

22a-174-30a, see paragraph (c)(117)(i)(B).

\* \* \* \* \*

(117) Revisions to the State Implementation Plan submitted by the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection on September 14, 2015.

(i) Incorporation by reference

(A) "Control of Organic Compound Emissions," Regulation 22a-174-20, the sections listed below, effective July 8, 2015, as published in the Connecticut Law Journal on November 24, 2015.

(1) Section 20(a)(7);

(2) Section (b)(10);

(3) Sections (b)(12) through (b)(16);

(4) Section (20)(ee)

(B) "Control of Organic Compound Emissions," Regulation 22a-174-30a "Stage I Vapor Recovery," effective July 8, 2015, as published in the Connecticut Law Journal on November 24, 2015.

(C) "Control of Organic Compound Emissions," Regulation 22a-174-32(b)(3), effective July 8, 2015, as published in the Connecticut Law Journal on November 24, 2015.

(D) House Bill No. 6534, Public Act No. 13-120, "An Act Concerning Gasoline Vapor Recovery Systems," approved June 18, 2013.

(ii) Additional materials.

(A) Letter from the Connecticut Department of Energy and

Environmental Protection, dated September 14, 2015, submitting a revision to the Connecticut State Implementation Plan.

■ 3. In § 52.385, Table 52.385 is amended by: Adding entries under existing state citations 22a-174-20 and 22a-174-30; adding an entry for state citation 22a-174-30a; adding an entry under existing state citation 22a-174-32, and adding a new entry for new Connecticut Public Act 13-120 to the end of the table to read as follows:

**§ 52.385 EPA-approved Connecticut regulations.**

\* \* \* \* \*

TABLE 52.385—EPA-APPROVED REGULATIONS

Connecticut State citation	Title/subject	Dates		Federal Register citation	Section 52.370	Comments/description
		Date adopted by State	Date approved by EPA			
22a-174-20	Control of Organic Compound Emissions.	7/8/15	12/15/2017	[Insert <b>Federal Register</b> citation].	(c)117	Removes sections (b)(6)–(b)(9) and (b)(11), Revises sections (a)(7), (b)(10), sections (b)(12)–(b)(16), and section (ee).
22a-174-30	Dispensing of Gasoline/Stage II Vapor Recovery.	7/8/15	12/15/2017	[Insert <b>Federal Register</b> citation].	(c)117	22a-174-30 was repealed by CT and withdrawn from the SIP and replaced by 22a-174-30a.
22a-174-30a	Stage I Vapor Recovery.	7/8/15	12/15/2017	[Insert <b>Federal Register</b> citation].	(c)117	Replaces the repealed section 22a-174-30.
22a-174-32	Reasonably available control technology for volatile organic compounds.	7/8/15	12/15/2017	[Insert <b>Federal Register</b> citation].	(c)117	Revises section (b)(3).
Connecticut Public Act No. 13-120.	An act concerning gasoline Vapor recovery systems.	6/18/13	12/15/2017	[Insert <b>Federal Register</b> citation].	(c)117	Revises section 22a-174e of the Connecticut General Statutes to require decommissioning of Stage II Vapor Recovery Systems.

[FR Doc. 2017-26900 Filed 12-14-17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**40 CFR Part 52**

[EPA-R09-OAR-2017-0377; FRL-9972-03-Region 9]

**Approval of Arizona Air Plan Revision; San Manuel, Arizona; Second 10-Year Sulfur Dioxide Maintenance Plan**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking final rulemaking action to approve, as part of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the State

of Arizona, the second 10-year maintenance plan for the San Manuel area for the 1971 National Ambient Air Quality Standards ("standards") for sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>).

**DATES:** This final rule is effective on January 16, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA-R09-OAR-2017-0377. All documents in the docket are listed on the <https://www.regulations.gov> website. Although listed in the index, 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 through <https://www.regulations.gov>, or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section for additional availability information.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ashley Graham, EPA Region IX, (415) 972-3877, [graham.ashleyr@epa.gov](mailto:graham.ashleyr@epa.gov).

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

**Table of Contents**

- I. Proposed Action
- II. Public Comments and EPA Responses
- III. EPA Action
- IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

**I. Proposed Action**

On October 5, 2017 (82 FR 46444), the EPA proposed to approve the second 10-year maintenance plan for the San

Manuel, Arizona SO<sub>2</sub> maintenance area. Submitted by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality on April 21, 2017, the San Manuel second 10-year maintenance plan (“plan”) demonstrates maintenance of the 1971 SO<sub>2</sub> standards through the second maintenance period of 2018–2028.

We proposed to approve the plan because we determined that it complied with the relevant Clean Air Act (CAA or “Act”) requirements. Our proposed action contains more information on the plan and our evaluation (82 FR 46444, October 5, 2017).

**II. Public Comments and EPA Responses**

The EPA’s proposed action provided a 30-day public comment period. During this period, we received one anonymous comment on October 10, 2017. The comment raised issues that are outside the scope of our proposed approval of the San Manuel second 10-year maintenance plan.

**III. EPA Action**

The EPA is taking final rulemaking action to approve the San Manuel second 10-year SO<sub>2</sub> maintenance plan under sections 110 and 175A of the CAA. As authorized in section 110(k)(3) of the Act, the EPA is approving the submitted SIP revision because it fulfills all relevant requirements.

**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. See 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 action merely approves state law as meeting federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this 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);
- Is not an Executive Order 13771 (82 FR 9339, February 2, 2017) regulatory action because SIP approvals are exempted under Executive Order 12866;

- 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, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, 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 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).

