

(viii) EPA–100 OIG Data Analytics Enterprise.

* * * *

(4) * * *

(i) EPA systems of records 17, 30, 40, 63, 79, and 100 are exempted from the following provisions of the PA, subject to the limitations set forth in 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2): 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3); (d); (e)(1), (4)(G) and (4)(H); and (f)(2) through (5). * * *

* * * *

(iii) EPA–17 Online Criminal Enforcement Activities Network (OCEAN), EPA–40 Inspector General Enterprise Management System (IGEMS) Investigative Module, EPA–79 NEIC Master Tracking System, and EPA–100 OIG Data Analytics Enterprise are exempted under 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), and these systems are exempted under 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2) only to the extent that the (j)(2) exemption is held to be invalid.

(5) *Reasons for exemption.* EPA systems of records 17, 21, 30, 40, 63, 79, 83, and 100 are exempted from the provisions of the PA in paragraph (a)(4) of this section for the following reasons:

* * * *

(b) * * *

(1) * * *

(ii) EPA 40 Inspector General Enterprise Management System (IGEMS) Investigative Module.

(iii) EPA 100 OIG Data Analytics Enterprise.

* * * *

(4) * * *

(i) EPA 36 and 100 are exempted from 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3) and (d). EPA 40 is exempted from the following provisions of the PA, subject to the limitations of 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5): 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3); (d); (e)(1), (4)(H); and (f)(2) through (5).

(ii) To the extent that records in EPA 40 and 100 reveal a violation or potential violation of law, then an exemption under 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2) is also claimed for these records. EPA 40 and 100 are also exempt under 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2).

* * * *

(5) *Reasons for exemption.* EPA 36, 40, 83, and 100 are exempted from the provisions of the PA in paragraph (b)(4) of this section for the following reasons:

* * * *

Kimberly Y. Patrick,

*Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator,
Office of Mission Support.*

[FR Doc. 2024–02131 Filed 2–5–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R04–OAR–2023–0232; FRL–11600–02–R4]

Air Plan Approval; GA; Miscellaneous Rule Revision

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of Georgia, through the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) via a letter dated October 20, 2022. The revision seeks to change Georgia’s Rules for Air Quality Control in the SIP by removing the 1971 annual and 24-hour ambient air quality primary standard for sulfur dioxide (SO₂), which no longer apply in Georgia as of April 30, 2022. EPA is approving this SIP revision because the State has demonstrated that this change is consistent with the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act).

DATES: This rule is effective March 7, 2024.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA–R04–OAR–2023–0232. 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 and Radiation 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:

Josue Ortiz Borrero, Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental

Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. Mr. Ortiz can be reached via phone number (404) 562–8085 or via electronic mail at ortizborrero.josue@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

When EPA revised the primary SO₂ national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) on June 2, 2010, to a new 1-hour short-term SO₂ standard at a level of 75 parts per billion (ppb) (codified at 40 CFR 50.17)¹ the agency concluded it was appropriate to revoke the 24-hour and annual primary standards, stating “a 1-hour standard at [a] level of 75 ppb would have the effect of maintaining 24-hour and annual SO₂ concentrations generally well below the levels of the current 24-hour and annual NAAQS”. See 75 FR 35550. Even though the 2010 1-hour standard was considered more protective than the previous SO₂ NAAQS, EPA included anti-backsliding provisions to ensure that the health protection provided by the prior 24-hour and annual SO₂ standards continues to be achieved as well as maintained as states transition to the new standard. Specifically, 40 CFR 50.4(e) provides that the 1971 SO₂ NAAQS will no longer apply to an area one year after the effective date of the designation of that area for the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS set forth in § 50.17; except that the 1971 SO₂ NAAQS remains in effect for areas that are nonattainment for that NAAQS as of the effective date of the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS, and areas not meeting the requirements of a SIP call with respect to requirements for the 1971 SO₂ NAAQS until that area submits, and EPA approves, an implementation plan providing for attainment of the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS.³

