

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.

8. Taking of Private Property

This rule will not cause a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under Executive Order 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights.

9. Civil Justice Reform

This rule meets applicable standards in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform, to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. Energy Effects

This action is not a "significant energy action" under Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use.

13. Technical Standards

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

14. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023-01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (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 of limited size and duration. This rule is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph 34(g) of Figure 2-1 of the Commandant Instruction. An environmental analysis checklist supporting this determination and a Categorical Exclusion Determination are available in the docket where indicated under ADDRESSES. We seek any comments or information that may lead to the discovery of a significant environmental impact from this rule.

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 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, 3707; 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.T11-664 to read as follows:

§ 165.T11-664 Safety zone; Pier 39 36th Anniversary Fireworks Display, San Francisco Bay, San Francisco, CA.

(a) *Location.* This temporary safety zone is established in the navigable waters of the San Francisco Bay near Pier 39 in San Francisco, CA as depicted in National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Chart 18650. From 11 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. on October 4, 11, 18 and 25, 2014, the temporary safety zone applies to the nearest point of the fireworks barge within a radius of 100 feet during the loading, transit, and arrival of the fireworks barge from Pier 50 to the launch site near Pier 39 in approximate positions 37°48'45" N, 122°24'40" W (NAD83). From 8:30 p.m. until 9 p.m. on October 4, 11, 18 and 25, 2014, the temporary safety zone will increase in size and encompass the navigable waters around and under the fireworks barge in approximate position 37°48'45" N, 122°24'40" W (NAD83) within a radius of 560 feet.

(b) *Enforcement period.* The zone described in paragraph (a) of this section will be enforced from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. on October 4, 11, 18 and 25,

2014. The Captain of the Port San Francisco (COTP) will notify the maritime community of periods during which this zone will be enforced via Broadcast Notice to Mariners in accordance with 33 CFR 165.7.

(c) *Definitions.* As used in this section, "designated representative" means a Coast Guard Patrol Commander, including a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer on a Coast Guard vessel or a Federal, State, or local officer designated by or assisting the COTP in the enforcement of the safety zone.

(d) *Regulations.* (1) Under the general regulations in 33 CFR Part 165, Subpart C, entry into, transiting or anchoring within this safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the COTP or a designated representative.

(2) The safety zone is closed to all vessel traffic, except as may be permitted by the COTP or a designated representative.

(3) Vessel operators desiring to enter or operate within the safety zone must contact the COTP or a designated representative to obtain permission to do so. Vessel operators given permission to enter or operate in the safety zone must comply with all directions given to them by the COTP or a designated representative. Persons and vessels may request permission to enter the safety zone on VHF-23A or through the 24-hour Command Center at telephone (415) 399-3547.

Dated: September 29, 2014.

Gregory G. Stump,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port San Francisco.

[FR Doc. 2014-24780 Filed 10-16-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R09-OAR-2014-0529; FRL-9915-53-Region 9]

Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, California Air Resources Board—Consumer Products

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking direct final action to approve revisions to the California Air Resources Board portion of the California State Implementation Plan (SIP). These revisions concern

volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from consumer products. We are approving a local rule that regulates these emission sources under the Clean Air Act (CAA or the Act).

DATES: This rule is effective on December 16, 2014 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comments by November 17, 2014. 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–2014–0529, by one of the following methods:

1. Federal eRulemaking Portal: www.regulations.gov. Follow the on-line instructions.

2. Email: 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 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 www.regulations.gov or email.

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 email directly to EPA, your email 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: Generally, documents in the docket for this action are available electronically at www.regulations.gov and in hard copy at EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California 94105–3901. While all documents in the docket are listed at www.regulations.gov, some information may be publicly available only at the hard copy location (e.g., copyrighted material, large maps), 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: Stanley Tong, EPA Region IX, (415) 947–4122, tong.stanley@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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

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I. The State’s Submittal

A. What rule did the State submit?

Table 1 lists the rule we are approving with the date it was amended by the State and submitted by the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

TABLE 1—SUBMITTED CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD RULE

Regulation	Amended	Filed with California Secretary of State	Submitted to EPA
Subchapter 8.5—Consumer Products; Article 2—Consumer Products	March 15, 2013	April 25, 2013	May 28, 2014.

On July 18, 2014, EPA determined that the submittal for California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 8.5—Consumer Products; Article 2—Consumer Products met the completeness criteria in 40 CFR Part 51 Appendix V, which must be met before formal EPA review.

