EPA-APPROVED MISSOURI NONREGULATORY SIP PROVISIONS—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of nonregulatory SIP provision</th>
<th>Applicable geographic or nonattainment area</th>
<th>State submittal date</th>
<th>EPA approval date</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(65) Sections 110(a)(1) and 110(a)(2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide NAAQS.</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>7/8/13</td>
<td>3/22/18, [insert Federal Register citation].</td>
<td>This action approves the following CAA elements: 110(a)(1) and 110(a)(2)(A), (B), (C), (D));(ii)—prong 3, (D);(ii), (E), (F), (G), (H), (J), (K), (L), and (M). EPA is not acting on 110(a)(2)(D));(ii)—prongs 1 and 2. 110(a)(2)(i) is not applicable. EPA intends to act on 110(a)(2)(D));(ii)—prong 4 in a separate action. [EPA-R07-OAR—2017–0515; FRL—9975–71—Region 7].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(72) Sections 110(a)(1) and 110(a)(2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 2012 Annual Fine Particulate Matter (PM&lt;sub&gt;2.5&lt;/sub&gt;) NAAQS.</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>10/14/15</td>
<td>3/22/18, [insert Federal Register citation].</td>
<td>This action approves the following CAA elements: 110(a)(1) and 110(a)(2)(A), (B), (C), (D));(ii)—prong 3, (D);(ii), (E), (F), (G), (H), (J), (K), (L), and (M). 110(a)(2)(i) is not applicable. [EPA–R07–OAR–2017–0513; FRL–9975–71–Region 7].</td>
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<tr>
<td>(73) Missouri State Statute section 105.483(5) RSMo 2014, and Missouri State Statute section 105.485 RSMo 2014.</td>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>10/14/15</td>
<td>3/22/18, [insert Federal Register citation].</td>
<td>EPA approves the following CAA elements: 110(a)(1) and 110(a)(2)(A), (B), (C), (D));(ii)—prong 3, (D);(ii), (E), (F), (G), (H), (J), (K), (L), and (M). 110(a)(2)(i) is not applicable. [EPA–R07–OAR–2017–0513; FRL–9975–71–Region 7].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fillmore, California. A Notice of Intent for Partial Deletion for this Site was published in the Federal Register (82 FR 60943–60946) on December 26, 2017. The closing date for comments on the Notice of Intent for Partial Deletion was January 25, 2018.

Eight public comments were received: Five supported EPA’s decision to delete the surface soil from the NPL, two opposed, and one was not related to the proposed partial deletion. The commenters who opposed the action want the soil portion of the Site to remain on the NPL. EPA believes the partial deletion action is appropriate because the NPL deletion criterion established by the NCP has been met; the responsible party, Texaco, Inc., has implemented all appropriate response actions for surface soil set forth in the 2011 ROD Amendment, which selected the remedy for contaminated soils at the Site. Based on available data, EPA has determined that no further response action for soil at the Site is necessary. EPA will conduct five-year reviews to determine if the cleanup remains protective of human health and the environment. A responsiveness summary was prepared and placed in both the docket, EPA–HQ–SFUND–1989–0011, on www.regulations.gov, and in the local repositories listed above.

EPA maintains the NPL as the list of sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health, welfare, or the environment. Deletion of a site from the NPL does not preclude further remedial action at the site. Whenever there is a significant release from a site deleted from the NPL, the deleted site may be restored to the NPL without application of the hazard ranking system. Deletion...
of portions of a site from the NPL does not affect responsible party liability, in the unlikely event that future conditions warrant further actions.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 300

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Chemicals, Hazardous waste, Hazardous substances, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Superfund, Water pollution control, Water supply.

Dated: March 12, 2018.

Alexis Strauss,
Acting Regional Administrator.

For reasons set out in the preamble, 40 CFR part 300 is amended as follows:

**PART 300—NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN**

1. The authority citation for part 300 continues to read as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Site name</th>
<th>City/County</th>
<th>Notes a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Pacific Coast Pipe Lines</td>
<td>Fillmore</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P = Sites with partial deletion(s).

a = Based on issuance of health advisory by Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (if scored, HRS score need not be greater than or equal to 28.50).

[FR Doc. 2018–05752 Filed 3–21–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 180123063–8063–01]

RIN 0648–XF987

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Adjustment of Southern New England/Mid-Atlantic Yellowtail Flounder Catch Limits

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; inseason adjustment of annual catch limits.

SUMMARY: This action transfers unused quota of Southern New England/Mid-Atlantic yellowtail flounder from the Atlantic sea scallop fishery to the Northeast multispecies fishery for the remainder of the 2017 fishing year. This transfer implements an inseason adjustment of annual catch limits authorized by regulations implementing the Northeast Multispecies Fishery Management Plan (FMP) that apply when the scallop fishery is not expected to catch its entire allocation of yellowtail flounder. The transfer is intended to achieve optimum yield for both fisheries while ensuring the total annual catch limit is not exceeded.


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Claire Fitz-Gerald, Fishery Management Specialist, (978) 281–9255.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS is required to estimate the total amount of yellowtail flounder bycatch in the scallop fishery by January 15 each year. NMFS must determine if the scallop fishery is expected to catch less than 90 percent of its Georges Bank (GB) or Southern New England/Mid-Atlantic (SNE/MA) yellowtail flounder sub-annual catch limit (sub-ACL) (50 CFR 648.90(a)(4)(iii)(C)). If so, the Regional Administrator (RA) may reduce the scallop fishery sub-ACL for these stocks to the amount projected to be caught, and increase the groundfish sub-ACL for these stocks up to the same amount. This adjustment is intended to help achieve optimum yield for both fisheries while ensuring the total ACLs are not exceeded.

Based on the most recent catch information available, we project that the scallop fishery will have unused quota in the 2017 fishing year for the SNE/MA yellowtail flounder stock. Because the scallop fishery is not expected to catch its entire allocation of SNE/MA yellowtail flounder, this rule reduces the scallop sub-ACL for this stock to the upper limit projected to be caught, and increases the groundfish sub-ACL for this stock by the same amount, effective March 21, 2018, through April 30, 2018. This transfer is based on the upper limit of expected SNE/MA yellowtail flounder bycatch by the scallop fishery, which is expected to minimize any risk of an ACL overage by the scallop fishery while still providing additional fishing opportunities for groundfish vessels.

Table 1 summarizes the revisions to the 2017 fishing year sub-ACLs, and Table 2 shows the revised allocations for the groundfish fishery as allocated between the sectors and common pool based on final sector membership for fishing year 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock</th>
<th>Fishery</th>
<th>Initial sub-ACL (mt)</th>
<th>Change (mt)</th>
<th>Revised sub-ACL (mt)</th>
<th>Percent change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SNE/MA Yellowtail Flounder</td>
<td>Groundfish</td>
<td>187.5</td>
<td>+29.9</td>
<td>217.4</td>
<td>+16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>