

Act (5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*). Because this rule makes a determination based on air quality data and suspends certain federal requirements, it 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). This rule also does not have tribal implications because it will 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, as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). This action also does not have Federalism implications because it does not have substantial direct effects on the states, 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 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), because it only proposes to make a determination based on air quality data and suspend certain federal requirements, and does not alter the relationship or the distribution of power and responsibilities established in the CAA. This rule also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 "Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks" (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it proposes to determine that air quality in the affected area is meeting federal standards. The requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) do not apply because it would be inconsistent with applicable law for EPA, when determining the attainment status of an area, to use voluntary consensus standards in place of promulgated air quality standards and monitoring procedures that otherwise satisfy the provisions of the CAA. This rule does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*). Under Executive Order 12898, EPA finds that this rule involves a proposed determination of attainment based on air quality data and will not have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on any communities in the area, including minority and low-income.

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 October 29, 2012. 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, pertaining to the determination of attaining data for the 2008 lead standard for the Bristol Area, 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, Lead, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: August 13, 2012.

A. Stanley Meiburg,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 4.

40 CFR part 52 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 RR—Tennessee

- 2. Amend § 52.2236 by designating the existing undesignated paragraph as paragraph (a), and adding paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 52.2236 Control strategy; lead.

(a) * * *

(b) *Determination of attaining data.* EPA has determined the Bristol, Tennessee, nonattainment area has attaining data for the 2008 lead (Pb) NAAQS. This clean data determination suspends the requirements for this area to submit an attainment demonstration, associated reasonably available control measures, a reasonable further progress plan, contingency measures, and other

planning SIPs related to attainment of the standard for as long as this area continues to meet the 2008 Pb NAAQS.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 52 and 70

[EPA-R02-OAR-2012-0032, FRL-9714-5]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Operating Permits Program; Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; Administrative Changes

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is approving revisions to the Puerto Rico Regulations for the Control of Atmospheric Pollution, submitted to EPA by the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board on July 13, 2011. This action approves revisions to Rules 102, 111, 115, 116 and Appendix A. EPA is also approving a revision to Rule 609 as part of Puerto Rico's Title V Operating Program. Generally the revisions to the regulations involve administrative changes which improve the clarity of the rules contained in the Commonwealth's Implementation Plan and Operating Permits Program. They do not change the emission limitations nor add significant new requirements.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This rule will be effective on September 28, 2012.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) which replaces the Regional Materials in EDOCKET (RME) docket system. The new FDMS is located at www.regulations.gov and the docket ID for this action is EPA-R02-OAR-2012-0032. All documents in the docket are listed in the FDMS index. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in FDMS or in hard copy at the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2 Office, Air Programs Branch, 290 Broadway, 25th Floor, New York, New York 10007-1866. Copies of the documents relevant to this action are also available for public inspection during normal business hours, by appointment at the Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, DC; and the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board, Cruz A. Matos Environmental Agencies

Building, 1375 Ponce de Leon Avenue, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 00926.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kirk J. Wieber, Air Programs Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, 290 Broadway, 25th Floor, New York, New York 10007–1866, (212) 637–3381.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 13, 2011, the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board (PREQB) submitted to EPA a request for approval of revisions to the Puerto Rico Regulations for the Control of Atmospheric Pollution (PRRCAP). In the context of the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is regarded as a state. Generally the changes to the PRRCAP involve administrative changes which improve the clarity of the rules. They do not change the emission limitations nor add significant new requirements.

On March 22, 2012 (77 FR 16676), EPA published a direct final rule that approved the revisions to the Puerto Rico Regulations for the Control of Atmospheric Pollution that were submitted to EPA by PREQB on July 13, 2011. EPA also published a proposed rule on March 22, 2012 (77 FR 16795). In the direct final rule, EPA stated that if we received adverse comments by April 23, 2012, the rule would be withdrawn and not take effect. EPA received an adverse comment and withdrew the direct final rule on May 29, 2012 (77 FR 31499). Based upon the proposed action published on March 22, 2012 (77 FR 16795), EPA is addressing the comment received in this final action. EPA is not instituting a second comment period on this action.

I. Revisions to the PRRCAP

Most of the revisions consist of clarification type changes such as public law or code cites or word changes. A summary of the various revisions is given below. EPA has determined that the revisions improve the effectiveness of the PRRCAP and will have no negative effect on maintaining the national ambient air quality standards.

