



enforcement of the safety zone at any time.

(c) *Definitions.* As used in this section, *designated representative* means a Coast Guard Patrol Commander, including a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer operating a Coast Guard vessel and a Federal, State, and local officer designated by or assisting the COTP in the enforcement of the safety zone.

(d) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23, entry into, transiting, or anchoring within the safety zone in paragraph (a) of this section is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Detroit or his designated representative.

(2) Vessel operators desiring to enter or operate within the safety zone shall contact the Captain of the Port Detroit or his designated representative to obtain permission to do so. Vessel operators given permission to enter or operate in the safety zone must comply with all directions given to them by the Captain of the Port Detroit or his designated representative. The COTP Detroit or his designated representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16.

Dated: April 10, 2024.

Richard P. Armstrong,
Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Detroit.

[FR Doc. 2024-08146 Filed 4-16-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

POSTAL SERVICE

39 CFR Part 20

Changes in Classifications of General Applicability for International Competitive Services

AGENCY: Postal Service™.

ACTION: Final action.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service™ is revising *Mailing Standards of the United States Postal Service*, International Mail Manual (IMM®), and Notice 123, *Price List*, to reflect classification changes to Competitive services, as established by the Governors of the United States Postal Service.

DATES: Effective July 14, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dale Kennedy at 202-268-6592 or Kathy Frigo at 202-268-4178.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: These changes implement changes in the minimum dimensions for First-Class Package International Service® (FCPIS®), International Priority Airmail® (IPA®) service and

International Surface Air Lift® (ISAL®) service letter-post rolls to bring them closer to compliance with standards established by the Universal Postal Union (UPU) Convention Regulations, which serves as applicable authority in this instance, as adopted at a meeting of the UPU Postal Operations Council in May 2023.

To be in compliance with the UPU regulations, the Postal Service must revise its minimum dimensions for international letter-post rolls, so that the minimum length will be 8.25 inches instead of 4 inches, and so that the minimum length plus twice the diameter will be 12 inches instead of 6.75 inches.

In addition, the Postal Service is eliminating a competitive international electronic money transfer service known as Sure Money® (DineroSeguro®).

Revisions to the size limitations for international rolls are posted under Docket No. MC2024-224, and the removal of prices for International Money Transfer Service (*Sure Money*) is posted under Docket Number CP2024-230 and on the Postal Regulatory Commission's website at <http://www.prc.gov>.

This final rule describes the classification changes for the following international competitive services:

- First-Class Package International Service.
- International Money Transfer Service Sure Money (DineroSeguro)

For pricing, see the Postal Explorer website at <https://pe.usps.com>.

First-Class Package International Service

First-Class Package International Service (FCPIS) is an economical international service for small packages not exceeding 4 pounds in weight and \$400 in value. The Postal Service is increasing the FCPIS minimum length requirement on rolls from 4 inches to 8.25 inches and increasing the minimum length plus twice the diameter combined from 6¾ inches to 12 inches to align with the standards established by the UPU. International Priority Airmail (IPA) service and International Surface Airlift (ISAL) service packets are also affected by this change since the dimensional requirements for IPA and ISAL are identical to those for FCPIS.

International Extra Services and Fees

The Postal Service is eliminating the competitive international extra service for International Money Transfer Service known as Sure Money (DineroSeguro).

Revise the following sections of the *Mailing Standards of the United States Postal Service*, International Mail Manual (IMM) as follows:

2 Conditions for Mailing

* * * * *

250 First-Class Package International Service

* * * * *

251.23 Dimensions—Rolls

* * * * *

[Revise the text to read as follows:]
Rolls must be within the following dimensions:

- a. Minimum length: 8.25 inches.
- b. Minimum length plus twice the diameter combined: 12 inches.

* * * * *

370 International Money Transfer Services

* * * * *

[Remove all text and revise the header to reflect "Reserved" as follows:]

372 Reserved

* * * * *

We will publish an appropriate amended to 39 CFR part 20 to reflect these changes.

Christopher Doyle,
Attorney, Ethics and Legal Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2024-08140 Filed 4-16-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710-12-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 60

[EPA-HQ-OAR-2003-0156; FRL-7547.3-01-OAR]

RIN 2060-AW14

Other Solid Waste Incinerators; Air Curtain Incinerators Title V Permitting Provisions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: On August 31, 2020, in accordance with requirements under the Clean Air Act (CAA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) performed a 5-year review of the Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Other Solid Waste Incineration (OSWI) Units, which includes certain very small municipal waste combustion (VSMWC) and institutional waste incineration (IWI) units. In the same action, the EPA

proposed to remove the title V permitting requirements for air curtain incinerators (ACI) that burn only wood waste, clean lumber, yard waste, or a mixture of these three types of waste. In response to supportive comments received on the August 2020 proposal, this action is finalizing, as proposed, to remove the title V permitting requirements for ACIs that only burn wood waste, clean lumber, yard waste, or a mixture of those, and are not located at title V major sources or subject to title V for other reasons. The EPA is finalizing this proposed action now to simplify the compliance obligations for owners and operators of these types of units.

DATES: The effective date of this rule is April 17, 2024.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this rulemaking under Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2003-0156. All documents in the docket are listed on the <https://www.regulations.gov/> website. Although listed, 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 electronically through <https://www.regulations.gov/>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Noel Cope, Sector Policies and Programs Division (E143-05), Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 109 T.W. Alexander Drive, P.O. Box 12055, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina

27711; telephone number: (919) 541-2128; and email address: cope.noel@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Preamble acronyms and abbreviations. We use multiple acronyms and terms in this preamble. While this list may not be exhaustive, to ease the reading of this preamble and for reference purposes, the EPA defines the following terms and acronyms here:

- ACI air curtain incinerator
- CAA Clean Air Act
- CFR Code of Federal Regulations
- CRA Congressional Review Act
- EPA Environmental Protection Agency
- FR Federal Register
- IWI institutional waste incineration
- MSW municipal solid waste
- NTTAA National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act
- OSWI other solid waste incineration
- PRA Paperwork Reduction Act
- VSMWC very small municipal waste combustion

Organization of this document. The information in this preamble is organized as follows:

- I. General Information
 - A. Does this action apply to me?
 - B. Where can I get a copy of this document and other related information?
 - C. Judicial Review and Administrative Reconsideration
- II. Background
 - A. What is the statutory authority and regulatory history for this action?
 - B. What changes did we propose for ACIs in our August 31, 2020, proposal?
- III. Summary of Final Action
 - A. Removal of title V Permitting Requirements for ACIs That Only Burn Wood Waste, Clean Lumber and Yard Waste
 - B. What are the effective and compliance dates of the standards?

- IV. Public Comments and Responses
 - A. What key comments did we receive on title V permitting requirements for ACIs that burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste?
- V. Summary of Cost, Environmental, and Economic Impacts
 - A. What are the affected facilities?
 - B. What are the air quality impacts?
 - C. What are the cost impacts?
 - D. What are the economic impacts?
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- VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews
 - A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 14094: Modernizing Regulatory Review
 - B. Paperwork Reduction Act
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 - D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act
 - E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism
 - F. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments
 - G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks
 - H. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use
 - I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) and 1 CFR Part 51
 - J. Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations and Executive Order 14096: Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All
 - K. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

Categories and entities potentially affected by this action are shown in table 1 of this preamble.