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. The EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of

Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it publishes in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by February 13, 2018. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action approving the revision to the State of Arizona’s SIP may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2)).

**List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52**

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur dioxide.

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

Dated: December 5, 2017.

**Alexis Strauss,**  
*Acting Regional Administrator, EPA Region IX.*

Chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

**PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS**

- 1. The authority citation for Part 52 continues to read as follows:

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

**Subpart D—Arizona**

- 2. In § 52.120, table 1 in paragraph (e) is amended by adding the entry “San Manuel Sulfur Dioxide Maintenance Plan Renewal, 1971 Sulfur Dioxide National Ambient Air Quality Standards (April 2017)” to read as follows:

**§ 52.120 Identification of plan.**

\* \* \* \* \*  
(e) \* \* \*

TABLE 1—EPA-APPROVED NON-REGULATORY AND QUASI-REGULATORY MEASURES

[Excluding certain resolutions and statutes, which are listed in tables 2 and 3, respectively]<sup>1</sup>

Name of SIP provision	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area or title/ subject	State submittal date	EPA approval date	Explanation
*	*	*	*	*
<b>Part D Elements and Plans (Other than for the Metropolitan Phoenix or Tucson Areas)</b>				
*	*	*	*	*
San Manuel Sulfur Dioxide Maintenance Plan Renewal, 1971 Sulfur Dioxide National Ambient Air Quality Standards (April 2017).	San Manuel Sulfur Dioxide Air Quality Planning Area.	April 21, 2017 .....	December 15, 2017, [insert <b>Federal Register</b> citation].	Adopted by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality on April 21, 2017. Fulfills requirements for second 10-year maintenance plan.
*	*	*	*	*

<sup>1</sup> Table 1 is divided into three parts: Clean Air Act Section 110(a)(2) State Implementation Plan Elements (excluding Part D Elements and Plans), Part D Elements and Plans (other than for the Metropolitan Phoenix or Tucson Areas), and Part D Elements and Plans for the Metropolitan Phoenix and Tucson Areas.

\* \* \* \* \*

[FR Doc. 2017-26971 Filed 12-14-17; 8:45 am]  
**BILLING CODE 6560-50-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

**50 CFR Part 622**

[Docket No. 170505465-7999-02]

RIN 0648-BG87

**Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Gray Triggerfish Management Measures; Amendment 46**

**AGENCY:** National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS issues regulations to implement management measures described in Amendment 46 to the Fishery Management Plan for the Reef Fish Resources of the Gulf of Mexico (FMP), as prepared by the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (Council) (Amendment 46). For gray triggerfish, this final rule revises the recreational fixed closed season, recreational bag limit, recreational minimum size limit, and commercial trip limit. Additionally, Amendment 46 establishes a new rebuilding time period for the Gulf of Mexico (Gulf) gray triggerfish stock. The purpose of this final rule is to implement management measures to assist in rebuilding the Gulf

gray triggerfish stock and achieve optimum yield (OY).

**DATES:** This final rule is effective January 16, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** Electronic copies of Amendment 46, which includes an environmental assessment, a fishery impact statement, a Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) analysis, and a regulatory impact review, may be obtained from the Southeast Regional Office website at [http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/sustainable\\_fisheries/gulf\\_fisheries/reef\\_fish/2017/am46\\_gray\\_trigger/documents/pdfs/gulf\\_reef\\_am46\\_gray\\_trigg\\_final.pdf](http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/sustainable_fisheries/gulf_fisheries/reef_fish/2017/am46_gray_trigger/documents/pdfs/gulf_reef_am46_gray_trigg_final.pdf).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Lauren Waters, Southeast Regional Office, NMFS, telephone: 727-824-5305; email: [Lauren.Waters@noaa.gov](mailto:Lauren.Waters@noaa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** NMFS and the Council manage the Gulf reef fish fishery, which includes gray triggerfish, under the FMP. The Council prepared the FMP and NMFS implements the FMP through regulations at 50 CFR part 622 under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*).

On August 30, 2017, NMFS published a notice of availability for Amendment 46 and requested public comment (82 FR 41205). On September 25, 2017, NMFS published a proposed rule for Amendment 46 and requested public comment (82 FR 44551). The proposed rule and Amendment 46 outline the rationale for the actions contained in this final rule. A summary of the management measures described in

Amendment 46 and implemented by this final rule is provided below.

The most recent Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review (SEDAR) stock assessment for gray triggerfish was completed and reviewed by the Council's Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) in October 2015 (SEDAR 43). SEDAR 43 indicated that the gray triggerfish stock was not experiencing overfishing but remained overfished and would not be rebuilt by the end of 2017 as previously projected. On November 2, 2015, NMFS notified the Council that the gray triggerfish stock was not making adequate progress toward rebuilding, and the Council subsequently began development of Amendment 46 to establish a new rebuilding time period and other management measures to achieve OY and rebuild the stock.

**Management Measures Contained in This Final Rule**

For gray triggerfish, this final rule revises the recreational fixed closed season, recreational bag limit, recreational minimum size limit, and commercial trip limit. NMFS and the Council are implementing changes to the recreational management measures to help constrain recreational landings to the recreational annual catch target (ACT) and to avoid triggering accountability measures (AMs) resulting in an in-season closure or post-season payback that would occur if landings exceed the recreational annual catch limit (ACL). The increase in the commercial trip limit will allow those commercial fishermen who encounter gray triggerfish to harvest more fish per trip while continuing to constrain