

subject to live firing exercises and navigation restrictions, and allows any vessel that needs to transit the danger zone to expeditiously transit through the danger zone when the small arms range is in use. When the small arms range is not in use, the danger zone will be open to normal maritime traffic and to all activities, include anchoring and loitering. In addition, danger zone is necessary to protect public from hazards associated with training and mission operations. Small entities can also utilize navigable waters outside of the danger zone when the small arms range is in use. The Corps has determined that the modified danger zone will have practically no economic impact on the public, including any anticipated navigational hazard or interference with existing waterway traffic. After considering the economic impacts of this amendment of the existing danger zone regulation on small entities, I certify that this action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

c. Review Under the National Environmental Policy Act

Due to the administrative nature of this action and because there is no intended change in the use of the area, the Corps expects that this regulation, if adopted, will not have a significant impact to the quality of the human environment and, therefore, preparation of an environmental impact statement will not be required. An environmental assessment has been prepared. It may be reviewed at the District office listed at the end of the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section, above.

d. Unfunded Mandates Act

This rule does not impose an enforceable duty among the private sector and, therefore, it is not a Federal private sector mandate and it is not subject to the requirements of either Section 202 or Section 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Act. I have also found under Section 203 of the Act, that small governments will not be significantly and uniquely affected by this rulemaking.

e. Congressional Review Act

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, 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. We will submit a report containing the final rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of

Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This final rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 334

Danger zones, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Restricted areas, Waterways.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, the Corps amends 33 CFR part 334 as follows:

PART 334—DANGER ZONE AND RESTRICTED AREA REGULATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for 33 CFR part 334 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 40 Stat. 266 (33 U.S.C. 1) and 40 Stat. 892 (33 U.S.C. 3).

■ 2. Revise § 334.390 to read as follows:

§ 334.390 Atlantic Ocean south of entrance to Chesapeake Bay; firing range.

(a) *The danger zone.* (1) A section extending seaward for a distance of 12,000 yards between two radial lines bearing 030° True and 083° True, respectively, from a point on shore at latitude 36°46'48" N, longitude 75°57'24" W; and an adjacent sector extending seaward for a distance of 15 nautical miles between two radial lines bearing 083° True and 150° True, respectively, from the same shore position. The datum for these coordinates is WGS-1984.

(b) *The regulation.* (1) To accommodate ingress and egress within the southern approach to the Chesapeake Bay Federal navigation channels, no live fire exercise will take place within the area northeast of, and defined by a line intersecting points latitude 36°47'59" N, longitude 75°46'05" W and latitude 36°44'25" N, longitude 75°38'57" W, and this area is open to unrestricted surface navigation.

(2) Within the remainder of the danger zone vessels shall proceed through the area with caution and shall remain therein no longer than necessary for the purpose of transit.

(3) When firing is in progress during daylight hours, red flags will be displayed at conspicuous locations on the beach. When firing is in progress during periods of darkness, red flashing lights will be displayed from conspicuous locations on the beach which are visible from the water a minimum distance of four (4) nautical miles.

(4) Firing on the ranges will be suspended as long as any vessel is within the danger zone.

(5) Lookout posts will be manned by the activity or agency operating the firing range at the Naval Air Station Oceana, Dam Neck Annex, in Virginia Beach, Virginia. After darkness, night vision systems will be utilized by lookouts to aid in locating vessels transiting the area.

(6) There shall be no firing on the range during periods of low visibility which would prevent the recognition of a vessel (to a distance of 7,500 yards) which is properly displaying navigation lights, or which would preclude a vessel from observing the red range flags or lights.

(7) Throughout the entire danger zone anchoring, dredging, trawling and any bottom disturbing activities should be conducted with caution due to the potential of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and other munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) on the bottom.

(c) *Enforcement.* The regulation in this section shall be enforced by the Commander, Naval Air Force Atlantic, U.S. Fleet Forces Command, Norfolk, Virginia, and such agencies as he or she may designate.

Dated: July 11, 2019.

Thomas P. Smith, P.E.,

Chief, Operations and Regulatory Division, Directorate of Civil Works.

[FR Doc. 2019-15086 Filed 7-15-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3720-58-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R04-OAR-2017-0422; FRL-9996-43-Region 4]

Air Plan Approval; NC; Emission Control Standards, Open Burning, and Miscellaneous Revisions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking final action to approve portions of a revision to the North Carolina State Implementation Plan (SIP) submitted by the State of North Carolina through the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (formerly the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR)), Division of Air Quality, on January 31, 2008. The revision includes changes to emission control standards and open burning regulations. The changes are part of North Carolina's strategy to meet and

maintain the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). This action is being taken pursuant to the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) and its implementing regulations.

