

TABLE 1 TO § 100.701—Continued

Number/date	Event	Sponsor	Location
3. One Saturday in June	Annual Swim Around Key West.	Anna Fugina	Location: Beginning at Higgs Beach in Key West, Florida. The regulated area will move, west to the area offshore of Fort Zachary Taylor Historic State Park, north through Key West Harbor, east through Fleming Cut, south on Cow Key Channel and west, past Smathers Beach and back to origin. The center of the regulated area will at all times remain approximately 50 yards offshore of the island of Key West Florida; extend 50 yards in front of the lead safety vessel preceding the first race participants; extend 50 yards behind the safety vessel trailing the last race participants; and at all times extend 100 yards on either side of the race participants and safety vessels. Depending on the weather on the day of race, the racecourse might proceed counter-clockwise to accommodate for current and wind.
4. One Saturday in September.	Alligator Reef Lighthouse Swim.	Friends of The Pool, Inc	Location(s) (Primary): Beginning at a point Latitude 24°54.82' N, longitude 080°38.03' W, thence to latitude 24°54.36' N, longitude 080°37.72' W, thence to latitude 24°51.07' N, longitude 080°37.14' W, thence to latitude 24°54.36' N, longitude 080°37.72' W, thence to point of origin at latitude 24°54.82' N, longitude 080°38.03' W. Location(s) (Alternate): ¹ Beginning at a point Latitude 24°54.82' N, longitude 080°38.03' W, thence to latitude 24°53.25' N, longitude 080°37.04' W, thence to latitude 24°52.05' N, longitude 080°38.85' W, thence to latitude 24°54.36' N, longitude 080°37.72' W, thence to point of origin at latitude 24°54.82' N, longitude 080°38.03' W.
5. 2nd week (Wednesday through Sunday) in November.	Key West Offshore World Championship.	Race World Offshore	Location: In the Atlantic Ocean, off the tip of Key West, Florida, on the waters of the Key West Main Ship Channel, Key West Turning Basin, and Key West Harbor Entrance.
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Dated: May 15, 2024.
Jason D. Ingram,
Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Sector Key West.
 [FR Doc. 2024–15552 Filed 7–18–24; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Coast Guard
33 CFR Part 165
[Docket Number USCG–2024–0113]
RIN 1625–AA00
Safety Zone; Illinois River, Mile Marker 87.1 to 87.7
AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.
ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone on the waters of the Illinois River from mile markers 87.1 to 87.7. The safety zone is to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by extreme shoaling. Entry of vessels or persons into the zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, Sector Upper Mississippi River, or a designated representative.
DATES: For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from July 15, 2024 until July 19, 2024. This rule is effective without actual notice from July 19, 2024 through July 30, 2024.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG–2024–0113 in the search box and click “Search.” Next, in the Document Type column, select “Supporting & Related Material.”

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or email Lieutenant Commander Richard Cherkauer, Sector Upper Mississippi River Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 314–269–2560, email Richard.G.Cherkauer@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
I. Table of Abbreviations
 CFR Code of Federal Regulations
 DHS Department of Homeland Security
 FR Federal Register
 NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
 § Section
 U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background Information and Regulatory History
 The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary rule under authority in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). This statutory provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are “impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” The Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule, as doing so

would be impracticable. This is because we must establish this safety zone immediately to ensure the safety of vessels transiting the areas with extreme shoaling, and therefore lack sufficient time to provide a reasonable comment period and then consider those comments before issuing the rule.

Also, under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. Delaying the effective date of this rule would be contrary to the public interest because immediate action is needed to respond to hazards created by extreme shoaling.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule
 The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034. The Captain of the Port Sector Upper Mississippi River (COTP) has determined a safety zone is necessary to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from hazards created by extreme shoaling across the Illinois River.

IV. Discussion of the Rule
 This rule establishes a temporary safety zone on the waters of the Illinois River from mile markers 87.1 to 87.7. The duration of this safety zone is intended to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from hazards created by extreme shoaling across the Illinois River. No vessel or person will be permitted to enter the safety zone without obtaining permission from the COTP or a

designated representative. A designated representative is a commissioned, warrant, or petty officer of the U.S. Coast Guard assigned to units under the operational control of USCG Sector Upper Mississippi River. The COTP or a designated representative will inform the public of the enforcement date and times for these safety zones, as well as any emergent safety concerns that may delay the enforcement of the zone.

V. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders, and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. This rule has not been designated a “significant regulatory action,” under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, as amended by Executive Order 14094 (Modernizing Regulatory Review). Accordingly, this rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

This regulatory action determination is based on size, location, and duration of the temporary safety zones. This action involves a safety zone to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from hazards created by extreme shoaling across the Illinois River from MM 87.1 to 87.7. Moreover, the Coast Guard will publish a Local Notice to Mariners and mariners may seek permission to enter the zone.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term “small entities” comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the safety zone may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section V.A above, this rule will not have a significant

economic impact on any vessel owner or operator.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency’s responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This rule will not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect 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. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires

Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01, Rev. 1, associated implementing instructions, and Environmental Planning COMDTINST 5090.1 (series), which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have determined that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule involves a safety zone on the Illinois River from MM 87.1 to 87.7. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(d) of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. A Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination will be available in the docket at a later date. For instructions on locating the docket, see the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places, or vessels.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 70034, 70051, 70124; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 00170.1, Revision No. 01.3.

■ 2. Add § 165.T08–0113 to read as follows:

§ 165.T08–011 Safety Zone; Illinois River, Mile Markers 87.1 to 87.7.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: all navigable waters within the Illinois River from Mile Marker 87.1 to 87.7.

(b) *Enforcement period.* This section will be subject to enforcement from July 15, 2024 through July 30, 2024.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general safety zone regulations in subpart C of this part, entry of persons or vessels into this safety zone described in paragraph (a) of this section is prohibited unless authorized by the COTP or designated representative. A designated representative is a commissioned, warrant, or petty officer of the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) assigned to units under the operational control of USCG Sector Upper Mississippi River.

(2) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP or the COTP's designated representative via VHF–FM channel 16, or through USCG Sector Upper Mississippi River at 314–269–2332. Persons and vessels permitted to enter the safety zone must comply with all lawful orders or directions issued by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(d) *Informational broadcasts.* The COTP or a designated representative will inform the public of the effective period for the safety zone as well as any changes in the dates and times of enforcement, as well as reductions in size or scope of the safety zone, through Local Notice to Mariners (LNMs), Broadcast Notices to Mariners (BNMs), and/or Safety Marine Information Broadcast (SMIB) as appropriate.

Dated: July 15, 2024.

A.R. Bender,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Sector Upper Mississippi River.

[FR Doc. 2024–15929 Filed 7–18–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 70

[EPA–R09–OAR–2022–0916; FRL–10530–02–R9]

Clean Air Act Operating Permit Program; California; South Coast Air Quality Management District

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: With this direct final rule, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is promulgating approval of revisions to the Clean Air Act Operating Permit Program (title V) of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD or “District”) in California. The EPA is taking this final action in accordance with Federal regulations and the Clean Air Act (CAA or “Act”).

DATES: Effective September 17, 2024 without further action, unless adverse comment is received by August 19, 2024. If adverse comment is received, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal of the rule in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R09–OAR–2022–0916 at <https://www.regulations.gov>. For comments submitted at [Regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov), follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from [Regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov). The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.*, on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>. If you need assistance in a language other than English or if you are a person with disabilities who needs a reasonable accommodation at no cost to you, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Catherine Valladolid, Air Permits Section (Air–3–1), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, (415) 947–4103, valladolid.catherine@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document, “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to the EPA.

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VII. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Why is the EPA using a direct final rule?

The EPA is publishing this direct final rule approving the SCAQMD’s proposed title V program revisions without prior proposal because we consider it to be a noncontroversial action and anticipate no adverse comments. However, elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register** publication, the EPA is simultaneously publishing a proposal that will also serve as a public notice of the SCAQMD’s proposed title V program revisions pursuant to 40 CFR 70.4(i).

II. Background

The CAA Amendments of 1990 include title V, which requires States to develop an operating permits program that meets the Federal criteria codified in 40 CFR part 70. The title V program requires certain sources of air pollution to obtain Federal operating permits from their respective States. These Federal operating permits improve enforcement and compliance by consolidating all applicable Federal requirements into one federally enforceable document. Before a State can issue title V permits, the EPA must approve its program under appendix A of part 70. States may submit revisions to their approved programs for EPA approval.

Title V of the CAA applies to “major stationary sources” as defined in title I, part D of the Act. 40 CFR 70.2 bases the definition of “major stationary source” on the nonattainment classification of the area where the source is located. Table 1 of this document shows the attainment/nonattainment/unclassifiable status for the applicable NAAQS within the District’s jurisdictional boundary. As shown in table 1, the SCAQMD’s jurisdiction is classified as nonattainment for fine particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than or equal to 10 micrometers (PM₁₀), fine particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers (PM_{2.5}), lead (Pb), and ozone.¹ The

¹ The EPA reclassified State lands within the Coachella Valley area from Severe-15 to an Extreme ozone nonattainment area, effective July 10, 2019. This reclassification to Extreme means that a major stationary source is now defined as a source emitting 10 tons or more per year of either oxides