

EPA-APPROVED NEBRASKA NONREGULATORY PROVISIONS

Name of nonregulatory SIP provision	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area	State submittal date	EPA approval date	Explanation
(24) Section 110(a)(2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone NAAQS.	Statewide	12/7/07	7/8/11 [insert FR page number where the document begins].	This action addresses the following CAA elements, as applicable: 110(a)(2)(A), (B), (C), (D)(ii), (E), (F), (G), (H), (J), (K), (L), and (M).

[FR Doc. 2011-17193 Filed 7-7-11; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Part 52****[EPA-R05-OAR-2009-0512; FRL-9430-6]****Determination of Attainment, Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Indiana; Correction****AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: On March 12, 2010, EPA published a final rule making a determination that the entire Chicago-Gary-Lake County, Illinois-Indiana (IL-IN) 1997 eight-hour ozone nonattainment area has attained the 1997 eight-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). This action corrects an omission in the regulatory text of the aforementioned **Federal Register** document.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This final rule is effective on July 8, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edward Doty, Environmental Scientist, Attainment Planning and Maintenance Section, Air Programs Branch (AR-18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 886-6057, doty.edward@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document whenever “we,” “us,” or “our” is used, we mean EPA. This action provides a technical correction to the regulatory language in the final rulemaking published at 75 FR 12088 on March 12, 2010. In that rulemaking, EPA made a determination that the entire Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN ozone nonattainment area has attained the 1997 eight-hour ozone NAAQS. The determination was based on complete, quality-assured ambient air quality monitoring data for the

period of 2006–2008. Additional background on the applicable NAAQS and EPA’s data are contained in the September 24, 2009 proposed rule at 74 FR 48703–48706.

As published on March 12, 2010, the regulatory language contained an omission which needs to be corrected. Our determination was properly codified for the Indiana portion of the area (Lake and Porter Counties) in the final rule at 75 FR 12089 with the addition of 40 CFR 52.777(mm)). However, an amendment to 40 CFR 52 codifying our determination for the Illinois portion of the area, Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties, and portions of Grundy County (Aux Sable and Goose Lake Townships) and Kendall County (Oswego Township), was inadvertently omitted. Therefore, EPA is correcting this error by adding paragraph (jj) to 40 CFR 52.726 for Illinois.

Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), provides that, when an agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest, the agency may issue a rule without providing notice and an opportunity for public comment. We have determined that there is good cause for making today’s rule final without prior proposal and opportunity for comment because this rule is not substantive and imposes no regulatory requirements, but merely corrects an omitted citation in a previous action. Thus, notice and public procedure are unnecessary. We find that this constitutes good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under Executive Order (E.O.) 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a “significant regulatory action” and is therefore not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget. For this reason, this action is also not subject to Executive Order 13211, “Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply,

Distribution, or Use” (66 FR 28355 (May 22, 2001)). Because the agency has made a “good cause” finding that this action is not subject to notice-and-comment requirements under the Administrative Procedures Act or any other statute as indicated in the Supplementary Information section above, it is not subject to the regulatory flexibility provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C 601 *et seq.*), or to sections 202 and 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Pub. L. 104-4). In addition, this action does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments or impose a significant intergovernmental mandate, as described in sections 203 and 204 of UMRA. This rule also 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, as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), nor will it 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 governments, as specified by Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). This rule also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant.

This technical correction action does not involve technical standards; thus the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) do not apply. The rule also does not involve special consideration of environmental justice related issues as required by Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994). In issuing this rule, EPA has taken the necessary steps to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, minimize potential litigation, and provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct, as required by section 3 of Executive Order 12988 (61 FR 4729, February 7, 1996).

EPA has complied with Executive Order 12630 (53 FR 8859, March 15, 1998) by examining the takings implications of the rule in accordance with the “Attorney General’s Supplemental Guidelines for the Evaluation of Risk and Avoidance of Unanticipated Takings” issued under the executive order. This rule does not impose an information collection burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

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. Section 808 allows the issuing agency to make a rule effective sooner than otherwise provided by the CRA if the agency makes a good cause finding that notice and public procedure is impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest. This determination must be supported by a brief statement. 5 U.S.C. 808(2). As stated previously, EPA had made such a good cause finding, including the reasons therefore, and established an effective date of July 8, 2011. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This correction to 40 CFR part 52 for Illinois is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Dated: June 24, 2011.

