

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 applications of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act.

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).

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. The 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.” The 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.”

The State did not evaluate EJ considerations as part of its SIP submittal; the CAA and applicable implementing regulations neither prohibit nor require such an evaluation. However, as described in section III (Environmental Justice Considerations) of this document, the District has an advisory group to address EJ and has taken prior EJ-focused actions within the Coachella Valley. The EPA did not perform an EJ analysis and did not consider it in this action. Due to the nature of this action, this action is expected to have a neutral to positive impact on the air quality of Coachella Valley. 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 Executive Order 12898, to achieve environmental justice for people of color, low-income populations, and Indigenous peoples.

This action is subject to the Congressional Review Act, and the 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 August 12, 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, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen oxides, Ozone, Volatile organic compounds, and Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: June 6, 2024.

Martha Guzman Aceves,
Regional Administrator, Region IX.

Part 52, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations 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 F—California

- 2. Section 52.220 is amended by adding and reserving paragraph (c)(613), and adding paragraph (c)(614) to read as follows:

§ 52.220 Identification of plan—in part.

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(c) * * *
(613) [Reserved]

(614) The following plan was submitted electronically on December 29, 2020, by the Governor’s designee as an attachment to a letter dated December 28, 2020.

(i) [Reserved]
(ii) *Additional materials.*

(A) South Coast Air Quality Management District.

(1) “South Coast Air Quality Management District, Final Coachella Valley Extreme Area Plan for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone Standard,” dated December 2020, except for the sections titled “Reasonable Further Progress” and “Supplemental RACT Demonstration,” pages 6–1 through 6–11.

(2) [Reserved]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 240419–0114; RTID 0648–XE030]

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; 2024 and 2025 Summer Flounder and Scup, and 2024 Black Sea Bass Recreational Management Measures; Correction

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

Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: This action corrects one error in the background section of the final rule to implement 2024 and 2025 summer flounder and scup, and 2024 black sea bass recreational management measures published in the **Federal Register** on April 26, 2024.

DATES: Effective on April 26, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Emily Keiley, Fishery Policy Analyst, 978–281–9116; *Emily.Keiley@noaa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 26, 2024, we published a final rule for

2024 and 2025 summer flounder and scup, and 2024 black sea bass recreational management measures (89 FR 32374). That final rule included one error in the background section. On page 32374, the final rule states “the 2024 and 2025 Federal recreational scup management measures are a 10-inch (25.4-centimeters (cm)) minimum fish size, a 50-fish per person possession limit, and a year-round open season.” This is incorrect; the Federal scup possession limit is 40 fish per person as correctly stated in regulatory text.

Corrections

- 1. On page 32374, in the second column, the second paragraph under

Background is corrected to read as follows:

“For scup, no changes to the Federal recreational management measures are being implemented. The 2024 and 2025 Federal recreational scup management measures are a 10-inch (25.4-centimeters (cm)) minimum fish size, a 40-fish per person possession limit, and a year-round open season.”

Dated: June 6, 2024.

Kelly Denit,

Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 2024–12883 Filed 6–11–24; 8:45 am]

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