

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANSAuthority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

“391–3–20–.07”, “391–3–20–.09”, and “391–3–20–.11,”, to read as follows:

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Subpart L—Georgia

■ 2. In § 52.570(c), amend the table by revising the entries for “391–3–20–.01”, “391–3–20–.04”, “391–3–20–.05”,

§ 52.570 Identification of plan.

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(c) * * *

EPA APPROVED GEORGIA REGULATIONS

State citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanation
391–3–20–.01	Definitions	4/13/2021	9/22/2022, [Insert citation of publication]	*
391–3–20–.04	Emission Inspection Procedures	4/13/2021	9/22/2022, [Insert citation of publication]	*
391–3–20–.05	Emission Standards	4/13/2021	9/22/2022, [Insert citation of publication]	*
391–3–20–.07	Inspection Equipment System Specifications.	4/13/2021	9/22/2022, [Insert citation of publication]	*
391–3–20–.09	Inspection Station Requirements	4/13/2021	9/22/2022, [Insert citation of publication]	*
391–3–20–.11	Inspector Qualifications and Certification.	4/13/2021	9/22/2022, [Insert citation of publication]	*

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[FR Doc. 2022–20421 Filed 9–21–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Part 52**

[EPA–R09–OAR–2021–0943; FRL–9372–02–R9]

Air Plan Limited Approval and Limited Disapproval; California; South Coast Air Quality Management District; Refinery Flares

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is finalizing a limited approval and limited disapproval of revisions to the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) portion of the California State Implementation Plan (SIP). These revisions concern emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and oxides of

nitrogen (NO_x) from refinery flares. Under the authority of the Clean Air Act (CAA or the Act), this action simultaneously approves a local rule that regulates these emission sources and directs California to correct rule deficiencies.

DATES: This rule will be effective on October 24, 2022.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket No. EPA–R09–OAR–2021–0943. 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 for

additional availability information. 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: Donnique Sherman, EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne St., San Francisco, CA 94105. By phone: (415) 947–4129 or by email at sherman.donique@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, “we,” “us” and “our” refer to the EPA.

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I. Proposed Action

On March 25, 2022 (87 FR 17060), the EPA proposed a limited approval and limited disapproval of the following rule that was submitted for incorporation into the California SIP.

Local agency	Rule No.	Rule title	Amended	Submitted
SCAQMD	1118	Control of Emissions from Refinery Flares ...	07/07/2017	02/16/2018

SC Rule 1118 is designed to decrease volatile organic compound (VOC), sulfur oxide, and nitrogen oxide

emissions from industries such as petroleum refineries, sulfur recovery plants, and hydrogen production plants.

The revisions to this rule include adoption of the requirements for refinery flares from the final rule of the

2015 EPA Refinery Rule, updated emission factors based on AP-42 guidance, and clarified reporting requirements.

We proposed a limited approval because we determined that this rule improves the SIP and is largely consistent with the relevant CAA requirements. We simultaneously proposed a limited disapproval because Rule 1118 Section (j) does not satisfy the requirements of CAA section 110 and part D of the Act. As described in our proposal, documents submitted for inclusion into the SIP should not include unbounded director's discretion that allows the State to approve alternatives to the applicable SIP without following the SIP revision process described in CAA section 110. Rule 1118 Section (j) provides the Executive Officer the authority to approve other American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) methods other than those currently included in the rule. Without further specificity regarding how this authority will be exercised, it could functionally allow for a revision of the SIP without complying with the process for SIP revisions required by the CAA. As a result, this undermines the enforceability of the submission, constitutes a SIP deficiency, and conflicts with CAA Section 110.

Our proposed action contains more information on the basis for this rulemaking and on our evaluation of the submittal.

II. Public Comments and EPA Responses

The EPA's proposed action provided a 30-day public comment period. During this period, we received no comments.

III. EPA Action

No comments were submitted. Therefore, as authorized in sections 110(k)(3) and 301(a) of the Act, the EPA is finalizing a limited approval of the submitted rule. This action incorporates the submitted rule into the California SIP, including those provisions identified as deficient. As authorized under section 110(k)(3) and 301(a), the EPA is simultaneously finalizing a limited disapproval of SCAQMD Rule 1118.

As a result, the EPA must promulgate a federal implementation plan (FIP) under section 110(c) unless we approve subsequent SIP revisions that correct the rule deficiencies within 24 months. In addition, the offset sanction in CAA section 179(b)(2) will be imposed 18 months after the effective date of this action, and the highway funding sanction in CAA section 179(b)(1) six

months after the offset sanction is imposed. A sanction will not be imposed if the EPA determines that a subsequent SIP submission corrects the identified deficiencies before the applicable deadlines.

