

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL**Russian Harmful Foreign Activities
Sanctions Regulations****31 CFR Part 587****GENERAL LICENSE NO. 102****Authorizing Certain Transactions Involving
VPower Finance Security (Hong Kong)
Limited**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this general license, all transactions prohibited by Executive Order (E.O.) 14024 that are ordinarily incident and necessary to the transportation, delivery, or storage of currency; cash processing services; or maintenance of automated teller machines (ATMs) within Hong Kong involving VPower Finance Security (Hong Kong) Limited (“VPower”) are authorized through 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time, November 12, 2024.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this general license, all transactions prohibited by E.O. 14024 that are ordinarily incident and necessary to the provision and staffing of customer service centers for mass transit railway stations within Hong Kong involving VPower are authorized through 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time, November 12, 2024.

(c) This general license does not authorize:

(1) Any transactions related to the transportation, delivery, or storage of gold;

(2) Any transactions prohibited by Directive 2 under E.O. 14024, *Prohibitions Related to Correspondent or Payable-Through Accounts and Processing of Transactions Involving Certain Foreign Financial Institutions*;

(3) Any transactions prohibited by Directive 4 under E.O. 14024, *Prohibitions Related to Transactions Involving the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, the National Wealth Fund of the Russian Federation, and the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation*; or

(4) Any transactions otherwise prohibited by the Russian Harmful Foreign Activities Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 587 (RuHSR), including transactions involving any person blocked pursuant to the RuHSR other than the blocked person described in paragraph (a) of this general license, unless separately authorized.

Lisa M. Palluconi,

Acting Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Dated: August 12, 2024.

Lisa M. Palluconi,

Acting Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. 2024–19913 Filed 9–5–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AL–P

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
SECURITY****Coast Guard****33 CFR Part 100****[Docket No. USCG–2024–0805]****Special Local Regulation; Poquoson
Seafood Festival Workboat Races;
Back River, Poquoson, VA****AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.**ACTION:** Notification of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce a special local regulation for the Poquoson Seafood Festival Workboat Races on the Back River, VA, on September 15, 2024, to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during this event. Coast Guard regulations for marine events within the Fifth Coast Guard District identify the regulated area for this event in Poquoson, VA. During the enforcement period, the operator of any vessel in the regulated area must comply with directions from the Patrol Commander or local law enforcement vessel approved by the Captain of the Port (COTP).

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 100.501 will be enforced for the location identified for the Poquoson Seafood Festival Workboat Races in table 3 to paragraph (i)(3) to § 100.501 from 1 p.m. until 4 p.m. on September 15, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this notification of enforcement, call or email LCDR Justin Strassfield, Chief, Waterways Management Division, Sector Virginia, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 757–668–5580; email Justin.Z.Strassfield@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce the special local regulation in 33 CFR 100.501 for the Poquoson Seafood Festival Workboat Races from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. on September 15, 2024. This action is being taken to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during this event. Our regulation for marine events within the Fifth Coast Guard District, § 100.501, specifies the location of the regulated area for the Poquoson Seafood Festival Workboat Races, which encompasses portions of the Back River. Although § 100.501 indicates the event will take place the last Sunday in September or the first or second Sunday in October, a footnote in the regulation indicates that the dates are subject to change and that notice of any change in dates will be provided in the **Federal Register**.

During the enforcement period, the operator of any vessel in the regulated area must comply with directions from the Patrol Commander or from any local law enforcement vessel approved by the COTP.

In addition to this notification of enforcement in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard plans to provide notification of this enforcement period via the Local Notice to Mariners and Broadcast Notice to Mariners.

Dated: August 29, 2024.

Peggy M. Britton,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Virginia.

[FR Doc. 2024–20090 Filed 9–5–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY****40 CFR Part 52****[EPA–R02–OAR–2023–0468; FRL–12057–02–R2]****Air Plan Approval; New Jersey;
Interstate Transport Requirements for
the 2010 1-Hour Sulfur Dioxide
Standard****AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving the portions of a State Implementation Plan (SIP) submittal from the State of New Jersey demonstrating that the State satisfies the infrastructure requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA) addressing interstate transport of pollution with respect to the 2010 1-hour Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). This action is being taken in accordance with the requirements of the CAA.

