

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 55

[OAR–2004–0091; FRL–8789–4]

### Outer Continental Shelf Air Regulations Consistency Update for California

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”)

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** EPA is proposing to update a portion of the Outer Continental Shelf (“OCS”) Air Regulations. Requirements applying to OCS sources located within 25 miles of States’ seaward boundaries must be updated periodically to remain consistent with the requirements of the corresponding onshore area (“COA”), as mandated by section 328(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990 (“the Act”). The portion of the OCS air regulations that is being updated pertain to the requirements for OCS sources by the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (Santa Barbara County APCD). The intended effect of approving the OCS requirements for the Santa Barbara County APCD is to regulate emissions from OCS sources in accordance with the requirements onshore. The change to the existing requirements discussed below is proposed to be incorporated by reference into the Code of Federal Regulations and is listed in the appendix to the OCS air regulations.

**DATES:** Any comments must arrive by May 20, 2009.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit comments, identified by docket number OAR–2004–0091, by one of the following methods:

1. *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the on-line instructions.

2. *E-mail:* [steckel.andrew@epa.gov](mailto:steckel.andrew@epa.gov).

3. *Mail or deliver:* Andrew Steckel (Air-4), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105–3901.

*Instructions:* All comments will be included in the public docket without change and may be made available online at <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Information that you consider CBI or otherwise protected should be clearly identified as such and should not be submitted through <http://www.regulations.gov> or e-mail. <http://www.regulations.gov> is an

“anonymous access” system, and EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send e-mail directly to EPA, your e-mail address will be automatically captured and included as part of the public comment. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses.

*Docket:* The index to the docket for this action is available electronically at <http://www.regulations.gov> and in hard copy at EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California. While all documents in the docket are listed in the index, some information may be publicly available only at the hard copy location (e.g., copyrighted material), and some may not be publicly available in either location (e.g., CBI). To inspect the hard copy materials, please schedule an appointment during normal business hours with the contact listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Cynthia G. Allen, Air Division (Air-4), U.S. EPA Region 9, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105, (415) 947–4120, [allen.cynthia@epa.gov](mailto:allen.cynthia@epa.gov).

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## I. Background Information

### A. Why is EPA taking this action?

On September 4, 1992, EPA promulgated 40 CFR part 55,<sup>1</sup> which established requirements to control air pollution from OCS sources in order to attain and maintain federal and state ambient air quality standards and to comply with the provisions of part C of title I of the Act. Part 55 applies to all OCS sources offshore of the States except those located in the Gulf of Mexico west of 87.5 degrees longitude. Section 328 of the Act requires that for such sources located within 25 miles of a State’s seaward boundary, the requirements shall be the same as would be applicable if the sources were located in the COA. Because the OCS requirements are based on onshore requirements, and onshore requirements may change, section 328(a)(1) requires that EPA update the OCS requirements as necessary to maintain consistency with onshore requirements.

Pursuant to § 55.12 of the OCS rule, consistency reviews will occur (1) at least annually; (2) upon receipt of a Notice of Intent under § 55.4; or (3) when a state or local agency submits a rule to EPA to be considered for incorporation by reference in part 55. This proposed action is being taken in response to the submittal of requirements submitted by the Santa Barbara County APCD. Public comments received in writing within 30 days of publication of this document will be considered by EPA before publishing a final rule. Section 328(a) of the Act requires that EPA establish requirements to control air pollution from OCS sources located within 25 miles of States’ seaward boundaries that are the same as onshore requirements. To comply with this statutory mandate, EPA must incorporate applicable onshore rules into part 55 as they exist onshore. This limits EPA’s flexibility in deciding which requirements will be incorporated into part 55 and prevents EPA from making substantive changes to the requirements it incorporates. As a result, EPA may be incorporating rules into part 55 that do not conform to all of EPA’s state implementation plan (SIP) guidance or certain requirements of the Act. Consistency updates may result in the inclusion of state or local rules or regulations into part 55, even though the same rules may ultimately be disapproved for inclusion as part of the

<sup>1</sup> The reader may refer to the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, December 5, 1991 (56 FR 63774), and the preamble to the final rule promulgated September 4, 1992 (57 FR 40792) for further background and information on the OCS regulations.