IV. Incorporation by Reference

In this rule, the EPA is finalizing regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, the EPA is finalizing the incorporation by reference of South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1118 as described in Section I of this preamble and set forth below in the amendments to 40 CFR part 52. The EPA has made, and will continue to make, these documents available through www.regulations.gov and at the EPA Region IX Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information).

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Additional information about these statutes and Executive orders can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/laws-and-executive-orders>.

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563: Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

This action is not a significant regulatory action and was therefore not submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the PRA because this action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA. This action will not impose any requirements on small entities beyond those imposed by state law.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This action does not contain any unfunded mandate as described in UMRA, 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. This action does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to

the private sector, will result from this action.

E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action does not have federalism implications. It will not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the National Government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

F. Executive Order 13175: Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have tribal implications, as specified in Executive Order 13175, because 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, and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that the EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of “covered regulatory action” in section 2–202 of the Executive order. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law.

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA)

Section 12(d) of the NTTAA directs the EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. The EPA believes that this action is not subject to the requirements of section 12(d) of the NTTAA because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA.

J. Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations

The state did not evaluate environmental justice considerations as part of its SIP submittal. There is no information in the record inconsistent with the stated goals of E.O. 12898 of achieving environmental justice for people of color, low-income populations, and indigenous peoples.

K. Congressional Review Act (CRA)

This action is subject to the CRA, 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).

L. Petitions for Judicial Review

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 November 21, 2022. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule 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, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: September 12, 2022.

Martha Guzman Aceves,
Regional Administrator, Region IX.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Environmental Protection Agency amends part 52, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations 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 paragraphs (c)(347)(i)(B)(3) and (c)(586) to read as follows:

§ 52.220 Identification of plan-in part.

* * * * *

(c) * * *
(347) * * *
(i) * * *
(B) * * *

(3) Previously approved on August 28, 2007, in paragraph (c)(347)(i)(B)(1) of this section and now deleted with replacement in paragraph (c)(586)(i)(A)(1) of this section, Rule 1118 adopted February 13, 1998, and amended November 4, 2005.

* * * * *

(586) An amended regulation for the following agency was submitted on February 16, 2018, by the Governor’s designee as an attachment to a letter dated February 7, 2018.

(i) *Incorporation by reference.* (A) South Coast Air Quality Management District.

(1) Rule 1118, “Control of Emissions from Refinery Flares,” amended on July 7, 2017.

(2) [Reserved]
(B) [Reserved]
(ii) [Reserved]

[FR Doc. 2022–20137 Filed 9–21–22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 32

[Docket No. FWS–HQ–NWRS–2022–0055; FXRS12610900000–223–FF09R20000]

RIN 1018–BF66

2022–2023 Station-Specific Hunting and Sport Fishing Regulations; Correction

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), are correcting one amendatory instruction in a final rule that published in the **Federal Register** on September 16, 2022. That rule opened, for the first time, two National Wildlife Refuges (NWRs, refuges) that are currently closed to hunting and sport fishing. In addition, the rule opened or expanded hunting or sport fishing at 16 other NWRs and added pertinent station-specific regulations for other NWRs that pertain

to migratory game bird hunting, upland game hunting, big game hunting, or sport fishing for the 2022–2023 season.

DATES: Effective September 1, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kate Harrigan, (703) 358–2440.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the final rule that published in the **Federal Register** on September 16, 2022, at 87 FR 57108, the following correction is made:

§ 32.33 [Corrected]

■ On page 57129, in the third column, in amendment 6, the instruction “Effective September 1, 2026, § 32.33 is further amended by revising paragraph (c)(1)(iii) to read as follows:” is corrected to read “Effective September 1, 2026, § 32.33 is further amended by adding paragraph (c)(1)(iii) to read as follows:”

Madonna Baucum,

Chief, Policy and Regulations Branch, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 2022–20553 Filed 9–21–22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 300

[Docket No. 220801–0167]

RIN 0648–XC401

International Fisheries; Pacific Tuna Fisheries; 2022 Commercial Pacific Bluefin Tuna Trip Limit in the Eastern Pacific Ocean

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

ACTION: Temporary rule; inseason action.

SUMMARY: NMFS is announcing that the Pacific bluefin tuna (PBF) trip limit applicable to U.S. commercial fishing vessels in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) is 3 metric tons (mt). This action is necessary to inform fishery participants of the trip limit established in a final rule published on August 5, 2022.

DATES: The rule is effective 12 a.m. local time September 19, 2022, through 11:59 p.m. local time December 31, 2022, or until the fishery is closed.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Celia Barroso, NMFS West Coast Region, 562–432–1850.