TABLE 1—INDUSTRIAL SOURCE CATEGORIES AFFECTED BY THIS FINAL ACTION

Source category	NAICS code ¹	Examples of potentially regulated entities
Any State, local, or Tribal government using a VSMWC unit.	562213, 92411	Solid waste combustion units burning municipal solid waste (MSW).
Any correctional institution using an IWI unit	922, 7213	Correctional institutions.
Any nursing or residential care facility using an OSWI unit.	623	Any nursing care, residential intellectual and developmental disability, residential mental health and substance abuse, or assisted living facilities.
Any Federal government agency using an OSWI unit ...	928, 7121	Department of Defense (labs, military bases, munition facilities) and National Parks.
Any educational institution using an OSWI unit	6111, 6112, 6113	Primary and secondary schools, universities, colleges, and community colleges.
Any church or convent using an OSWI unit	8131	Churches and convents.
Any civic or religious organization using an OSWI unit	8134	Civic associations and fraternal associations.
Any industrial or commercial facility using a VSMWC unit.	114, 211, 212, 221, 486	Oil and gas exploration operations; mining; pipeline operators; utility providers; fishing operations.

¹ North American Industry Classification System.

Table 1 is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather to provide a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be

regulated by this final action. To determine whether your entity is regulated by this action, you should

carefully examine the applicability criteria found in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 60.2885,

60.2981, and 60.2991. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble, your delegated authority, or your EPA Regional representative listed in 40 CFR 60.4 (General Provisions).

B. Where can I get a copy of this document and other related information?

In addition to being available in the docket, an electronic copy of this final action will also be available on the internet. Following signature by the EPA Administrator, the EPA will post a copy of this final action at: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/other-solid-waste-incinerators-oswi-new-source-performance>. Following publication in the **Federal Register** (FR), the EPA will post the FR version and key technical documents at this same website.

C. Judicial Review and Administrative Reconsideration

Under CAA section 307(b)(1), judicial review of this final action is available only by filing a petition for review in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit by June 17, 2024. Under CAA section 307(b)(2), the requirements established by this final rule may not be challenged separately in any civil or criminal proceedings brought by the EPA to enforce the requirements.

Section 307(d)(7)(B) of the CAA further provides that only an objection to a rule or procedure which was raised with reasonable specificity during the period for public comment (including any public hearing) may be raised during judicial review. This section also provides a mechanism for the EPA to reconsider the rule if the person raising an objection can demonstrate to the Administrator that it was impracticable to raise such objection within the period for public comment or if the grounds for such objection arose after the period for public comment (but within the time specified for judicial review) and if such objection is of central relevance to the outcome of the rule. Any person seeking to make such a demonstration should submit a Petition for Reconsideration to the Office of the Administrator, U.S. EPA, Room 3000, WJC South Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460, with a copy to both the person(s) listed in the preceding **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section and the Associate General Counsel for the Air and Radiation Law Office, Office of General Counsel (Mail Code 2344A), U.S. EPA,

1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460.

II. Background

A. What is the statutory authority and regulatory history for this action?

Section 129 of the CAA, entitled "Solid Waste Combustion," requires the EPA to develop and adopt new source performance standards (NSPS) and emission guidelines (EG) for solid waste incineration units pursuant to CAA section 111 and 129. Section 129(a) of the CAA requires EPA to establish NSPS for new sources, and CAA section 129(b) requires the EPA to establish guidelines, which include emission limits pursuant to section 111(d) of the CAA. Under CAA section 129, NSPS and EG must be developed for new and existing stationary sources that cause or contribute significantly to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare.

In 2005, the EPA promulgated NSPS and EG for OSWI units (70 FR 74870; December 16, 2005). "Standards of Performance for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units" (*i.e.*, the OSWI rule), which requires owners and operators of ACIs burning only wood waste, clean lumber, yard waste or a mixture of these three types of waste to apply for and obtain a title V permit (70 FR 74884–85). The EPA explained that title V operating permits "would assure compliance with all applicable federal requirements for regulated incineration units." (See 70 FR 74873.)

CAA section 129(a)(5) requires the EPA, every 5 years, to review and, in accordance with CAA sections 129 and 111, revise standards and other requirements for solid waste incineration units (such as the OSWI standards). On August 31, 2020, in accordance with EPA's general authority under CAA section 129(a), the EPA issued a proposal to amend the NSPS and EG for OSWI units (85 FR 54178). Among other amendments, the EPA proposed to eliminate the requirement that ACIs that burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste, and that are not located at major sources or subject to title V for other reasons, obtain title V operating permits. The EPA has received feedback from several States indicating that the title V permits are unnecessarily burdensome and expensive for States to maintain for these ACIs. Further, based on available data, ACIs that burn exclusively wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste are commonly located at facilities that would not otherwise require title V operating permits. In this action, the EPA is finalizing only the portion of the

proposed rule that eliminates the title V permit requirement for ACIs that burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste, for the reasons described below. Since the proposal, both State and industry stakeholders have commented that the title V requirements for these units are overly burdensome and costly, particularly in light of the dependence on ACI units to mitigate natural disaster debris, such as massive amounts of clean wood and vegetative waste for wildfire mitigation and forest management; burning of storm-generated wood and vegetative debris; and burning of land clearing debris. Several States have commented that these ACIs should not be required to obtain title V permits because they are low-emitting and because permitting these ACIs is unnecessarily burdensome and expensive. Further, ACIs that burn exclusively wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste are typically used temporarily at the location of a natural disaster, not at facilities that are subject to title V (See 85 FR 54194; August 31, 2020).

The EPA has also received comments that the title V permit requirement for ACIs that only burn wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste is inconsistent with the definition of "solid waste incineration unit" in CAA section 129(g)(1). CAA section 129(e) generally requires title V permits for "solid waste incineration units." However, CAA section 129(g)(1) excludes ACIs that only burn wood waste, yard waste, and clean lumber and comply with the opacity limitations in 40 CFR 60.2971 and 60.3066. For these reasons, the EPA is removing the title V permitting requirements for ACI units burning only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste.

B. What changes did we propose for ACIs in our August 31, 2020, proposal?

On August 31, 2020, as part of the Agency's 5-year review of the Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources: Other Solid Waste Incineration (OSWI) Units, the EPA proposed to remove the title V permitting requirements for ACI units burning only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste. The EPA received 20 comment letters from States and industry stakeholders supporting the removal of title V permitting requirement for ACIs that burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste. The EPA received no adverse comments on the proposal.

III. Summary of Final Action

A. Removal of Title V Permitting Requirements for ACIs That Burn Only Wood Waste, Clean Lumber, and Yard Waste

After considering public comments received on the August 2020 proposal, in this action the EPA is finalizing as proposed to remove title V permit requirements for ACI units that burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste. EPA is finalizing this provision to simplify the compliance obligations for owners and operators of these types of units.

