

comments on our previous proposed action and believe that those comments remain relevant, you will need to resubmit your comments within the public comment period for today's proposed action.

We will accept comments from the public on this proposal until July 17, 2017. If we take final action to approve the submitted documents, our final action will incorporate them into the federally-enforceable SIP.

III. Incorporation by Reference

In this rule, the EPA is proposing to include in a final EPA rule regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, the EPA is proposing to incorporate by reference certain permit conditions for two stationary sources in Coachella Valley as described above in preamble. The EPA has made, and will continue to make, these materials available through www.regulations.gov and at the EPA Region IX Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information).

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, the EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, this proposed action merely proposes to approve SIP revisions as meeting federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this proposed action:

- Is not a "significant regulatory action" subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely

affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-4);

- Does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act; and
- Does not provide the EPA with the discretionary authority to address disproportionate human health or environmental effects with practical, appropriate, and legally permissible methods under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where the EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the proposed rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

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

Dated: June 7, 2017.

Alexis Strauss,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

[FR Doc. 2017-12469 Filed 6-14-17; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R09-OAR-2017-0218; FRL-9963-56-Region 9]

Approval of California Air Plan Revisions, Placer County Air Pollution Control District

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve revisions to the Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD or "the District") portion of the California State Implementation Plan (SIP). These revisions concern the District's demonstration regarding Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) requirements for the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), and negative declarations for the polyester resin source category for the 2008 8-hour ozone standard. We are proposing action on local SIP revisions under the Clean Air Act (CAA or the Act). We are taking comments on this proposal and plan to follow with a final action.

DATES: Any comments must arrive by July 17, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-R09-OAR-2017-0218 at <http://www.regulations.gov>, or via email to Andrew Steckel, Rulemaking Office Chief at steckel.andrew@epa.gov. For comments submitted at [Regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be removed or edited from [Regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov). For either manner of submission, 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 <http://www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nicole Law, EPA Region IX, (415) 947-4126, law.nicole@epa.gov or Stanley Tong, EPA Region IX, (415) 947-4122, tong.stanley@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, "we," "us" and "our" refer to the EPA.

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III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews**I. The State's Submittal****A. What documents did the State submit?**

Table 1 lists the documents addressed by this proposal with the dates that they were adopted by the local air agency and submitted by the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

TABLE 1—SUBMITTED DOCUMENTS

Local agency	Document	Adopted	Submitted
PCAPCD	2006 Reasonably Available Control Technology State Implementation Plan Update Analysis ("2006 RACT SIP").	8/10/06	7/11/07
PCAPCD	2014 Reasonably Available Control Technology State Implementation Plan Analysis ("2014 RACT SIP").	4/10/14	7/18/14

On January 11, 2008, the submittal for PCAPCD's 2006 RACT SIP Analysis for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS was deemed by operation of law to meet the completeness criteria in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 51 Appendix V, which must be met before formal EPA review. On January 18, 2015, the submittal for PCAPCD's 2014 RACT SIP Analysis for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS was deemed by operation of law to meet the completeness criteria as well.

B. Are there other versions of these documents?

There are no previous versions of these documents in the PCAPCD portion of the California SIP for the 1997 or 2008 8-hour ozone standards.

C. What is the purpose of the RACT SIP submissions?

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) help produce ground-level ozone and smog, which harm human health and the environment. Section 110(a) of the CAA requires states to submit enforceable regulations that control VOC and NO_x emissions. Sections 182(b)(2) and (f) require that SIPs for ozone nonattainment areas classified as moderate or above require implementation of RACT for any source covered by a Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG) document and for any major source of VOCs or NO_x. The PCAPCD is subject to this requirement because it contains an area designated and classified as severe-15 nonattainment for the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS.¹ Therefore, the

PCAPCD must, at a minimum, adopt RACT-level controls for all sources covered by a CTG document and for all major non-CTG sources of VOCs or NO_x within the nonattainment area. Any stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit at least 25 tons per year of VOCs or NO_x is a major stationary source in a severe ozone nonattainment area (CAA sections 182(d) and (f)).