SIP. Inclusion in the OCS rule does not imply that a rule meets the requirements of the Act for SIP approval, nor does it imply that the rule will be approved by EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

## II. EPA's Evaluation

### A. What criteria were used to evaluate rules submitted to update 40 CFR part 55?

In updating 40 CFR part 55, EPA reviewed the rules submitted for inclusion in part 55 to ensure that they are rationally related to the attainment or maintenance of federal or state ambient air quality standards or part C of title I of the Act, that they are not designed expressly to prevent exploration and development of the OCS and that they are applicable to OCS sources. 40 CFR 55.1. EPA has also evaluated the rules to ensure they are not arbitrary or capricious. 40 CFR 55.12(e). In addition, EPA has excluded administrative or procedural rules,<sup>2</sup> and requirements that regulate toxics which are not related to the attainment and maintenance of federal and state ambient air quality standards.

### B. What requirements were submitted to update 40 CFR part 55?

1. After review of the requirements submitted by the Santa Barbara County APCD against the criteria set forth above and in 40 CFR part 55, EPA is proposing to make the following District requirements applicable to OCS sources:

Rule No.	Name	Adoption or amended date
102 .....	Definitions .....	01/15/09
316 .....	Storage and Transfer of Gasoline.	01/15/09

## III. Administrative Requirements

### A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735 (October 4, 1993)), the Agency must determine whether the regulatory action is "significant" and therefore subject to Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") review and the requirements of the Executive Order. The Order defines "significant regulatory action" as one that is likely to result in a rule that may:

<sup>2</sup> Each COA which has been delegated the authority to implement and enforce part 55, will use its administrative and procedural rules as onshore. However, in those instances where EPA has not delegated authority to implement and enforce part 55, EPA will use its own administrative and procedural requirements to implement the substantive requirements. 40 CFR 55.14 (c)(4).

(1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities;

(2) Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;

(3) Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or

(4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.

This action is not a "significant regulatory action" under the terms of Executive Order 12866 and is therefore not subject to OMB Review. These rules implement requirements specifically and explicitly set forth by the Congress in section 328 of the Clean Air Act, without the exercise of any policy discretion by EPA. These OCS rules already apply in the COA, and EPA has no evidence to suggest that these OCS rules have created an adverse material effect. As required by section 328 of the Clean Air Act, this action simply updates the existing OCS requirements to make them consistent with rules in the COA.

### B. Paperwork Reduction Act

The OMB has approved the information collection requirements contained in 40 CFR part 55, and by extension this update to the rules, under the provisions of the *Paperwork Reduction Act*, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* and has assigned OMB control number 2060-0249. Notice of OMB's approval of EPA Information Collection Request ("ICR") No. 1601.06 was published in the **Federal Register** on March 1, 2006 (71 FR 10499-10500). The approval expires January 31, 2009. As EPA previously indicated (70 FR 65897-65898 (November 1, 2005)), the annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for collection of information under 40 CFR part 55 is estimated to average 549 hours per response. Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the

existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations in 40 CFR are listed in 40 CFR part 9 and are identified on the form and/or instrument, if applicable. In addition, EPA is amending the table in 40 CFR part 9 of currently approved OMB control numbers for various regulations to list the regulatory citations for the information requirements contained in this final rule.

### C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) generally requires an agency to conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis of any rule subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements unless the agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises, and small governmental jurisdictions.

These rules will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. These rules implement requirements specifically and explicitly set forth by the Congress in section 328 of the Clean Air Act, without the exercise of any policy discretion by EPA. These OCS rules already apply in the COA, and EPA has no evidence to suggest that these OCS rules have had a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. As required by section 328 of the Clean Air Act, this action simply updates the existing OCS requirements to make them consistent with rules in the COA. Therefore, I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

### D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 ("UMRA"), Public Law 104-4, establishes requirements for Federal agencies to assess the effects of their regulatory actions on State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector. Under section 202 of the UMRA, EPA generally must prepare a written statement, including a cost-benefit analysis, for proposed and final rules with "Federal mandates" that may

result in expenditures to State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or to the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any one year. Before promulgating an EPA rule for which a written statement is needed, section 205 of the UMRA generally requires EPA to identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives and adopt the least costly, most cost-effective or least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule. The provisions of section 205 do not apply when they are inconsistent with applicable law. Moreover, section 205 allows EPA to adopt an alternative other than the least costly, most cost-effective or least burdensome alternative if the Administrator publishes with the final rule an explanation why that alternative was not adopted.

Before EPA establishes any regulatory requirements that may significantly or uniquely affect small governments, including tribal governments, it must have developed under section 203 of the UMRA a small government agency plan. The plan must provide for notifying potentially affected small governments, enabling officials of affected small governments to have meaningful and timely input in the development of EPA regulatory proposals with significant Federal intergovernmental mandates, and informing, educating, and advising small governments on compliance with the regulatory requirements.