B. What are the effective and compliance dates of the standards?

The revisions to the title V permitting requirements for ACIs burning only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste being promulgated in this action are effective on April 17, 2024.

IV. Public Comments and Responses

A. What key comments did we receive on title V permitting requirements for ACIs that Burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste and what are our responses?

Comment: Commenters support the removal of title V permitting requirements for ACIs burning wood waste, yard waste, and clean lumber. Some States commented that these types of ACIs are excluded from the definition of “solid waste incineration units” under CAA section 129(g)(1) and are therefore not subject to the title V permit requirements in CAA section 129(e). Commenters further stated that ACIs burning only the allowed materials should not be considered subject to standards or regulations under CAA section 111, because only “solid waste incineration units” are required to be subject to New Source Performance Standards pursuant to CAA section 129(a) and Emission Guidelines for Existing Units pursuant to CAA section 129(b). Additionally, commenters stated that ACIs burning only the allowed materials should not be subject to title V permitting pursuant to CAA section 502(a), because ACIs are not subject to standards or regulations under CAA section 111. Commenters stated that ACIs burning only the allowed materials should only be subject to the opacity standards pursuant to CAA section 129(g)(1).

In addition, several commenters indicated that the title V permit requirement for these ACIs has been unduly burdensome and expensive for both ACI operators and permitting agencies. Commenters asserted that this

has impacted especially small businesses, because of the high cost involved in some jurisdictions, the extensive paperwork, and time-consuming reporting requirements. Commenters further stated that these impediments render utilizing an ACI for the reduction of the allowed materials, in most instances, not commercially viable compared to open pile burning or grinding and disposing of the grindings by various means that are often environmentally unsound, such as landfilling. A commenter noted that the title V permit requirements often discourage ACI use and instead create conditions where open burning of wood waste occurs instead.

A commenter indicated that removal of the title V permit requirement would greatly simplify the permitting process while encouraging a cleaner, less polluting method of wood waste disposal when compared to open burning. Commenters stated that the immediate result of removing the title V permit requirement will be less open pile burning and grinding of wood waste, which will reduce Black Carbon emissions with a positive effect on global warming. Several commenters noted that increased use of ACIs that are not considered to be solid waste incinerators would produce biochar that can be used as a beneficial soil amendment rather than being treated as a hazardous waste that must be disposed of in a landfill. A commenter also asserted that ACIs are air quality control devices and a preferred method of managing wood wastes.

A commenter stated that ACIs that burn wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste are not incinerators and characterized ACIs that burn this type of waste as air pollution control devices for an open burn pile. Commenters emphasized that the residuals from ACIs that burn this type of waste consist of wood ash and biochar, which are not hazardous waste, as are residual ashes from true MSW incinerators. A commenter added that this would pave the way in all jurisdictions for wood ash and biochar from ACIs burning only the allowed materials to be land-applied as a beneficial soil additive and ACI residuals from burning clean wood waste would no longer require a hazardous waste permit and subsequent disposal into a landfill, often at considerable cost.

A commenter encouraged the EPA to clarify that the waiver of title V permitting requirements also would apply when ACIs are used to burn other naturally occurring and organic materials in an effort to remove or reduce hazardous fuels loads that could

lead to a wildland fire incident. Another commenter urged the EPA to expand this title V exemption to all ACIs that burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste (e.g., ACIs subject to 40 CFR 60.2020 and 60.2010).

Response: As noted by the commenter, the EPA proposed to eliminate the title V permit requirement for ACIs that only burn wood wastes, yard wastes, and clean lumber and that comply with opacity limitations established by the EPA, unless they otherwise need title V permits (85 FR 54194). The definition of “solid waste incineration unit” in CAA section 129(g)(1) “does not include (C) air curtain incinerators [that] only burn wood wastes, yard wastes and clean lumber” and comply with opacity limits. Importantly, the regulations at 40 CFR 70.3 stipulate the types of sources that must obtain a permit for operation pursuant to CAA section 502(a). In particular, title V permitting applies to any major source, as defined in 40 CFR 70.2, without exceptions, including ACI that are not solid waste incineration units under CAA section 129(g)(1), but are themselves major sources. The preamble to the proposal explains that “EPA is proposing to eliminate this regulatory title V permitting requirement for such ACIs that are not located at a major source or subject to title V for other reasons.” (85 FR 54194) This final rule clarifies applicability of title V permitting requirement for ACIs that burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste or a combination of these materials and comply with the Section 129 opacity requirements. We disagree that this interpretation should extend to ACIs used to burn materials other than wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste, as defined in 40 CFR 60.2992 and 60.3078.

V. Summary of Cost, Environmental, and Economic Impacts

A. What are the affected facilities?

The OSWI database developed for the August 31, 2020, proposal lists approximately 29 ACI units that burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste, at 29 facilities. It is possible that there are units not included in the OSWI database.

B. What are the air quality impacts?

There are no air quality impacts associated with this action. The removal of title V permitting requirements for ACIs that only burn wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste does not have an effect on the obligation for sources to comply with the existing standards, including the stringency of the

standards in 40 CFR part 60, subpart EEEE or FFFF, or on the ability of Federal or State agencies to enforce standards.

C. What are the cost impacts?

The removal of title V permit requirements for ACI units that burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste results in a cost savings in permit costs for ACI units that burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste. There is no cost impact on other types of ACI units that do not burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste.

D. What are the economic impacts?

The removal of title V permit requirements for ACI units that burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste results in a cost reduction that cannot be quantified because the EPA is unable to accurately identify the number of these units to scale the cost reduction. There is no economic impact on other types of ACI units that do not burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste.

E. What are the benefits?

This final action will simplify compliance and reduce administrative cost burden for owners and operators of ACI units that burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste and permitting authorities. The rule will not change existing emission standards. Further, it will have no adverse impact on public health or the environment.

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Additional information about these statutes and Executive orders can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/laws-and-executive-orders>.

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 14094: Modernizing Regulatory Review

This action is not a significant regulatory action as defined in the Executive Order 12866, as amended by Executive Order 14094, and was therefore not subject to a requirement for Executive Order 12866 review.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). There are no information collection request activities associated with this action.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a

substantial number of small entities under the RFA. In making this determination, the EPA concludes that the impact of concern for this action is any significant adverse economic impact on small entities and that the agency is certifying that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because the action relieves regulatory burden on the small entities subject to this action. This action removes title V permit requirements for affected small entities. We have therefore concluded that this action will relieve regulatory burden for all directly regulated small entities.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

This action does not contain an unfunded mandate of \$100 million or more as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA), 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. This action imposes no enforceable duty on any State, local, or Tribal governments or the private sector.

E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications. It will 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.

F. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have Tribal implications as specified in Executive Order 13175. It will neither impose direct compliance costs on federally recognized Tribal governments nor preempt Tribal law. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

Executive Order 13045 directs Federal agencies to include an evaluation of the health and safety effects of the planned regulation on children in Federal health and safety standards and explain why the regulation is preferable to potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f)(1) of Executive Order 12866, and because the EPA does not anticipate the environmental health or safety risks addressed by this action present a disproportionate risk to

children. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it does not concern an environmental health risk or safety risk.

