TABLE 52.385—EPA-APPROVED REGULATIONS—Continued

Connecticut state citation	Title/subject	Dates		Federal Register citation	Section 52.370	Comments/description
		Date adopted by State	Date approved by EPA			
*	*	*		* *	*	*
22a–174–3a	Permit to Construct and Operate Stationary Sources.	11/18/20	9/5/23	[INSERT **Federal Register** CITATION].	(c)(129)	Revisions made to 22a–174–3a(a)(2)(A)(ii) through (v), 22a–174–3a(a)(5), 22a–174–3a(d)(3)(B) and (C), 22a–174–3a(i) Table 3a(i)–1, 22a–174–3a(i)(2), 22a–174–3a(j)(1)(B), 22a–174–3a(j)(8)(A), 22a–174–3a(k)(3) and (4), 22a–174–3a(k)(6)(A), 22a–174–3a(k)(7) Table 3a(k)–1, and 22a–174–3a(l)(1).
*	*	*		* *	*	*
22a–174–20	Control of Organic Compound Emissions.	11/18/20	9/5/23	[INSERT **Federal Register** CITATION].	(c)(129)	Revisions made to 22a–174–20(gg)(8).
*	*	*		* *	*	*

■ 4. Section 52.386 is amended by revising paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 52.386 Section 110(a)(2) infrastructure requirements.

* * * * *

(e) CT DEEP submitted an infrastructure SIP for the 2015 ozone NAAQS on September 7, 2018. This infrastructure SIP was approved, with the exception of CAA section 110(a)(2)(K) and the PSD-related requirements of CAA sections 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(II), 110(a)(2)(C), and 110(a)(2)(J), which were conditionally approved. On December 15, 2020, CT DEEP submitted SIP revisions to address the conditional approval. EPA fully approves the revised infrastructure SIP for the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2023–18909 Filed 9–1–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2022–0384; FRL–11035–01–OCSPP]

Spinetoram; Pesticide Tolerances

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes tolerances for residues of spinetoram in or on Spice group 26, and Stalk and stem vegetable subgroup 22A. Interregional Research Project Number 4 (IR–4) requested these tolerances under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).

DATES: This regulation is effective September 5, 2023. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before November 6, 2023, and must be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**).

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2022–0384, is available at *https://www.regulations.gov* or at the Office of Pesticide Programs Regulatory Public Docket (OPP Docket) in the Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room and the OPP Docket is (202) 566–1744. For the latest status information on EPA/DC services, docket access, visit *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Charles Smith, Director, Registration Division (7505T), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; main telephone number: (202) 566–1030; email address: *RDFRNotices@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

B. How can I get electronic access to other related information?

You may access a frequently updated electronic version of EPA's tolerance regulations at 40 CFR part 180 through the Office of the Federal Register's e-CFR site at *https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40.*

C. How can I file an objection or hearing request?

Under FFDCA section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a(g), any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2022–0384 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All objections and requests for a hearing must be in writing and must be received by the Hearing Clerk on or before November 6, 2023. Addresses for mail and hand delivery of objections and hearing requests are provided in 40 CFR 178.25(b).

In addition to filing an objection or hearing request with the Hearing Clerk as described in 40 CFR part 178, please submit a copy of the filing (excluding any Confidential Business Information (CBI)) for inclusion in the public docket. Information not marked confidential pursuant to 40 CFR part 2 may be

disclosed publicly by EPA without prior notice. Submit the non-CBI copy of your objection or hearing request, identified by docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2022–0384, by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: https://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.
- *Mail:* OPP Docket, Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), (28221T), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001.
- *Hand Delivery:* To make special arrangements for hand delivery or delivery of boxed information, please follow the instructions at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets/where-send-comments-epa-dockets.*

Additional instructions on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at *https://www.epa.gov/dockets.*

II. Summary of Petitioned-For Tolerance

In the **Federal Register** of January 3, 2023 (88 FR 38) (FRL–9410–08–OCSPP), EPA issued a document pursuant to FFDCA section 408(d)(3), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(3), announcing the filing of a pesticide petition (PP 2E8994) by IR–4, North Carolina State University, 1730 Varsity Drive, Venture IV, Suite 210, Raleigh, NC 27606. The petition requested to amend 40 CFR part 180 by establishing tolerances for residues of spinetoram in or on the raw agricultural commodities Stalk and stem vegetable subgroup 22A at 0.4 parts per million (ppm), and Spice group 26 at 1.7 ppm.