Today's proposed rules contain no Federal mandates (under the regulatory provisions of Title II of the UMRA) for State, local, or tribal governments or the private sector that may result in expenditures of \$100 million or more for State, local, or tribal governments, in the aggregate, or to the private sector in any one year. These rules implement requirements specifically and explicitly set forth by the Congress in section 328 of the Clean Air Act without the exercise of any policy discretion by EPA. These OCS rules already apply in the COA, and EPA has no evidence to suggest that these OCS rules have created an adverse material effect. As required by section 328 of the Clean Air Act, this action simply updates the existing OCS requirements to make them consistent with rules in the COA.

#### *E. Executive Order 13132, Federalism*

Executive Order 13132, entitled "Federalism" (64 FR 43255 (August 10, 1999)), requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure "meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications." "Policies that have federalism implications" is defined in

the Executive Order to include regulations that 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."

This proposed rule 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, as specified in Executive Order 13132. These rules implement requirements specifically and explicitly set forth by the Congress in section 328 of the Clean Air Act, without the exercise of any policy discretion by EPA. As required by section 328 of the Clean Air Act, this rule simply updates the existing OCS rules to make them consistent with current COA requirements. These rules do not amend the existing provisions within 40 CFR part 55 enabling delegation of OCS regulations to a COA, and this rule does not require the COA to implement the OCS rules. Thus, Executive Order 13132 does not apply to this rule.

In the spirit of Executive Order 13132, and consistent with EPA policy to promote communications between EPA and state and local governments, EPA specifically solicits comments on this proposed rule from State and local officials.

#### *F. Executive Order 13175, Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments*

Executive Order 13175, entitled "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure "meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications." This rule does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal government and Indian tribes and thus does not have "tribal implications," within the meaning of Executive Order 13175. This rule implements requirements specifically and explicitly set forth by the Congress in section 328 of the Clean Air Act, without the exercise of any policy discretion by EPA. As required by section 328 of the Clean Air Act, this rule simply updates the existing OCS rules to make them consistent with current COA requirements. In addition,

this rule does not impose substantial direct compliance costs on tribal governments, nor preempt tribal law. Consultation with Indian tribes is therefore not required under Executive Order 13175. Nonetheless, in the spirit of Executive Order 13175 and consistent with EPA policy to promote communications between EPA and tribes, EPA specifically solicits comments on this proposed rule from tribal officials.

#### *G. Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*

Executive Order 13045: "Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks" (62 FR 19885 (April 23, 1997)), applies to any rule that: (1) Is determined to be "economically significant" as defined under Executive Order 12866, and (2) concerns an environmental health or safety risk that EPA has reason to believe may have a disproportionate effect on children. If the regulatory action meets both criteria, the Agency must evaluate the environmental health or safety effects of the planned rule on children, and explain why the planned regulation is preferable to other potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives considered by the Agency.

This proposed rule is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it is not economically significant as defined in Executive Order 12866. In addition, the Agency does not have reason to believe the environmental health or safety risks addressed by this action present a disproportional risk to children.

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

This proposed rule is not subject to Executive Order 13211, "Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use" (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

#### *I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act*

Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 ("NTTAA"), Public Law No. 104-113, 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note) directs EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable laws or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (e.g., materials specifications, test methods,

sampling procedures, and business practices) that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies. The NTTAA directs EPA to provide Congress, through OMB, explanations when the Agency decided not to use available and applicable voluntary consensus standards.

As discussed above, these rules implement requirements specifically and explicitly set forth by the Congress in section 328 of the Clean Air Act, without the exercise of any policy discretion by EPA. As required by section 328 of the Clean Air Act, this rule simply updates the existing OCS rules to make them consistent with current COA requirements. In the absence of a prior existing requirement for the state to use voluntary consensus standards and in light of the fact that EPA is required to make the OCS rules consistent with current COA requirements, it would be inconsistent with applicable law for EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in this action. Therefore, EPA is not considering the use of any voluntary consensus standards. EPA welcomes comments on this aspect of the proposed rulemaking and, specifically, invites the public to identify potentially-applicable voluntary consensus standards and to explain why such standards should be used in this regulation.

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

Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629 (Feb. 16, 1994)) establishes federal executive policy on environmental justice. Its main provision directs federal agencies, to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law, to make environmental justice part of their mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States. EPA lacks the discretionary authority to address environmental justice in this proposed action. This rule implements requirements specifically and explicitly set forth by the Congress in section 328 of the Clean Air Act, without the exercise of any policy discretion by EPA. As required by section 328 of the Clean Air Act, this rule simply updates the existing OCS rules to make them consistent with current COA requirements.