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) and 1 CFR Part 51

This rulemaking does not involve technical standards.

J. Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations and Executive Order 14096: Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All

The EPA believes that the human health and environmental conditions that exist prior to this action do not result in disproportionate and adverse effects on communities with environmental justice (EJ) concerns. The removal of title V requirements for ACIs that burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste do not affect the level of protection provided to human health or the environment.

The EPA believes that this action is not likely to result in new disproportionate and adverse effects on communities with environmental justice concerns. Air quality regulation on ACIs remains in place to control environmental exposure to the public despite the removal of title V permit requirements for ACIs that burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste. This action will not compromise standards and/or controls on ACIs that burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste.

K. Congressional Review Act

This action is subject to the Congressional Review Act (CRA), and the EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 60

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedures, Air pollution control, Hazardous substances, Intergovernmental relations,

Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Michael S. Regan,
Administrator.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, title 40, chapter I of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 60 continues to read as follows:

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

Subpart EEEE—Standards of Performance for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units for Which Construction Is Commenced After December 9, 2004, or for Which Modification or Reconstruction Is Commenced on or After June 16, 2006

■ 2. Revise § 60.2966 to read as follows:

§ 60.2966 Am I required to apply for and obtain a title V operating permit for my unit?

(a) If you are the owner or operator of an air curtain incinerator that is subject to this subpart and that does not burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste, you are required to apply for and obtain a title V operating permit for your OSWI unit.

(b) If you are the owner or operator of an air curtain incinerator that burns

only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste and that is subject only to the requirements in §§ 60.2970 through 60.2973, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a title V operating permit, provided that your air curtain incinerator is not otherwise required to obtain a title V operating permit.

■ 3. Revise § 60.2967 to read as follows:

§ 60.2967 When must I submit a title V permit application for my new unit?

(a) If your new unit subject to this subpart is applying for a permit the first time, a complete title V permit application must be submitted timely either 12 months after the date the unit commences operation as a new source or before one of the dates specified in paragraph (b) of this section, as applicable.

(b) For a unit that commenced operation as a new source as of December 16, 2005, then a complete title V permit application must be submitted not later than December 18, 2006. For a small OSWI unit that commenced operation as a new source as of April 17, 2024, a complete title V permit application must be submitted not later than April 18, 2025.

(c) [Reserved]

§ 60.2969 [Removed and Reserved]

■ 4. Remove and reserve § 60.2969.

§ 60.2974 [Removed and Reserved]

■ 5. Remove and reserve § 60.2974

■ 6. Revise the heading of subpart FFFF to read as follows:

Subpart FFFF—Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Other Solid Waste

■ 7. Revise § 60.3059 to read as follows:

§ 60.3059 Am I required to apply for and obtain a title V operating permit for my unit?

(a) Yes, if your OSWI unit is an existing incineration unit subject to an applicable EPA-approved and effective Clean Air Act section 111(d)/129 state or tribal plan or an applicable and effective Federal plan, and your OSWI unit does not burn only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste, you are required to apply for and obtain a title V operating permit.

(b) If you are the owner or operator of an air curtain incinerator that burns only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste and is subject only to the requirements in §§ 60.3062 through 60.3068, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain an operating permit, provided that your air curtain incinerator is not otherwise required to obtain a title V operating permit.

§ 60.3060 [Removed and Reserved]

■ 8. Remove and reserve § 60.3060.

[FR Doc. 2024-08270 Filed 4-16-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

Related to Transactions Involving the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, the National Wealth Fund of the Russian Federation, and the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation; or

(3) Any transactions otherwise prohibited by the RuHSR, including transactions involving any person blocked pursuant to the RuHSR other than the blocked persons described in paragraph (a) of this general license, unless separately authorized.

Lisa M. Palluconi,
Acting Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Dated: October 30, 2024.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL

Russian Harmful Foreign Activities Sanctions Regulations

31 CFR Part 587

GENERAL LICENSE NO. 111

Authorizing Certain Transactions Related to Debt or Equity of, or Derivative Contracts Involving, Certain Entities Blocked on October 30, 2024

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this general license, all transactions prohibited by Executive Order (E.O.) 14024 that are ordinarily incident and necessary to the divestment or transfer, or the facilitation of the divestment or transfer, of debt or equity issued or guaranteed by the following blocked entities (“Covered Debt or Equity”) to a non-U.S. person are authorized through 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time, December 14, 2024:

- (1) XH Smart Tech China Co Ltd;
- (2) Lokesh Machines Limited;
- (3) Galaxy Bearings Ltd;
- (4) Beijing Dynamic Power Co Limited;
- (5) Wuhan Huazhong Numerical Control Co Ltd; or

(6) Any entity in which one or more of the above persons own, directly or indirectly, individually or in the aggregate, a 50 percent or greater interest.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this general license, all transactions prohibited by E.O. 14024 that are ordinarily incident and necessary to facilitating, clearing, and settling trades of Covered Debt or Equity that were placed prior to 4:00 p.m. eastern daylight time, October 30, 2024 are authorized through 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time, December 14, 2024.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this general license, all transactions prohibited by E.O. 14024 that are ordinarily incident and necessary to the wind down of derivative contracts entered into prior to 4:00 p.m. eastern daylight time, October 30, 2024 that (i) include a blocked person described in paragraph (a) of this general license as a counterparty or (ii) are linked to Covered Debt or Equity are authorized through 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time, December 14, 2024, provided that any payments to a blocked person are made into a blocked account in accordance with the Russian Harmful Foreign Activities Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 587 (RuHSR).

(d) Paragraph (a) of this general license does not authorize:

(1) U.S. persons to sell, or to facilitate the sale of, Covered Debt or Equity to, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked; or

(2) U.S. persons to purchase or invest in, or to facilitate the purchase of or investment in, directly or indirectly, Covered Debt or Equity, other than purchases of or investments in Covered Debt or Equity ordinarily incident and necessary to the divestment or transfer of Covered Debt or Equity as described in paragraph (a) of this general license.

(e) This general license does not authorize:

(1) Any transactions prohibited by Directive 2 under E.O. 14024, *Prohibitions Related to Correspondent or Payable-Through Accounts and Processing of Transactions Involving Certain Foreign Financial Institutions;*

(2) Any transactions prohibited by Directive 4 under E.O. 14024, *Prohibitions Related to Transactions Involving the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, the National Wealth Fund of the Russian Federation, and the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation; or*

(3) Any transactions otherwise prohibited by the RuHSR, including transactions involving any person blocked pursuant to the RuHSR other than the blocked persons described in paragraph (a) of this general license, unless separately authorized.

