

the storage, preparation, and launching of fireworks. COTP Key West or a designated representative may reduce the 500-yard zone based on prevailing conditions and enforcement needs.

(1) The Coast Guard realizes that some large scale events, such as those with many participants or spectators, or those that could severely restrict navigation pose a significant hazard, may still require separate special local regulations or safety zones that address the specific peculiarities of the event. In those situations, the Coast Guard will create special local regulations or safety zones specifically for the event, and those regulations will supersede the proposed regulations in this rule.

(2) All firework platforms, structures, or barges will display a sign on both the port and starboard sides labeled, "FIREWORKS—STAY AWAY". This sign will consist of 10-inch high by 1.5-inch wide red lettering on a white background. Shore fireworks sites that affect navigable waterways will also display signs with the aforementioned specifications.

(b) *Definition.* Designated representative means Coast Guard Patrol Commanders, including Coast Guard coxswains, petty officers, and other officers operating Coast Guard vessels, and Federal, state, and local officers designated by or assisting the COTP Key West in the enforcement of the regulated area.

(c) *Regulations.*

(1) In accordance with § 165.23, entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within the safety zone during periods of enforcement is prohibited unless authorized by the COTP Key West or a designated representative.

(2) During periods of enforcement, upon being hailed by a Coast Guard vessel by siren, radio, flashing light or other means, the operator must proceed as directed.

(3) Vessel operators desiring to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain or operate within the regulated area during the enforcement period shall contact the COTP Key West or the designated on-scene representative via VHF channel 16 or call the Sector Key West Command Center at (305) 292-8727 to obtain permission.

(d) *Notice of enforcement or suspension of enforcement.* The safety zone established by this section will be enforced only upon notice of the Captain of the Port. The Captain of the Port will cause notice of enforcement of the safety zone established by this section to be made by all appropriate means to the affected segments of the public including publication in the

Federal Register as practicable, in accordance with 33 CFR 165.7(a). Such means of notification may also include, but are not limited to Broadcast Notice to Mariners or Local Notice to Mariners.

Dated: March 28, 2017.

J.A. Janszen,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Key West.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 60

[FRL-9961-11-OAR]

Review of the Clean Power Plan

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Announcement of review.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announces that it is reviewing and, if appropriate will initiate proceedings to suspend, revise or rescind the Clean Power Plan.

DATES: April 4, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Peter Tsirigotis, Sector Policies and Programs Division (D205-01), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711; telephone number: (888) 627-7764; email address: airaction@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: By this notice, EPA announces it is reviewing the Clean Power Plan, 80 FR 64662 (October 23, 2015) (CPP), including the accompanying Legal Memorandum, and, if appropriate, will as soon as practicable and consistent with law, initiate proceedings to suspend, revise or rescind this rule. The CPP established emission guidelines for state plans to limit carbon dioxide emissions from existing fossil fuel-fired power plants.

I. Background

The CPP was promulgated under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act. 42 U.S.C. 7411. Section 111 of the Clean Air Act authorizes the EPA to issue nationally applicable New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) limiting air pollution from "new sources" in source categories that cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. 42 U.S.C. Section 7411(b)(1). Under this authority, the EPA has long regulated new fossil fuel-fired power plants to limit air pollution other than carbon dioxide, including particulate matter (PM);

nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂). See 40 CFR part 60 subparts D, Da. In 2015, the EPA issued a rule that for the first time set carbon dioxide emission limits for new fossil fuel-fired power plants. Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Generating Units, 80 FR 64510 (October 23, 2015). Under certain circumstances, when the EPA issues standards for new sources under Section 111(b), the EPA has the authority under Section 111(d), to prescribe regulations under which each State is to submit a plan to establish standards for existing sources in the same category. The EPA relied on that authority to issue the CPP, which, for the first time, required States to submit plans specifically designed to limit carbon dioxide emissions from existing fossil fuel-fired power plants. As part of the promulgation of the CPP, EPA prepared a legal memorandum that supplemented the legal analysis provided by the Agency in the preamble to the final CPP.

Due to concerns about EPA's legal authority and record, 27 States and a number of other parties sought judicial review of the CPP in the D.C. Circuit. *State of West Virginia v. EPA*, No. 15-1363 (and consolidated cases) (D.C. Cir.). On February 9, 2016, the Supreme Court stayed implementation of the CPP pending judicial review. Following full merits briefing, oral argument was held before the D.C. Circuit, sitting *en banc*, on September 27, 2016. That case is currently pending in the D.C. Circuit.

II. Initiation of Review of CPP

On March 28, 2017, President Trump issued an Executive Order establishing a national policy in favor of energy independence, economic growth, and the rule of law. The purpose of that Executive Order is to facilitate the development of U.S. energy resources—including oil and gas—and to reduce unnecessary regulatory burdens associated with the development of those resources. The President has directed agencies to review existing regulations that potentially burden the development of domestic energy resources, and appropriately suspend, revise, or rescind regulations that unduly burden the development of U.S. energy resources beyond what is necessary to protect the public interest or otherwise comply with the law. The Executive Order also directs agencies to take appropriate actions, to the extent permitted by law, to promote clean air and clean water while also respecting the proper roles of Congress and the States. This Executive Order specifically

directs EPA to review and, if appropriate, initiate reconsideration proceedings to suspend, revise or rescind this Rule, including the accompanying Legal Memorandum.