Section IV.G of the preamble to the EPA's final rule to implement the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS (70 FR 71612, 71652–61 November 29, 2005) discusses RACT requirements. It states in part that where a RACT SIP is required, states implementing the 8-hour standard generally must assure that RACT is met either through a certification that previously required RACT controls represent RACT for 8-hour implementation purposes or through a new RACT determination. Section III.D of the preamble to the EPA's final rule to implement the 2008 ozone NAAQS (80 FR 12264, 12278–83 March 6, 2015) discusses similar requirements for RACT. The submitted documents provide PCAPCD's analyses of its compliance with the CAA section 182 RACT requirements for the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS. The EPA's technical support documents (TSDs) have more information about the District's submissions and the EPA's evaluations thereof.

II. The EPA's Evaluation and Proposed Action**A. How is the EPA evaluating the RACT SIP submissions?**

Generally, SIP rules must require RACT for each category of sources covered by a CTG document as well as each major source of VOCs or NO_x in ozone nonattainment areas classified as moderate or above (see CAA section 182(b)(2), (f)). The PCAPCD regulates a

severe ozone nonattainment area (see 40 CFR 81.305), so the District's rules must implement RACT.

Guidance and policy documents that we use to evaluate CAA section 182 RACT requirements for the applicable criteria pollutants include the following:

1. "Final Rule to Implement the 8-hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard—Phase 2" (70 FR 71612; November 29, 2005).

2. "State Implementation Plans; General Preamble for the Implementation of Title I of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990," 57 FR 13498 (April 16, 1992); 57 FR 18070 (April 28, 1992).

3. "Issues Relating to VOC Regulation Cutpoints, Deficiencies, and Deviations," EPA, May 25, 1988 (the Bluebook).

4. "Guidance Document for Correcting Common VOC & Other Rule Deficiencies," EPA Region 9, August 21, 2001 (the Little Bluebook).

5. "State Implementation Plans; Nitrogen Oxides Supplement to the General Preamble; Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 Implementation of Title I; Proposed Rule," (the NO_x Supplement), 57 FR 55620, November 25, 1992.

6. Memorandum from William T. Harnett to Regional Air Division Directors, (May 18, 2006), "RACT Qs & As—Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) Questions and Answers".

7. RACT SIPs, Letter dated March 9, 2006 from EPA Region IX (Andrew Steckel) to CARB (Kurt Karperos) describing Region IX's understanding of what constitutes a minimally acceptable RACT SIP.

8. RACT SIPs, Letter dated April 4, 2006 from EPA Region IX (Andrew Steckel) to CARB (Kurt Karperos) listing EPA's current CTGs, Alternative Control Techniques (ACTs), and other

¹ 40 CFR 81.305; 75 FR 24409 at 24419 (May 5, 2010) (final rule reclassifying the Sacramento Metro area as severe-15 nonattainment for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS); and 77 FR 30088 at 30104–05 (May 21, 2012) (final rule designating and classifying the Sacramento Metro area as severe-15 nonattainment for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS).

documents which may help to establish RACT.

9. “Implementation of the 2008 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: State Implementation Plan Requirements” (80 FR 12264; March 6, 2015).

With respect to major stationary sources, even though the PCAPCD nonattainment area was classified as “serious” nonattainment for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS at the time the District adopted its 2006 RACT SIP, the District performed its 2006 RACT SIP demonstration as though it were classified as a “severe” nonattainment area by analyzing for major VOC/NO_x sources that emit or have the potential to emit at least 25 tons per year (tpy) as opposed to the 50 tpy threshold associated with major sources in “serious” ozone nonattainment areas.² CAA section 182(c), (d), and (f).

On May 5, 2010 (75 FR 24409), EPA granted the State of California’s request to reclassify the Sacramento Metropolitan ozone nonattainment area, which includes parts of the PCAPCD, from “serious” to “severe-15” for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS. The Sacramento Metropolitan ozone nonattainment area is also classified as severe-15 for the 2008 8-hour ozone standard. 40 CFR 81.305. We evaluated both PCAPCD’s 2006 RACT SIP and its 2014 RACT SIP based on a “severe-15” classification.

B. Do the RACT SIP submissions meet the evaluation criteria?

PCAPCD’s 2006 and 2014 RACT SIPs provide the District’s demonstration and certification that the applicable SIP for the Placer County APCD satisfies CAA section 182 RACT requirements for the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS. This conclusion is based on the District’s analysis of SIP-approved requirements that apply to: (1) CTG

source categories; and (2) major non-CTG stationary sources of NO_x or VOC emissions. See PCAPCD’s 2006 RACT SIP Tables A and B and 2014 RACT SIP Table 1.

