

minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden.

Protection of Children

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks. This rule is not an economically significant rule and does not create an environmental risk to health or risk to safety that may disproportionately affect children.

Indian Tribal Governments

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.

Energy Effects

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use. We have determined that it is not a "significant energy action" under that order because it is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866 and is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. The Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has not designated it as a significant energy action. Therefore, it does not require a Statement of Energy Effects under Executive Order 13211.

Technical Standards

The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note) directs agencies to use voluntary consensus standards in their regulatory activities unless the agency provides Congress, through the Office of Management and Budget, with an explanation of why using these standards would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (e.g., specifications of materials, performance, design, or operation; test methods; sampling procedures; and related management systems practices) that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies.

This rule does not use technical standards. Therefore, we did not consider the use of voluntary consensus standards.

Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023-01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.ID, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321-4370f), and have concluded this action is one of a category of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule is categorically excluded, Under figure 2-1, paragraph (34)(g), of the Instruction. This rule involves establishing a temporary safety zone. An environmental analysis checklist and a categorical exclusion determination will be available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

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

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

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

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

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 46 U.S.C. Chapter 701, 3306, 3703; 50 U.S.C. 191, 195; 33 CFR 1.05-1, 6.04-1, 6.04-6, 160.5; Pub. L. 107-295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add § 165.T05-0588 to read as follows:

§ 165.T05-0588 Safety Zone; Fourth of July Fireworks Event, Pagan River, Smithfield, VA.

(a) *Regulated Area.* The following area is a safety zone: specified waters of the Captain of the Port Sector Hampton Roads zone, as defined in 33 CFR 3.25-10, in the vicinity of Clontz Park in Smithfield, VA and within 420 feet of position 36°59'18" N/076°37'45" W (NAD 1983).

(b) *Definition.* For the purposes of this part, Captain of the Port Representative means any U.S. Coast Guard commissioned, warrant or petty officer who has been authorized by the Captain of the Port, Hampton Roads, Virginia to act on his behalf.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23 of this part, entry into this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, Hampton Roads or his designated representatives.

(2) The operator of any vessel in the immediate vicinity of this safety zone shall:

(i) Stop the vessel immediately upon being directed to do so by any commissioned, warrant or petty officer on shore or on board a vessel that is displaying a U.S. Coast Guard Ensign.

(ii) Proceed as directed by any commissioned, warrant or petty officer on shore or on board a vessel that is displaying a U.S. Coast Guard Ensign.

(3) The Captain of the Port, Hampton Roads can be reached through the Sector Duty Officer at Sector Hampton Roads in Portsmouth, Virginia at telephone Number (757) 668-5555.

(4) The Coast Guard Representatives enforcing the safety zone can be contacted on VHF-FM marine band radio channel 13 (165.65Mhz) and channel 16 (156.8 Mhz).

(d) *Enforcement Period.* This rule will be enforced from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. on July 3, 2011.

Dated: June 22, 2011.

John K. Little,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Acting Captain of the Port Hampton Roads.

[FR Doc. 2011-16618 Filed 6-30-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R09-OAR-2011-0383; FRL-9427-9]

Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is taking direct final action to approve revisions to the Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District (AVAQMD) portion of the California State Implementation Plan (SIP). These revisions concern negative declarations for volatile organic compound (VOC) source categories for the AVAQMD. We are approving these negative declarations under the Clean Air Act as amended in 1990 (CAA or the Act).

DATES: This rule is effective on August 30, 2011 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comments by August 1, 2011. If we receive such comments, we will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** to notify the public that this direct final rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments, identified by docket number EPA–R09–OAR–2011–0383, 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.

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.

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 Allen, EPA Region IX, (415) 947–4120, allen.cynthia@epa.gov.

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

Table of Contents

- I. The State’s Submittal
 - A. What negative declarations did the State submit?
 - B. Are there other versions of these negative declarations?
 - C. What is the purpose of the submitted negative declarations?
- II. EPA’s Evaluation and Action
 - A. How is EPA evaluating the negative declarations?
 - B. Do the negative declarations meet the evaluation criteria?
 - C. Public Comment and Final Action
- III. Background Information
 - A. Why were these negative declarations submitted initially?
- IV. Administrative Requirements

I. The State’s Submittal

A. What negative declarations did the State submit?

Table 1 lists the negative declarations we are approving with the dates that they were adopted by the Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District (AVAQMD) and submitted by the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