Lisa M. Palluconi,
Acting Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Dated: October 30, 2024.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL

Russian Harmful Foreign Activities Sanctions Regulations

31 CFR Part 587

GENERAL LICENSE NO. 112

Authorizing Civil Aviation Safety and Wind Down Transactions Involving Shaurya Aeronautics Private Limited

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c), all transactions prohibited by Executive Order (E.O.) 14024 that are ordinarily incident and necessary to the provision, exportation, or reexportation of goods, technology, or services to ensure the safety of civil aviation involving Shaurya Aeronautics Private Limited (Shaurya), or any entity in which Shaurya owns, directly or indirectly, a 50 percent or greater interest (collectively, the “Blocked Persons”), are authorized through 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time, December 14, 2024, provided that the goods, technology, or services that are provided, exported, or reexported are for use on aircraft operated solely for civil aviation purposes.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this general license, all transactions prohibited by E.O. 14024 that are ordinarily incident and necessary to the wind down of any transaction involving the Blocked Persons, are authorized through 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time, December 14, 2024, provided that any payment to the Blocked Persons must be made into a blocked account in accordance with the Russian Harmful Foreign Activities Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 587 (RuHSR).

(c) This general license does not authorize:

(1) Any transactions prohibited by Directive 2 under E.O. 14024, *Prohibitions Related to Correspondent or Payable-Through Accounts and Processing of Transactions Involving Certain Foreign Financial Institutions;*

(2) Any transactions prohibited by Directive 4 under E.O. 14024, *Prohibitions Related to Transactions Involving the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, the National Wealth Fund of the Russian Federation, and the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation; or*

(3) Any transactions otherwise prohibited by the RuHSR, including transactions involving any person blocked pursuant to the RuHSR other than Blocked Persons described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this general license, unless separately authorized.

Note to General License 112. Nothing in this general license relieves any person from compliance with any other Federal laws or requirements of other Federal agencies, including export, reexport, and transfer (in-country) licensing requirements maintained by the Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Industry and Security under the Export Administration Regulations, 15 CFR parts 730–774.

Lisa M. Palluconi,
Acting Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Dated: October 30, 2024.

Lisa M. Palluconi,

Acting Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. 2024–26229 Filed 11–13–24; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 60

[EPA-HQ-OAR-2003-0156; FRL-7547.4-02-OAR]

RIN 2060-AW27

Other Solid Waste Incinerators: Air Curtain Incinerators Title V Permitting Provisions; Technical Correction

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule; technical correction.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is correcting a final rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** (FR) on April 17, 2024. The EPA finalized the Other Solid Waste Incinerators (OSWI); Title V Permitting Provisions rule which removed title V permitting requirements for air curtain incinerators that burn only wood waste, clean lumber, yard waste, or a mixture of these three types of waste. Following publication of this final rule, the EPA discovered inadvertent errors in the

regulatory text and is correcting them in this action.

DATES: The final rule is effective on November 14, 2024.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this rulemaking under Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2003-0156. All documents in the docket are listed on the <https://www.regulations.gov/> website. Although listed, 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 electronically through <https://www.regulations.gov/>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Felicia Davis, Sector Policies and Programs Division (E143-05), Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards,

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 109 T.W. Alexander Drive, P.O. Box 12055, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711; telephone number: (919) 541-4857; and email address: davis.felicia@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Preamble acronyms and abbreviations. Throughout this document the use of “we,” “us,” or “our” is intended to refer to the EPA. We use multiple acronyms and terms in this preamble. While this list may not be exhaustive, to ease the reading of this preamble and for reference purposes, the EPA defines the following terms and acronyms here:

- CAA Clean Air Act
- CFR Code of Federal Regulations
- EPA Environmental Protection Agency
- FR Federal Register
- NAICS North American Industry Classification System
- OSWI other solid waste incineration
- VSMWC very small municipal waste combustion

Organization of this document. The information in this preamble is organized as follows:

- I. General Information
 - A. Does this action apply to me?
 - B. Where can I get a copy of this document and other related information?
 - C. Statutory Authority
 - D. Judicial Review and Administrative Reconsideration
- II. Summary of Final Action
 - A. Summary of Technical Corrections in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart EEEE
 - B. Summary of Technical Corrections in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart FFFF
- III. Summary of Cost, Environmental, and Economic Impacts
- IV. Rulemaking Procedures
- V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

Categories and entities potentially affected by this action are shown in table 1 of this preamble.

TABLE 1—INDUSTRIAL SOURCE CATEGORIES AFFECTED BY THIS FINAL ACTION

Source category	NAICS code ¹	Examples of potentially regulated entities
Any State, local, or Tribal government using a VSMWC unit.	562213, 92411	Solid waste combustion units burning municipal solid waste.
Any correctional institution using an institutional waste incineration unit.	922, 7213	Correctional institutions.
Any nursing or residential care facility using an OSWI unit.	623	Any nursing care, residential intellectual and developmental disability, residential mental health and substance abuse, or assisted living facilities.
Any Federal government agency using an OSWI unit.	928, 7121	Department of Defense (labs, military bases, munition facilities) and National Parks.
Any educational institution using an OSWI unit ...	6111, 6112, 6113	Primary and secondary schools, universities, colleges, and community colleges.
Any church or convent using an OSWI unit	8131	Churches and convents.
Any civic or religious organization using an OSWI unit.	8134	Civic associations and fraternal associations.
Any industrial or commercial facility using a VSMWC unit.	114, 211, 212, 221, 486.	Oil and gas exploration operations; mining; pipeline operators; utility providers; fishing operations.

¹ North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Table 1 is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather to provide a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this final action. To determine whether your entity is affected by this action, you should carefully examine the applicability criteria found in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 60.2885, 60.2981, and 60.2991. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble, your delegated authority, or your EPA Regional representative listed in 40 CFR 60.4 (General Provisions).

B. Where can I get a copy of this document and other related information?

In addition to being available in the docket, an electronic copy of this final action will also be available on the internet. Following signature by the EPA Administrator, the EPA will post a copy of this final action at: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/other-solid-waste-incinerators-oswi-new-source-performance>. Following publication in the **Federal Register** (FR), the EPA will post the FR version and key technical documents at the same website.

C. Statutory Authority

Section 129 of the CAA, entitled “Solid Waste Combustion,” requires the

EPA to establish performance standards and other requirements for each category of solid waste incineration unit. Such standards must include emissions limitations applicable to new units (CAA section 129(a)) and guidelines applicable to existing units (CAA section 129(b)). Statutory authority for the rulemaking procedures followed in this action is provided by Administrative Procedure Act (APA) section 553(b)(B), 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) (good cause exception to notice and comment rulemaking).

D. Judicial Review and Administrative Reconsideration

Under Clean Air Act (CAA) section 307(b)(1), judicial review of this final action is available only by filing a petition for review in the United States

Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit by January 13, 2025.

