

For instructions on locating the docket, see the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places, or vessels.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

- 1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 70034, 70051, 70124; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 00170.1, Revision No. 01.3.

- 2. Add § 165.T08–0569 to read as follows:

§ 165.T08–0569 Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River, Mile Marker 219.5 to 218.5, Grafton, IL.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: all navigable waters within the Upper Mississippi River, Mile Markers (MM) 219.5 to 218.5 near Grafton, IL.

(b) *Enforcement period.* This section is subject to enforcement from July 15, 2024, through July 22, 2024. The safety zone will be active from 7 a.m.–7 p.m. each day and enforced only while training associated with the raft crossing is being conducted. The Coast Guard will issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners via VHF–FM marine channel 16 to advise when the zone is being enforced.

(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 a designated representative. A designated representative is a commissioned, warrant, or petty officer of the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) assigned to units under the operational control of USCG Sector Upper Mississippi River.

(2) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP or a designated representative via VHF–FM channel 16,

or through USCG Sector Upper Mississippi River at 314–269–2332. Persons and vessels permitted to enter the safety zone must comply with all lawful orders or directions issued by the COTP or designated representative.

(d) *Informational broadcasts.* The COTP or a designated representative will inform the public of the effective period for the safety zone as well as any changes in the dates and times of enforcement, as well as reductions in size or scope of the safety zone as ice or flood conditions improve, through Local Notice to Mariners (LNMs), Broadcast Notices to Mariners (BNMs), and/or Safety Marine Information Broadcast (SMIB) as appropriate.

Dated: July 9, 2024.

A.R. Bender,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Sector Upper Mississippi River.

[FR Doc. 2024–15469 Filed 7–12–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2024–0498]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Green River, Calhoun, KY

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for navigable waters of the Green River from Mile Marker 61 to 62 in Calhoun, KY. The safety zone is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by a power line replacement due to unstable powerline poles. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, Sector Ohio Valley.

DATES: This rule is effective from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. on July 16, 2024 through July 19, 2024.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG–2024–0498 in the search box and click “Search.” Next, in the Document Type column, select “Supporting & Related Material.”

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this rule, call or email MST2 Bryan Crane, Sector

Ohio Valley, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 502–779–5334, email Bryan.M.Crane@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary rule under authority in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). This statutory provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are “impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” The Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule because the power line poles failed the internal integrity test and prompt action is needed to respond to the potential safety hazards associated with the overhead power lines. It is impracticable to publish an NPRM because we must establish this safety zone by July 16, 2024.

Also, under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. Delaying the effective date of this rule would be impracticable because prompt action is needed to respond to the potential safety hazards associated with the overhead power lines.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034. The Captain of the Port Sector Ohio Valley (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with the power line replacement starting July 16, 2024 will be a safety concern for anyone within one (1) mile of the location of the powerline replacement location. This rule is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters within the safety zone while the powerlines are being replaced.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a safety zone during daylight hours on July 16, 2024 through July 19, 2024. The safety zone will cover all navigable waters within one (1) Nautical Mile of vessels and

machinery being used by personnel to repair the powerline poles between Mile Markers 61 and 62 on the Green River, in Calhoun, KY. The duration of the zone is intended to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in these navigable waters while the powerline poles are being repaired. No vessel or person will be permitted to enter the safety zone without obtaining permission from the COTP or a designated representative.

V. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders, and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. This rule has not been designated a “significant regulatory action,” under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, as amended by Executive Order 14094 (Modernizing Regulatory Review). Accordingly, this rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

This regulatory action determination is based on the size, location, duration, and time-of-day of the safety zone. Vessel traffic will be able to safely transit around this safety zone during the times that powerline work is not being conducted. Moreover, the Coast Guard would issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners via VHF-FM marine channel 16 about the zone, and the rule would allow vessels to seek permission to enter the zone.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term “small entities” comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the safety zone may be small entities, for the

reasons stated in section V.A above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency’s responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This rule will not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect 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. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it 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.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01, Rev. 1, associated implementing instructions, and Environmental Planning COMDTINST 5090.1 (series), which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have determined that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule involves a safety zone lasting only four days that will prohibit entry within 1 nautical mile of the location of the power line crossing, Green River between Mile Markers 61 and 62, specifically 61.5. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60c of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1.

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For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

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■ 2. Add § 165.T08–0498 to read as follows:

§ 165.T08–0498 Safety Zone; Green River, Calhoun, KY.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All navigable waters of the Green River from Mile Marker 61 to 62.