B. Are there other versions of this rule?

We approved an earlier version of CARB’s Consumer Products Regulation (amended on August 6, 2010 and submitted to EPA on January 28, 2011),

into the SIP on February 13, 2012 (77 FR 7535). CARB’s submittal letter advised EPA that its SIP submission did not include the second tier 3% VOC limits for Multi-purpose Solvents and Paint Thinners. CARB’s intent was to monitor manufacturers’ progress to meet both the technology forcing lower VOC limit and a less flammable product. In 2013 CARB determined the 3% VOC limit for Multi-purpose Solvents and Paint Thinners was technically feasible and included the limit in a May 28, 2014 SIP submittal.

On September 29, 2011, and March 15, 2013 CARB adopted additional revisions to the SIP-approved version and submitted them to us along with the 3% VOC limit for Multi-purpose Solvents and Paint Thinners on May 28, 2014. Table 2 lists the three amendments. While we can act on only the most recently amended version that was submitted to EPA, we have reviewed materials provided with the SIP submittal and note that it includes and builds on the previous amendments.

TABLE 2—CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD SUBMITTED REVISIONS TO ITS CONSUMER PRODUCTS REGULATION

Board hearing	Amended ¹	Filed with California Secretary of State	Submitted to EPA
September 24, 2009	August 6, 2010	September 20, 2010 ..	May 28, 2014 (2nd tier—3% VOC limit for Multi-purpose Solvents and Paint Thinners only).
November 18, 2010	September 29, 2011 ..	November 10, 2011 ..	May 28, 2014.
October 18, 2012	March 15, 2013	April 25, 2013	May 28, 2014.

¹ Date the Final Rulemaking Package was filed with the California Office of Administrative Law.

C. What is the purpose of the submitted rule revision?

VOCs help produce ground-level ozone and smog, which harm human health and the environment. Section 110(a) of the CAA requires States to submit regulations that control VOC emissions. The California Health and Safety Code (Section 41712(b)) requires CARB to adopt regulations to achieve the maximum feasible reduction in volatile organic compounds emitted by consumer products if the state board determines that adequate data exist to establish both of the following:

(1) The regulations are necessary to attain state and federal ambient air quality standards.

(2) The regulations are commercially and technologically feasible and necessary.

CARB's May 28, 2014 submittal contains the following three amendments to its Consumer Products Regulation: (1) The second tier 3% VOC limits for Multi-purpose Solvents and Paint Thinners from CARB's August 6, 2010 amendments (September 24, 2009 Board Hearing), but excluded from CARB's January 28, 2011 SIP submittal;² (2) CARB's September 29, 2011 amendments (November 18, 2010 Board Hearing), which established new or lower VOC limits for 11 consumer product categories; and (3) CARB's March 15, 2013 amendments (October 18, 2012 Board Hearing), which incorporates additional areas where higher VOC automobile windshield washer fluid could be sold to accommodate mountainous areas that routinely experience freezing temperatures in the winter.

The amendments also: (1) Add or modify the definitions for artist's solvent/thinner, oven cleaners, spot removers, and the "Most Restrictive Limit" provision; (2) consolidate existing requirements into a table listing the consumer product categories that prohibit the use of the toxic air contaminants methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, and trichloroethylene. This will make it easier to find the requirements for all consumer product categories where use of these compounds is prohibited; (3) consolidate into a table listing the consumer product categories that prohibit the use of compounds with a global warming potential (GWP) of 150 or greater; (4) consolidate into a table listing the consumer products that prohibit the use of para-

dichlorobenzene; (5) add additional test methods to be used to determine the aromatic content of Multi-purpose Solvents and Paint Thinners and the VOC content of Fabric Softener-Single Use Drying Product; (6) raise the VOC limit for nonaerosol Oven or Grill Cleaners products to 4% to accommodate the use of noncaustic technologies; (7) delay the effective date until December 31, 2012 for Spot Removers, and until December 31, 2013 for Flying Bug Insecticide (aerosol) and Wasp or Hornet Insecticide (aerosol); and (8) prohibit the use of alkylphenol ethoxylates in certain products to ensure these compounds are not used when reformulating the products.

Generally, CARB received support for its amendments from both the consumer products industry and environmental organizations. Although industry commented about the serious and costly reformulation challenges posed by the amendments, industry was committed to expending the money to conduct the research and development necessary to meet the new requirements. Environmental organizations were also generally supportive of the proactive approach CARB was taking to prohibit the use of certain toxic compounds in order to help protect the health of workers and consumers, and prohibiting the use of compounds with high global warming potential in the reformulation of products to meet lower VOC limits.

