

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: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 50 U.S.C. 191; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add § 165.T08–0998 to read as follows:

§ 165.T08–0998 Safety Zone; Pensacola Bay, Pensacola, FL.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a temporary safety zone: All navigable waters of the Pensacola Bay within 500 yards of the construction of the new Pensacola Bay Bridge.

(b) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from February 7, 2018 through December 31, 2020.

(c) *Regulations.* In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23, persons and vessels entering this safety zone must transit at idle or the slowest safe speed and comply with all lawful directions issued by the Captain of the Port Sector Mobile (COTP) or a designated representative.

(d) *Informational broadcasts.* The COTP or a designated representative will inform the public through broadcast notices to mariners of the enforcement period for the temporary safety zone as well as any changes in the planned schedule.

Dated: February 7, 2018.

M.R. McLellan,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Sector Mobile.

[FR Doc. 2018–03239 Filed 2–15–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R01–OAR–2017–0150; FRL–9973–18–Region 1]

Air Plan Approval; Connecticut; Nonattainment New Source Review Permit Requirements for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone Standard

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking final action to approve the state implementation plan (SIP) revision submitted on March 9, 2017 by the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP) addressing the nonattainment new source review (NNSR) requirements for the 2008 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). The SIP revision addresses both of Connecticut's ozone nonattainment areas for the 2008 ozone NAAQS; the Greater Connecticut area and the Connecticut portion of the New York-N. New Jersey-Long Island, NY–NJ–CT area. The Connecticut portion of the New York-N. New Jersey-Long Island, NY–NJ–CT ozone nonattainment area consists of Fairfield, New Haven, and Middlesex counties. The Greater Connecticut nonattainment area includes the rest of the State. This action is being taken pursuant to the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) and its implementing regulations.

DATES: This rule is effective on March 19, 2018.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA–R01–OAR–2017–0150. 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, *i.e.*, 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 at <https://www.regulations.gov> or at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA New England Regional Office, Office of Ecosystem Protection, Air Quality Planning Unit, 5 Post Office Square—Suite 100, Boston, MA. The EPA requests that if at all possible, you contact the contact listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to schedule your inspection. The Regional

Office's official hours of business are Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding legal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Donald Dahl, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA New England Regional Office, Office of Ecosystem Protection, Air Permits, Toxics, and Indoor Programs Unit, 5 Post Office Square—Suite 100, (Mail code OEP05–2), Boston, MA 02109–3912. Mr. Dahl's telephone number is (617) 918–1657; email address: dahl.donald@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document whenever “we,” “us,” or “our” is used, we mean EPA.

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- I. Background and Purpose
- II. Response to Comment
- III. Final Action
- IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Background and Purpose

On August 14, 2017, EPA published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPR) (82 FR 37829) and Direct Final Rulemaking (DFRN) (82 FR 37819) proposing to approve and approving, respectively, Connecticut's demonstration that its nonattainment new source review regulations approved into the state implementation plan meet the requirements of the 2008 8-hour ozone standard. The demonstration was submitted on March 9, 2017 by the CT DEEP as a SIP revision. In the DFRN, EPA stated that if an adverse comment were to be submitted to EPA by September 13, 2017, the action would be withdrawn and not take effect, and a final rule would be issued based on the NPR. EPA received one adverse comment prior to the close of the comment period. Therefore, EPA withdrew the DFRN on October 13, 2017 (82 FR 47630). This action is a final rule based on the NPR. A detailed discussion of Connecticut's March 9, 2017 SIP revision and EPA's rationale for approving the SIP revision was provided in the DFRN and will not be restated here, except to the extent it is relevant to our response to the public comment we received.

II. Response to Comment

EPA received one adverse comment on its August 14, 2017 (82 FR 37829) Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

Comment: The commenter stated that EPA is required to evaluate Connecticut's NNSR SIP as it relates to the ozone transport region (OTR) requirements in section 184 of the CAA.

Response: The Connecticut SIP's NNSR requirements are at least as stringent, and in some instances more

stringent, than what is required by CAA section 184. That is the reason why EPA's DFRN did not discuss the section 184 requirements. As stated in the DFRN, Connecticut's SIP-approved NNSR regulation contains the CAA's NNSR requirements applicable to serious and severe nonattainment areas, even though the two nonattainment areas in the State are now classified as moderate nonattainment under the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS. Connecticut retained these requirements based on its designations and classifications associated with the earlier, revoked 1-hour ozone standard, effective November 15, 1990. For example, the Connecticut SIP's major stationary source threshold for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) in the area of the State defined in the SIP as a "Severe nonattainment area for ozone" is 25 tons per year. The SIP defines "Severe nonattainment area for ozone" as 24 specific towns, independently from how these towns are currently classified under the ozone NAAQS. The SIP defines the remaining towns in the State as "Serious nonattainment area for ozone." The Connecticut SIP's major stationary source threshold for NO_x and VOC in the area of the State defined in the SIP as a "Serious nonattainment area for ozone" is 50 tons per year. Section 184(b)(2) of the CAA provides that stationary sources that emit or have the potential to emit at least 50 tons per year of VOCs shall be considered a major stationary source and are subject to the requirements that would be applicable to major stationary sources if the area were classified as a moderate nonattainment area. For areas within the OTR that are classified as marginal nonattainment, moderate nonattainment, attainment, or unclassifiable, the major stationary source threshold for sources of NO_x is 100 tons per year. See 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(iv)(A)(2). Thus, Connecticut's NNSR SIP contains major stationary source thresholds that are at least as stringent as, and in some instances more stringent than, the thresholds required by CAA section 184 and EPA's implementing regulations.