EPA completed designations for the 2010 SO₂ NAAQS in four rounds: June 3, 2013 (“Round 1”), July 2, 2016 (“Round 2”), December 31, 2017 (“Round 3”), and December 31, 2020 (“Round 4”). EPA designated all

¹ The 1-hour SO₂ standard provide requisite protection of public health with an adequate margin of safety. The 1-hour standard is met at an ambient air quality monitoring site when the 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of daily maximum 1-hour average concentrations is less than or equal to 75 ppb, as determined in accordance with appendix T to 40 CFR part 50 and 40 CFR 50.17(a) and (b). EPA established See 75 FR 35520 and <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2010-06-22/pdf/2010-13947.pdf>.

² See also NAAQS Table at <https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants/naaqs-table>.

³ Federal Regulation 40 CFR 50.4(e) established when the 1971 SO₂ NAAQS would be revoked in areas in the country, and when it was necessary to retain the older SO₂ standards, setting conditions needed for the eventual transition to the new 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS.

counties in Georgia as attainment/unclassifiable for the 1-hour primary SO₂ NAAQS through three Rounds of SO₂ designations from 2016 through 2021, with an April 30, 2021, effective for the final Round 4 designations.⁴ Thus, on April 30, 2022, one year after the effective date of the Round 4 designations, pursuant to 40 CFR 50.4(e), the primary 24-hour and annual SO₂ NAAQS no longer applied in Georgia. Moreover, with no SO₂ nonattainment areas in Georgia for the 1971 or 2010 SO₂ NAAQS, the revocation of the 1971 SO₂ standards would not be deferred until nonattainment and maintenance planning requirements were met as required pursuant to 40 CFR 50.4(e). For these reasons, EPA is finalizing approval of Georgia's October 20, 2022, revision to Rule 391–3–1–.02(4), “Ambient Air Standards”, at paragraph (b), “Sulfur Dioxide” to remove the 1971 24-hour and annual SO₂ NAAQS from the SIP.

II. EPA's Action

EPA is finalizing approval of Georgia EPD's SIP revision submitted to EPA on October 20, 2022, seeking to revise the Air Quality Control SIP Rule 391–3–1–.02(4), “Ambient Air Standards”, at paragraph (b), “Sulfur Dioxide.” to remove the 1971, primary 24-hour SO₂ NAAQS of 0.14 ppm and the annual SO₂ standard of 0.03 ppm,⁵ which no longer apply in Georgia as of April 30, 2022. Specifically, the submission includes changes to Rule 391–3–1–.02(4) which include the removal of the 1971 annual and 24-hour standard and the renumbering of the remaining provisions of Rule 391–3–1–.02(4)(b).

Through a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), published on December 21, 2023 (88 FR 88308), EPA proposed to approve Georgia's EPD's October 20, 2022, SIP revision to Rule 391–3–1 in accordance with 40 CFR 50.4(e) to remove the 1971 annual and 24-hour SO₂ standards from the Georgia SIP. The details of the submission, as well as EPA's rationale for changing this rule, are described in more detail in EPA's December 21, 2023, NPRM. Comments on the December 21, 2023, NPRM were due on or before January 22, 2024. EPA did not receive any comments on the December 21, 2023, NPRM.

III. Incorporation by Reference

In this document, EPA is finalizing regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, and as explained in Section I of this preamble, EPA is finalizing the incorporation of Georgia Rule 391–3–1–.02(4), “Ambient Air Standards,” paragraph (b), “Sulfur Dioxide,” State effective September 19, 2022, which removes subparagraphs (b)1 and (b)2 and renumbers the remaining provisions accordingly. EPA has made, and will continue to make, these materials generally available through www.regulations.gov and at the EPA Region 4 Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information). Therefore, these materials have been approved by EPA for inclusion in the State implementation plan, have been incorporated by reference by EPA into that plan, are fully federally enforceable under sections 110 and 113 of the CAA as of the effective date of the final rulemaking of EPA's approval, and will be incorporated by reference in the next update to the SIP compilation.⁶

IV. Final Action

EPA is finalizing the approval of the aforementioned changes to Georgia's October 20, 2022, SIP submittal, which remove the 1971 annual and 24-hour primary SO₂ NAAQS from the Georgia SIP at Rule 391–3–1–.02(4), due to a Federal revocation of these standards.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable Federal regulations. See 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, 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 14094 (88 FR 21879, April 11, 2023);
- 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);

- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);

- Is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because it approves a state program;

- 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 CAA.