DATES: This final rule is effective on October 7, 2024.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID Number EPA–R02–OAR–2023–0468. 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., Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI) (formally referred to as 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 electronically through <https://www.regulations.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Robert Rutherford, Environmental Protection Agency, Air Programs Branch, Region 2, 290 Broadway, New York, New York 10007–1866, at (212) 637–3712, or by email at rutherford.robert@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. What is the background for this action?

On October 17, 2014, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) submitted a revision to its SIP to address requirements under section 110(a)(2) of the CAA (the infrastructure requirements) related to the 2008 Lead, 2008 Ozone, 2010 NO₂, 2010 SO₂, 2006 PM₁₀, 2011 CO, and 2012 PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

On July 1, 2024, the EPA proposed to approve the portions of New Jersey's SIP submittal addressing interstate transport for the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS as meeting the requirements in section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) of the CAA, often referred to as the "good neighbor" provision. *See* 89 FR 54396.

The EPA had previously¹ finalized actions on all applicable section 110(a)(2) elements of the October 17, 2014, submittal with the exception of 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) for the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS. Further information regarding those actions can be found in the Technical Support Document (TSD) for this action, which is included in the docket for this rulemaking. This rulemaking action is addressing the portions of New Jersey's infrastructure submittal for the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS that pertain to the "good neighbor" provision of the CAA.

In their SIP submission to the EPA, NJDEP discussed how they have addressed the interstate transport requirements of CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) through their state-adopted rules and enforceable consent decrees, which control sources that impact air quality in neighboring States. NJDEP emphasized that their rules do not hinder other States' air quality standards, and their emissions regulations are stricter than Federal and nearby State rules. New Jersey

highlighted its existing SIP-approved regulations and other federally enforceable control measures, including power plant consent decrees and low sulfur fuel requirements for distillate and residual fuels (N.J.A.C. 7:27–9) that have reduced SO₂ emissions that may be transported to other States.

The EPA undertook an independent evaluation of New Jersey's submission in a manner consistent with its evaluation of other States' SO₂ transport SIP submissions. This approach recognizes that SO₂ is a relatively more localized pollutant, and its transport is appropriately analyzed through focusing on impacts from point sources at the "urban scale." *See, e.g.*, 86 FR 31645, 31546 (June 15, 2021). For the reasons explained in the accompanying TSD in the docket, the EPA determined that New Jersey's SIP is adequate to prevent sources in New Jersey from significantly contributing to nonattainment or interfering with maintenance in another State with respect to the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS. This determination is based on a weight of evidence analysis that takes into account the following considerations: SO₂ emissions statewide have declined significantly from 2014 to 2022; the absence of nearby SO₂ nonattainment areas in neighboring States or uncharacterized air quality near New Jersey point sources; SO₂ ambient air quality data far below the SO₂ NAAQS and exhibiting downward trends or remaining stable; the EPA's impact assessment that shows that New Jersey sources within 50 kilometers of New Jersey's borders are unlikely to significantly contribute to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance in any nearby States based on emission trends, wind patterns, air monitoring, and modeling data; and New Jersey's existing control measures, which ensure that SO₂ emissions will continue to be effectively controlled for existing and new sources or modifications. A detailed summary of the EPA's review and rationale for the approval of this SIP revision as meeting CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) for the 2010 1-hour SO₂ may be found in the TSD.

II. Environmental Justice Considerations

New Jersey provided a supplement to the SIP submission being approved with this rulemaking on May 16, 2023. The supplemental submission briefed the EPA on Environmental Justice (EJ) considerations within New Jersey by detailing the State's programs and initiatives addressing the needs of communities with EJ concerns that have been ongoing since 1998. For more

information on New Jersey's EJ initiatives, the EPA refers the reader to the proposal published on July 1, 2024. *See* 89 FR 54397. Although New Jersey considered EJ as part of its SIP submittal, the EPA has determined that conducting its own comprehensive EJ analysis is not necessary in the context of this SIP submission for interstate transport for the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS, as the CAA and its applicable implementing regulations neither prohibit nor require such an evaluation of EJ in relation to the relevant requirements. Additionally, there is no evidence suggesting that this action contradicts the goals of E.O. 12898 or that it will disproportionately harm any specific group or have severe health or environmental impacts.

