

13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. If you believe this rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have determined that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule involves an emergency safety zone lasting approximately one and a half months that will prohibit entry into a three-mile stretch of the Lower Mississippi River during a hazardous high-water event. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(d) of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 01. A Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) supporting this determination will be made available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to 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: 46 U.S.C. 70034; 46 U.S.C. 70051; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

- 2. Add § 165.35T08–0229 to read as follows:

§ 165.35T08–0229 Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River; Port Gibson, MS.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All navigable waters of the Lower Mississippi River, extending the entire width of the river, from mile marker (MM) 405 to MM 408, in the vicinity of Port Gibson, MS.

(b) *Period of enforcement.* This section is effective without actual notice from March 6, 2019 through 7 p.m. on April 15, 2019, or until the high water event ceases, whichever occurs first. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from February 28, 2019 through March 6, 2019.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23 of this part, entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port Sector Lower Mississippi River (COTP) or a designated representative. A designated representative is a commissioned, warrant, or petty officer of the U.S. Coast Guard assigned to units under the operational control of USCG Sector Lower Mississippi River.

(2) Vessels requiring entry into this safety zone must request permission from the COTP or a designated representative. To seek entry into the safety zone, contact the COTP or the COTP's representative by telephone at 1–866–777–2784 or on VHF–FM channel 16.

(3) Persons and vessels permitted to enter this safety zone shall not meet, pass, or overtake any vessel currently transiting, shall maintain slowest speed for safe navigation, and shall comply with all lawful directions issued by the COTP or the designated representative.

(d) *Informational broadcasts.* This safety zone may include closures and/or navigation restrictions and requirements that are vital to maintaining safe

navigation on this section of the Lower Mississippi River during the high water. The COTP or a designated representative will inform the public through broadcast notices to mariners of any changes in the enforcement period for the safety zone.

Dated: February 28, 2019.

R. Tamez,

Captain, U. S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Sector Lower Mississippi River.

[FR Doc. 2019–04014 Filed 3–5–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG–2019–0116]

Safety Zone for Fireworks Displays; Upper Potomac River, Washington Channel, DC

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of enforcement of regulations.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce a temporary safety zone for two fireworks displays taking place over the Washington Channel, adjacent to The Wharf DC, Washington, DC; the first on March 2, 2019, (no alternate date) and the second on April 6, 2019, (with an alternate date on April 7, 2019). This action is necessary to ensure the safety of life on navigable waterways during these fireworks displays. Our regulation for recurring fireworks displays from January 12, 2019, through December 31, 2019 identifies the temporary safety zones for these fireworks display events. During the enforcement periods, persons and vessels are prohibited from entering the safety zone unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region or a designated representative.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 165.T05–1011 will be enforced for the location specified in paragraph (a) of that section from 5:30 p.m. through 7 p.m. on March 2, 2019; from 8 p.m. through 9:30 p.m. on April 6, 2019, and if necessary due to inclement weather, from 8 p.m. through 9:30 p.m. on April 7, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this notice of enforcement, call or email Mr. Ron Houck, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Maryland-National Capital Region, Waterways Management Division; telephone 410–576–2674, email D05-

DG-SectorMD-NCR-MarineEvents@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce the temporary safety zone in 33 CFR 165.T05–1011 (84 FR 4333, Feb. 15, 2019) for a fireworks display from 5:30 p.m. through 7 p.m. on March 2, 2019. There is no alternate date for this fireworks display event. The Coast Guard will enforce the temporary safety zone in 33 CFR 165.T05–1011 for a fireworks display from 8 p.m. through 9:30 p.m. on April 6, 2019. If necessary due to inclement weather, the fireworks display event will be rescheduled and the safety zone will be enforced from 8 p.m. through 9:30 p.m. on April 7, 2019. These are the first and second of eight recurring fireworks displays held adjacent to The Wharf DC, Washington, DC, anticipated from January 12, 2019, through December 31, 2019. This action is being taken to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during the fireworks displays. Our regulation for this fireworks display, § 165.T05–1011, specifies the location of the regulated area for these temporary safety zones, which encompass portions of the Washington Channel, adjacent to The Wharf DC, Washington, DC. During the enforcement periods, as specified in § 165.T05–1011(c), persons and vessels may not enter the safety zones unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Sector Maryland-National Capital Region (COTP) or the COTP's designated representative. All vessels underway within the safety zones at the time they are activated are to depart the zones. The Coast Guard may be assisted by other federal, state, or local agencies in the enforcement of these safety zones.

This notice of enforcement is issued under authority of 33 CFR 165.T05–1011 and 5 U.S.C. 552 (a). In addition to this notice of enforcement in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard plans to provide notification of these enforcement periods via the Local Notice to Mariners and marine information broadcasts.

Dated: February 28, 2019.

Joseph B. Loring,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region.

[FR Doc. 2019–04015 Filed 3–5–19; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R04–OAR–2018–0631; FRL–9990–32–Region 4]

Air Plan Approval; Tennessee; NO_x SIP Call and CAIR

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking final action to conditionally approve a portion of a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of Tennessee, through the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) with a letter dated February 27, 2017, to establish a SIP-approved state control program to comply with the obligations of the Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) SIP Call with respect to certain sources. EPA is also taking final action to fully approve the remaining portion of the same Tennessee SIP revision to remove the SIP-approved portions of the State's Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) Program rules from the Tennessee SIP. In addition, EPA is also fully approving a revision to the Tennessee SIP submitted with a letter dated April 3, 2018, to remove regulations related to a previous NO_x trading program.

DATES: This rule will be effective April 5, 2019.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA–R04–OAR–2018–0631. All documents in the docket are listed on the www.regulations.gov website. Although listed in the index, some information may not be publicly available, *i.e.*, Confidential Business Information 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 either electronically through www.regulations.gov or in hard copy at the Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. EPA requests that if at all possible, you contact the person 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 Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Madolyn Sanchez, Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, Region 4, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. Ms. Sanchez can be reached by telephone at (404) 562–9644 or via electronic mail at sanchez.madolyn@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Under Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), which EPA has traditionally termed the good neighbor provision, states are required to address the interstate transport of air pollution. Specifically, the good neighbor provision requires that each state's implementation plan contain adequate provisions to prohibit air pollutant emissions from within the state that significantly contribute to nonattainment of the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS), or that interfere with maintenance of the NAAQS, in any other state.

In October 1998 (63 FR 57356), EPA finalized the “Finding of Significant Contribution and Rulemaking for Certain States in the Ozone Transport Assessment Group Region for Purposes of Reducing Regional Transport of Ozone”—commonly called the “NO_x SIP Call.” The NO_x SIP Call addressed the good neighbor provision for the 1979 1-hour ozone NAAQS and was designed to mitigate the impact of transported NO_x emissions, one of the precursors of ozone.¹ The rule originally required 22 states—including Tennessee—and the District of Columbia to amend their SIPs to reduce NO_x emissions that contribute to ozone nonattainment in downwind states. EPA developed the NO_x Budget Trading Program, an allowance trading program that states could adopt to meet their obligations under the NO_x SIP Call. The NO_x Budget Trading Program allowed certain types of sources to participate in a regional NO_x cap and trade program: generally electric generating units (EGUs) greater than 25 megawatts (MW); and industrial non-electric generating units, such as boilers and turbines, with a rated heat input greater than 250 million British thermal units per hour

¹ See 63 FR 57356 (October 27, 1998). As originally promulgated, the NO_x SIP Call also addressed good neighbor obligations under the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS, but EPA subsequently stayed the rule's provisions with respect to that standard. 40 CFR 51.121(q).