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where 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).

Executive Order 12898 (Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, 59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994) directs Federal agencies to identify and address “disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects” of their actions on minority populations and low-income populations to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law. EPA defines environmental justice (EJ) as “the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.” EPA further defines the term fair treatment to mean that “no group of people should bear a disproportionate burden of environmental harms and risks, including those resulting from the negative environmental consequences of industrial, governmental, and commercial operations or programs and policies.”

Georgia EPD did not evaluate EJ considerations as part of its SIP submittal; the CAA and applicable implementing regulations neither

⁴ See 40 CFR 81.311.

⁵ EPA promulgated the 1971 primary and secondary NAAQS for SO₂ on April 30, 1971. See 36 FR 8186. The 1971 primary SO₂ standards of 365 µg/m³ (0.14 ppm), averaged over a period of 24 hours and not to be exceeded more than once per year, and 80 µg/m³ (0.03 ppm), as an annual arithmetic mean.

⁶ 62 FR 27968 (May 22, 1997).

prohibit nor require such an evaluation. EPA did not perform an EJ analysis and did not consider EJ in this action. Due to the nature of the action being taken here, this action is expected to have a neutral to positive impact on the air quality of the affected area. Consideration of EJ is not required as part of this action, and there is no information in the record inconsistent with the stated goal of E.O. 12898 of achieving EJ for people of color, low-income populations, and Indigenous peoples.

This action is subject to the Congressional Review Act, and EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 April 8, 2024. 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: January 31, 2024.
Jeananne Gettle,
Acting Regional Administrator, Region 4.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the EPA amends 40 CFR part 52 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 L—Georgia

■ 2. In § 52.570, amend table 1 to paragraph (c) by revising the entry for “391–3–1–.02(4)” to read as follows:

§ 52.570 Identification of plan.

* * * * *
(c) * * *

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (c)—EPA-APPROVED GEORGIA REGULATIONS

State citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanation
*	*	*	*	*
391–3–1–.02			Provisions	
*	*	*	*	*
391–3–1–.02(4)	Ambient Air Standards ..	9/19/2022	2/6/2024, [Insert citation of publication].	Except paragraphs (a), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h), approved on 12/4/2018 with a state effective date of 7/20/2017.
*	*	*	*	*

* * * * *
[FR Doc. 2024–02321 Filed 2–5–24; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R09–OAR–2023–0355; FRL–11176–02–R9]

Air Quality Plans; Approvals and Promulgations: California; Amador Air District; New Source Review

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking final action to approve a permitting rule submitted as a revision to the Amador Air District (AAD or “District”) portion of the California State Implementation Plan

(SIP). This revision concerns the District’s New Source Review (NSR) permitting program for new and modified sources of air pollution under part D of Title I of the Clean Air Act (CAA or “Act”). This action will update the District’s applicable SIP with a rule revised to address deficiencies identified in a previous limited disapproval action by the EPA related to the District’s NSR permitting program under Part D. This final approval action permanently terminates all sanctions, sanctions clocks, and federal implementation plan clocks triggered by our January 12, 2022 limited disapproval action. This action also finalizes regulatory text to clarify that Amador County is not subject to the Federal Implementation Plan related to protection of visibility.

DATES: This rule will be effective March 7, 2024.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket No.

EPA–R09–OAR–2023–0355. 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.*, Confidential Business Information (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 through <https://www.regulations.gov>, or please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. If you need assistance in a language other than English or if you are a person with disabilities who needs a reasonable accommodation at no cost to you, please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Karima Zulfo, EPA Region IX, 75