A. General Provisions

Rule 102, “Definitions” and Appendix A, “Hazardous Air Pollutants—Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act”

PREQB revised two definitions in the revised Rule 102. They include the definition for “Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)” and the definition for “Applicable Rule and Regulation.” PREQB revised the VOC definition to make it consistent with EPA’s definition for VOC found in 40 CFR section 51.100(s). The revision to the “Applicable Rule and Regulation”

definition includes a change to the citation of Puerto Rico’s Environmental Public Policy Act. It was previously referenced in the definition as Law No. 9 of June 18, 1970. That Law was replaced by Law No. 416 of September 22, 2004.

PREQB also revised Appendix A to the PRRCAP. PREQB revised Appendix A to make it consistent with EPA’s amended list of hazardous air pollutants in CAA section 112. Appendix A is referenced in the federally approved definition of Rule 102—“Hazardous Air Pollutant” of the PRRCAP.

Rule 111, “Applications, Hearings, Public Notice” and Rule 115, “Punishment”

PREQB revised Rules 111 and 115 in order to change the citation to Puerto Rico’s Environmental Public Policy Act. It was previously referenced in Rules 111 and 115 as Law No. 9 of June 18, 1970. That Law was replaced by Law No. 416 of September 22, 2004.

Rule 116, “Public Nuisance”

PREQB revised Rule 116 in order to revise the citation of the applicable Puerto Rico code. Rule 116 previously referenced Article 329 of the Penal Code of Puerto Rico and this reference was replaced with Article 277 of the Civil Prosecution Code of Puerto Rico.

None of the revisions to Rules 102, 111, 115, 116 or Appendix A of the PRRCAP involve changing the stringency of these provisions. EPA has thoroughly reviewed all of the revisions contained in these rules and has determined they meet EPA guidance and requirements; therefore, EPA is approving these revised rules. However, with regard to the revisions to the definition of VOC in Rule 102 and Appendix A, which are intended to achieve consistency with the CAA Section 112 list of chemicals, it is important to note that the CAA Section 112 list could potentially be revised by EPA and, for federal enforcement purposes, EPA will rely on the federally issued CAA Section 112 list.

B. Other Provisions

Rule 609, “Permit Review”

PREQB also submitted a revision to Rule 609(g), “Confidential information” of the PRRCAP on July 13, 2011. The revisions to Rule 609 include the citation for Puerto Rico’s Environmental Public Policy Act. It was previously referenced as Law No. 9 of June 18, 1970. That Law has subsequently been replaced by Law No. 416 of September 22, 2004. Rule 609 was never approved into the federally enforceable SIP for

Puerto Rico since the provisions of Rule 609 are relevant to the Title V of the Act requirements. The federally approved SIP reflects only Title I of the Act requirements and not Title V. Therefore, EPA is not approving the revisions to Rule 609 into the federally enforceable Puerto Rico SIP. However, EPA is approving the revision to Rule 609 as part of the federally approved Puerto Rico Title V operating permits program. Rule 609 and the Puerto Rico Title V program were previously approved by EPA on February 26, 1996 (61 FR 7073).

II. What comments did EPA receive in response to its proposal?

On March 22, 2012 (77 FR 16676), EPA proposed to approve the revisions to the PRRCAP, submitted to EPA by the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board on July 13, 2011.

In response to EPA’s March 22, 2012 proposed rulemaking action, EPA received one comment from Aida T. Fuentes Rivera, MPH.

Comment: The commentor states that there are other volatile organic compounds that have the potential to volatilize and produce adverse health effects, but are neither subject to the PRRCAP Rule 102 definition for VOCs, nor included in the section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) list. The commentor suggests that Puerto Rico harmonize all of its rules to clarify the applicability of all sources of VOCs, not just those sources applicable to Rule 102, National Emission Standards from Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) or New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) or other federal requirements.

