

INDIANA—2008 8-HOUR OZONE NAAQS—Continued  
(Primary and secondary)

Designated area	Designation		Classification	
	Date <sup>1</sup>	Type	Date <sup>1</sup>	Type
* * *	*	*	*	*

<sup>1</sup> This date is July 20, 2012, unless otherwise noted.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes Indian country located in each area, unless otherwise noted.

\* \* \* \* \*

[FR Doc. 2017-06886 Filed 4-6-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Parts 52 and 81

[EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0773; FRL-9960-55-Region 4]

#### Air Plan Approval and Air Quality Designation; KY; Redesignation of the Kentucky Portion of the Louisville 1997 Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> Nonattainment Area to Attainment

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** On March 5, 2012, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, through the Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet, Division for Air Quality, submitted a request for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to redesignate the portion of Kentucky that is within the bi-state Louisville, KY-IN fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) nonattainment area (hereinafter referred to as the “bi-state Louisville Area” or “Area”) to attainment for the 1997 Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) and to approve a state implementation plan (SIP) revision containing a maintenance plan for the Area. EPA is taking final action to approve the Commonwealth’s plan for maintaining the 1997 Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS in the Area, including the motor vehicle emission budgets (MVEBs) for nitrogen oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>) and PM<sub>2.5</sub> for the years 2015 and 2025 for the bi-state Louisville Area, and incorporate it into the SIP, and to redesignate the Kentucky portion of the Area to attainment for the 1997 Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS. Additionally, EPA finds the 2025 MVEBs for the bi-state Louisville Area adequate for the purposes of transportation conformity.

**DATES:** This rule is effective April 7, 2017.

**ADDRESSES:** EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket

Identification No. EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0773. All documents in the docket are listed on the [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) Web site. Although listed in the index, some information may not be publicly available, *i.e.*, Confidential Business Information 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 either electronically through [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) or in hard copy at the Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960. EPA requests that if at all possible, you contact the person 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 federal holidays.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Madolyn Sanchez of the Air Regulatory Management Section, in the Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960. Madolyn Sanchez may be reached by phone at (404) 562-9644, or via electronic mail at [sanchez.madolyn@epa.gov](mailto:sanchez.madolyn@epa.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. What is the background for the actions?

On July 18, 1997, EPA promulgated the first air quality standards for PM<sub>2.5</sub>. EPA promulgated an annual standard at a level of 15.0 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m<sup>3</sup>), based on a 3-year average of annual mean PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations. In the same rulemaking, EPA promulgated a 24-hour standard of 65 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, based on a 3-year average of the 98th percentile of 24-hour concentrations. On October 17, 2006 (71 FR 61144), EPA

retained the annual average NAAQS at 15.0 µg/m<sup>3</sup> but revised the 24-hour NAAQS to 35 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, based again on the 3-year average of the 98th percentile of 24-hour concentrations.

On January 5, 2005 (70 FR 944), and supplemented on April 14, 2005 (70 FR 19844), EPA designated the bi-state Louisville Area as nonattainment for the Annual 1997 PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS. The bi-state Louisville Area consists of Bullitt and Jefferson Counties in Kentucky as well as Clark and Floyd Counties and a portion of Jefferson County (Madison Township) in Indiana.<sup>1</sup> On November 13, 2009 (74 FR 58688), EPA promulgated designations for the 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard established in 2006, designating the bi-state Louisville Area as attainment for that NAAQS. That action clarified that the bi-state Louisville Area was classified unclassifiable/attainment for the 24-hour NAAQS promulgated in 1997. EPA did not promulgate designations for the 2006 Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS since that NAAQS was essentially identical to the 1997 Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS.

