

spectators, sponsor vessels of the race, and general users of the waterway. During the enforcement period, persons and vessels are prohibited from entering into, transiting through, or anchoring within this regulated area unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, or his designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 7:30 a.m. to 11 a.m. on November 10, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this notice, call or email Petty Officer Bryan Gollogly, Waterways Management, U.S. Coast Guard Sector San Diego, CA; telephone (619) 278-7656, email *D11-PF-MarineEventsSanDiego@uscg.mil*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce the special local regulations in 33 CFR 100.1101 in support of the San Diego Fall Classic (Item 1 on Table 1 of 33 CFR 100.1101). The Coast Guard will enforce the special local regulations on the waters of Mission Bay to include South Pacific Passage, Fiesta Bay, and the waters around Vacation Isle on November 10, 2013 from 7:30 a.m. to 11 a.m. The San Diego Rowing Club will set up the course the morning of the event.

Under the provisions of 33 CFR 100.1101, persons and vessels are prohibited from entering into, transiting through, or anchoring within this regulated area unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, or his designated representative. The Coast Guard may be assisted by other Federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies in enforcing this regulation.

This notice is issued under authority of 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 33 CFR 100.1101. In addition to this notice in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard will provide the maritime community with advance notification of this enforcement period via the Local Notice to Mariners and local advertising by the event sponsor.

If the Captain of the Port Sector San Diego or his designated representative determines that the regulated area need not be enforced for the full duration stated on this notice, he or she may use a Broadcast Notice to Mariners or other communications coordinated by the event sponsor to grant general permission to enter the regulated area.

Dated: October 21, 2013.

J.A. Janszen,

*Commander, U.S. Coast Guard, Acting,
Captain of the Port San Diego.*

[FR Doc. 2013-26393 Filed 11-6-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 52 and 81

[EPA-R05-OAR-2011-0597; FRL-9902-00-Region 5]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Ohio; Redesignation of the Columbus Area to Attainment of the 1997 Annual Standard for Fine Particulate Matter

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is taking several actions under the Clean Air Act (CAA) affecting the Columbus area and the state of Ohio for the 1997 annual fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS or standard). EPA is determining that the Columbus, Ohio area (Columbus area) is attaining the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard based on quality assured, state-certified monitoring data for all PM_{2.5} monitoring sites in this area during the period of 2007–2012. EPA is granting a request from the state of Ohio for the redesignation of the Columbus area to attainment of the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard. EPA is approving, as a revision of the Ohio State Implementation Plan (SIP), the state's plan for maintaining the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard in the Columbus area through 2023, the state's 2015 and 2022 Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) and PM_{2.5} Motor Vehicle Emission Budgets (MVEBs) for the Columbus area (which EPA is also finding to be adequate for transportation conformity determinations), and 2005 NO_x, Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂), and primary PM_{2.5} and 2007 Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) and ammonia emission inventories for the Columbus area. The Columbus area includes Coshocton (Franklin Township only), Delaware, Licking, Fairfield, and Franklin Counties.

DATES: This final rule is effective November 7, 2013.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action: Docket ID No. EPA-R05-OAR-2011-0597. All documents in the docket are listed on the www.regulations.gov Web site. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, i.e., 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 hardcopy form. Publicly available docket materials are

available either electronically in www.regulations.gov or in hardcopy at the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Air and Radiation Division, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. This facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays. We recommend that you telephone Edward Doty, Environmental Scientist, at (312) 886-6057, before visiting the Region 5 office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Edward Doty, Environmental Scientist, Attainment Planning and Maintenance Section, Air Programs Branch (AR-18J), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 886-6057, *Doty.Edward@epa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document whenever “we,” “us,” or “our” is used, we mean EPA. This supplementary information section is arranged as follows:

- I. What is the background for the actions?
- II. What is EPA's response to comments on EPA's proposed actions?
- III. What actions is EPA taking?
- IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. What is the background for the actions?

On July 18, 1997 (62 FR 38652), EPA promulgated an annual PM_{2.5} standard at a level of 15 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³) of ambient air, based on the three-year average of the annual mean PM_{2.5} concentrations at any monitor (1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard). On January 5, 2005 (70 FR 944), EPA published area designations for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard based on the air quality data for the period of 2001–2003. In that rulemaking, EPA designated the Columbus area as nonattainment for this standard.

On September 14, 2011 (76 FR 56641), EPA made a determination that the Columbus area had attained the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard by the applicable attainment date. This determination of attainment was based on quality-assured annual-averaged PM_{2.5} concentrations for the PM_{2.5} monitoring sites in the Columbus area for the periods of 2007–2009 and 2008–2010. Based on our review of PM_{2.5} monitoring data from 2010–2012, we have determined that the Columbus area continues to attain the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard.