II. Summary of Final Action

The EPA finalized the Other Solid Waste Incinerators (OSWI); Title V Permitting Provisions rule which removed title V permitting requirements for air curtain incinerators that burn only wood waste, clean lumber, yard waste, or a mixture of these 3 types of waste on April 17, 2024. Following publication of this final rule, the EPA discovered inadvertent errors in the regulatory text and is correcting them in this action. These technical corrections correct the regulatory text to read as described in the preamble of the April 17, 2024, final rule. 89 FR 27392 (April 17, 2024). As such, the EPA is not making corrections to the preamble of the April 17, 2024, final rule. The EPA finds that there is good cause for finalizing these technical corrections without public notice or hearing, as explained in greater detail in section IV of this preamble. Notice and comment procedures are unnecessary here because the public is already aware of this action and its contents. See 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

In the **Federal Register** notice finalizing the removal of title V permit requirements for units that burn only wood waste, yard waste, clean lumber, or a mixture of these three types of waste, and which are not located at title V major sources or subject to title V for other reasons, the EPA made seven inadvertent errors in the amendatory text: three in 40 CFR part 60, subpart EEEE, and four in 40 CFR part 60, subpart FFFF. See 89 FR 27397. A memorandum showing these technical corrections to the regulatory text is available in the docket (Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2003-0156).

A. Summary of Technical Corrections in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart EEEE

First, the EPA is revising 40 CFR 60.2966, “Am I required to apply for and obtain a title V operating permit for my unit?”, to conform with what was described in the April 17, 2024, final rule preamble. As described in that preamble, the owner or operator of an OSWI incinerator is required to apply for and obtain a title V operating permit unless the incinerator is excluded under 40 CFR 60.2887 or unless the incinerator is an air curtain incinerator that burns only wood waste, yard waste, clean lumber, or a mixture of these 3 types of waste, as long as the air curtain incinerator is not located at a title V facility or otherwise required to obtain a title V operating permit.

Second, in 40 CFR 60.2967, “When must I submit a title V permit application for my new unit?”, paragraphs (a) and (b) were inadvertently revised and paragraph (c) was unintentionally reserved. In this action, the EPA is restoring 40 CFR 60.2967 paragraphs (a) through (c) to the text displayed in the electronic CFR (eCFR) as of April 16, 2024, and adding paragraph (d) reiterating that a title V operating permit is not needed for an air curtain incinerator that burns only wood waste, yard waste, clean lumber, or a mixture of these 3 types of waste as long as the air curtain incinerator is not located at a title V facility or otherwise required to obtain a title V operating permit.

Third, 40 CFR 60.2969, “What are the requirements for air curtain incinerators used in disaster recovery?”, was inadvertently removed and the section reserved. In this action, the EPA is restoring 40 CFR 60.2969 to the text displayed in the eCFR as of April 16, 2024. This section exempts temporary-use incinerators and air curtain incinerators used in disaster recovery from OSWI requirements if they meet the conditions set out in this provision.

B. Summary of Technical Corrections in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart FFFF

First, a typo removed a portion of the title of 40 CFR part 60, subpart FFFF. In this action, the EPA is restoring the entire title of 40 CFR part 60, subpart FFFF, “Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units that Commenced Construction On or Before December 9, 2004.”

Second, the EPA is revising 40 CFR 60.3059, “Am I required to apply for and obtain a title V operating permit for my unit?”, to conform with what was described in the April 17, 2024, final rule preamble. The requirements for owners and operators to obtain title V operating permits are discussed in more detail above in section II.A of this preamble.

Third, 40 CFR 60.3060, “When must I submit a title V application for my existing unit?”, was inadvertently removed and the section reserved. In this action, the EPA is restoring 40 CFR 60.3060 paragraphs (a) through (c) to the text displayed in the eCFR as of April 16, 2024, making a minor clarification in (a)(1) specifying the title V permit application deadline, and adding paragraph (d) reiterating that a title V operating permit is not needed for an air curtain incinerator that burns only wood waste, yard waste, clean lumber, or a mixture of these 3 types of waste as long as the air curtain incinerator is

not located at a title V facility or otherwise required to obtain a title V operating permit.

Fourth, in 40 CFR part 60, subpart FFFF, 40 CFR 60.3069, “Am I required to apply for and obtain a title V operating permit for my air curtain incinerator that burns only wood waste, clean lumber, and yard waste?”, was inadvertently left in the regulatory text. In this action the EPA is removing and reserving 40 CFR 60.3069.

These corrections make the regulatory text consistent with the description in the April 17, 2024, final rule preamble. Thus, the EPA finds good cause to make these corrections in this final action (see Section IV, Rulemaking Procedures, below).

III. Summary of Cost, Environmental, and Economic Impacts

This action will have no cost, environmental, or economic impacts beyond the impacts presented in the April 17, 2024, Other Solid Waste Incinerators; Title V Permitting Provisions final rule (89 FR 27392).

IV. Rulemaking Procedures

The EPA’s authority for the rulemaking procedures followed in this action is provided by the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553. In general, an agency issuing a rule must provide prior notice and an opportunity for public comment, but APA section 553(b)(B) includes an exemption from notice-and-comment requirements “when the agency for good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of reasons therefore in the rule issued) that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” This action is being issued without prior notice or opportunity for public comment because the EPA finds that the APA “good cause” exemption from notice-and-comment requirements applies here.

Following notice-and-comment procedures is unnecessary for this action. This action corrects purely technical errors resulting in the inadvertent deletion and inclusion of certain regulatory text that was neither proposed nor envisioned in the notice for the April 17, 2024, rule, thus ensuring the regulatory text comports with the description of the rule in the final rule preamble. Thus, it is critical to timely correct the identified errors to avoid confusion over the regulatory text.

This action is effective immediately upon publication. Although the APA typically requires publication of the final rule to precede the effective date by at least 30 days unless, as relevant

here, the rule relieves a restriction (section 553(d)(1)), or the agency finds good cause to make the rule effective sooner (section 553(d)(3)). Under APA section 553(d)(1), an exception applies to a rule that “grants or recognizes an exemption or relieves a restriction.” Part of this rule reinstates 40 CFR 60.2969, which provides for exemptions from OSWI requirements for temporary-use incinerators and air curtain incinerators used in disaster recovery. A secondary good cause basis for immediate effectiveness exists under APA section 553(d)(3). The additional corrections and clarifications under this action are both necessary and beneficial to regulated entities in understanding and complying with the final rule’s requirements. Further, because the rule does not impose any new regulatory requirements, the regulated community does not need time to prepare for the rule to come into effect. See *Omnipoint Corp. v. Fed. Comm’n Comm’n*, 78 F.3d 620, 630 (D.C. Cir. 1996) (in determining whether good cause exists to make a rule immediately effective, an agency should “balance the necessity for immediate implementation against principles of fundamental fairness which require that all affected persons be afforded a reasonable amount of time to prepare for the effective date of its ruling”).

Good cause exists for this rule to be made immediately effective. The EPA has balanced the necessity for immediate implementation against the benefits of delaying implementation. Because this rule makes technical corrections to a rule that has already been promulgated, the public is aware of the content of the rule. Making these technical corrections effective immediately would make the regulatory text consistent with what the proposed rule and the preamble to the final rule have described.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

For a complete discussion of all the statutes, executive orders, and administrative requirements applicable to this action, see the final rule published in the Rules and Regulations section of the **Federal Register** (89 FR 27392).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 60

Environmental protection, Administrative practices and procedures, Air pollution control, Hazardous substances, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations,

Reporting, and recordkeeping requirements.