DATES: This rule is effective August 15, 2019.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA–R04–OAR–2017–0422. 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 and Radiation Division (formerly the 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: Andres Febres, Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. The telephone number is (404) 562–8966. Mr. Febres can also be reached via electronic mail at febres-martinez.andres@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On January 31, 2008, the State of North Carolina, through NCDENR,¹ submitted changes to the North Carolina SIP for EPA approval. EPA is taking final action to approve changes to the following regulations under 15A North Carolina Administrative Code (NCAC) 02D: Section .0519, *Control of Nitrogen Dioxide and Nitrogen Oxides Emissions*; Section .0540, *Particulates From Fugitive Non-Process Dust Emission Sources*; and Section .1907, *Multiple*

*Violations Arising From a Single Episode.*² These changes are a part of North Carolina's strategy to attain and maintain the NAAQS and are being approved pursuant to section 110 of the CAA. EPA has taken, will take, or, for various reasons, will not take separate action on all other changes submitted on January 31, 2008.³

The revisions that are the subject of this final action make changes to emission control standard regulations under Subchapter 2D of the North Carolina SIP. These changes revise the applicability of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and nitrogen oxides emissions standards to nitric acid plants; amend definitions and expand the applicability of provisions related to fugitive dust emissions, including renaming the rule to eliminate the word “non-process”; and add a new open burning rule for multiple violations that can occur from a single open burning event. The changes either do not interfere with attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS or they have the effect of strengthening the North Carolina SIP. In a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) published on March 11, 2019 (84 FR 8654), EPA proposed to approve the aforementioned revisions to the North Carolina SIP. The NPRM provides additional detail regarding the background and rationale for EPA's action. Comments on the NPRM were due on or before April 10, 2019. EPA received one comment on the proposed action, but it is not germane to the proposed action. That comment is discussed below.

II. Response to Comments

EPA received one comment, which addresses portions of North Carolina's submittal on which EPA is not acting in this rulemaking. The comment concerns changes to 15A NCAC 02D .0521 and .1201, as well as the adoption of 15A

² In the table of North Carolina regulations federally approved into the SIP at 40 CFR 52.1770(c), 15A NCAC 02D is referred to as “Subchapter 2D Air Pollution Control Requirements.”

³ On February 5, 2015 (80 FR 6455), EPA took final action on 2D Section .1004. On July 18, 2017 (82 FR 32767), EPA took direct final action on 2D Sections .1901, .1902 and .1903. EPA will be taking separate action on 15A NCAC Sections 2D .1904 and 2Q .0102. EPA is not taking action on 2D Sections .0516 and .0521, because the changes to these rules reference incinerator rules under CAA sections 111(d) and 129 and 40 CFR part 60 and are not a part of the federally-approved SIP. EPA is not taking action on changes to 2Q Section .0506 because the proposed changes reference a regulation not approved into the SIP and which is being repealed by North Carolina. Lastly, EPA is not taking action on changes to 2D Sections .0524, .0960, .1201, .1202, .1208, .1211, and .2303 because the State withdrew these regulations from its January 31, 2008, submittal.

NCAC 02D .1211. As explained herein and in the NPRM, *see* 84 FR at 8655 n.3, those NCAC provisions are not the subject of this rulemaking, and EPA is not taking action on changes to them. Therefore, the comment is not relevant to this action.

III. Incorporation by Reference

In this rule, EPA is finalizing regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, EPA is finalizing the incorporation by reference of state regulations under Subchapter 2D Air Pollution Control Requirements, Section .0519, *Control of Nitrogen Dioxide and Nitrogen Oxides Emissions*; and Section .1907, *Multiple Violations Arising from a Single Episode*, which have a state effective date of July 1, 2007; as well as Section .0540, *Particulates From Fugitive Dust Emission Sources*, which has as effective date of August 1, 2007. EPA has made, and will continue to make, these materials generally available through www.regulations.gov and at the EPA Region 4 Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information). Therefore, these materials have been approved by EPA for inclusion in the SIP, have been incorporated by reference by EPA into that plan, are fully federally enforceable under sections 110 and 113 of the CAA as of the effective date of the final rulemaking of EPA's approval, and will be incorporated by reference in the next update to the SIP compilation.⁴

IV. Final Action

For the reasons described above, EPA is taking final action to approve the aforementioned changes to the North Carolina SIP submitted by the State of North Carolina on January 31, 2008, pursuant to CAA section 110 because these changes are consistent with the CAA. Changes to the other sections in these submissions have been or will be processed in a separate action, as appropriate, for approval into the North Carolina SIP.