TABLE 1—ANTELOPE VALLEY NEGATIVE DECLARATIONS

Local agency	Title	Adopted	Submitted
AVAQMD	Large Appliances, Surface Coating	09/19/06	01/31/07
AVAQMD	Wood Furniture Surface Coating	09/19/06	01/31/07
AVAQMD	Gasoline Bulk Plants	09/19/06	01/31/07
AVAQMD	Equipment Leaks from Natural Gas/Gasoline Processing Plants	09/19/06	01/31/07
AVAQMD	Leaks from Petroleum Refinery Equipment	09/19/06	01/31/07
AVAQMD	Air Oxidation Processes (SOCMI)	09/19/06	01/31/07
AVAQMD	Reactor and Distillation Processes (SOCMI)	09/19/06	01/31/07
AVAQMD	Tank Truck Gasoline Loading Terminals > 76,000 L	09/19/06	01/31/07
AVAQMD	Manufacture of Synthesized Pharmaceutical Products	09/19/06	01/31/07
AVAQMD	Manufacture of Pneumatic Rubber Tires	09/19/06	01/31/07
AVAQMD	Manufacture of High Density Polyethylene, Polypropylene and Polystyrene	09/19/06	01/31/07
AVAQMD	Equipment used in Synthetic Organic Chemical Polymers and Resin Manufacturing	09/19/06	01/31/07
AVAQMD	Refinery Vacuum-Producing Systems, Wastewater Separators and Process Unit Turnarounds	09/19/06	01/31/07
AVAQMD	Magnetic Wire Coating Operations	09/19/06	01/31/07
AVAQMD	Ship Repair Operations	10/19/10	01/07/11
AVAQMD	Storage of Petroleum Liquids in Fixed Roof Tanks	10/19/10	01/07/11
AVAQMD	Petroleum Liquid Storage in External Floating Roof Tanks	10/19/10	01/07/11

On February 8, 2011, EPA determined that the submittal for Antelope Valley AQMD Negative Declarations submitted on January 7, 2011, met the completeness criteria in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix V, which must be met before formal EPA review.

On July 31, 2007, the submittal for Antelope Valley Negative Declarations submitted on January 31, 2007, was deemed by operation of law to meet the completeness criteria in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix V, which must be met before formal EPA review.

B. Are there other versions of these negative declarations?

There are no previous versions of these negative declarations.

C. What is the purpose of the submitted negative declarations?

The negative declarations were submitted to meet the requirements of CAA section 182(a)(2)(A). Nonattainment areas are required to adopt volatile organic compound (VOC) regulations for the published Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG) categories. If a nonattainment area does not have stationary sources for which EPA has published a CTG, then the area

is required to submit a negative declaration. The negative declarations were submitted because there are no applicable sources within the AVAQMD jurisdiction. EPA’s technical support document (TSD) has more information about these negative declarations.

II. EPA’s Evaluation and Action

A. How is EPA evaluating the negative declarations?

The negative declarations are submitted as SIP revisions and must be consistent with Clean Air Act requirements for Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) (see section

182(a)(2)(A) and SIP relaxation (see sections 110(1) and 193.) To do so, the submittal should provide reasonable assurance that no sources subject to the CTG requirements currently exist or are planned for the AVAQMD.

B. Do the negative declarations meet the evaluation criteria?

We believe these negative declarations are consistent with the relevant policy and guidance regarding RACT and SIP relaxations. The TSD has more information on our evaluation.

C. Public Comment and Final Action

As authorized in section 110(k)(3) of the Act, EPA is fully approving the submitted negative declarations as additional information to the SIP because we believe they fulfill all relevant requirements. We do not think

anyone will object to this approval, so we are finalizing it without proposing it in advance. However, in the Proposed Rules section of this **Federal Register**, we are simultaneously proposing approval of these negative declarations. If we receive adverse comments by August 1, 2011, we will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** to notify the public that the direct final approval will not take effect and we will address the comments in a subsequent final action based on the proposal. If we do not receive timely adverse comments, the direct final approval will be effective without further notice on August 30, 2011.

III. Background Information

A. Why were these negative declarations submitted?

These negative declarations were submitted to fulfill the requirements of CAA Section 182(a)(2)(A). Section 182 requires that ozone nonattainment areas adopt VOC regulations found in the Control Techniques Guidelines Series for all major non-CTG sources of VOC or NO_x in their geographic area. Antelope Valley AQMD is a nonattainment area for ozone and thus is required to adopt regulations for all CTG sources and or major non-CTG sources. Section 110(a) of the CAA requires States to submit regulations that control VOC emissions. Table 2 lists some of the national milestones leading to the submittal of these local agency negative declarations.

TABLE 2—OZONE NONATTAINMENT MILESTONES

Date	Event
March 3, 1978	EPA promulgated a list of ozone attainment areas under the Clean Air Act as amended in 1977. 43 FR 8964; 40 CFR 81.305.
May 26, 1988	EPA notified Governors that parts of their SIPs were inadequate to attain and maintain the ozone standard and requested that they correct the deficiencies (EPA's SIP-Call). See section 110(a)(2)(H) of the pre-amended Act.
November 15, 1990	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 were enacted. Pub. L. 101-549, 104 Stat. 2399, codified at 42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q.
May 15, 1991	Section 182(a)(2)(A) requires that ozone nonattainment areas correct deficient RACT rules by this date.