Michael S. Regan,
Administrator.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, title 40, chapter I of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 60 continues to read as follows:

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

Subpart EEEE—Standards of Performance for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units for Which Construction Is Commenced After December 9, 2004, or for Which Modification or Reconstruction Is Commenced on or After June 16, 2006

■ 2. Revise § 60.2966 to read as follows:

§ 60.2966 Am I required to apply for and obtain a title V permit for my unit?

(a) Yes, if you are subject to this subpart, you are required to apply for and obtain a title V operating permit unless you meet the relevant requirements for an exemption specified in § 60.2887, or unless your unit is an air curtain incinerator exempt under paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) If you own or operate an air curtain incinerator that burns only wood waste; clean lumber; yard waste; or a mixture of wood waste, clean lumber, and/or yard waste and that is subject only to the requirements in §§ 60.2970 through 60.2973, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a title V operating permit, provided that your air curtain incinerator is not otherwise required to obtain a title V operating permit.

■ 3. Revise § 60.2967 to read as follows:

§ 60.2967 When must I submit a title V permit application for my new unit?

(a) If your new unit subject to this subpart is not subject to an earlier permit application deadline, a complete title V permit application must be submitted on or before one of the dates specified in paragraphs (a)(1) or (2) of this section. (See section 503(c) of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR 70.5(a)(1)(i) and 40 CFR 71.5(a)(1)(i).)

(1) For a unit that commenced operation as a new source as of December 16, 2005, then a complete title V permit application must be submitted not later than December 18, 2006.

(2) For a unit that does not commence operation as a new source until after December 16, 2005, then a complete title V permit application must be submitted not later than 12 months after the date the unit commences operation as a new source.

(b) If your new unit subject to this subpart is subject to title V as a result of some triggering requirement(s) other than this subpart (for example, a unit subject to this subpart may be a major source or part of a major source), then your unit may be required to apply for a title V permit prior to the deadlines specified in paragraph (a) of this section. If more than one requirement triggers a source’s obligation to apply for a title V permit, the 12-month timeframe for filing a title V permit application is triggered by the requirement that first causes the source to be subject to title V. (See section 503(c) of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR 70.3(a) and (b), 40 CFR 70.5(a)(1)(i), 40 CFR 71.3(a) and (b), and 40 CFR 71.5(a)(1)(i).)

(c) A “complete” title V permit application is one that has been determined or deemed complete by the relevant permitting authority under section 503(d) of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR 70.5(a)(2) or 40 CFR 71.5(a)(2). You must submit a complete permit application by the relevant application deadline in order to operate after this date in compliance with Federal law. (See sections 503(d) and 502(a) of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR 70.7(b) and 40 CFR 71.7(b).)

(d) If you own or operate an air curtain incinerator that burns only wood waste; clean lumber; yard waste; or a mixture of wood waste, clean lumber, and/or yard waste and that is subject only to the requirements in §§ 60.2970 through 60.2973, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a title V operating permit, provided that your air curtain incinerator is not otherwise required to obtain a title V operating permit.

■ 4. Add § 60.2969 to read as follows:

§ 60.2969 What are the requirements for temporary-use incinerators and air curtain incinerators used in disaster recovery?

Your incinerator or air curtain incinerator is excluded from the requirements of this subpart if it is used on a temporary basis to combust debris from a disaster or emergency such as a tornado, hurricane, flood, ice storm, high winds, or act of bioterrorism. To qualify for this exclusion, the incinerator or air curtain incinerator must be used to combust debris in an area declared a State of Emergency by a local or State government, or the President, under the authority of the

Stafford Act, has declared that an emergency or a major disaster exists in the area, and you must follow the requirements specified in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section.

(a) If the incinerator or air curtain incinerator is used during a period that begins on the date the unit started operation and lasts 8 weeks or less within the boundaries of the same emergency or disaster declaration area, then it is excluded from the requirements of this subpart. You do not need to notify the Administrator of its use or meet the emission limitations or other requirements of this subpart.

(b) If the incinerator or air curtain incinerator will be used during a period that begins on the date the unit started operation and lasts more than 8 weeks within the boundaries of the same emergency or disaster declaration area, you must notify the Administrator that the temporary-use incinerator or air curtain incinerator will be used for more than 8 weeks and request permission to continue to operate the unit as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) The notification must be submitted in writing by the date 8 weeks after you start operation of the temporary-use incinerator or air curtain incinerator within the boundaries of the current emergency or disaster declaration area.

(2) The notification must contain the date the incinerator or air curtain incinerator started operation within the boundaries of the current emergency or disaster declaration area, identification of the disaster or emergency for which the incinerator or air curtain incinerator is being used, a description of the types of materials being burned in the incinerator or air curtain incinerator, a brief description of the size and design of the unit (for example, an air curtain incinerator or a modular starved-air incinerator), the reasons the incinerator or air curtain incinerator must be operated for more than 8 weeks, and the amount of time for which you request permission to operate including the date you expect to cease operation of the unit.

(c) If you submitted the notification containing the information in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, by the date specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, you may continue to operate the incinerator or air curtain incinerator for another 8 weeks, which is a total of 16 weeks from the date the unit started operation within the boundaries of the current emergency or disaster declaration area. You do not have to meet the emission limitations or other requirements of this subpart during this period.

(1) At the end of 16 weeks from the date the incinerator or air curtain incinerator started operation within the boundaries of the current emergency or disaster declaration area, you must cease operation of the unit or comply with all requirements of this subpart, unless the Administrator has approved in writing your request to continue operation.

(2) If the Administrator has approved in writing your request to continue operation, then you may continue to operate the incinerator or air curtain incinerator within the boundaries of the current emergency or disaster declaration area until the date specified in the approval, and you do not need to comply with any other requirements of this subpart during the approved time period.

Subpart FFFF—Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units That Commenced Construction On or Before December 9, 2004

■ 5. Revise the heading of Subpart FFFF to read as set forth above.

■ 6. Revise § 60.3059 to read as follows:

§ 60.3059 Am I required to apply for and obtain a title V operating permit for my unit?

(a) Yes, if your OSWI unit is an existing incineration unit subject to an applicable EPA-approved and effective Clean Air Act section 111(d)/129 State or Tribal plan or an applicable and effective Federal plan, you are required to apply for and obtain a title V operating permit unless you meet the relevant requirements for an exemption specified in § 60.2993, or unless your unit is an air curtain incinerator exempt under paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) If you own or operate an air curtain incinerator that burns only wood waste; clean lumber; yard waste; or a mixture of wood waste, clean lumber, and/or yard waste and is subject only to the requirements in §§ 60.3062 through 60.3068, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a title V operating permit, provided that your air curtain incinerator is not otherwise required to obtain a title V operating permit.

■ 7. Add § 60.3060 to read as follows:

§ 60.3060 When must I submit a title V permit application for my existing unit?