The EPA expects that this action, which assesses whether New Jersey's SIP adequately addresses the interstate transport of air pollution that affects downwind States' ability to attain and maintain the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS, will generally have a neutral impact on all populations, including communities of color and low-income groups. At the very least, it will not worsen existing air quality standards.

In summary, the EPA concludes, for informational purposes only, that this rule will not disproportionately harm communities with environmental justice concerns. New Jersey did evaluate EJ considerations voluntarily in its SIP submission, but the EPA's assessment of these considerations is provided for context, not as the basis for the action. The EPA is taking action under the CAA independently of the State's EJ assessment.

III. What comments were received in response to the EPA's proposed action?

The EPA provided a 30-day review and comment period for the July 1, 2024, proposed rule. The comment period ended on July 31, 2024. We received no comments on the EPA's action.

IV. What action is the EPA taking?

The EPA is approving the portions of New Jersey's SIP submittal addressing interstate transport for the 2010 1-hour SO₂ NAAQS as meeting the requirements in section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) of the CAA.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP

¹ *See* 81 FR 64070 (September 19, 2016), 83 FR 24661 (May 30, 2018), 83 FR 40151 (August 14, 2018), and 85 FR 28883 (May 14, 2020).

submissions, EPA’s role is to approve State choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. 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 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 it 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.”

The NJDEP evaluated environmental justice as part of its SIP submittal even though the CAA and applicable implementing regulations neither prohibit nor require an evaluation. The EPA’s evaluation of the NJDEP’s environmental justice considerations is described above in the section titled, “Environmental Justice Considerations.” The analysis was done for the purpose of providing additional context and information about this rulemaking to the public, not as a basis of the action. The EPA is taking action under the CAA on bases independent of New Jersey’s evaluation of environmental justice. In addition, there is no information in the record upon which this decision is based that is inconsistent with the stated goal of E.O. 12898 of achieving 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 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 November 5, 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, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur dioxide.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Lisa Garcia,

Regional Administrator, Region 2.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 40 CFR part 52 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 FF—New Jersey

- 2. In § 52.1570, the table in paragraph (e) is amended by adding an entry for “NJ Infrastructure SIP for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide NAAQS; Interstate Transport Provisions” at the end of the table to read as follows:

§ 52.1570 Identification of plan.

* * * * *
(e) * * *

EPA-APPROVED NEW JERSEY NONREGULATORY AND QUASI-REGULATORY PROVISIONS

SIP element	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area	New Jersey submittal date	EPA approval date	Explanation
NJ Infrastructure SIP for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide NAAQS; Interstate Transport Provisions.	Statewide	October 17, 2014	September 6, 2024, [insert Federal Register citation].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full approval. • This action addresses the following CAA elements: 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) prongs 1 and 2.

■ 3. In § 52.1586, revise paragraph (b)(1) to read as follows:

§ 52.1586 Section 110(a)(2) infrastructure requirements.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) *Approval.* Submittal from New Jersey dated October 17, 2014 to address the CAA infrastructure requirements of section 110(a)(2) for the 2008 Lead, 2008 8-hour ozone, 2010 NO₂, 2010 SO₂, 2012 PM_{2.5}, 2006 p.m.₁₀ and 2011 CO NAAQS is approved for (D)(i)(II) prong 4 (visibility). Submittal from New Jersey dated October 17, 2014, as supplemented on March 15, 2017, to address the CAA infrastructure requirements of section 110(a)(2) for the 2008 Lead, 2008 8-hour ozone, 2010 NO₂, 2010 SO₂, 2012 PM_{2.5}, 2006 PM₁₀, and 2011 CO NAAQS is approved for (A), (B), (C) (enforcement program only), (E), (F), (G), (H), (J) (consultation and public notification only), (K), (L), and (M). Submittal from New Jersey dated October 17, 2014 to address the CAA infrastructure requirements of section 110(a)(2) for the 2012 PM_{2.5}, 2006 PM₁₀, 2008 Lead, 2010 Nitrogen Dioxide, 2010 Sulfur Dioxide, and the 2011 Carbon Monoxide NAAQS is approved for (D)(i)(I).

