

provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. 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, 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 CAA; 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 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 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 CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States

Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by February 1, 2019. 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 oxides, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur dioxide, Volatile organic compounds.

Douglas Benevento,
Regional Administrator, Region 8.

40 CFR part 52 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 QQ—South Dakota

■ 2. Section 52.2170(e) is amended by adding a new entry for *XXIII. Regional Haze 5-Year Progress Report* in numerical order to read as follows:

§ 52.2170 Identification of plan.
* * * * *
(e) * * *

Rule title	State effective date	EPA effective date	Final rule citation, date	Comments
XXIII. Regional Haze 5-Year Progress Report	Submitted 01/27/2016	1/2/2019	[Insert Federal Register citation], 12/3/2018.	

[FR Doc. 2018–26179 Filed 11–30–18; 8:45 am]
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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 68

[EPA–HQ–OEM–2015–0725; FRL–9987–23–OLEM]

Accidental Release Prevention Requirements: Risk Management Programs Under the Clean Air Act

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule; announcement of effective date.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing that the amendments to the Risk Management Program under the Clean Air Act put forward in a final rule published in the **Federal Register** on January 13, 2017 are in effect.

DATES: The rule amending 40 CFR part 68, published at 82 FR 4594 (January 13, 2017) and delayed at 82 FR 8499 (January 26, 2017), 82 FR 13968 (March

16, 2017), and 82 FR 27133 (June 14, 2017), is effective December 3, 2018.

ADDRESSES: The EPA established a docket for the “Accidental Release Prevention Requirements: Risk Management Programs Under the Clean Air Act” under Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OEM–2015–0725, which includes this announcement. 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., 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 electronically through <https://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James Belke, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Land and Emergency Management, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW (Mail Code 5104A), Washington, DC, 20460; telephone number: (202) 564–8023; email address: belke.jim@epa.gov, or Kathy Franklin, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Land and Emergency Management, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW (Mail Code 5104A), Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 564–7987; email address: franklin.kathy@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 13, 2017, EPA finalized amendments to the Accidental Release Prevention Requirements for Risk Management Programs under the Clean Air Act, Section 112(r)(7) (RMP Amendments rule; 82 FR 4594). On January 26, 2017, the EPA published an action in the **Federal Register** that initially delayed the effective date of the RMP Amendments rule for a short period of time (82 FR 8499). The EPA further delayed the effective date of the RMP Amendments rule through additional EPA actions published in the **Federal Register** on March 16, 2017 and June 14, 2017 (82 FR 13968 and 82 FR 27133, respectively). On August 17, 2018, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit issued its decision vacating the June 14, 2017 rule (82 FR 27133) that had delayed the effective date of the RMP Amendments rule until February 19, 2019. On September 21, 2018, the Court issued its mandate which makes the RMP Amendments rule now effective.

Section 553(b)(3)(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B), provides that, when an agency for good cause finds that public

notice and comment procedures are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest, the agency may issue a rule without providing notice and an opportunity for public comment. The EPA has determined that there is good cause for making this rule announcing the effectiveness of the RMP Amendments rule final without prior proposal and opportunity for comment because such notice and opportunity for comment is unnecessary.

Specifically, updating the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) to reflect the requirements of the RMP Amendments rule is a ministerial act. The Court specifically identified as vacated the June 14, 2017 rule that had delayed the effectiveness of the RMP Amendments rule until February 19, 2019. The rule published today simply implements the decision of the Court. Since EPA lacks discretion to do otherwise, it would serve no useful purpose to provide an opportunity for public comment on this issue. The requirements of CAA section 307(d), including the requirement for public comment and a hearing on proposed rulemakings, do not apply to this action because 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B) applies.

Moreover, the agency finds that the considerations outlined above to support issuance of this rule without prior notice and comment also provide good cause for making this action effective immediately under section 553(d) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 553(d). Section 553(d) provides in pertinent part that final rules shall not become effective until 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**, “except . . . as otherwise provided by the agency for good cause.” The purpose of section 553(d) of the APA is to “give affected parties a reasonable time to adjust their behavior before the final rule takes effect.” *Omnipoint Corp. v. FCC*, 78 F.3d 620, 630 (DC Cir. 1996); see also *United States v. Gavrilovic*, 551 F.2d 1099, 1104 (8th Cir. 1977) (quoting legislative history). In determining whether good cause exists to waive the 30-day effective date under the APA, an agency should “balance the necessity for immediate implementation against principles of fundamental fairness which require that all affected persons be afforded a reasonable amount of time to prepare for the effective date of its ruling.” *Gavrilovic*, 551 F.2d at 1105. Here, the decision of the Court vacating the Delay Rule and the issuance of the mandate have taken the issue of timing out of EPA’s control. As noted above, we are simply implementing the Court’s mandate by undertaking the ministerial

act necessary to update the Code of Federal Regulations. Accordingly, this rule will take effect upon publication in the **Federal Register**. 5 U.S.C. 553(d).

Dated: November 21, 2018.

Andrew R. Wheeler,
Acting Administrator.

■ Accordingly, the rule amending 40 CFR part 68, published at 82 FR 4594 (January 13, 2017), and delayed at 82 FR 8499 (January 26, 2017), 82 FR 13968 (March 16, 2017), and 82 FR 27133 (June 14, 2017), is effective December 3, 2018.

[FR Doc. 2018–26224 Filed 11–30–18; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 81

[EPA–HQ–OAR–2017–0548; FRL–9977–72–OAR]

RIN 2060–AT94

Additional Air Quality Designations for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards

Correction

In rule document 2018–11838, appearing on pages 25776 through 25848, in the issue of Monday, June 4, 2018, make the following corrections:

1. On page 25785, in the table, under Rest of State, the Designation Date for Greenlee County should read “1/16/18”.

2. On page 25824, in the table, insert a row below the row for Union County. On the new row, the Designated Area should read “Van Wert County”, the Designation Date should read “1/16/18”, and the Designation Type should read “Attainment/Unclassifiable”.

[FR Doc. C1–2018–11838 Filed 11–30–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 660

[Docket No. 180207141–8999–02]

RIN 0648–BH74

Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Groundfish Bottom Trawl and Midwater Trawl Gear in the Trawl Rationalization Program

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and