On March 5, 2012, Kentucky submitted a request to EPA for redesignation of the Kentucky portion of the bi-state Louisville Area to attainment for the 1997 Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS and a related SIP revision containing a maintenance plan for the Area. In a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) published on January 11, 2017 (82 FR 3234), EPA proposed to approve the Commonwealth’s 1997 Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS maintenance plan, including the 2025 MVEBs for NO<sub>x</sub> and direct PM<sub>2.5</sub>, for the Kentucky portion of the bi-state Louisville Area and incorporate the maintenance plan into the SIP, and to redesignate the Kentucky portion of the bi-state Louisville Area to attainment for the 1997 Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS. In that notice, EPA also notified the public of the status of the

<sup>1</sup> In a separate submittal, EPA received the redesignation request and maintenance plan for the Indiana portion of this Area. On September 9, 2016, EPA took final action to determine that the entire bi-state Louisville Area has attained the 1997 PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard and to approve Indiana’s redesignation request and maintenance plan. See 81 FR 62390.

Agency's adequacy determination for the NO<sub>x</sub> and direct PM<sub>2.5</sub> MVEBs for the Area. No adverse comments were received on the January 11, 2017, proposed rulemaking. The details of Kentucky's submittal and the rationale for EPA's actions are further explained in the NPRM.

## II. What are the effect of these actions?

Approval of the redesignation request changes the legal designation of the counties in the Kentucky portion of the bi-state Louisville Area, found at 40 CFR 81.318, from nonattainment to attainment for the 1997 Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS. Approval of Kentucky's associated SIP revision also incorporates a plan into the SIP for maintaining the 1997 Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS in the Kentucky portion of the bi-state Louisville Area as described in the NPRM. The maintenance plan also establishes NO<sub>x</sub> and direct PM<sub>2.5</sub> MVEBs for 2025 for the Area and includes contingency measures to remedy any future violations of the 1997 Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS and procedures for evaluation of potential violations. The 2025 NO<sub>x</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> MVEBs are 9,311.76 tons per year (tpy) and 324.04 tpy, respectively, for the Area.

In the Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards: State Implementation Plan Requirements final rule (final PM<sub>2.5</sub> SIP requirements rule), EPA revoked the 1997 primary annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS in areas that had always been attainment for that NAAQS, and in areas that had been designated as nonattainment but that were redesignated to attainment before October 24, 2016, the rule's effective date. *See* 81 FR 58010 (August 24, 2016). EPA also finalized a provision that revokes the 1997 primary annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS in areas that are redesignated to attainment for that NAAQS after October 24, 2016, effective on the effective date of the redesignation of the area to attainment for that NAAQS. *See* 40 CFR 50.13(d).

EPA is finalizing the redesignation of the Kentucky portion of the bi-state Louisville Area to attainment for the 1997 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS and finalizing the approval of the CAA section 175A maintenance plan for the 1997 primary annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS.<sup>2</sup>

The 1997 primary annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS will be revoked in the bi-state Louisville Area on the effective date of this redesignation, April 7, 2017. Beginning on that date, the Area will no longer be subject to transportation or general conformity requirements for the 1997 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS due to the revocation of the primary NAAQS. *See* 81 FR 58125 (August 24, 2016). The Area is required to implement the CAA section 175A maintenance plan for the 1997 primary annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS that is being approved in today's action and the prevention of significant deterioration program for the 1997 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS. The approved maintenance plan can only be revised if the revision meets the requirements of CAA section 110(l) and, if applicable, CAA section 193. The Area is not required to submit a second 10-year maintenance plan for the 1997 primary annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS. *See* 81 FR 58144 (August 24, 2016).

## III. Final Actions

EPA is taking two separate, but related, final actions regarding Kentucky's request to redesignate the Kentucky portion of the bi-state Louisville Area to attainment for the 1997 PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS and associated SIP revision. First, EPA is approving the maintenance plan for the bi-state Louisville Area, including the NO<sub>x</sub> and direct PM<sub>2.5</sub> MVEBs for 2025, and incorporating the maintenance plan into the Kentucky SIP. Second, EPA is approving Kentucky's redesignation request and redesignating the Kentucky portion of the Area from nonattainment to attainment for the 1997 Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS. As mentioned above, approval of the redesignation request changes the official designation of the counties in the Kentucky portion of the bi-state Louisville Area for the 1997 Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS from nonattainment to attainment, as found at 40 CFR part 81. EPA is also notifying the public that EPA finds the newly-established NO<sub>x</sub> and direct PM<sub>2.5</sub> MVEBs for the bi-state Louisville Area adequate for the purpose of transportation conformity.

