demonstrate compliance annually. RINs are the credits that obligated parties use to demonstrate compliance with the standard. RINs are generated by producers and importers of renewable fuels and traded by various parties. Obligated parties must obtain sufficient RINs for each category in order to demonstrate compliance with the annual standard.

In order to track compliance with the RFS program, various parties involved with the production and blending of renewable fuels, and who generate, trade or use RINs, must register with EPA and submit various types of compliance reports related to the activity they engage in under the program. Our estimates as to burden are explained in the supporting statement that has been placed in the public docket. Domestic and foreign entities may be subject to these regulations and to the associated information collection. The RFS program was developed with certain flexibilities, including for small entities such as small refiners and small refiners, small blenders, and small volume production facilities and importers.

What are the recordkeeping and reporting requirements associated with the RFS program?

The reporting requirements of the RFS program typically fall under registration and compliance reporting. Recordkeeping requirements include product transfer documents (PTDs) and retention of records that support items reported. Recordkeeping and reporting are based upon the role the party fills under the regulations. A party may be registered in more than one role. Basing the recordkeeping and reporting upon a party’s roles in the program ensures that parties must sustain only the burden necessary under the program. EPA continuously assesses its registration and reporting systems in an effort to provide the best possible service to the regulated community and in order to enhance, simplify, and streamline the experience. Because the RFS relies upon a marketplace of RINs, EPA has created and maintains the EPA Moderated Transaction System (EMTS) capable of handling a high volume of RIN trading activities.

Who are the respondents for the RFS program?

The respondents to this ICR are: RIN Generators (producers and importers of renewable fuel), Obligated Parties (refiners and importers of gasoline and diesel transportation fuels (of renewable fuel), RIN Owners, independent third-party Quality Assurance Plan (QAP) Providers, and certain petitioners under the international aggregate compliance approach (such petitions are infrequent). These parties and their associated information collections are described in detail in the supporting statement and tables, which have been placed in the docket.

Which ICRs are being consolidated into this new collection?

This proposed ICR will supersede and replace existing information collection currently approved under the following titles andOMB control numbers (with expiration dates shown):

- Renewable Fuels Standard Program (RFS2-Supplemental), OMB Control Number 2060–0637; expires 10/31/2017;
- Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS2) Program, OMB Control Number 2060–0640; expires 10/31/2017;
- RFS2 Voluntary RIN Quality Assurance Program, OMB Control Number 2060–0688; expires 4/30/2019; and

This proposed new ICR includes burdens associated with Renewable Fuel Pathways II and Technical Amendments to the RFS2 Standards, for which a final rule was published on July 18, 2014. 79 FR 42128. Although ICR estimates were prepared for the proposed rule, it appears they were not submitted to OMB with the final rule through an administrative error. This proposed new ICR also includes burdens associated with the following previously approved, but not currently approved, ICRs: Regulation of Fuel and Fuel Additives; 2011 Renewable Fuel Standards—Petition for International Aggregate Compliance Approach, OMB Control Number 2060–0655; expired 5/31/2017; and Production Outlook Report for Unregistered Renewable Fuels Producers, OMB Control Number 2060–0660; expired 7/31/2017.


Respondents/affected entities: RIN Owners, Obligated Parties, RIN Owners, Exporters, QAP Providers, and Petitioners under the international aggregate compliance approach. These parties include producers and importers of renewable fuels and refiners and importers of gasoline and diesel transportation fuels.

Respondent’s obligation to respond: The RFS program represents a mixture of voluntary and mandatory reporting, depending upon activity. A single party may register with multiple program roles—e.g., a party might be both an obligated party and a RIN owner.

Estimated number of respondents: 20,425

Frequency of response: On occasion/daily, quarterly, annual.

Total estimated burden: 530,336 (per year). Burden is defined at 5 CFR 1320.03(b)

Total estimated cost: $52,845,438 (per year), includes $0 annualized capital or operation & maintenance costs.

Dated: November 27, 2017.
Byron J. Bunker, Director, Compliance Division, Office of Transportation & Air Quality, Office of Air & Radiation.

[FR Doc. 2017–26529 Filed 12–7–17; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–55–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[ER–FRL–9036–5]

Environmental Impact Statements; Notice of Availability

Responsible Agency: Office of Federal Activities, General Information (202) 564–7146 or http://www2.epa.gov/nea/.


Notice

Section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act requires that EPA make public its comments on EISs issued by other Federal agencies. EPA’s comments letters on EISs are available at: https://cdxnodengn.epa.gov/cdx-nepa-public/action/eis/search.

EIS No. 20170236, Draft, USAF, NV, Nevada Test and Training Range
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[9956–82–OEI]

Cross-Media Electronic Reporting: Authorized Program Revision Approval, State of West Virginia

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces EPA’s approval of the State of West Virginia’s request to revise/modify certain of its EPA-authorized programs to allow electronic reporting.

DATES: EPA approves the State of West Virginia’s authorized program revisions as of December 8, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karen Seeh, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Environmental Information, Mail Stop 2823T, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 566–1175, seeh.karen@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 13, 2005, the final Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Rule (CROMERR) was published in the Federal Register (70 FR 59848) and codified as part 3 of title 40 of the CFR. CROMERR establishes electronic reporting as an acceptable regulatory alternative to paper reporting and establishes requirements to assure that electronic documents are as legally dependable as their paper counterparts. Subpart D of CROMERR requires that state, tribal or local government agencies receive, or wish to begin receiving, electronic reports under their EPA-authorized programs must apply to EPA for a revision or modification of those programs and obtain EPA approval. Subpart D provides standards for such approvals based on consideration of the electronic document receiving systems that the state, tribe, or local government will use to implement the electronic reporting. Additionally, §3.1000(b) through (e) of 40 CFR part 3, subpart D provides special procedures for program revisions and modifications to allow electronic reporting, to be used at the option of the state, tribe or local government in place of procedures available under existing program-specific authorization regulations. An application submitted under the subpart D procedures must show that the state, tribe or local government has sufficient legal authority to implement the electronic reporting components of the programs covered by the application and will use electronic document receiving systems that meet the applicable subpart D requirements.

On May 9, 2016, the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP) submitted a revised application titled Environmental Submission System (ESS) for revisions/modifications to its EPA-approved programs under title 40 CFR to allow new electronic reporting. EPA reviewed WVDEP’s request to revise/modify its EPA-authorized programs and, based on this review, EPA determined that the revised application met the standards for approval of authorized program revisions/modifications set out in 40 CFR part 3, subpart D. In accordance with 40 CFR 3.1000(d), this notice of EPA’s decision to approve West Virginia’s request to revise/modify its following EPA-authorized programs to allow electronic reporting under 40 CFR parts 50–52, 60–61, 63, 65, 122, 125, 144, 146, and 403–471 is being published in the Federal Register:

Part 52—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans;
Part 60—Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources;
Part 63—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories;
Part 123—EPA Administered Permit Programs: The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System;
Part 145—State Underground Injection Control Programs; and
Part 403—General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution.

WVDEP was notified of EPA’s determination to approve its application with respect to the authorized programs listed above.

Matthew Leopard, Director, Office of Information Management.

[FR Doc. 2017–26541 Filed 12–7–17; 8:45 am]