CARB estimates that raising the VOC limit for Oven or Grill Cleaners to 4% will result in an increase of approximately 0.1 tons per day (tpd) and that increasing the number of areas where higher VOC automotive windshield washer fluid could be sold will result in an increase of 0.12 tpd VOC. CARB's staff reports indicate these increases would be offset by approximately 11 tpd of VOC reductions from other consumer product categories. EPA's technical support document (TSD) has more information about this rule.

II. EPA's Evaluation and Action

A. How is EPA evaluating the rule?

CAA section 110(a)(2)(A) requires that regulations submitted to EPA for approval into a SIP must be clear and legally enforceable. CAA section 110(l) prohibits EPA from approving any SIP revision that would interfere with any applicable requirement concerning attainment and reasonable further progress (RFP) or any other applicable requirement of the CAA. California's consumer products regulation covers VOC area sources and not stationary sources. In 1998 EPA promulgated a

national rule to regulate VOC emissions from consumer products (63 FR 48831, September 11, 1998). EPA's national rule largely parallels an early SIP-approved version of CARB's consumer products regulation. The amendments from CARB that we are approving today regulate nearly three times the number of consumer product categories and has more stringent VOC limits than categories covered under EPA's 1998 national rule. CARB points out that although emissions from individual consumer products may not seem large, collectively, they represent a significant source of emissions when taking into account 39 million California residents use these products and that given the severity of air pollution in California, "dramatic emission reductions from all sources contributing to ground-level ozone are necessary".³ CARB estimates that ozone pollution damage to crops is estimated to cost agriculture over \$500 million dollars annually.⁴

Guidance and policy documents that we use to evaluate enforceability and SIP requirements consistently include the following:

1. "Issues Relating to VOC Regulation Cutpoints, Deficiencies, and Deviations," EPA, May 25, 1988, revised January 11, 2000 (the Bluebook).

2. "State Implementation Plans; General Preamble for the Implementation of Title I of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990," 57 FR 13498 (April 16, 1992); 57 FR 18070 (April 28, 1992).

3. "Guidance Document for Correcting Common VOC & Other Rule Deficiencies," EPA Region 9, August 21, 2001 (the Little Bluebook).

4. 40 CFR 59 Subpart C, National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards for Consumer Products.

B. Does the rule meet the evaluation criteria?

We believe this rule is consistent with the relevant policy and guidance regarding enforceability and SIP relaxations. CARB estimates that raising the VOC limit for Oven or Grill Cleaners and increasing the mountainous areas where higher VOC windshield washer fluid can be sold will increase VOC emissions by approximately 0.1 and 0.12 tpd respectively, but that these increases are offset by VOC reductions (approximately 11 tpd) from other consumer product categories. We have

³ Initial Statement of Reasons; Proposed Amendments to the California Regulation for Reducing Emissions from Consumer Products; Release Date: September 29, 2010. IV-25. <http://www.arb.ca.gov/regact/2009/cpmthd310/cpmthdisor.pdf>.

⁴ Ibid. IV-19.

² Robert D. Fletcher (CARB), letter to Jared Blumenfeld (EPA Region IX), January 28, 2011, submitting the August 6, 2010 amendments to California's Consumer Products Regulation.

reviewed CARB's analysis and agree that the emission increases are offset by greater VOC reductions achieved in other consumer product categories and that it will not interfere with attainment, RFP, or any other applicable CAA requirement. Our TSD has more information on our evaluation.

Our action is being taken under CAA Title 1 part D and is limited to the control of criteria pollutants. However, we support CARB's actions to limit toxic or potentially toxic compounds and those compounds with a high global warming potential.

C. Public Comment and Final Action

As authorized in section 110(k)(3) of the Act, EPA is fully approving the submitted rule because we believe it fulfills 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 the same submitted rule. If we receive adverse comments by November 17, 2014, 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 December 16, 2014. This will incorporate the rule into the federally enforceable SIP.

Please note that if EPA receives adverse comment on an amendment, paragraph, or section of this rule and if that provision may be severed from the remainder of the rule, EPA may adopt as final those provisions of the rule that are not the subject of an adverse comment.

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

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 provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address disproportionate human health or environmental effects with practical, appropriate, and legally permissible methods under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

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 December 16, 2014. 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: August 5, 2014.