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2024-19597 Filed 9-5-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 11

[PS Docket Nos. 15-91, 15-94; FCC 24-83; FR ID 240853]

The Emergency Alert System and Wireless Emergency Alerts

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission) amends its regulations governing the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) to add a new event code, MEP, to allow alert originators to issue an alert to the public about missing and endangered persons (MEP) whose circumstances do not meet the criteria of “America’s Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response” (AMBER) alerts.

DATES: Effective September 8, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Kirschner, of the Cybersecurity and Communications Reliability Division of the Public Safety and

Homeland Security Bureau, at David.kirschner@fcc.gov or (202) 418-0695.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission’s Report and Order (*Order*) in PS Docket Nos. 15-91 and 15-94, FCC 24-83, adopted on August 7, 2024, and released on August 8, 2024. The full text of this document is available online at: <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-24-83A1.pdf>.

Synopsis

1. The *Order* adds to part 11 EAS rules a new dedicated EAS event code for missing and endangered person incidents, to advance the important public policy of enabling and facilitating coordinated, nationwide law enforcement activity to locate missing and endangered persons in order to restore them to their homes, families, and communities. The *Order* adopts the three-character “MEP” code to enable delivery of missing and endangered person alerts over the EAS and WEA. This will promote the development of compatible, integrated and uniform “Ashanti Alert” plans throughout the United States, consistent with the Ashanti Alert Act of 2018 (Ashanti Alert Act), a Federal statute that addresses persons missing or abducted from states, territories, or Tribal communities under circumstances that fall outside of AMBER Alert notification criteria. While of widespread concern, the issue of missing and endangered persons is particularly prevalent in Tribal communities, where American Indian (AI) and Alaska Native (AN) people are at a disproportionate risk of experiencing violence, murder, or vanishing, and the Black community, which also experiences a disproportionately high risk of persons going missing.

I. Background

2. *Emergency Alert System.* The EAS is a national public warning system through which TV and radio broadcasters, cable systems, and other service providers (EAS Participants) deliver alerts to the public to warn it of impending emergencies and dangers to life and property. The primary purpose of the EAS is to furnish the President with “the capability to provide immediate communications and information to the general public at the National, State and Local Area levels during periods of national emergency.” The common usage of the EAS, however, is to distribute alerts issued by state and local governments, as well as by the

National Weather Service (NWS), to the public. The Commission, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the NWS implement the EAS at the Federal level.

3. EAS alerts are configured using the EAS Protocol, which utilizes fixed, three-character “event codes” (e.g., “CAE” signifies Child Abduction Emergency, “TOR” signifies Tornado Warning, and “FFW” signifies Flash Flood Warning) to describe the type of alert being sent. Additional data identifies other elements of an EAS alert, enabling the delivery of temporally- and geographically-targeted alerts to the public. EAS messages are distributed either through (i) a broadcast-based, hierarchical distribution system in which an alert message originator (“Alert Originator”) (e.g., State Governor’s offices, state/county/Tribal emergency management authorities, NWS, etc.) encodes (or arranges to have encoded) a message in the EAS Protocol, which is then broadcast from one or more EAS Participants and subsequently relayed, participant-to-participant, until all affected EAS Participants have received the alert and delivered it to the public; or (ii) an internet Protocol (IP)-based process over the internet after formatting the alerts in the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) and delivering them via the FEMA administered Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS).

4. *Ashanti Alerts.* Enacted in 2018, the Ashanti Alert Act is named in honor of Ashanti Billie, a 19-year-old woman who was abducted in 2017 in Virginia and found dead in North Carolina. The Ashanti Alert Act requires a National Coordinator within the Department of Justice (DOJ) (the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)) to establish a national communications network to “provide assistance to regional and local search efforts for missing adults through the initiation, facilitation, and promotion of local elements of the network, in coordination with States, Indian Tribes, units of local government, law enforcement agencies, and other concerned entities with expertise in providing services to adults.” Ashanti Alerts are intended to aid in the search and recovery of missing persons over the age of 17 who fall outside the scope of AMBER Alerts and Silver Alerts.

5. Under the Ashanti Alert Act, BJA, among other things, must work with “States and Indian Tribes to encourage the development of additional Ashanti Alert plans in their network” and “establish voluntary guidelines for States and Indian Tribes to use in developing Ashanti Alert plans that will