With respect to the 2006 RACT SIP, Table A in the appendix to the 2006 RACT SIP identifies the CTG and non-CTG categories with the applicable district rules. The District did identify in Table D–1 of the 2006 RACT SIP several rules that required re-submittal since newer versions of the rules had been adopted. We reviewed the submittal status of the rules in Table D–1 and conclude that the rules have been submitted and approved into the SIP as meeting RACT.

Table B in the appendix to the 2006 RACT SIP lists major sources of VOC and NO_x in the District and includes a statement that all the major stationary sources have adopted District rules that satisfy RACT requirements. We reviewed CARB’s emissions inventory database for other potential CTG and/or major non-CTG sources not included in PCAPCD’s analysis and identified one major point source in the District that is subject to section 182 RACT but was not identified by the District. Capital Drum Inc., in Roseville, CA is a drum manufacturer/refurbisher and emitted 34 tpy of VOCs in 2007. We determined the source is covered by District Rule 223 “Metal Container Coating,” which meets current RACT.

With respect to the 2014 RACT SIP, Table 1 of the 2014 RACT SIP lists existing District rules that have been determined to meet RACT and also lists the applicable CTGs. PCAPCD compared its rules to the CTGs and rules of other air districts to determine if they satisfied RACT. We conclude the PCAPCD rules meet RACT.

The 2014 RACT SIP identified three major stationary point sources of NO_x or

VOC: Two biomass boilers and a natural gas turbine. PCAPCD’s 2014 RACT SIP states the biomass boilers and natural gas turbine are subject to District RACT rules.

We reviewed CARB’s emissions inventory database for other potential CTG and/or major non-CTG sources not included in PCAPCD’s analysis and did not identify any other major sources in the District. However, CARB’s emissions inventory identified one potential CTG source under standard industrial classification (SIC) code 2821 for the manufacture of high-density polyethylene, polypropylene, and polystyrene CTG—for which PCAPCD’s 2014 RACT SIP indicated it had no subject sources. Further investigation revealed that the SIC listed in CARB’s emissions inventory database for Sak Construction LLC was incorrect and that Sak Construction LLC does not manufacture high-density polyethylene, polypropylene, and polystyrene and therefore is not subject to the CTG. The TSD contains further details.

Where there are no existing sources covered by a particular CTG document, states may, in lieu of adopting RACT requirements for those sources, adopt negative declarations certifying that there are no such sources in the relevant nonattainment area. Table C of PCAPCD’s 2006 RACT SIP and Table 2 of PCAPCD’s 2014 RACT SIP lists the District’s negative declarations where it had no sources subject to the applicable CTGs for the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone standards respectively. The District based its conclusions on a review of its permit database, internet search, business listings, SIC codes, industrial trade association records, and yellow pages. We summarized the District’s negative declarations in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2—PCAPCD NEGATIVE DECLARATIONS

CTG Source category	CTG Reference document	2006 RACT SIP	2014 RACT SIP
Aerospace Coatings	EPA-453/R-97-004, Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Coating Operations at Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Operations.	X	X
Automobile and Light-duty Truck Assembly Coatings.	EPA-450/2-77-008, Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources—Volume II: Surface Coating of Cans, Coils, Paper, Fabrics, Automobiles, and Light-Duty Trucks.	X	X
	EPA 453/R-08-006, Control Techniques Guidelines for Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Assembly Coatings.	N/A*	X
Dry Cleaning (Petroleum)	EPA-450/3-82-009, Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Large Petroleum Dry Cleaners.	X	X
Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing	EPA 453/R-08-004, Control Techniques Guidelines for Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing Materials	N/A*	X
Flexible Packaging Printing	EPA-453/R-06-003, Control Techniques Guidelines for Flexible Package Printing	N/A*	X
Large Appliances Surface Coatings.	EPA-450/2-77-034, Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources—Volume V: Surface Coating of Large Appliances.	X	X
	EPA 453/R-07-004, Control Techniques Guidelines for Large Appliance Coatings	N/A*	X

² Major stationary sources of VOC or NO_x in serious ozone nonattainment are those sources that emit or have the potential to emit at least 50 tons per year.