V. 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

¹ NCDENR is now the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality.

⁴ *See* 62 FR 27968 (May 22, 1997).

the CAA. 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);
- Is not an Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory action because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866;
- 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 19885, 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 CAA; 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).

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 September 16, 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, Carbon monoxide, 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 26, 2019.

Mary S. Walker,
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 II—North Carolina

■ 2. In § 52.1770, the table in paragraph (c)(1) is amended under Subchapter 2D Air Pollution Control Requirements by:

- a. Revising the entries for “Section .0519” and “Section .0540”; and
- b. Adding an entry for “Section .1907” in numerical order.

The revisions and addition read as follows:

§ 52.1770 Identification of plan.

* * * * *
(c) * * *

(1) EPA APPROVED NORTH CAROLINA REGULATIONS

| State citation | Title/subject | State effective date | EPA approval date | Explanation |
|---|--|----------------------|---|-------------|
| Subchapter 2D Air Pollution Control Requirements | | | | |
| * | * | * | * | * |
| Section .0500 Emission Control Standards | | | | |
| * | * | * | * | * |
| Section .0519 | Control of Nitrogen Dioxide and Nitrogen Oxides Emissions. | 7/1/2007 | 7/16/2019 [Insert citation of publication]. | |
| * | * | * | * | * |
| Section .0540 | Particulates from Fugitive Dust Emission Sources. | 8/1/2007 | 7/16/2019 [Insert citation of publication]. | |

(1) EPA APPROVED NORTH CAROLINA REGULATIONS—Continued

| State citation | Title/subject | State effective date | EPA approval date | Explanation |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| * | * | * | * | * |
| Section .1900 Open Burning | | | | |
| Section .1907 | Multiple Violations Arising from a Single Episode. | 7/1/2007 | 7/16/2019 | [Insert citation of publication]. |
| * | * | * | * | * |

* * * * *
 [FR Doc. 2019-14879 Filed 7-15-19; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 55

[EPA-R09-OAR-2018-0366; FRL-9994-98-Region 9]

Outer Continental Shelf Air Regulations; Consistency Update for California

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is finalizing the approval of a local rule and the update of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Air Regulations proposed in the **Federal Register** on June 21, 2018. 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 ("the Act"). The portion of the OCS air regulations that is being updated pertains to the requirements for OCS sources for which the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District ("Santa Barbara County APCD" or "the District") is the designated COA. The intended effect of approving the local rule and updating 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 in this document will be incorporated by reference into the Code of Federal Regulations and listed in the appendix to the OCS air regulations.

DATES: This rule is effective on August 15, 2019. The incorporation by reference

of a certain publication listed in this rule is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of August 15, 2019. **ADDRESSES:** The EPA has established docket number EPA-R09-OAR-2018-0366 for this action. 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. **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Christine Vineyard, Air Division (Air-4), U.S. EPA Region 9, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105, (415) 947-4125, vineyard.christine@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, the terms "we," "us," or "our" refer to the EPA. *Organization of this document:* The following outline is provided to aid in locating information in this preamble.

- I. Proposed Action
- II. Public Comments and EPA Responses
- III. EPA Action
- IV. Incorporation by Reference
- V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Proposed Action

On June 21, 2018 (83 FR 28795), the EPA proposed to approve Santa Barbara County APCD Rule 360—Boilers, Water Heaters, and Process Heaters (0.075–2 MMBtu/hr.) (Revised 03/15/18) into the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District Requirements Applicable to OCS Sources. The requirements are incorporated into the OCS Air Regulations at 40 CFR part 55. As required under 40 CFR 55.1 and 55.12(d)(2), we evaluated Rule 360 to

ensure that it is 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 it is not designed expressly to prevent exploration and development of the OCS and that it is applicable to OCS sources. We also evaluated the rule to ensure that it is not arbitrary or capricious, as required under 40 CFR 55.12(e).

As explained in our proposal, section 328(a) of the Act requires that the 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, the EPA must incorporate applicable onshore rules into part 55 as they exist onshore. This limits the EPA's flexibility in deciding which requirements will be incorporated into part 55 and prevents the EPA from making substantive changes to the requirements it incorporates. As a result, the EPA may be incorporating rules into part 55 that do not conform to all of the EPA's state implementation plan (SIP) guidance documents 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 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 the EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

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 on the proposed action.

III. EPA Action

No comments were submitted. Therefore, as authorized in section