

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 implementation of regulations within 33 CFR part 165, applicable to safety zones on the navigable waterways. This zone will allow for maintenance dredging and debris disposal where no new depths are required, applicable permits have been

secured, and disposal will be at an existing approved disposal site. An environmental analysis checklist and a categorical exclusion determination are 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, 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. 1226, 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, and 160.5; Pub. L. 107-295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

- 2. Add temporary § 165.T05-0127, to read as follows

§ 165.T05-0127 Safety Zone; Delaware River, Marcus Hook, PA

(a) *Location.* The boundary line for the temporary safety zone starts at position 39 48'44.51" N, 75 24'38.76" W then East to position 39 48'29.33" N, 75 24'27.88" W, then South to 39 48'16.74" N, 75 24'54.20" W, then West to the shoreline in the vicinity of Sunoco Marcus Hook, in Marcus Hook, PA. All coordinates reference Datum, NAD 1983.

(b) *Effective period.* This rule is effective from 8 a.m. on March 3, 2011 through 10 p.m. on March 14, 2011.

(c) *Regulations.* All persons are required to comply with the general regulations governing safety zones in 33 CFR 165.23 of this part.

(1) No person may enter a safety zone unless authorized by the COTP or the District Commander,

(2) No person may bring or cause to be brought into a safety zone any vehicle, vessel, or object unless authorized by the COTP or District Commander,

(3) No person may remain in a safety zone or allow any vehicle, vessel, or object to remain in a safety zone unless authorized by the COTP or the District Commander,

(4) Each person in a safety zone who has notice of a lawful order or direction shall obey the order or direction of the COTP or District Commander issued to carry out the purposes of this subpart.

(d) *Definitions.* The Captain of the Port means the Commanding Officer of Sector Delaware Bay or any Coast Guard

commissioned warrant or petty officer who has been authorized by the Captain of the Port to act on her behalf.

Dated: February 28, 2011.

Meredith L. Austin,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Delaware Bay.

[FR Doc. 2011-4973 Filed 3-3-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-HQ-OAR-2009-0517; FRL-9275-7]

Updating Cross-References for the Oklahoma State Implementation Plan

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule; correcting amendments.

SUMMARY: In this rule, EPA is making a minor correction to the final rule titled, "Limitation of Approval of Prevention of Significant Deterioration Provisions Concerning Greenhouse Gas Emitting-Sources in State Implementation Plans" to correct the regulatory text related to Oklahoma's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Region 6 approved revisions to the Oklahoma SIP that recodified the regulations. This approved recodification took effect on December 27, 2010. This rule updates cross-references in the regulatory text in light of this recodification.

DATES: *Effective Date:* These correcting amendments are effective on March 4, 2011.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2009-0517. All documents in the docket are listed in the <http://www.regulations.gov> index. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.*, confidential business information or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, will be publicly available only in hard copy. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in <http://www.regulations.gov> or in hard copy at the EPA Docket Center EPA/DC, EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone

number for the EPA Docket Center is (202) 566-1742.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael S. Brooks, U.S. EPA, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Air Quality Policy Division, C504-05, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711; telephone number (919) 541-3539, e-mail address: brooks.michaels@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On December 30, 2010, EPA published a final rule titled, "Limitation of Approval of Prevention of Significant Deterioration Provisions Concerning Greenhouse Gas Emitting-Sources in State Implementation Plans" (SIP Narrowing Rule) (75 FR 82536). This rule was signed on December 23, 2010. This final rule narrowed EPA's previous approval of SIP Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) programs in 24 states that apply to GHG-emitting sources. Specifically, in that rule EPA withdrew its previous approval of those programs to the extent they applied PSD to GHG-emitting sources below the thresholds in the final Tailoring Rule, which EPA promulgated by **Federal Register** notice dated June 3, 2010.

For a detailed description of the rule titled, "Limitation of Approval of Prevention of Significant Deterioration Provisions Concerning Greenhouse Gas Emitting-Sources in State Implementation Plans," please see the rulemaking action which is available in the **Federal Register** at (75 FR 82536).

II. Why are the corrections needed?

In the SIP Narrowing Rule, EPA amended its approval of Oklahoma's SIP in 40 CFR 52.1929 by adding provision 40 CFR 52.1929(c), in which it cross-referenced specific provisions of Oklahoma's approved state PSD program.

Separately, EPA Region 6 approved revisions to the Oklahoma SIP that recodified the regulations, including the provisions that were cross-referenced by the aforementioned SIP Narrowing Rule. This approved recodification took effect on December 27, 2010, in between the dates the SIP Narrowing Rule was signed and published. As a result, the regulatory text within the SIP Narrowing Rule related to the Oklahoma SIP is no longer accurate as the SIP provisions listed in the SIP Narrowing Rule no longer cross-reference to the portions of the state PSD program. Therefore, EPA is correcting this error.

