enforcement, call or email MST1 Jennifer Haggins, Marine Safety Unit Pittsburgh, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 412–221–0807, email Jennifer.L.Haggins@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce the safety zones for the annual Pittsburgh Pirates Fireworks broadcasts. Listed in 33 CFR 165.801, Table 1, line 1 from 8 p.m. through 11:59 p.m. each day on April 7, April 28, May 18, June 22, July 28, August 18, and September 21, 2018. Should inclement weather require rescheduling, the safety zone will be effective following games on a rain date to occur within 48 hours of the scheduled date. Entry into the safety zone is prohibited to all persons and vessels not registered with the sponsor as participants or official patrol vessels, unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Marine Safety Unit Pittsburgh (COTP) or a designated representative. Persons or vessels desiring to enter into or pass through the safety zone must request permission from the COTP or a designated representative. If permission is granted, all persons and vessels shall comply with the instructions of the COTP or designated representative.

This notice of enforcement is issued under authority of 33 CFR 165.801 and 5 U.S.C. 552(a). In addition to this notice of enforcement in the Federal Register, the Coast Guard will provide the maritime community with advance notification of these enforcement periods via Local Notice to Mariners and updates via Marine Information Broadcasts.

Dated: March 8, 2018.

L. McClain, Jr.,
Commander, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Marine Safety Unit Pittsburgh.

[FR Doc. 2018–05465 Filed 3–16–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52


Air Plan Approval; Vermont; Nonattainment New Source Review and Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permit Program Revisions; Infrastructure Requirements for National Ambient Air Quality Standards

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.
Plant” with the more commonly used term “Hot Mix Asphalt Plant.”

The EPA also proposed to approve minor revisions to the work practice standards for wood furniture manufacturers and the regulations for sampling and testing of sources. The wood furniture manufacturing regulation at APCR section 5–253.16(d)(8) was amended to limit the use of conventional air spray guns to apply finishing materials only when all emissions from the finishing application station are routed to a functioning control device. The NPRM also proposed to approve changes to the stack testing requirements at APCR section 5–404. This revision adds 40 CFR part 51, Appendix M, as a testing option and requires that all other methods be approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer and the EPA, as opposed to just the Air Pollution Control Officer. The rationale for the EPA’s proposed action is explained in the NPRM and will not be restated here. No public comments were received on the NPRM.

II. Final Action

The EPA is approving the changes in the May 23, 2017 submittal as a revision to the Vermont SIP. The EPA has determined the revisions in the May 23, 2017 are consistent with the CAA and appropriate for inclusion into the Vermont SIP. We are also converting the June 27, 2017 conditional approval of Vermont’s ISIPs for Federal PSD requirements to a full approval.

III. Incorporation by Reference

In this rule, the EPA is finalizing regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, the EPA is finalizing the incorporation by reference of the Vermont statutes described in the amendments to 40 CFR part 52 set forth below. The EPA has made, and will continue to make, these documents generally available through https://www.regulations.gov.

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 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 (Pub. L. 104–4); and
- 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); and
- 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 both Houses 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 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 appropriate circuit by May 18, 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, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: March 8, 2018.

Alexandra Dapolito Dunn.
Regional Administrator, EPA Region 1.

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 UU—Vermont

2. In §52.2370:

a. The table in paragraph (c) is amended by revising the entries for “Section 5–101”, “Section 5–231”, “Section 5–253.16”, “Section 5–404”, “Section 5–501”, and “Section 5–502”;

b. The table in paragraph (e) is amended by revising the entries “Infrastructure SIP for 1997 PM2.5 NAAQS”, “Infrastructure SIP for 1997 ozone NAAQS”, “Infrastructure SIP for 2006 PM2.5 NAAQS” and “Infrastructure SIP for 2008 Lead NAAQS”,

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).

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Infrastructure SIP for 2008 ozone NAAQS’’, ‘‘Infrastructure SIP for the 2010 NO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS’’, and ‘‘Infrastructure SIP for the 2010 SO\textsubscript{2} NAAQS’’.

The revisions read as follows:

### EPA-APPROVED VERMONT REGULATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State citation</th>
<th>Title/subject</th>
<th>State effective date</th>
<th>EPA approval date</th>
<th>Explanations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 5–101</td>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>December 15, 2016</td>
<td>March 19, 2018 [Inserted Federal Register citation].</td>
<td>Approving revisions made to definition for ‘‘significant’’ to include emissions of ozone precursors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 5–231</td>
<td>Prohibition of particular matter.</td>
<td>December 15, 2016</td>
<td>March 19, 2018 [Inserted Federal Register citation].</td>
<td>Approving revisions to prohibit a process and other specified operations without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne, and updating terminology for consistency with industry practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 5–404</td>
<td>Methods for sampling and testing of sources.</td>
<td>December 15, 2016</td>
<td>March 19, 2018 [Inserted Federal Register citation].</td>
<td>Approving revisions to provide required methods that must be followed when conducting a stack test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 5–501</td>
<td>Review of construction or modification of air contaminant sources.</td>
<td>December 15, 2016</td>
<td>March 19, 2018 [Inserted Federal Register citation].</td>
<td>Approving revisions to Section 5–501(9) to clarify applicability of local, state, or federal law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 5–502</td>
<td>Major stationary sources and major modifications.</td>
<td>December 15, 2016</td>
<td>March 19, 2018 [Inserted Federal Register citation].</td>
<td>Approving revisions to Section 5–502(4)(c) and 5–502(5)(a) and (b) to provide process for PSD increment review demonstration and to determine increment; Approving revisions to Section 5–502(9) to provide requirement for alternative site analysis if: A source is major for ozone and/or major for precursors to ozone; or (2) a source or modification that is major is proposed to be constructed in a nonattainment area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (e) Nonregulatory.

#### VERMONT NON-REGULATORY

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of non-regulatory SIP provision</th>
<th>Applicable geographic or nonattainment area</th>
<th>State submittal date/effective date</th>
<th>EPA approval date</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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III. Public Comments and EPA’s Responses

EPA received six public comments on the NPR to approve West Virginia’s SIP revision.

Comment 1: The commenter expressed concern over whether the facilities’ emissions would be regulated through monitoring and guidelines if they were to re-open.

Response 1: CAA section 110(a)(2)(c) and Title I, Parts C and D, as well as CAA sections 172, 173, and 161 require states to implement permit programs consistent with the requirements of the CAA which regulate construction and modification of stationary sources to assure the NAAQS are achieved. These include nonattainment new source review (NSR) and prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) permit programs. West Virginia has federally enforceable NSR and PSD permit programs incorporated in the West Virginia SIP. See 45CSR19 (NSR program approved 80 FR 29973(May 26, 2015)), 45CSR14 (PSD program approved 81 FR 53009 (August 11, 2016)), and 45CSR13 (minor source NSR program approved 79 FR 42213 (July 21, 2014)). All of the facilities listed in the NPR were permanently shut down, but if any were to re-open, or if any new sources were to start operating in West Virginia in the same location, they would need to comply with the requirements of West Virginia’s permit programs, as applicable including NSR, PSD or minor NSR. Specifically, West Virginia’s rule 45CSR14, “Permits for the Construction and Major Modification of Major Stationary Sources of Air Pollution for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration,” was approved into the West Virginia SIP in 1984 and subsequently revised several times with the latest revision to the SIP in 2015 (81 FR 53009). West Virginia’s rule 45CSR13, “Permits for Construction, Modification, or Relocation of Stationary Sources of Air Pollutants, and Procedures for Registration and Evaluation,” requiring