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 52.220 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(444) to read as follows:

§ 52.220 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(444) New and amended regulations were submitted on May 28, 2014, by the Governor's designee.

(i) *Incorporation by reference.* (A) California Air Resource Board.

(1) "Final Regulation Order, Regulation for Reducing Emissions from Consumer Products," Subchapter 8.5 (Consumer Products), Article 2

(Consumer Products), amended March 15, 2013.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2014-24492 Filed 10-16-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R09-OAR-2014-0495; FRL-9917-82-Region-9]

Revisions of Air Quality Implementation Plan; Nevada; Clark County; Stationary Source Permits

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is finalizing approval of revisions to the Clark County Department of Air Quality (Clark or DEQ) portion of the Nevada State Implementation Plan (SIP). This action was proposed in the **Federal Register** on July 23, 2014, and concerns seven Clark County permitting related rules submitted by Nevada Division of

Environmental Protection (NDEP). Final approval of these rules makes these rules federally enforceable and corrects program deficiencies identified in previous EPA rulemaking.

DATES: These rules will be effective on November 17, 2014.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established docket number EPA-R09-OAR-2014-0495 for this action. Generally, documents in the docket for this action are available electronically at <http://www.regulations.gov> or in hard copy at EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California 94105-3901. While all documents in the docket are listed at <http://www.regulations.gov>, some information may be publicly available only at the hard copy location (e.g., copyrighted material, large maps, multi-volume reports), and some may not be available in either location (e.g., confidential business information (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: Laura Yannayon, EPA Region IX, (415) 972-3534, yannayon.laura@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This action concerns seven Clark County permitting related rules (referred to as Sections) submitted by Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP): Sections 0—Definitions, 12.0—Applicability, General Requirements and Transition Procedures, 12.1—Permit Requirements for Minor Sources, 12.2—Permit Requirements for Major Sources in Attainment Areas, 12.3—Permit Requirements for Major Sources in Nonattainment Areas, 12.4—Authority to Construct Application and Permit Requirements for Part 70 Sources, and subsection 12.7.5 of Section 12.7—Emission Reduction Credits.

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

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

I. Proposed Action

On July 23, 2014 (79 FR 42752), EPA proposed to approve the following rules into the Clark portion of the Nevada SIP.

TABLE 1—SUBMITTED NSR RULES

Section No.	Section title	Adopted	Submitted
0	Definitions	3/18/14	4/1/14
12.0	Applicability, General Requirements and Transition Procedures	3/18/14	4/1/14
12.1	Permit Requirements for Minor Sources	3/18/14	4/1/14
12.2	Permit Requirements for Major Sources in Attainment Areas (Prevention of Significant Deterioration)	3/18/14	4/1/14
12.3	Permit Requirements for Major Sources in Nonattainment Areas	3/18/14	4/1/14
12.4	Authority to Construct Application and Permit Requirements for Part 70 Sources	3/18/14	4/1/14
12.7 (Subsection 12.7.5)	Emission Reduction Credits	5/18/10	4/1/14

We proposed to approve these rules because we determined that they address deficiencies identified in a

previous action (77 FR 64039, October 18, 2012), and complied with the relevant CAA requirements. On July 23,

2014, we simultaneously proposed to remove several outdated regulations from the SIP as listed below.

TABLE 2—RULES REQUESTED TO RESCIND

Section No.	Section title	Repealed	Submitted
1	Definitions	3/18/14	4/01/14
11	Ambient Air Quality Standards	4/05/11	4/01/14
24	Sampling and Testing—Records and Reports	3/16/10	4/01/14

We have reconsidered our proposed rescission of all of the remaining defined terms in section 1 (“Definitions”) and are taking final action to rescind all of them with the exception of certain defined terms that are necessary to retain because they are relied upon in certain Clark County rules in the existing SIP. The terms in

section 1 for which we are deferring final rescission action at this time, and the corresponding Clark County SIP rule that relies on the term, are as follows: “affected facility” (SIP section 23), “dust” (SIP section 27), “existing gasoline station” (SIP section 52), “fumes” (SIP section 27), “mist” (SIP section 1 definition of “uncombined

water”), “new gasoline station” (SIP section 52), “new source” (SIP section 26), “single source” (SIP section 26), “standard conditions” (SIP section 30), and “uncombined water” (SIP section 26).

Our proposed action and the associated Technical Support Document (TSD) contains more information on the