III. What is the rulemaking procedure?

The EPA is issuing this final rule without prior proposal or the

opportunity for public comment because EPA finds that it is unnecessary and not in the public interest to provide such notice and opportunity for comment. Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), provides that when an Agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to public interest, the Agency may issue a rule without providing notice and an opportunity to comment. Section 307(d)(1) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), among other things, further provides that CAA subsection 307(d) does not apply when EPA has made a good cause finding pursuant to subparagraph (B) of APA subsection 553(b). (See 42 U.S.C. 7607(d)(1).) In this rule, EPA finds that it is unnecessary and would serve no useful purpose for EPA to provide an opportunity for public comment because the changes merely correct minor, inadvertent, and nonsubstantive errors. As explained above, the correction to 40 CFR 52.1929(c)(4)(iii) corrects minor, inadvertent errors in the regulatory text. For these reasons, EPA finds pursuant to APA section 553 that good cause exists to promulgate this final rule without publishing notice of a proposed rule or providing an opportunity for public comment.

Section 553(d)(3) also allows an agency, upon a finding of good cause, to make a rule effective immediately. Because this action corrects minor, inadvertent errors and helps to clarify requirements in the underlying rules, EPA finds good cause exists to make these corrections effective immediately.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This action only corrects minor, inadvertent and nonsubstantive errors. For that reason, this rule: Is not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 Regulatory Planning and Review (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993); is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2); and does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). Because EPA found that for this action it is unnecessary to issue a proposed rule and invite public comment, this action is also not subject to the regulatory flexibility provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), or to sections 202 and 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Pub. L. 104-4). In addition, this action does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments or impose a significant intergovernmental

mandate, as described in sections 203 and 204 of the UMRA.

The corrections do not have substantial direct effects on the States, or on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132, Federalism (64 FR 43255; August 10, 1999).

This action also does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Tribal governments, as specified in Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). The corrections also are not subject to Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health and Safety Risks (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because this action is not economically significant.

The corrections are not subject to Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) because this action is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

The corrections do not involve changes to technical standards related to test methods or monitoring methods; thus, the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272) do not apply.

The corrections also do not involve special consideration of environmental justice-related issues as required by Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA), 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. The EPA will submit a report containing this final action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the U.S. prior to publication of this action in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2). The final rule will be effective on March 4, 2011.

The EPA's compliance with the above statutes and Executive Orders for the

underlying rules is discussed in section VII of the rule titled, "Limitation of Approval of Prevention of Significant Deterioration Provisions Concerning Greenhouse Gas Emitting-Sources in State Implementation Plans" at 75 FR 82549.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Carbon dioxide, Carbon dioxide equivalents, Environmental protection, Greenhouse gases, Hydrofluorocarbons, Intergovernmental relations, Incorporation by reference, Methane, Nitrous oxide, Perfluorocarbons, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur hexafluoride.

Dated: February 24, 2011.

Lisa P. Jackson,
Administrator.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, title 40, chapter I of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as set forth below.

PART 52—[AMENDED]

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

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

Subpart LL—Oklahoma

- 2. Section 52.1929 is amended by revising paragraph (c)(4)(iii) to read as follows:

§ 52.1929 Significant deterioration of air quality.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(4) * * *

(iii) The term emissions increase shall mean that both a significant emissions increase (as calculated using the EPA-approved procedures in Oklahoma Air Pollution Control Regulation Title 252, Chapter 100, Subchapter 8, Part 7) and a significant net emissions increase (as defined in the EPA-approved Oklahoma Air Pollution Control Regulation 252:100–8–31, definitions for "net emissions increase" and "significant" occur. For the pollutant GHGs, an emissions increase shall be based on tpy CO₂e, and shall be calculated assuming the pollutant GHGs is a regulated NSR pollutant, and "significant" is defined as 75,000 tpy CO₂e instead of applying the value in 252:100–8–31 of the EPA-approved definition for "significant" of Oklahoma's Air Pollution Control Regulations.

[FR Doc. 2011–4907 Filed 3–3–11; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2008–0021; FRL–8865–3]

Peroxyacetic Acid; Amendment to an Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation amends the existing tolerance exemption for peroxyacetic acid by establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of the biochemical pesticide peroxyacetic acid (PAA) and its metabolites and degradates, including hydrogen peroxide (HP) and acetic acid (AA), in or on all food commodities, when PAA is used as a biochemical pesticide in accordance with good agricultural practices. BioSafe Systems, LLC submitted a petition to EPA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), requesting that EPA amend the existing PAA tolerance exemption. This regulation eliminates the need to establish a maximum permissible level for residues of PAA under the FFDCA.

DATES: This regulation is effective March 4, 2011. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before May 3, 2011, and must be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (*see also* Unit I.C. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**).

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2008–0021. All documents in the docket are listed in the docket index available at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *e.g.*, Confidential Business Information (CBI) 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 in the electronic docket at <http://www.regulations.gov>, or, if only available in hard copy, at the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) Regulatory Public Docket in Rm. S–4400, One Potomac Yard (South Bldg.), 2777 S. Crystal Dr., Arlington, VA. The Docket Facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal

holidays. The Docket Facility telephone number is (703) 305–5805.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Cheryl Greene, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511P), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (703) 308–0352; e-mail address: greenec.cheryl@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. Potentially affected entities may include, but are not limited to:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in this unit could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether this action might apply to certain entities. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

B. How can I get electronic access to other related information?

You may access a frequently updated electronic version of 40 CFR part 180 through the Government Printing Office's e-CFR site at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr>. To access the harmonized test guidelines referenced in this document electronically, please go to <http://www.epa.gov/ocspp> and select "Test Methods and Guidelines."

C. How can I file an objection or hearing request?

Under FFDCA section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a(g), any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2008–0021 in the subject line on