On June 3, 2011, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) submitted a request for EPA to grant the redesignation of the Columbus area to attainment of the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard and for EPA approval of a SIP revision containing PM_{2.5}-related

2005 emission inventories (for NO_x, SO₂, and primary PM_{2.5}) and a PM_{2.5} maintenance plan for the Columbus area. The maintenance plan includes 2015 and 2022 MVEBs for the Columbus area. In a supplemental submission to the EPA on April 30, 2013, the OEPA submitted 2007 VOC and ammonia emission inventories for the Columbus area to supplement the 2005 emission inventories.

On August 26, 2013 (78 FR 52733), EPA issued a notice of rulemaking proposing to grant Ohio's request to redesignate the Columbus area to attainment of the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard. This notice of rulemaking also proposed: To determine that the Columbus area is attaining the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard based on PM_{2.5} monitoring data for the period of 2008–2012; to approve Ohio's PM_{2.5} maintenance plan for the Columbus area; to approve the 2005 NO_x, SO₂, and primary PM_{2.5} and 2007 VOC and ammonia emission inventories for the Columbus area; and to approve the 2022 primary PM_{2.5} and NO_x MVEBs for the Columbus area.

The primary background for today's actions is contained in EPA's August 26, 2013, proposal to approve Ohio's PM_{2.5} redesignation request and in EPA's September 14, 2011, final determination that the Columbus area has attained the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard. In particular, the August 26, 2013, proposed rulemaking provides a detailed discussion of how Ohio's PM_{2.5} redesignation request and maintenance plan meet CAA requirements for redesignation of the Columbus area to attainment of the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard.

II. What is EPA's response to comments on EPA's proposed actions?

EPA received two comment letters and an email supporting EPA's proposed actions. No adverse comments were received for the proposed actions.

III. What actions is EPA taking?

EPA is making a determination that the Columbus area is currently attaining the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard based on PM_{2.5} monitoring data for the period of 2007–2012. EPA is determining that the Columbus area and the State of Ohio have met the requirements for redesignation of the Columbus area to attainment for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} standard under sections 107(d)(3)(E) and 175A of the CAA. EPA is, thus, granting the request from Ohio to change the legal designation of the Columbus area from nonattainment to attainment for the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. EPA is approving Ohio's PM_{2.5}

maintenance plan for the Columbus area as a revision to the Ohio SIP because the plan meets the requirements of section 175A of the CAA. EPA is approving 2005 emission inventories for primary PM_{2.5}, NO_x, and SO₂ and 2007 emission inventories for VOC and ammonia for the Columbus area as satisfying the requirement in section 172(c)(3) of the CAA for a comprehensive, current emission inventory. Finally, EPA finds adequate and is approving 2015 and 2022 primary PM_{2.5} and NO_x MVEBs for the Columbus. These MVEBs will be used for future transportation conformity analyses for the Columbus area.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(d), EPA finds there is good cause for these actions 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 actions may become effective less than 30 days after publication if the "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. Today's rule, however, does not create any new regulatory requirements such that affected parties would need time to prepare before the rule takes effect. Rather, today's rule relieves the state of planning requirements for this PM_{2.5} nonattainment area. For these reasons, EPA finds good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) for these actions to become effective on the date of publication of these actions.

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 CAA 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 CAA. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law and the CAA. For that reason, these actions:

- Are not "significant regulatory actions" subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993);
- 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 an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- are not a significant regulatory action 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,
- do 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 CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by January 6, 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. 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 oxides, Particulate matter, Sulfur dioxide, Ammonia, Volatile organic compounds.

40 CFR Part 81

Air pollution control, Environmental protection, National parks, Wilderness areas.

Dated: October 17, 2013.

Susan Hedman,
Regional Administrator, Region 5.

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.*

■ 2. Section 52.1880 is amended by adding paragraphs (p)(9) and (q)(9) to read as follows:

§ 52.1880 Control strategy: Particulate matter.

* * * * *

(p) * * *

(9) Approval—The 1997 annual PM_{2.5} maintenance plan for the Columbus,

OHIO—PM_{2.5} (ANNUAL NAAQS)

Ohio nonattainment area (including Coshocton, Delaware, Licking, Fairfield, and Franklin Counties) has been approved as submitted on June 3, 2011. The maintenance plan establishes 2015 and 2022 motor vehicle emissions budgets for this area of 25,084.11 tons per year for NO_x and 873.46 tons per year for primary PM_{2.5} in 2015 and 12,187.50 tons per year for NO_x and 559.13 tons per year for primary PM_{2.5} in 2022.

(q) * * *

(9) Ohio’s 2005 NO_x, primary PM_{2.5}, and SO₂ emissions inventories as, as submitted on June 3, 2011, and 2007 VOC and ammonia emission inventories, as submitted on April 30, 2013, satisfy the emission inventory requirements of section 172(c)(3) of the Clean Air Act for the Columbus area.

* * * * *

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. Section 81.336 is amended by revising the entry for Columbus, OH in the table entitled “Ohio—PM_{2.5} (Annual NAAQS)” to read as follows:

§ 81.336 Ohio.