As mentioned above, EPA's most recently promulgated PM<sub>2.5</sub> implementation rule provides that the 1997 PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS will be revoked for any area that is redesignated for the NAAQS upon the effective date of the redesignation. Therefore, the 1997 primary annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS is revoked for the Kentucky portion of the bi-state Louisville Area on the effective date of this redesignation.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(d), EPA finds that there is good cause for this action to become effective

immediately upon publication. This is because a delayed effective date is unnecessary due to the nature of a redesignation to attainment, which relieves the Area from certain CAA requirements that would otherwise apply to it. The immediate effective date for this action is authorized under both 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1), which provides that rulemaking action may become effective less than 30 days after publication if the rule grants or recognizes an exemption or relieves a restriction, and section 553(d)(3), which allows an effective date less than 30 days after publication as otherwise provided by the agency for good cause found and published with the rule. The purpose of the 30-day waiting period prescribed in section 553(d) is to give affected parties a reasonable time to adjust their behavior and prepare before the final rule takes effect. This rule, however, does not create any new regulatory requirements such that affected parties would need time to prepare before the rule takes effect. Rather, this rule will serve as a basis for a subsequent action to relieve the Area from certain CAA requirements. For these reasons, EPA finds good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d) for this action to become effective on the date of publication of this action.

## IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, redesignation of an area to attainment and the accompanying approval of a maintenance plan under section 107(d)(3)(E) are actions that affect the status of a geographical area and do not impose any additional regulatory requirements on sources beyond those imposed by state law. A redesignation to attainment does not in and of itself create any new requirements, but rather results in the applicability of requirements contained in the CAA for areas that have been redesignated to attainment. Moreover, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable federal regulations. *See* 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 CAA. Accordingly, these actions merely approve state law as meeting federal requirements and do not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For this reason, these actions:

- Are not significant regulatory actions subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735,

<sup>2</sup> CAA section 175A(a) establishes the maintenance plan requirements that must be fulfilled by nonattainment areas in order to be redesignated to attainment. That section only requires that nonattainment areas for the *primary* standard submit a plan addressing maintenance of the *primary* NAAQS in order to be redesignated to attainment; it does not require nonattainment areas for secondary NAAQS to submit maintenance plans in order to be redesignated to attainment. *See* 42 U.S.C. 7505a(a).

October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);

- do not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);

- are 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.*);

- do 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);

- do not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);

- are not economically significant regulatory actions based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);

- are not significant regulatory actions subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);

- are 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 CAA; and

- will not have disproportionate human health or environmental effects under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

The SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has

jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), nor will it 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 CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by June 6, 2017. 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. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to

enforce its requirements. *See* section 307(b)(2).

## List of Subjects

### 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

### 40 CFR Part 81

Environmental protection, Air pollution control.

Dated: March 15, 2017.

V. Anne Heard,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 4.

40 CFR parts 52 and 81 are amended as follows:

## PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

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

### Subpart S—Kentucky

■ 2. Section 52.920(e) is amended by adding an entry for “1997 Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> Maintenance Plan for the Kentucky portion of the bi-state Louisville Area” at the end of the table to read as follows:

#### § 52.920 Identification of plan.

\* \* \* \* \*

(e) \* \* \*

## EPA-APPROVED KENTUCKY NON-REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Name of non-regulatory SIP provision	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area	State submittal date/effective date	EPA approval date	Explanations
* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
1997 Annual PM <sub>2.5</sub> Maintenance Plan for the Kentucky portion of the bi-state Louisville Area.	Bullitt and Jefferson Counties .....	3/5/2012	4/7/2017 [Insert citation of publication].	