The petition also requested to remove established tolerances for residues of spinetoram in or on the following: Asparagus, and Spice subgroup 19B, except black pepper.

That document referenced a summary of the petition, which is available in the docket, *https://www.regulations.gov.* There were no comments received in response to the notice.

III. Aggregate Risk Assessment and Determination of Safety

Section 408(b)(2)(A)(i) of FFDCA allows EPA to establish a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the tolerance is ''safe.'' Section 408(b)(2)(A)(ii) of FFDCA defines ''safe'' to mean that ''there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information.'' This includes exposure through drinking water and in residential settings but does not include occupational exposure. Section 408(b)(2)(C) of FFDCA requires EPA to give special consideration to exposure of infants and children to the pesticide chemical residue in establishing a tolerance and to ''ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to the pesticide chemical residue. . . .''

Consistent with FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D), and the factors specified therein, EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action. EPA has sufficient data to assess the hazards of and to make a determination on aggregate exposure for spinetoram including exposure resulting from the tolerances established by this action. EPA's assessment of exposures and risks associated with spinetoram follows.

In an effort to streamline its publications in the **Federal Register**, EPA is not reprinting sections that repeat what has been previously published for tolerance rulemaking of the same pesticide chemical. Where scientific information concerning a particular chemical remains unchanged, the content of those sections would not vary between tolerance rulemaking, and EPA considers referral back to those sections as sufficient to provide an explanation of the information EPA considered in making its safety determination for the new rulemaking.

EPA has previously published several tolerance rulemakings for spinetoram, in which EPA concluded, based on the available information, that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm would result from aggregate exposure to spinetoram and established tolerances for residues of that chemical. EPA is incorporating previously published sections of those rulemakings that remain unchanged, as described further in this rulemaking. Specific information on the risk assessment conducted in support of this action, including on the studies received and the nature of the adverse effects caused by spinetoram, can be found in the document titled ''Spinosad and Spinetoram: Human Health Risk Assessment in Support of Proposed Uses on Stalk and Stem Vegetables (22A) and Greenhouse-Grown Cucumbers, Lettuce, Pepper, and Tomato; and Crop Group Conversion for Spice Group 26'' (hereinafter ''Spinosad and Spinetoram Human Health Risk Assessment'') which is available in the docket for this action at *https://www.regulations.gov.*

Toxicological profile. For a discussion of the Toxicological Profile of spinetoram, see Unit III.A. of the rulemaking published in the **Federal Register** of August 8, 2018 (83 FR 38976) (FRL–9978–83).

Toxicological points of departure/Levels of concern. For a summary of the Toxicological Points of Departure/Levels of Concern used for the safety assessment of spinetoram, see Unit III.B. of the August 8, 2018, rulemaking.

Exposure assessment. Much of the exposure assessment remains unchanged from the August 8, 2018, rulemaking, although the new exposure assessment incorporates the additional dietary exposure from the petitioned-for tolerances. Other changes are described below.

A chronic dietary exposure assessment was conducted using DEEM–FCID Version 4.02. This software uses 2005–2010 food consumption data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, What We Eat in America, (NHANES/WWEIA). Acute and cancer analyses were not conducted as toxicological effects attributable to a single dose were not identified, and spinetoram is classified as not likely to be carcinogenic. The chronic dietary analysis assumed 100 percent crop treated (PCT), average field-trial residues or tolerance-level residues for crop commodities, average residues from the livestock feeding studies, experimental processing factors when available, and modeled drinking water estimates.

Anticipated residue information. Section 408(b)(2)(E) of FFDCA authorizes EPA to use available data and information on the anticipated residue levels of pesticide residues in food and the actual levels of pesticide residues that have been measured in food. If EPA relies on such information, EPA must require pursuant to FFDCA section 408(f)(1) that data be provided 5 years after the tolerance is established, modified, or left in effect, demonstrating that the levels in food are not above the levels anticipated. For the present action, EPA will issue such data call-ins as are required by FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(E) and authorized under FFDCA section 408(f)(1). Data will be required to be submitted no later than 5 years from the date of issuance of these tolerances.