(a)(1) If your existing unit is not subject to an earlier title V permit application deadline, a complete title V permit application must be submitted on or before the earlier of the dates specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through

(iii) of this section. (See sections 129(e), 503(c), 503(d), and 502(a) of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR 70.5(a)(1)(i) and 40 CFR 71.5(a)(1)(i).)

(i) 12 months after the effective date of any applicable EPA-approved Clean Air Act section 111(d)/129 State or Tribal plan.

(ii) 12 months after the effective date of any applicable Federal plan.

(iii) December 16, 2008.

(2) For any existing unit not subject to an earlier permit application deadline, the application deadline of 36 months after the promulgation of 40 CFR part 60, subpart FFFF, applies regardless of whether or when any applicable Federal plan is effective, or whether or when any applicable Clean Air Act section 111(d)/129 State or Tribal plan is approved by EPA and becomes effective.

(b) If your existing unit is subject to title V as a result of some triggering requirement(s) other than those specified in paragraph (a) of this section (for example, a unit may be a major source or part of a major source), then your unit may be required to apply for a title V permit prior to the deadlines specified in paragraph (a) of this section. If more than one requirement triggers a source's obligation to apply for a title V permit, the 12-month timeframe for filing a title V permit application is triggered by the requirement which first causes the source to be subject to title V. (See section 503(c) of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR 70.3(a) and (b), 40 CFR 70.5(a)(1)(i), 40 CFR 71.3(a) and (b), and 40 CFR 71.5(a)(1)(i).)

(c) A "complete" title V permit application is one that has been determined or deemed complete by the relevant permitting authority under section 503(d) of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR 70.5(a)(2) or 40 CFR 71.5(a)(2). You must submit a complete permit application by the relevant application deadline in order to operate after this date in compliance with Federal law. (See sections 503(d) and 502(a) of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR 70.7(b) and 40 CFR 71.7(b).)

(d) If you own or operate an air curtain incinerator that burns only wood waste; clean lumber; yard waste; or a mixture of wood waste, clean lumber, and/or yard waste and is subject only to the requirements in §§ 60.3062 through 60.3068, you are exempt from the obligation to obtain a title V operating permit, provided that your air curtain incinerator is not otherwise required to obtain a title V operating permit.

§ 60.3069 [Removed and Reserved]

■ 8. Remove and reserve § 60.3069.

[FR Doc. 2024-25968 Filed 11-13-24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Bureau of Land Management****43 CFR Part 8360****[BLM_CO_FRN_MO4500177561]****Notice of Final Supplementary Rule for Canyons of the Ancients National Monument in Dolores and Montezuma Counties, CO****AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.**ACTION:** Final supplementary rule.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is finalizing a supplementary rule to regulate conduct on public lands within Canyons of the Ancients National Monument (CANM or Monument). This final supplementary rule will implement planning decisions in the 2010 CANM Resource Management Plan (RMP). The final supplementary rule will provide for the protection of persons, property, and public-land resources administered by the BLM's Tres Rios Field Office and CANM, located in Dolores and Montezuma Counties, Colorado.

DATES: The final supplementary rule is effective on December 16, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Inquiries may be directed to the BLM CANM at (970) 882-5600 or 27501 Highway 184, Dolores, CO 81323. The final supplementary rule and accompanying environmental documents are available for inspection at the BLM CANM. A map of the management area and boundaries can be obtained by contacting the CANM.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tyler Fouss, Field Staff Ranger, Bureau of Land Management, Tres Rios Field Office, 29211 Hwy. 184, Dolores, CO 81323; telephone (970) 882-1131; email: tfouss@blm.gov. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

II. Discussion of Public Comments

III. Discussion of Final Supplementary Rule

IV. Procedural Matters

V. Final Supplementary Rule

I. Background

The BLM is establishing this supplementary rule under the authority of 43 CFR 8365.1-6, which authorizes BLM state directors to establish supplementary rules for the protection of persons, property, and public lands and resources.

CANM is part of the BLM's National Conservation Lands system and consists of approximately 174,881 acres of BLM-administered public lands. The monument is located in Dolores and Montezuma counties in the Four Corners region of southwestern Colorado. President Clinton established CANM on June 9, 2000, by Presidential Proclamation Number 7317, pursuant to the Antiquities Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 54 U.S.C. 320301), to preserve the cultural and natural objects of the Monument. Prior to the issuance of Proclamation 7317, CANM was managed as the Anasazi Culture Multiple Use Area of Critical Environmental Concern, established through the 1985 San Juan-San Miguel RMP Record of Decision (ROD).

The BLM developed the CANM RMP with extensive input from the public, Tribes, and elected officials through scoping, opportunities for public comment, and advisory committee meetings.

The BLM signed the CANM RMP and ROD in June 2010, replacing portions of the San Juan-San Miguel RMP/ROD and incorporating management direction from the Presidential Proclamation establishing CANM. The CANM RMP identifies specific management actions that restrict certain activities and define allowable uses within CANM. This final supplementary rule will facilitate the implementation and enforcement of those management actions.

This final supplementary rule implements management decisions in the CANM RMP related to recreational sporting activities, camping, travel management, and collecting geological and biological materials. Within the Sand Canyon-Rock Creek Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA), activities such as hiking, mountain biking, and horseback riding and packing will be allowed only on designated travel routes, as provided in the CANM RMP.

II. Discussion of Public Comments

The BLM published a proposed supplementary rule on April 6, 2023 (88 FR 20449), and received 116 comment submissions during the 60-day public

comment period. Three commenters expressed support for the supplementary rule.

One comment submitted by 112 individuals through a form email expressed opposition to the proposed rule prohibiting camping within 300 feet of riparian areas and indicated that the BLM should instead implement a 100-foot buffer between campsites and riparian areas. The 300-foot restriction is set forth in the RMP and cannot be changed without a plan amendment. The prohibition on camping within 300 feet of springs, seeps, or streams affects approximately 2,785 acres (roughly 1.6 percent of the monument) within CANM. Most of the acreage is not conducive to camping and has few established campsites. The areas most impacted are in lower Yellowjacket Creek and McElmo Creek, where some roads are close to streams. The definition of riparian area has been refined to match the definition in the RMP, and the final rule has been updated to clarify areas where the rule applies. The definition in the proposed rule was too broad and did not properly identify the area where the rule will apply.

A second comment in the form email expressed the view that the BLM should create additional routes and remove wilderness study areas (WSAs). Designating new routes is beyond the scope of this supplementary rulemaking process, which is focused solely on implementing existing decisions that the BLM has already analyzed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Designated routes identified in the CANM transportation management plan (TMP) are intended to avoid sensitive cultural resources and other resource concerns. Removal of WSAs identified under section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) would require Congress to release them from WSA status.

One individual commented that the NEPA process was flawed and the RMP was deficient in providing a range of alternatives. The commenter outlined several recommendations for producing alternatives. The commenter also expressed the view that WSAs should be removed and that camping restrictions, geocaching, and gathering of pine nuts should be analyzed. This supplementary rule is not a planning document but implements decisions already analyzed through the CANM RMP planning process. Compliance with NEPA is documented in Section IV. Procedural Matters, later in this preamble. The restriction on camping, geocaching, and pine nut collecting is