## PART 81—DESIGNATION OF AREAS FOR AIR QUALITY PLANNING PURPOSES

■ 3. The authority citation for part 81 continues to read as follows:

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

■ 4. In § 81.318, the table entitled “Kentucky—1997 Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS (Primary and secondary)” is amended under “Louisville, KY–IN:” by revising the entries for “Bullitt County”

and “Jefferson County” to read as follows:

#### § 81.318 Kentucky.

\* \* \* \* \*

KENTUCKY—1997 ANNUAL PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS  
[Primary and secondary]

Designated area	Designation <sup>a</sup>		Classification	
	Date <sup>1</sup>	Type	Date <sup>2</sup>	Type
* * * *				
Louisville, KY—IN:				
Bullitt County .....	4/7/2017	Attainment.		
Jefferson County .....	4/7/2017	Attainment.		
* * * *				

<sup>a</sup> Includes Indian Country located in each county or area, except as otherwise specified.

<sup>1</sup> This date is 90 days after January 5, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

<sup>2</sup> This date is July 2, 2014, unless otherwise noted.

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[FR Doc. 2017-06900 Filed 4-6-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 160920866-7167-02]

RIN 0648-XF333

#### Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Vessels Using Pot Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska

**AGENCY:** National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Temporary rule; modification of a closure.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS is opening directed fishing for Pacific cod by vessels using pot gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA). This action is necessary to fully use the A season allowance of the 2017 total allowable catch apportioned to vessels using pot gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the GOA.

**DATES:** Effective 1200 hours, Alaska local time (A.l.t.), April 6, 2017, through 1200 hours, A.l.t., June 10, 2017. Comments must be received at the following address no later than 4:30 p.m., A.l.t., April 24, 2017.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments on this document, identified by NOAA-NMFS-2016-0127, by any of the following methods:

- **Electronic Submission:** Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Go to [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov)#!/docketDetail;D=NOAA-NMFS-2016-0127, click the "Comment Now!" icon,

complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.

- **Mail:** Submit written comments to Glenn Merrill, Assistant Regional Administrator, Sustainable Fisheries Division, Alaska Region NMFS, Attn: Ellen Sebastian. Mail comments to P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, AK 99802-1668.

**Instructions:** Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period, may not be considered by NMFS. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted for public viewing on [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) without change. All personal identifying information (e.g., name, address), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter "N/A" in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Obren Davis, 907-586-7228.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** NMFS manages the groundfish fishery in the GOA exclusive economic zone according to the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska (FMP) prepared by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council under authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Regulations governing fishing by U.S. vessels in accordance with the FMP appear at subpart H of 50 CFR part 600 and 50 CFR part 679. Regulations governing sideboard protections for GOA groundfish fisheries appear at subpart B of 50 CFR part 680.

NMFS closed directed fishing for Pacific cod by vessels using pot gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the GOA under § 679.20(d)(1)(iii) on February 23, 2017 (82 FR 11852, February 27, 2017).

NMFS has determined that as of April 3, 2017, approximately 1,260 metric tons of Pacific cod remain in the A

season allowance of the 2017 total allowable catch (TAC) apportioned to vessels using pot gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the GOA. Therefore, in accordance with § 679.25(a)(1)(i), (a)(2)(i)(C), and (a)(2)(iii)(D), and to fully use the 2017 TAC of Pacific cod in the Central Regulatory Area of the GOA, NMFS is terminating the previous closure and is opening directed fishing for Pacific cod by vessels using pot gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the GOA. The Administrator, Alaska Region, NMFS, (Regional Administrator) considered the following factors in reaching this decision: (1) The current catch of Pacific cod by vessels using pot gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the GOA and, (2) the harvest capacity and stated intent on future harvesting patterns of vessels in participating in this fishery.

#### Classification

This action responds to the best available information recently obtained from the fishery. The Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA (AA), finds good cause to waive the requirement to provide prior notice and opportunity for public comment pursuant to the authority set forth at 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) as such requirement is impracticable and contrary to the public interest. This requirement is impracticable and contrary to the public interest as it would prevent NMFS from responding to the most recent fisheries data in a timely fashion and would delay the opening of directed fishing for Pacific cod by vessels using pot gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the GOA. NMFS was unable to publish a notice providing time for public comment because the most recent, relevant data only became available as of April 3, 2017.

The AA also finds good cause to waive the 30-day delay in the effective date of this action under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3). This finding is based upon