IV. Administrative Requirements

Under the Clean Air Act, 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, EPA's role is to approve State choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, 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 Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993);
- 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 Clean Air Act; and
- Does not interfere with Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629 (Feb. 16, 1994)) because EPA lacks the discretionary authority to address environmental justice in this rulemaking.

In addition, this rule does not have Tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because the SIP is not approved to apply in Indian country

located in the State, and EPA notes that it will not 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 Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by August 30, 2011. 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. Parties with objections to this direct final rule are encouraged to file a comment in response to the parallel notice of proposed rulemaking for this action published in the Proposed Rules section of today's **Federal Register**, rather than file an immediate petition for judicial review of this direct final rule, so that EPA can withdraw this direct final rule and address the comment in the proposed rulemaking. 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, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: June 14, 2011.

Jared Blumenfeld,

Regional Administrator, Region IX.

Part 52, Chapter I, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

- 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 52.222 is amended by adding paragraphs (a)(6)(vii) and (viii) to read as follows:

§ 52.222 Negative declarations.

- (a) * * *

(6) * * *

(vii) Large Appliances, Surface Coating; Wood Furniture Surface Coating; Gasoline Bulk Plants, Equipment Leaks from Natural Gas/Gasoline Processing Plants; Leaks from Petroleum Refinery Equipment; Air Oxidation Processes (SOCMI); Reactor and Distillation Processes (SOCMI); Tank Truck Gasoline Loading Terminals > 76,000 L; Manufacture of Synthesized Pharmaceutical Products; Manufacture of Pneumatic Rubber Tires; Manufacture of High Density Polyethylene, Polypropylene and Polystyrene; Equipment Used in Synthetic Organic Chemical Polymers and Resin Manufacturing; Refinery Vacuum-Producing Systems, Wastewater Separators and Process Unit

Turnarounds; and Magnetic Wire Coating Operations submitted on January 31, 2007 and adopted on September 19, 2006.

(viii) Ship Repair Operations; Storage of Petroleum Liquids in Fixed Roof Tanks; and Petroleum Liquid Storage in External Floating Roof Tanks submitted on January 7, 2011 and adopted on October 19, 2010.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2011-16481 Filed 6-30-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 17

[FWS-R1-ES-2011-N020; 10120-1113-0000-C2]

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revised Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*)

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of document availability; revised recovery plan.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, announce the availability of the Revised Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*), a northwestern U.S. species listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (Act). The Act requires the development of recovery plans for listed species, unless such a plan would not promote the conservation of a particular species. Recovery plans help guide conservation efforts by describing actions considered necessary for the recovery of the species, establishing criteria for downlisting or delisting listed species, and estimating time and cost for implementing the measures needed for recovery.

DATES: Effective July 1, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Electronic copies of the revised recovery plan are available online at: <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/species/recovery-plans.html> and <http://www.fws.gov/species/nso>. Loose-leaf printed copies of the revised recovery plan are available by request from the State Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon Fish and Wildlife Office, 2600 SE 98th Avenue, Suite 100, Attention: Diana Acosta, Portland, OR 97266 (phone: 503/231-6179).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Paul Henson, State Supervisor, at the above address and phone number.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Recovery of endangered or threatened animals and plants and the ecosystems upon which they depend is a primary goal of our endangered species program and the Endangered Species Act (Act) (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). Recovery means improvement of the status of listed species to the point at which listing is no longer necessary under the criteria set out in section 4(a)(1) of the Act.

The Act requires the development of recovery plans for listed species unless such a plan would not promote the conservation of a particular species. Recovery plans help guide conservation efforts by describing such site-specific management actions as may be necessary to achieve the plan's goal for the conservation and survival of the species, establishing criteria for delisting in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Act, and estimating the time and cost for implementing those measures needed to achieve the plan's goal and intermediate steps toward that goal.

Section 4(f) of the Act requires that public notice and an opportunity for public review and comment be provided during recovery plan development. In fulfillment of this requirement, we made the Draft Revised Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl available for public review and comment from September 15 through November 15, 2010 (September 15, 2010; 75 FR 56131) and then extended the comment period from November 30 through December 15, 2010 (November 30, 2010; 75 FR 74073). In addition, we reopened the comment period from April 22 through May 23, 2011 (April 22, 2011; 76 FR 22720) on an updated version of Appendix C of the draft revised recovery plan, which describes the development of a spotted owl habitat modeling tool. As we prepared this final revised recovery plan, we considered information provided during the public comment periods. An appendix to the plan will guide readers to a Web address where summarized responses to comments can be reviewed.

The northern spotted owl (hereafter, spotted owl) was Federally listed as a threatened species on June 26, 1990 (55 FR 26114). The current range of the spotted owl extends from southwest British Columbia through the Cascade Mountains, coastal ranges, and intervening forested lands in Washington, Oregon, and California, as far south as Marin County. Spotted owls