Susan Hedman,

Regional Administrator, Region 5.

40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

- 1. The authority citation for 40 CFR part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart O—Illinois

- 2. Section 52.726 is amended by adding paragraph (jj) to read as follows:

§ 52.726 Control strategy. Ozone.

* * * * *

(jj) *Determination of attainment.* On June 5, 2009, the state of Indiana requested that EPA find that the Indiana portion of the Chicago-Gary-Lake County, Illinois-Indiana (IL-IN) ozone nonattainment area has attained the 1997 8-hour ozone National Ambient

Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). After review of Indiana’s submission and 2006–2008 ozone air quality data for this ozone nonattainment area, EPA finds that the entire Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN area has attained the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS. Therefore, EPA has determined, as of March 12, 2010, that Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties, and portions of Grundy County (Aux Sable and Goose Lake Townships) and Kendall County (Oswego Township) in Illinois have attained the 1997 8-hour ozone standard.

[FR Doc. 2011–17050 Filed 7–7–11; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 15 and 76

[CS Docket No. 97–80; PP Docket No. 00–67; FCC 10–181]

Implementation of Section 304 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996: Commercial Availability of Navigation Devices; Compatibility Between Cable Systems and Consumer Electronics Equipment

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, we adopt new rules designed to improve the operation of the CableCARD regime until a successor solution becomes effective. The Commission has not been fully successful in implementing the command of Section 629 of the Communications Act to ensure the commercial availability of navigation devices used by consumers to access the services of multichannel video programming distributors (“MVPDs”). The rules adopted in this order are intended to bolster support for retail CableCARD devices so that consumers may access cable services without leasing a set-top box from their cable operators.

DATES: Effective August 8, 2011, except for §§ 76.1205(b)(1), 76.1205(b)(1)(i), 76.1205(b)(2), 76.1205(b)(5), and 76.1602(b), which contain information collection requirements that have not been approved by OMB. The Federal Communications Commission will publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date of §§ 76.1205(b)(1), 76.1205(b)(1)(i), 76.1205(b)(2), 76.1205(b)(5), and 76.1602(b).

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in this rule is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of August 8, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information on this proceeding, contact Brendan Murray, Brendan.Murray@fcc.gov, of the Media Bureau, Policy Division, (202) 418–2120 or Alison Neplokh, Alison.Neplokh@fcc.gov, of the Media Bureau, (202) 418–1083.

For additional information concerning the information collection requirements contained in this document, send an e-mail to PRA@fcc.gov or contact Cathy Williams on (202) 418–2918.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission’s (*Third Report and Order and Order on Reconsideration*), FCC 10–181, adopted and released on October 14, 2010. The full text of these documents is available for public inspection and copying during regular business hours in the FCC Reference Center, Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street, SW., CY–A257, Washington, DC, 20554. These documents will also be available via ECFS (<http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/ecfs/>). (Documents will be available electronically in ASCII, Word 97, and/or Adobe Acrobat.) The complete text may be purchased from the Commission’s copy contractor, 445 12th Street, SW., Room CY–B402, Washington, DC 20554. To request these documents in accessible formats (computer diskettes, large print, audio recording, and Braille), send an e-mail to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Commission’s Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at (202) 418–0530 (voice), (202) 418–0432 (TTY).

Summary of the Report and Order and Order on Reconsideration

1. In this Third Report and Order (“*Order*”), we remedy shortcomings in our CableCARD rules in order to improve consumers’ experience with retail navigation devices (such as set-top boxes and digital cable-ready television sets) and CableCARDs, the security devices used in conjunction with navigation devices to perform the conditional access functions necessary to access cable services. We believe these rule changes are necessary to discharge our responsibility under the Act to assure the development of a retail market for devices that can navigate cable services. We seek to remove the disparity in consumer experience between those who choose to buy a retail device and those who lease the cable provider’s set-top box, as the