³ Based on PCAPCD’s 2014 RACT SIP, Table 2, a negative declaration was required for the Polyester Resin CTG. PCAPCD adopted the required negative

declaration and submitted it with its 2014 RACT SIP.

TABLE 2—PCAPCD NEGATIVE DECLARATIONS—Continued

CTG Source category	CTG Reference document	2006 RACT SIP	2014 RACT SIP
Magnet Wire	EPA-450/2-77-033, Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources—Volume IV: Surface Coating of Insulation of Magnet Wire.	X	X
Metal Furniture Coatings	EPA-450/2-77-032, Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources—Volume III: Surface Coating of Metal Furniture.	X	X
Natural Gas/Gasoline	EPA 453/R-07-005, Control Techniques Guidelines for Metal Furniture Coatings	N/A*	X
Paper and Fabric	EPA-450/3-83-007 Control of Volatile Organic Compound Equipment Leaks from Natural Gas/Gasoline Processing Plants.	X	X
Paper, Film and Foil Coatings ..	EPA-450/2-77-008, Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources—Volume II: Surface Coating of Cans, Coils, Paper, Fabrics, Automobiles, and Light-Duty Trucks.	X
Pharmaceutical Products	EPA 453/R-07-003, Control Techniques Guidelines for Paper, Film, and Foil Coatings	N/A*	X
Polyester Resin ³	EPA-450/2-78-029, Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Manufacture of Synthesized Pharmaceutical Products.	X	X
Refineries	EPA-450/3-83-008, Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Manufacture of High-Density Polyethylene, Polypropylene, and Polystyrene Resins.	X	X
Rubber Tire	EPA-450/3-83-006, Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Synthetic Organic Chemical Polymer and Resin Manufacturing Equipment.	X	X
Ships/Marine Coating	EPA-450/2-77-025, Control of Refinery Vacuum Producing Systems, Wastewater Separators, and Process Unit Turnarounds.	X	X
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	EPA-450/2-78-036, Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Petroleum Refinery Equipment.	X	X
	EPA-450/2-78-030, Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Manufacture of Pneumatic Rubber Tires.	X	X
	61 FR 44050, 08/27/96, Control Techniques Guidelines for Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Operations (Surface Coating).	X	X
	EPA-450/3-84-015, Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Air Oxidation Processes in Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry.	X	X
	EPA-450/4-91-031, Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Reactor Processes and Distillation Operations in Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry.	X	X

* These CTGs were issued between 2006–2008 and are not a requirement for the 1997 8-hour ozone standard.

PCAPCD provided its 2006 and 2014 RACT SIPs for public comment prior to the public hearing for adoption. No written comments were received by the District.

We are proposing to find that PCAPCD's 2006 and 2014 RACT SIP submissions, including the above negative declarations, adequately demonstrate that its rules satisfy RACT for the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS. Our TSDs have more information on our evaluation.

C. EPA Recommendations To Strengthen the RACT SIP

The TSD for the 2014 RACT SIP describes recommendations for potential future emission reductions the next time the District opens the rules for amendment.

D. Proposed Action and Public Comment

Based on the evaluations discussed above and more fully in our TSDs, we are proposing to conclude that PCAPCD's 2006 and 2014 RACT SIPs satisfy CAA section 182 RACT requirements for the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS and to fully approve these submissions into the California SIP pursuant to section 110(k)(3) of the Act.

We are also proposing to approve the submitted negative declarations for the polyester resins CTGs for the 2008 8-hr Ozone NAAQS. We will accept comments from the public on this

proposal for the next 30 days. Unless we receive convincing new information during the comment period, we intend to publish a final approval action that will incorporate these RACT submissions into the federally enforceable SIP.

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, the EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, this proposed action merely proposes to approve state law as meeting federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this proposed action:

- Is not a "significant regulatory action" subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities

under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);

- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538);
 - Does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
 - Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
 - Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
 - Is not subject to requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act; and
 - Does not provide the EPA with the discretionary authority to address disproportionate human health or environmental effects with practical, appropriate, and legally permissible methods under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).
- In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation or in any other area where the EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose

substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

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

Dated: May 16, 2017.

Alexis Strauss,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

[FR Doc. 2017-12344 Filed 6-14-17; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

44 CFR Chapter I

[Docket ID FEMA-2017-0023]

Evaluation of Existing Regulations, Policies, and Information Collections

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Request for comment.