* * * * *

Designated area	Designation ^a	
	Date ¹	Type
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
Columbus, OH	11/7/13	
Coshocton County (part) Franklin Township		Attainment.
Delaware County		Attainment.
Fairfield County		Attainment.
Franklin County		Attainment.
Licking County		
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *

^a Includes Indian Country located in each county or area, except as otherwise specified.
¹ This date is 90 days after January 5, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

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 [FR Doc. 2013-25385 Filed 11-6-13; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 372

[EPA-HQ-TRI-2012-0111; FRL-9902-12-OEI]

RIN 2025-AA35

Addition of ortho-Nitrotoluene; Community Right-to-Know Toxic Chemical Release Reporting

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is adding *ortho*-nitrotoluene (*o*-nitrotoluene) to the list of toxic chemicals subject to reporting under section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and section 6607 of the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) of 1990. *o*-Nitrotoluene has been classified by the National Toxicology Program in its 12th Report on Carcinogens as “reasonably anticipated

to be a human carcinogen.” EPA has determined that *o*-nitrotoluene meets the EPCRA section 313(d)(2)(B) criteria because it can reasonably be anticipated to cause cancer in humans.

DATES: This final rule is effective November 29, 2013, and shall apply for the reporting year beginning January 1, 2014 (reports due July 1, 2015).

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-TRI-2012-0111. All documents in the docket are listed in the www.regulations.gov index. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., CBI 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 www.regulations.gov or in hard copy at the OEI Docket, EPA/DC, EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC. This Docket Facility 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 OEI Docket is (202) 566-1752.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel R. Bushman, Environmental Analysis Division, Office of Information Analysis and Access (2842T), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: 202-566-0743; fax number: 202-566-0677; email: bushman.daniel@epa.gov, for specific information on this notice. For general information on EPCRA section 313, contact the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Hotline, toll free at (800) 424-9346 (select menu option 3) or (703) 412-9810 in Virginia and Alaska or toll free, TDD (800) 553-7672, <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/contacts/infocenter>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this notice apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you manufacture, process, or otherwise use *o*-nitrotoluene. Potentially affected categories and entities may include, but are not limited to:

Category	Examples of potentially affected entities
Industry	Facilities included in the following NAICS manufacturing codes (corresponding to SIC codes 20 through 39): 311*, 312*, 313*, 314*, 315*, 316, 321, 322, 323*, 324, 325*, 326*, 327, 331, 332, 333, 334*, 335*, 336, 337*, 339*, 111998*, 211112*, 212324*, 212325*, 212393*, 212399*, 488390*, 511110, 511120, 511130, 511140*, 511191, 511199, 512220, 512230*, 519130*, 541712*, or 811490*. *Exceptions and/or limitations exist for these NAICS codes. Facilities included in the following NAICS codes (corresponding to SIC codes other than SIC codes 20 through 39): 212111, 212112, 212113 (correspond to SIC 12, Coal Mining (except 1241)); or 212221, 212222, 212231, 212234, 212299 (correspond to SIC 10, Metal Mining (except 1011, 1081, and 1094)); or 221111, 221112, 221113, 221119, 221121, 221122, 221330 (Limited to facilities that combust coal and/or oil for the purpose of generating power for distribution in commerce) (correspond to SIC 4911, 4931, and 4939, Electric Utilities); or 424690, 425110, 425120 (Limited to facilities previously classified in SIC 5169, Chemicals and Allied Products, Not Elsewhere Classified); or 424710 (corresponds to SIC 5171, Petroleum Bulk Terminals and Plants); or 562112 (Limited to facilities primarily engaged in solvent recovery services on a contract or fee basis (previously classified under SIC 7389, Business Services, NEC)); or 562211, 562212, 562213, 562219, 562920 (Limited to facilities regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, subtitle C, 42 U.S.C. 6921 et seq.) (correspond to SIC 4953, Refuse Systems).
Federal Government	Federal facilities.

This table is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Some of the entities listed in the table have exemptions and/or limitations regarding coverage, and other types of entities not listed in the table could also be affected. To determine whether your facility would be affected by this action, you should carefully examine the applicability criteria in part 372 subpart B of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person

listed in the preceding **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

II. Introduction

A. What is the statutory authority for this final rule?

This rule is issued under EPCRA section 313(d) and section 328, 42 U.S.C. 11023 *et seq.* EPCRA is also referred to as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

B. What is the background for this action?

Section 313 of EPCRA, 42 U.S.C. 11023, requires certain facilities that manufacture, process, or otherwise use listed toxic chemicals in amounts above reporting threshold levels to report their environmental releases and other waste management quantities of such chemicals annually. These facilities must also report pollution prevention and recycling data for such chemicals, pursuant to section 6607 of the PPA, 42 U.S.C. 13106. Congress established an initial list of toxic chemicals that