) and 301(a), the EPA is simultaneously finalizing a limited disapproval of the rule.

As a result of our limited disapproval, the EPA must promulgate a federal implementation plan (FIP) under section 110(c) unless we approve subsequent SIP revisions that correct the rule deficiencies identified above within 24 months. In addition, the offset sanction in CAA section 179(b)(2) will be imposed 18 months from the effective date of this action, and the highway funding sanction in CAA section 179(b)(1) six months after the offset sanction is imposed. A sanction will not be imposed if the EPA determines that a subsequent SIP submission corrects the identified deficiencies before the applicable deadlines.

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 EKAPCD Rule 425.3, “Portland Cement Kilns (Oxides of Nitrogen),” amended on March 8, 2018, which regulates NO_x emissions from the operation of cement kilns, as described in Sections I and III. The EPA has made, and will continue to make, these documents available through www.regulations.gov and at the EPA Region IX Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information).

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Additional information about these statutes and Executive orders can be

found at <https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/laws-and-executive-orders>.

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563: Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

This action is not a significant regulatory action and was therefore not submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the PRA because this action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA. This action will not impose any requirements on small entities beyond those imposed by state law.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain any unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. This action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, will result from this action.

E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications. It will not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the national government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

F. Executive Order 13175: Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have tribal implications, as specified in Executive Order 13175, because the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where the EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction, and will not impose

substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those 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 Populations

Executive Order 12898 (Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, 59 FR 7629, Feb. 16, 1994) directs Federal agencies to identify and address “disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects” of their actions on minority populations and low-income populations to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law. EPA defines environmental justice (EJ) as “the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.” EPA further defines the term fair treatment to mean that “no group of people should bear a disproportionate burden of

environmental harms and risks, including those resulting from the negative environmental consequences of industrial, governmental, and commercial operations or programs and policies.”

Under the CAA, 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, the EPA’s role is to review state choices, and approve those choices if they meet the minimum criteria of the Act. Accordingly, this final action is finalizing a limited approval and limited disapproval of state law as meeting federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law.

The State did not evaluate environmental justice considerations as part of its SIP submittal; the CAA and applicable implementing regulations neither prohibit nor require such an evaluation. EPA did not perform an EJ analysis and did not consider EJ in this action. Consideration of EJ is not required as part of this action, and there is no information in the record inconsistent with the stated goal of E.O. 12898 of achieving environmental justice for people of color, low-income populations, and Indigenous peoples.

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 CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by August 4, 2023. 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

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen oxides, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: May 26, 2023.

Martha Guzman Aceves,
Regional Administrator, Region IX.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Environmental Protection Agency amends Part 52, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations 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 F—California

■ 2. Section 52.220 is amended by adding paragraphs (c)(202)(i)(B)(3) and (c)(520)(i)(B)(2) to read as follows:

§ 52.220 Identification of plan—in part.

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(c) * * *
(202) * * *
(i) * * *
(B) * * *

(3) Previously approved on July 20, 1999, in paragraph (c)(202)(i)(B)(1) of this section and now deleted with replacement in (c)(520)(i)(B)(2): Rule 425.3, adopted on October 13, 1994.

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(520) * * *
(i) * * *
(B) * * *

(2) Rule 425.3, “Portland Cement Kilns (Oxides of Nitrogen),” amended on March 8, 2018.

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[FR Doc. 2023–11850 Filed 6–2–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R02–OAR–2022–0321, FRL–10144–02–R2]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New York; Particulate Matter Control Strategy

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a revision to the New York State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the purposes of implementing controls of air pollution by particulate matter (PM). The SIP revision consists of amendments to existing regulations outlined within