SUMMARY: As part of its implementation of Executive Order 13771, “Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs,” issued by the President on January 30, 2017, and Executive Order 13777, “Enforcing the Regulatory Reform Agenda,” issued by the President on February 24, 2017, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is seeking input on regulations, policies, and information collections that may be appropriate for repeal, replacement, or modification.

DATES: Comments must be received by August 14, 2017.

ADDRESSES: Comments must be identified by docket ID FEMA-2017-0023 and may be submitted by one of the following methods:

Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

Mail: Regulatory Affairs Division, Office of Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 8NE, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472-3100.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and docket ID. Regardless of the method used for submitting comments or

material, all submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov>, and will include any personal information you provide. Therefore, submitting this information makes it public. You may wish to read the Privacy Act notice, which can be viewed by clicking on the “Privacy and Security Notice” link on the homepage of www.regulations.gov.

Please submit your comments and any supporting material by only one means to avoid the receipt and review of duplicate submissions.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Liza Davis, Associate Chief Counsel, Regulatory Affairs, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW., Washington, DC 20472, 202-646-4046.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 30, 2017, the President issued Executive Order 13771, “Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs” (82 FR 9339). That Order stated the policy of the executive branch is to be prudent and financially responsible in the expenditure of funds, from both public and private sources. The Order stated it is essential to manage the costs associated with the governmental imposition of private expenditures required to comply with Federal regulations. Toward that end, for fiscal year 2017, Executive Order 13771 requires:

(1) “Unless prohibited by law, whenever an executive department or agency . . . publicly proposes for notice and comment or otherwise promulgates a new regulation, it shall identify at least two existing regulations to be repealed.” Sec. 2(a).

(2) “For fiscal year 2017, . . . the heads of all agencies are directed that the total incremental cost of all new regulations, including repealed regulations, to be finalized this year shall be no greater than zero, unless otherwise required by law or consistent with advice provided in writing by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget” Sec. 2(b).

(3) “In furtherance of the requirement of subsection (a) of this section, any new incremental costs associated with new regulations shall, to the extent permitted by law, be offset by the elimination of existing costs associated with at least two prior regulations.” Sec. 2(c).

Further, the Executive Order requires that for fiscal year 2018, and for each fiscal year thereafter, the head of each agency shall identify, for each regulation that increases incremental cost, offsetting regulations, and provide the agency’s best approximation of the total costs or savings associated with

each new regulation or repealed regulation. During the Presidential budget process beginning in fiscal year 2018 and for each year thereafter, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (Director) will identify to each agency a total amount of incremental costs that will be allowed for such agency in issuing new regulations and repealing regulations for the next fiscal year. No regulations exceeding the agency’s total incremental cost allowance will be permitted in that fiscal year, unless required by law or approved in writing by the Director. The total incremental cost allowance may allow an increase or require a reduction in total regulatory cost.

Additionally, on February 24, 2017, the President issued Executive Order 13777, “Enforcing the Regulatory Reform Agenda” (82 FR 12285). The Order established a Federal policy to alleviate unnecessary regulatory burdens placed on the American people. Section 3(a) of the Executive Order directs Federal agencies to establish a Regulatory Reform Task Force (Task Force). One of the duties of the Task Force is to evaluate existing regulations and make recommendations to the agency head regarding their repeal, replacement, or modification. The Executive Order further asks that each Task Force attempt to identify regulations that:

- (i) Eliminate jobs, or inhibit job creation;
- (ii) Are outdated, unnecessary, or ineffective;
- (iii) Impose costs that exceed benefits;
- (iv) Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with regulatory reform initiatives and policies;
- (v) Are inconsistent with the requirements of section 515 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2001 (44 U.S.C. 3516 note), or the guidance issued pursuant to that provision in particular those regulations that rely in whole or in part on data, information, or methods that are not publicly available or that are insufficiently transparent to meet the standard of reproducibility; or
- (vi) Derive from or implement Executive Orders or other Presidential directives that have been subsequently rescinded or substantially modified.

The Office of Management and Budget has directed that agency policies (such as guidance and interpretative documents) and information collections that impose costs on the public may also be identified under the above criteria, in addition to regulations.

Section 3(e) of the Executive Order calls on the Task Force to seek input and other assistance on this task, as