Drinking water and non-occupational exposures. The estimated drinking water concentrations (EDWCs) of spinetoram have been updated since the

last assessment. Based on the Tier I Rice Model and Pesticide Root Zone Model Ground Water (PRZM GW), the EDWCs of spinetoram for chronic exposures are estimated to be 38 parts per billion (ppb) for surface water and below the levels of detection for ground water.

Modeled estimates of drinking water concentration were directly entered into the dietary exposure model. For the chronic dietary risk assessment, the water concentration value of 38 ppb was used to assess the contribution to drinking water.

There have been no changes to residential exposures since the August 8, 2018, rulemaking. For calculation of aggregate short-term exposure, residential exposure to adults (residential handler exposure from applying spinetoram to turf/ornamentals/home garden), children 3 to less than 6 years old (combined post-application inhalation and ingestion of water exposure during recreational swimming), and children 1 to less than 2 years old (post-application exposure resulting from the application of spinetoram to turf/ornamentals/home gardens) yield the highest residential short-term exposure and were therefore used in calculation of aggregate exposure.

Cumulative exposure. Section 408(b)(2)(D)(v) of FFDCA requires that, when considering whether to establish, modify, or revoke a tolerance, the Agency consider ''available information'' concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues and ''other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.'' Unlike other pesticides for which EPA has followed a cumulative risk approach based on a common mechanism of toxicity, EPA has not made a common mechanism of toxicity finding as to spinetoram and any other substances and spinetoram does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this action, therefore, EPA has not assumed that spinetoram has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances.

Safety factor for infants and children. EPA continues to conclude that there is reliable data showing that the safety of infants and children would be adequately protected if the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) safety factor were reduced from 10X to 1X. The reasons for that decision are articulated in Unit III.D. of the August 8, 2018, rulemaking.

Aggregate risks and determination of safety. EPA determines whether acute and chronic dietary pesticide exposures are safe by comparing dietary exposure estimates to the acute population-adjusted dose (aPAD) and chronic population-adjusted dose (cPAD). Short-, intermediate-, and chronic-term aggregate risks are evaluated by comparing the estimated total food, water, and residential exposure to the appropriate points of departure to ensure that an adequate margin of exposure (MOE) exists.

An acute assessment was not conducted because toxicological effects attributable to a single dose were not identified. Chronic dietary (food and drinking water) risks are below the Agency's level of concern of 100% of the cPAD: they are 73% of the cPAD for children 1 to 2 years old, which is the population subgroup with the highest exposure estimate.

The short-term aggregate risks combine chronic dietary (food and drinking water) and residential exposures. The short-term aggregate risk for adults is an aggregate MOE of 740; for children aged 3 to less than 6, the aggregate MOE is 330; and for children 1 to less than 2 years old, the aggregate MOE is 200. MOEs below 100 are of concern; these MOEs are above 100 and therefore are not of concern. Short-term aggregate risk calculations are protective of the intermediate-term duration of exposure.

Because spinetoram is classified as ''not likely to be carcinogenic to humans'', EPA has concluded that aggregate exposure to spinetoram is not likely to pose a cancer risk.

Therefore, based on the risk assessments and information described above, EPA concludes there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the general population, or to infants and children, from aggregate exposure to spinetoram residues. More detailed information about the Agency's analysis can be found at *https://www.regulations.gov* in the Spinosad and Spinetoram Human Health Risk Assessment in docket ID EPA–HQ–OPP–2022–0384.

IV. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

For a discussion of the available analytical enforcement method, see Unit IV.A. of the August 8, 2018, rulemaking.

B. International Residue Limits

In making its tolerance decisions, EPA seeks to harmonize U.S. tolerances with international standards whenever possible, consistent with U.S. food safety standards and agricultural practices. EPA considers the international maximum residue limits (MRLs) established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex), as required by FFDCA section 408(b)(4).

There are currently no established Codex MRLs for residues of spinetoram in or on Stalk and stem vegetable subgroup 22A or Spice Group 26.

V. Conclusion

Therefore, tolerances are established for residues of spinetoram in or on Spice group 26 at 1.7 ppm, and the Stalk and stem vegetable subgroup 22A at 0.4 ppm.

Additionally, the established tolerances on Asparagus, and Spice, subgroup 19B, except black pepper, are removed as unnecessary.