Connecticut's NNSR SIP also contains more stringent modification thresholds for VOC and NO_x, as precursors to ozone, in the State's SIP definition of "Major modification." The Connecticut SIP's major modification thresholds for NO_x and VOC are both 25 tons per year. Under the CAA's implementing regulations, for areas within the OTR that are classified as marginal nonattainment, moderate

nonattainment, attainment, or unclassifiable, the major modification thresholds for both ozone precursors is 40 tons per year. See 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(x). Thus, Connecticut's NNSR SIP contains major modification thresholds that are more stringent than the thresholds required by CAA section 184 and EPA's implementing regulations.

Connecticut's NNSR SIP is at least as stringent in all respects as compared to the OTR requirements contained in CAA section 184. By demonstrating that Connecticut's NNSR SIP meets the requirements for serious or severe nonattainment areas, the Connecticut SIP is shown to be as stringent, or in some instances, more stringent, than the requirements of section 184 of the CAA as it pertains to the NNSR permit program.

III. Final Action

EPA is approving Connecticut's March 9, 2017, SIP revision addressing the NNSR requirements for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS for both nonattainment areas in the State. The approval encompasses both the original designations under the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS of marginal and the subsequent reclassification of both nonattainment areas to moderate. The approval also includes the applicable NNSR provisions of Connecticut's regulations that satisfy the CAA's anti-backsliding requirements. That is, Connecticut's SIP retains the NNSR requirements applicable to serious and severe nonattainment areas (associated with the earlier, revoked 1-hour ozone standard), even though the two nonattainment areas in the State are now classified as moderate nonattainment areas for the 2008 ozone NAAQS. By demonstrating that Connecticut's SIP meets the NNSR requirements for serious and severe nonattainment areas, EPA has concluded that the State's submission fulfills the requirements of 40 CFR 51.1114, and meets the requirements of CAA sections 110, 182, and 184 as well as the minimum SIP requirements of 40 CFR 51.165.

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, 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);

- 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 (Public Law 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 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 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. 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 is published 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 Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit by April 17, 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 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, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: February 6, 2018.

Alexandra Dapolito Dunn,

Regional Administrator, EPA New England.

Part 52 of 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 H—Connecticut

■ 2. Section 52.377 is amended by adding paragraph (r) to read as follows:

§ 52.377 Control strategy: Ozone.

* * * * *

(r) *Approval*—Submittal from the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection dated March 9, 2017, to address the nonattainment new source review requirements for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS for the Greater Connecticut and the New York-N. New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT ozone nonattainment areas, as it meets

the requirements for both the State’s marginal and moderate classifications.

[FR Doc. 2018–03252 Filed 2–15–18; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R02–OAR–2017–0340; FRL–9974–47–Region 2]

Approval and Revision of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of New York; Regional Haze State and Federal Implementation Plans

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a source-specific revision to the New York State Implementation Plan (SIP). The SIP revision establishes Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) emission limits for sulfur dioxide that are identical to those set by the EPA’s Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) for the Roseton Generating Station, Units 1 and 2, which was promulgated in an action taken on August 28, 2012. The EPA finds that the SIP revision fulfills the requirements of the Clean Air Act and the EPA’s Regional Haze Rule for Roseton Units 1 and 2. In conjunction with this approval, the EPA is withdrawing the FIP that addresses BART for Roseton Units 1 and 2.

DATES: This rule is effective on March 19, 2018.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–R02–OAR–2017–0340. All documents in the docket are listed on the 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 www.regulations.gov, or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section for additional available information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Irene B. Nielson, Environmental Protection Agency, Air Programs Branch, 290 Broadway, New York, New York 10007–1866 at 212–637–3586 or by email at nielson.irene@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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

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- II. What significant comments were received in response to the EPA’s proposed action?
- III. What are the EPA’s conclusions?
- IV. Incorporation by Reference
- V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. What action is the EPA taking today?

The EPA is approving a source-specific State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision for Units 1 and 2 of the Roseton Generating Station submitted by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) on April 18, 2017. The EPA is approving emission limits for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) for Roseton Units 1 and 2 that are equivalent to the emission limits established by the EPA’s Federal Implementation Plan (FIP), which was promulgated on August 28, 2012 (77 FR 51915).

In its submittal, the NYSDEC included the following BART emission limits for Roseton Units 1 and 2: 0.55 pounds of SO₂ per million British thermal unit (lb SO₂/MMBtu) calculated on a 24-hour average for each unit.¹ As a result of the EPA’s approval, the EPA is withdrawing those portions of the FIP that address BART for Roseton Units 1 and 2. The reader is referred to the EPA’s proposal, 82 FR 48942 (October 23, 2017), for a detailed discussion of this SIP revision.

II. What significant comments were received in response to the EPA’s proposed action?

During the public comment period, three interested parties submitted comments on the EPA’s proposal. Two comments expressed support of this action. A third commenter expressed support for the benefits of reduced sulfur for public health and raised the following two additional comments.

Comment 1: The commenter questioned the need for the SIP revision since the FIP was already in place.

Response: The Clean Air Act (CAA) obligates the EPA to act on a State’s SIP submittal or revision, provided the submittal meets minimum completeness criteria. CAA section 110(k) (1); 40 CFR

¹ In the SIP submittal and in subsequent correspondence with the EPA, NYSDEC notes the oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and Particulate Matter (PM) limits for Roseton Generating Station Units 1 and 2, which were not subject to the FIP and are not part of this SIP action, are consistent with BART limits approved by EPA in its August 28, 2012 Final Action on New York’s Regional Haze SIP (77 FR 51915).