Although EPA lacks authority to modify today's regulatory decision on

the basis of environmental justice considerations, EPA nevertheless explored this issue and found the following. This action, namely, updating the OCS rules to make them consistent with current COA requirements, will not have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority or low-income populations because it increases the level of environmental protection for all affected populations without having any disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on any population, including any minority or low-income population. Environmental justice considerations may be appropriate to consider in the context of a specific OCS permit application.

**List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 55**

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Hydrocarbons, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Nitrogen oxides, Outer Continental Shelf, Ozone, Particulate matter, Permits, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides.

Dated: March 10, 2009.

**Laura Yoshii,**

*Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.*

Title 40, chapter I of the Code of Federal Regulations, is proposed to be amended as follows:

**PART 55—[AMENDED]**

1. The authority citation for part 55 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** Section 328 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*) as amended by Public Law 101-549.

2. Section 55.14 is amended by revising paragraph (e)(3)(ii)(F) to read as follows:

**§ 55.14 Requirements that apply to OCS sources located within 25 miles of states seaward boundaries, by state.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(e) \* \* \*

(3) \* \* \*

(ii) \* \* \*

(F) *Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District Requirements Applicable to OCS Sources.*

\* \* \* \* \*

3. Appendix A to CFR part 55 is amended by revising paragraph (b)(6) under the heading "California" to read as follows:

**Appendix A to Part 55—Listing of State and Local Requirements Incorporated by Reference Into Part 55, by State**

\* \* \* \* \*

California

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) \* \* \*

(6) The following requirements are contained in *Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District Requirements Applicable to OCS Sources*:

- Rule 102 Definitions (Adopted 01/15/09)
- Rule 103 Severability (Adopted 10/23/78)
- Rule 106 Notice to Comply for Minor Violations (Repealed 01/01/2001)
- Rule 107 Emergencies (Adopted 04/19/01)
- Rule 201 Permits Required (Adopted 06/19/08)
- Rule 202 Exemptions to Rule 201 (Adopted 06/19/08)
- Rule 203 Transfer (Adopted 04/17/97)
- Rule 204 Applications (Adopted 04/17/97)
- Rule 205 Standards for Granting Permits (Adopted 04/17/97)
- Rule 206 Conditional Approval of Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate (Adopted 10/15/91)
- Rule 207 Denial of Application (Adopted 10/23/78)
- Rule 210 Fees (Adopted 03/17/05)
- Rule 212 Emission Statements (Adopted 10/20/92)
- Rule 301 Circumvention (Adopted 10/23/78)
- Rule 302 Visible Emissions (Adopted 10/23/78)
- Rule 304 Particulate Matter—Northern Zone (Adopted 10/23/78)
- Rule 305 Particulate Matter Concentration—Southern Zone (Adopted 10/23/78)
- Rule 306 Dust and Fumes—Northern Zone (Adopted 10/23/78)
- Rule 307 Particulate Matter Emission Weight Rate—Southern Zone (Adopted 10/23/78)
- Rule 308 Incinerator Burning (Adopted 10/23/78)
- Rule 309 Specific Contaminants (Adopted 10/23/78)
- Rule 310 Odorous Organic Sulfides (Adopted 10/23/78)
- Rule 311 Sulfur Content of Fuels (Adopted 10/23/78)
- Rule 312 Open Fires (Adopted 10/02/90)
- Rule 316 Storage and Transfer of Gasoline (Adopted 01/15/09)
- Rule 317 Organic Solvents (Adopted 10/23/78)
- Rule 318 Vacuum Producing Devices or Systems—Southern Zone (Adopted 10/23/78)
- Rule 321 Solvent Cleaning Operations (Adopted 09/18/97)
- Rule 322 Metal Surface Coating Thinner and Reducer (Adopted 10/23/78)
- Rule 323 Architectural Coatings (Adopted 11/15/01)
- Rule 324 Disposal and Evaporation of Solvents (Adopted 10/23/78)
- Rule 325 Crude Oil Production and Separation (Adopted 07/19/01)
- Rule 326 Storage of Reactive Organic Compound Liquids (Adopted 01/18/01)