(b) *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 VHF CH. 16. 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.

(c) *Enforcement period.* This section will be subject to enforcement each day from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. on July 16, 2024 through July 19, 2024.

Dated: July 9, 2024.

H.R. Mattern,

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

[FR Doc. 2024–15355 Filed 7–12–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R01–OAR–2017–0697; FRL–12048–01–R1]

Air Plan Approval; Connecticut; Low Emissions Vehicles Program

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of Connecticut on December 14, 2015. This SIP revision includes Connecticut's revised regulations for new motor vehicle emission standards. Connecticut updated its motor vehicle emission regulations to adopt California's Advanced Clean Car (ACC) I program that includes California's low emission vehicle (LEV) III criteria pollutant standards and zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) sales requirements through the 2025 model year, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions standards that commence in the 2017 model year. Connecticut ensured that its regulations are identical to the California standards for which a waiver has been granted, as required by the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: This rule is effective on August 14, 2024.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA–R01–OAR–2017–0697. 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, *i.e.*, 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 at <https://www.regulations.gov> or at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Region 1 Regional Office, Air and Radiation Division, 5 Post Office Square—Suite 100, Boston, MA. EPA requests that, if at all possible, you contact the contact 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 legal holidays and facility closures due to COVID–19.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eric Rackauskas, Air Quality Branch, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Region 1, 5 Post Office Square—Suite 100 (Mail code 5–MI), Boston, MA 02109–3912, tel. (617) 918–1628, email rackauskas.eric@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document whenever “we,” “us,” or “our” is used, we mean EPA.

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- II. Response to Comments
- III. Final Action
- IV. Incorporation by Reference
- V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Background and Purpose

On January 16, 2018 (83 FR 2097), EPA published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) proposing approval of Connecticut's amended Section 22(a)–174–36b (Low Emission Vehicle II Program) (LEV II) and the newly adopted Section 22a–174–36c (Low Emission Vehicle III Program) (LEV III) of the Connecticut State Regulations into the Connecticut SIP.¹ Connecticut's “LEV III regulation” adopts all of California's ACC I program. California's ACC I program is comprised of what it terms LEV III (which includes criteria pollutants emission standards and greenhouse gas emission standards), and

¹ See EPA's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for more information on CT's SIP submittal.

a zero-emissions vehicle sales requirement. Connecticut's emission limits apply to new passenger cars, light-duty trucks, and medium-duty passenger vehicles sold, leased, imported, delivered, purchased, rented, acquired, or received in the State of Connecticut. Connecticut has adopted these rules to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC), particulate matter (PM), and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA), as well as to reduce greenhouse gases. Connecticut has adopted standards that are identical to the California standards that have been issued a waiver by EPA.² Other specific requirements of Connecticut's December 14, 2015, SIP revision and the rationale for EPA's proposed action are explained in the NPRM and will not be restated here. EPA received both supportive and adverse comments on the proposed Connecticut SIP revision.

II. Response to Comments

EPA received two comments in support of EPA's proposed approval of Connecticut's SIP revision. The first comment stated that EPA, “correctly determined that the emission standards in Connecticut's SIP revision are identical to the relevant California Standards” and satisfy the requirements of the CAA. The second comment supported Connecticut's action and encouraged similar action in more states throughout the country. In addition, EPA received comments criticizing some technical aspects of the California Advanced Clean Car I (ACC I) program being adopted by Connecticut under the proposed Connecticut SIP revision.

Under CAA section 209(a), states are generally preempted from either adopting or enforcing emissions standards for new motor vehicles and engines. CAA section 209(b) allows EPA to waive this preemption for the State of California subject to listed criteria. Additionally, under CAA section 177, “any state which has plan provisions approved under this part³ may adopt and enforce for any model year standards relating to control of

² EPA issued a waiver of preemption under section 209 of the CAA for California's Advanced Clean Car program (that includes its LEV III and ZEV programs) on January 9, 2013 (78 FR 2211). EPA issued a section 209 waiver for California's LEV II program on April 22, 2003 (68 FR 19811); see also 70 FR 22034 (April 28, 2005), 75 FR 41948 (July 30, 2010). EPA reinstated the ACC I waiver on March 14, 2022 (87 FR 14332).

³ “This part” refers to Part D of Title I of the CAA. Part D contains requirements for nonattainment and maintenance areas and states within the Ozone Transport Region as defined in CAA section 184(a).