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[FR Doc. 2017-22942 Filed 10-23-17; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Part 63**

[EPA-HQ-OAR-2010-1042; FRL-9970-08-OAR]

RIN 2060-AT58

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing; Flame Attenuation Lines**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Withdrawal of direct final rule.

SUMMARY: Because the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) received adverse comment, we are withdrawing the direct final rule for the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing; Flame Attenuation Lines, published on July 27, 2017.

DATES: Effective October 24, 2017, the EPA withdraws the direct final rule published at 82 FR 34858, on July 27, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions about this action, contact Mr. Brian Storey, Sector Policies and Programs Division (D243-04), Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711; telephone number: (919) 541-1103; fax number: (919) 541-4991; and email address: storey.brian@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 27, 2017, the EPA published a direct final rule (82 FR 34858) and parallel proposal (82 FR 34910) to amend the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing to provide affected sources a 1-year extension to comply with the emission limits for flame attenuation lines. We stated in that direct final rule that if we received adverse comment by August 28, 2017, the direct final rule would not take effect and we would publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register**. We subsequently received adverse comment on that direct final rule and are withdrawing it. We will address those comments in any subsequent final action, which will be based on the parallel proposed rule also published on July 27, 2017. As stated in the direct final rule and parallel proposed rule, we

will not institute a second comment period on this action.

Dated: October 18, 2017.

E. Scott Pruitt,*Administrator.*

■ Accordingly, the amendments to the rule published on July 27, 2017 (82 FR 34858), are withdrawn as of October 24, 2017.

[FR Doc. 2017-23054 Filed 10-23-17; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**National Highway Traffic Safety Administration****49 CFR Part 593**

[Docket No. NHTSA-2017-0061]

List of Nonconforming Vehicles Decided To Be Eligible for Importation**AGENCY:** National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document revises the list of vehicles not originally manufactured to conform to the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) that NHTSA has decided to be eligible for importation. This list is published in an appendix to the agency's regulations that prescribe procedures for import eligibility decisions. The list has been revised to add all vehicles that NHTSA has decided to be eligible for importation since October 1, 2016, and to remove all previously listed vehicles that are now more than 25 years old and need no longer comply with all applicable FMVSS to be lawfully imported. NHTSA is required by statute to publish this list annually in the **Federal Register**.

DATES: Effective October 24, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George Stevens, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance, NHTSA, (202) 366-5308.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under 49 U.S.C. 30141(a)(1)(A), a motor vehicle that was not originally manufactured to conform to all applicable FMVSS shall be refused admission into the United States unless NHTSA has decided that the motor vehicle is substantially similar to a motor vehicle originally manufactured for sale in the United States, certified under 49 U.S.C. 30115, of the same model year as the model of the motor vehicle to be compared, and is capable of being readily altered to conform to all applicable FMVSS.

Where there is no substantially similar

U.S.-certified motor vehicle, 49 U.S.C. 30141(a)(1)(B) permits a nonconforming motor vehicle to be admitted into the United States if its safety features comply with, or are capable of being altered to comply with, all applicable FMVSS based on destructive test data or such other evidence as the Secretary of Transportation decides to be adequate.

Under 49 U.S.C. 30141(a)(1), import eligibility decisions may be made "on the initiative of the Secretary of Transportation or on petition of a manufacturer or importer registered under [49 U.S.C. 30141(c)]." The Secretary's authority to make these decisions has been delegated to NHTSA. The agency publishes notices of eligibility decisions as they are made.

Under 49 U.S.C. 30141(b)(2), a list of all vehicles for which import eligibility decisions have been made must be published annually in the **Federal Register**. On October 1, 1996, NHTSA added the list as an appendix to 49 CFR part 593, the regulations that establish procedures for import eligibility decisions (61 FR 51242). As described in the notice, NHTSA took that action to ensure that the list is more widely disseminated to government personnel who oversee vehicle imports and to interested members of the public. See 61 FR 51242-43. In the notice, NHTSA expressed its intention to annually revise the list as published in the appendix to include any additional vehicles decided by the agency to be eligible for importation since the list was last published. See 61 FR 51243. The agency stated that issuance of the document announcing these revisions will fulfill the annual publication requirements of 49 U.S.C. 30141(b)(2). *Ibid.*

Regulatory Analyses and Notices*A. Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review*

Executive Order 12866, "Regulatory Planning and Review" (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), provides for making determinations about whether a regulatory action is "significant" and therefore subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) review and to the requirements of the Executive Order. The Executive Order defines a "significant regulatory action" as one that is likely to result in a rule that may:

(1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affects in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or Tribal governments or communities;