Rule 327 Organic Liquid Cargo Tank Vessel Loading (Adopted 12/16/85)  
 Rule 328 Continuous Emission Monitoring (Adopted 10/23/78)  
 Rule 330 Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products (Adopted 01/20/00)  
 Rule 331 Fugitive Emissions Inspection and Maintenance (Adopted 12/10/91)  
 Rule 332 Petroleum Refinery Vacuum Producing Systems, Wastewater Separators and Process Turnarounds (Adopted 06/11/79)  
 Rule 333 Control of Emissions from Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (Adopted 06/19/08)  
 Rule 342 Control of Oxides of Nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) from Boilers, Steam Generators and Process Heaters (Adopted 04/17/97)  
 Rule 343 Petroleum Storage Tank Degassing (Adopted 12/14/93)  
 Rule 344 Petroleum Sumps, Pits, and Well Cellars (Adopted 11/10/94)  
 Rule 346 Loading of Organic Liquid Cargo Vessels (Adopted 01/18/01)  
 Rule 352 Natural Gas-Fired Fan-Type Central Furnaces and Residential Water Heaters (Adopted 09/16/99)  
 Rule 353 Adhesives and Sealants (Adopted 08/19/99)  
 Rule 359 Flares and Thermal Oxidizers (Adopted 06/28/94)  
 Rule 360 Emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen from Large Water Heaters and Small Boilers (Adopted 10/17/02)  
 Rule 361 Small Boilers, Steam Generators, and Process Heaters (Adopted 01/17/08)  
 Rule 370 Potential to Emit—Limitations for Part 70 Sources (Adopted 06/15/95)  
 Rule 505 Breakdown Conditions Sections A., B.1, and D. only (Adopted 10/23/78)  
 Rule 603 Emergency Episode Plans (Adopted 06/15/81)  
 Rule 702 General Conformity (Adopted 10/20/94)  
 Rule 801 New Source Review (Adopted 04/17/97)  
 Rule 802 Nonattainment Review (Adopted 04/17/97)  
 Rule 803 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (Adopted 04/17/97)  
 Rule 804 Emission Offsets (Adopted 04/17/97)  
 Rule 805 Air Quality Impact Analysis and Modeling (Adopted 04/17/97)  
 Rule 808 New Source Review for Major Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants (Adopted 05/20/99)  
 Rule 1301 Part 70 Operating Permits—General Information (Adopted 06/19/03)  
 Rule 1302 Part 70 Operating Permits—Permit Application (Adopted 11/09/93)

Rule 1303 Part 70 Operating Permits—Permits (Adopted 11/09/93)  
 Rule 1304 Part 70 Operating Permits—Issuance, Renewal, Modification and Reopening (Adopted 11/09/93)  
 Rule 1305 Part 70 Operating Permits—Enforcement (Adopted 11/09/93)  
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[FR Doc. E9-9014 Filed 4-17-09; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560-50-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Telecommunications and Information Administration

#### 47 CFR Chapter III

**Docket Number: 0810021312-9654-02**

**RIN 0660-AA18**

#### Low-Power Television and Translator Upgrade Program

**AGENCY:** National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

**ACTION:** Advanced notice of proposed rulemaking; withdrawal.

**SUMMARY:** The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) is withdrawing the Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking soliciting comments on the implementation of the Low-Power Television and Translator Upgrade Program (Upgrade Program). After reviewing and considering the comments received following two public meetings, the agency has decided not to proceed with regulations to implement the Upgrade Program. NTIA will establish and implement the Upgrade Program through a Notice of Availability of Funds (NOFA) to be published shortly.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** April 20, 2009.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** William Cooperman, Upgrade Program, Director Broadcasting Division, telephone: (202) 482-5802; fax: (202) 482-2156. Information about the Upgrade Program also can be obtained

electronically via the Internet at <http://www.ntia.doc.gov/lptv>.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

Section 3009 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-171, 120 Stat. 4, 21 (2006), required the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) to implement and administer the Low-Power Television and Translator Upgrade Program (Upgrade Program). The Upgrade Program is intended to provide reimbursement to eligible low-power television broadcast stations, Class A television stations, television translator stations, or television booster stations for equipment to upgrade from analog to digital in eligible rural communities. On October 9, 2008, NTIA published an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Notice of Public Meetings, 73 Fed. Reg. 59,586 (2008), to announce two public meetings (October 24 and October 28, 2008) about the Upgrade Program and to provide an opportunity for public comment on the issues to be discussed at these public meetings.

NTIA received 24 public comments on the Upgrade Program through mid-November 2008. Information provided at the October 24, 2008, public meeting and the comments received are available on NTIA's Web site at <http://www.ntia.doc.gov/lptv/upgrade.html>. After reviewing and considering the comments received, NTIA has decided not to proceed with regulations to implement the program. NTIA will issue a NOFA that provides detailed information concerning the implementation of the program in the **Federal Register**. The comments received will be fully discussed in the NOFA.

Dated: April 14, 2009.

**Anna M. Gomez,**

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information.*

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