Pursuant to the Executive Order, EPA is initiating its review of the CPP, including the accompanying legal memorandum, and providing advanced notice of forthcoming rulemaking proceedings consistent with the President's policies. If EPA's review concludes that suspension, revision or rescission of this Rule may be appropriate, EPA's review will be followed by a rulemaking process that will be transparent, follow proper administrative procedures, include appropriate engagement with the public, employ sound science, and be firmly grounded in the law.

As part of the review of the CPP that EPA is initiating today, EPA will be reviewing the compliance dates that were set in the CPP. Under the Supreme Court's stay of the CPP, states and other interested parties have not been required nor expected to work towards meeting the compliance dates set in the CPP. Indeed, some compliance dates have passed or will likely pass while the CPP continues to be stayed. For these reasons, the compliance dates in the CPP will need to be re-evaluated. Once EPA completes its review and decides what further action to take on the CPP, EPA will ensure that any and all remaining compliance dates will be reasonable and appropriate in light of the Supreme Court stay of the CPP and other factors.

EPA's ability to revisit existing regulations is well-grounded in the law. Specifically, the agency has inherent authority to reconsider past decisions and to rescind or revise a decision to the extent permitted by law when supported by a reasoned explanation. *FCC v. Fox Television Stations, Inc.*, 556 U.S. 502, 515 (2009) ("Fox"); *Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Ass'n of the United States, Inc., et al., v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., et al.*, 463 U.S. 29, 42 (1983) ("State Farm"). Moreover, the Clean Air Act itself authorizes EPA to reconsider its rulemakings. 42 U.S.C. 7607(b)(1), (d)(7)(B). The Clean Air Act complements the EPA's inherent authority to reconsider prior rulemakings by providing the agency with broad authority to prescribe regulations as necessary. 42 U.S.C. 7601(a). The authority to reconsider prior decisions exists in part because EPA's interpretations of statutes it administers "are not carved in stone" but must be evaluated "on a continuing basis," *Chevron U.S.A. Inc. v. NRDC*,

Inc., 467 U.S. 837, 857–58 (1984). This is true when—as is the case here—review is undertaken "in response to . . . a change in administrations." *National Cable & Telecommunications Ass'n v. Brand X Internet Services*, 545 U.S. 967, 981 (2005). Importantly, such a revised decision need not be based upon a change of facts or circumstances. Rather, a revised rulemaking based "on a reevaluation of which policy would be better in light of the facts" is "well within an agency's discretion," and "[a] change in administration brought about by the people casting their votes is a perfectly reasonable basis for an executive agency's reappraisal of the costs and benefits of its programs and regulations." *National Ass'n of Home Builders v. EPA*, 682 F.3d 1032, 1038 & 1043 (D.C. Cir. 2012) (citing *Fox*, 556 U.S. at 514–15; quoting *State Farm*, 463 U.S. at 59 (Rehnquist, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part)).

In conducting this review, EPA will follow each of the principles and policies set forth in the Executive Order, as consistent with EPA's statutory authority. The Agency will reevaluate whether this Rule and alternative approaches are appropriately grounded in EPA's statutory authority and consistent with the rule of law. EPA will assess whether this Rule or alternative approaches would appropriately promote cooperative federalism and respect the authority and powers that are reserved to the states. EPA will also examine whether this Rule and alternative approaches effect the Administration's dual goals of protecting public health and welfare while also supporting economic growth and job creation. EPA will review whether this Rule or alternative approaches appropriately maintain the diversity of reliable energy resources and encourage the production of domestic energy sources to achieve energy independence and security. Additionally, EPA will assess this Rule and alternative approaches to determine whether they will provide benefits that substantially exceed their costs. In taking any actions subsequent to this review, EPA will use its appropriated funds and agency resources wisely by firmly grounding in the statute its actions to protect public health and welfare.

Dated: March 28, 2017.

E. Scott Pruitt,
Administrator.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 60

[FRL–9961–10–OAR]

Review of the Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Generating Units

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Announcement of review.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announces that it is reviewing and, if appropriate, will initiate proceedings to suspend, revise or rescind the Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Generating Units.

DATES: April 4, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Peter Tsirigotis, Sector Policies and Programs Division (D205–01), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711; telephone number: (888) 627–7764; email address: airaction@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: By this notice, EPA announces it is reviewing the Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Generating Units (New Source Rule), 80 FR 64510 (October 23, 2015) and, if appropriate, will as soon as practicable and consistent with law, initiate reconsideration proceedings to suspend, revise or rescind this rule. The New Source Rule established national emission standards to limit carbon dioxide emissions from new fossil fuel-fired power plants.

I. Background

The New Source Rule was promulgated under the authority of Section 111 of the Clean Air Act. 42 U.S.C. 7411. That Section authorizes EPA to issue nationally applicable New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) limiting air pollution from "new sources" in source categories that cause or contribute to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. 42 U.S.C. Section 7411(b)(1). Under this authority, EPA had long regulated new fossil fuel-fired power plants to limit air pollution other than carbon dioxide, including particulate matter (PM); nitrogen oxides (NOx) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂). See 40 CFR part 60 subparts D, Da. In the New