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This action establishes tolerances under FFDCA section 408(d) in response to a petition submitted to the Agency. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled ''Regulatory Planning and Review'' (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). Because this action has been exempted from review under Executive Order 12866, this action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, entitled ''Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use'' (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001), or to Executive Order 13045, entitled ''Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks'' (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). This action does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), nor does it require any special considerations under Executive Order 12898, entitled ''Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations'' (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

Since tolerances and exemptions that are established on the basis of a petition under FFDCA section 408(d), such as the tolerances in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), do not apply.

This action directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers, and food retailers, not States or Tribes, nor does this action alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of FFDCA section 408(n)(4). As such, the Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on States or Tribal Governments, on the relationship between the National

Government and the States or Tribal Governments, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government or between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes. Thus, the Agency has determined that Executive Order 13132, entitled ''Federalism'' (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), and Executive Order 13175, entitled ''Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments'' (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), do not apply to this action. In addition, this action does not impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) (2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*).

This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note).

VII. Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides, and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: August 24, 2023.

Charles Smith,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, for the reasons stated in the preamble, EPA is amending 40 CFR chapter 1 as follows:

PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICAL RESIDUES IN FOOD

■ 1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

■ 2. In § 180.635, amend the table 1 to paragraph (a) by:

■ a. Removing the commodity ''Asparagus'';

■ b. Adding in alphabetical order the commodity ''Spice group 26''

■ c. Removing the commodity ''Spice, subgroup 19B, except black pepper''; and

■ d. Adding in alphabetical order the commodity ''Stalk and stem vegetable subgroup 22A''.

The additions read as follows:

§ 180.635 Spinetoram; tolerances for residues.

* * * * *

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)

Commodity	Parts per million
* * * * *	
Spice group 26	1.7
Stalk and stem vegetable subgroup 22A	0.4
* * * * *	

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2023–19012 Filed 9–1–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[Docket No. 221026–0227]

RTID 0648–XD324

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Blueline Tilefish Fishery; 2023 Blueline Tilefish Commercial Quota Harvested

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; closure of the blueline tilefish commercial fishery.

SUMMARY: Federal commercial tilefish permit holders are prohibited from fishing for, catching, possessing, transferring or landing blueline tilefish in the Tilefish Management Unit for the remainder of the 2023 fishing year. This action is required when NMFS projects that 100 percent of the 2023 total allowable landings will be caught by the effective date. This action is intended to prevent over-harvest of blueline tilefish for the fishing year.

DATES: Effective 0001 hr local time, September 5, 2023 through December 31, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laura Hansen, Fishery Management Specialist, (978) 281–9225.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Regulations for the blueline tilefish fishery are at 50 CFR part 648. The regulations at § 648.295(b)(2)(ii) require that when NMFS projects that blueline tilefish catch will reach 100 percent of the total allowable landings (TAL), the Regional Administrator must close the commercial blueline tilefish fishery for the remainder of the fishing year. No vessel may retain or land blueline tilefish in or from the Tilefish Management Unit after the announced closure date. NMFS monitors the blueline tilefish fishery catch based on dealer reports, state data, and other available information. NMFS must publish a notice in the **Federal Register** notifying blueline tilefish vessel and dealer permit holders of the closure date when 100 percent of the TAL is projected to be landed.

The Regional Administrator has determined, based on dealer reports and other available information, that the blueline tilefish commercial fishery will catch 100 percent of the TAL by September 5, 2023. Effective 0001 September 5, 2023, vessels may not retain or land blueline tilefish in or from the Tilefish Management Unit through December 31, 2023.

Classification

NMFS issues this action pursuant to section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. This action is required by 50 CFR part 648, which was issued pursuant to section 304(b), and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

NMFS finds good cause pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) and 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) to waive prior notice and the opportunity for public comment and the delayed effectiveness period because it would be contrary to the public interest and impracticable. Data and other information indicating the blueline tilefish commercial fishery will have landed 100 percent of the TAL have only recently become available. Landings data are updated by dealer reports dealers on a weekly basis, and NMFS monitors data as catch increases toward the limit. This action is routine and formulaic. The regulations at § 648.295(b)(2)(ii) require such action to ensure that blueline tilefish commercial vessels do not exceed the 2023 TAL. If implementation of this action is delayed, the TAL for the 2023 fishing year may be exceeded, thereby undermining the conservation objectives of the Tilefish Fishery Management Plan. Also, the public had prior notice and full opportunity to comment on this process when the