Response: EPA is approving a revision to the PRRCAP to include, among other things, the federal definition of “VOC” into Rule 102. This definition is consistent with the existing federal definition of VOC found in 40 CFR section 51.100(s). EPA is acting on a request by the PREQB to include such definition into its SIP. Incorporation of the definition into the Puerto Rico SIP does not impose any new requirements, i.e., emission rates, reporting or recordkeeping. It is PREQB’s prerogative should they subsequently decide to revise their SIP approved regulations, i.e., Rules 102 and 206 (Rule 419 and Appendix B are not part of the federally approved Puerto Rico SIP), to include a discussion of those rules’ applicability to sources not otherwise affected by NESHAPs, NSPS or other federal requirements. However, that is not necessary for EPA approval of the definition of VOC into the SIP, nor is that part of PREQB’s request for which EPA is taking this action. EPA suggests the comment would be more

appropriately directed towards PREQB during the public hearing process associated with any subsequent and relevant revisions to the PRRCAP. Also, it is important to note that approved implementation plans or SIPs pursuant to section 110 of the CAA are required to include provisions necessary to implement, maintain and enforce the criteria pollutants or national ambient air quality standards and not directly HAPs or air toxics.

III. Conclusion

The revisions to Rules 102, 111, 115, 116 and Appendix A of the PRRCAP, effective February 18, 2011, are generally administrative changes, which improve the clarity of the rules. They do not change emission limitations nor add significant new requirements. EPA has thoroughly reviewed all of the revisions contained in these rules and has determined they meet EPA guidance and requirements. EPA is therefore approving revised PRRCAP Rules 102, 111, 115, 116 and Appendix A into the SIP. In addition, EPA is approving revised Rule 609 of the PRRCAP, effective February 18, 2011, as part of the federally approved Puerto Rico Title V operating permits program.

IV. 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, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable 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 October 29, 2012. 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, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

40 CFR Part 70

Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: July 31, 2012.

Judith A. Enck,

Regional Administrator, Region 2.

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. 7401-7671q.

Subpart BBB—Puerto Rico

- 2. Section 52.2723 is amended by revising the "EPA approval date" entries for Rules 102, 111, 115, 116 and Appendix A.

§ 52.2723 EPA approved Puerto Rico regulations.

REGULATION FOR THE CONTROL OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Puerto Rico regulation	Common-wealth effective date	EPA approval date	Comments
Rule 102—Definitions	2/18/11	8/29/12, [Insert FR page citation].	Puerto Rico's Environmental Public Policy Act Law No. 9 of June 18, 1970 was replaced with Law 416 of September 22, 2004.
Rule 111—Applications, Public Hearings and Public Notice.	2/18/11	8/29/12, [Insert FR page citation].	Puerto Rico's Environmental Public Policy Act Law No. 9 of June 18, 1970 was replaced with Law 416 of September 22, 2004.
Rule 115— Penalties	2/18/11	8/29/12, [Insert FR page citation].	Puerto Rico's Environmental Public Policy Act Law No. 9 of June 18, 1970 was replaced with Law 416 of September 22, 2004.
Rule 116— Public Nuisance	2/18/11	8/29/12, [Insert FR page citation].	Puerto Rico's Environmental Public Policy Act Law No. 9 of June 18, 1970 was replaced with Law 416 of September 22, 2004.
Appendix A, Hazardous Air Pollutants—Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act.	2/18/11	8/29/12, [Insert FR page citation].	

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0564; FRL-9360-2]

Thifensulfuron Methyl; Pesticide Tolerances

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes tolerances for residues of thifensulfuron methyl in or on chicory roots and chicory tops. Interregional Research Project Number 4 (IR-4) requested these tolerances under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).

DATES: This regulation is effective August 29, 2012. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before October 29, 2012, 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: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0564, is available at <http://www.regulations.gov> or at the OPP Docket in the Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), located in EPA West, Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave.

NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001. 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 OPP Docket is (703) 305-5805. Please review the visitor instructions and additional information about the docket available at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrew Ertman, Registration Division (7505P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (703) 308-9367; email address: ertman.andrew@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 those engaged in the following activities:

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

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

You may access a frequently updated electronic version of EPA's tolerance regulations at 40 CFR part 180 through the Government Printing Office's e-CFR site at http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?&c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title40/40tab_02.tpl.

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

Under FFDCA section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a, 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-2011-0564 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All objections and requests for a hearing must be in writing, and must be received by the Hearing Clerk on or before October 29, 2012. Addresses for mail and hand delivery of objections and hearing requests are provided in 40 CFR 178.25(b).

In addition to filing an objection or hearing request with the Hearing Clerk as described in 40 CFR part 178, please submit a copy of the filing that does not contain any CBI for inclusion in the public docket. Information not marked confidential pursuant to 40 CFR part 2 may be disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. Submit a copy of