

(65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). This action will neither impose substantial direct compliance costs on federally recognized Tribal governments, nor preempt Tribal law. This action will not impose substantial direct compliance costs on federally recognized Tribal governments because no actions will be required of Tribal governments. This action will also not preempt Tribal law as it does not have applicable or related Tribal laws.

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

The EPA interprets E.O. 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. Therefore, this action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it merely proposes to disapprove SIP revisions. Furthermore, the EPA’s Policy on Children’s Health does not apply to this action.

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

This action is not subject to E.O. 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001), because it is not a significant regulatory action under E.O. 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. This action is not subject to the requirements of section 12(d) of the NTTAA (15 U.S.C. 272 note) 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 and Executive Order 14096: Revitalizing Our Nation’s Commitment to Environmental Justice for All*

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 air agency did not evaluate EJ considerations as part of the SIP submittals addressed in this proposed action; the CAA and applicable implementing regulations neither prohibit nor require such evaluation. The EPA did not perform an EJ analysis, as is described earlier in section IV titled, “Environmental Justice Considerations” of this document. In addition, there is no information in the record upon which this decision is based inconsistent with the stated goals of E.O.s 12898 or 14096.

**List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52**

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

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

Dated: December 12, 2024.

**Earthea Nance,**

*Regional Administrator, Region 6.*

[FR Doc. 2024–29971 Filed 12–20–24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560–50–P**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**40 CFR Parts 61 and 63**

**[EPA–R06–OAR–2020–0086; FRL–12482–01–R6]**

**National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants; Delegation of Authority to Oklahoma**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) has submitted updated regulations for receiving delegation and approval of its program for the implementation and

enforcement of certain National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for all sources as provided for under previously approved delegation mechanisms. The updated State regulations incorporate by reference certain NESHAP promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as they existed through June 30, 2022. The EPA is proposing to approve ODEQ’s requested delegation update. The proposed delegation of authority under this action applies to sources located in certain areas of Indian country as discussed herein.

**DATES:** Written comments must be received on or before January 22, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit your comments, identified by Docket No. EPA–R06–OAR–2020–0086, at <https://www.regulations.gov> or via email to [barrett.richard@epa.gov](mailto:barrett.richard@epa.gov). Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from [Regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov). The EPA may publish any comment received to its public docket. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Multimedia submissions (audio, video, etc.) must be accompanied by a written comment. The written comment is considered the official comment and should include discussion of all points you wish to make. The EPA will generally not consider comments or comment contents located outside of the primary submission (*i.e.*, on the web, cloud, or other file sharing system). For additional submission methods, please contact Rick Barrett, 214–665–7227, [barrett.richard@epa.gov](mailto:barrett.richard@epa.gov). For the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

**Docket:** The index to the docket for this action is available electronically at [www.regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov). While all documents in the docket are listed in the index, some information may not be publicly available due to docket file size restrictions or content (*e.g.*, CBI).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Rick Barrett, EPA Region 6 Office, Air Permits Section (ARPE), 214–665–7227, [barrett.richard@epa.gov](mailto:barrett.richard@epa.gov). We encourage the public to submit comments via <https://www.regulations.gov>. Please call or email the contact listed above if you need alternative access to material indexed but not provided in the docket.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

Throughout this document wherever “we,” “us,” or “our” is used, we mean the EPA.

**Table of Contents**

- I. What does this action do?
- II. What is the authority for delegation?
- III. What criteria must Oklahoma’s program meet to be approved?
- IV. How did ODEQ meet the NESHAP program approval criteria?
- V. What is being delegated?
- VI. What is not being delegated?
- VII. How will statutory and regulatory interpretations be made?
- VIII. What authority does the EPA have?
- IX. What information must ODEQ provide to the EPA?
- X. What is the EPA’s oversight role?
- XI. Should sources submit notices to the EPA or ODEQ?
- XII. How will unchanged authorities be delegated to ODEQ in the future?
- XIII. Impact on Areas of Indian Country
- XIV. Proposed Action
- XV. Environmental Justice Considerations
- XVI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

**I. What does this action do?**

The EPA is proposing to approve the delegation of the implementation and enforcement of certain NESHAP to ODEQ. If finalized, the delegation will provide ODEQ with the primary responsibility to implement and enforce the delegated standards.

**II. What is the authority for delegation?**

Section 112(l) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), and 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, authorize the EPA to delegate authority to any State or local agency which submits adequate regulatory procedures for implementation and enforcement of emission standards for hazardous air pollutants. The hazardous air pollutant standards are codified at 40 CFR parts 61 and 63.

**III. What criteria must Oklahoma’s program meet to be approved?**

Section 112(l)(5) of the CAA requires the EPA to disapprove any program submitted by a State for the delegation of NESHAP standards if the EPA determines that:

(A) the authorities contained in the program are not adequate to assure compliance by the sources within the State with respect to each applicable standard, regulation, or requirement established under section 112;

(B) adequate authority does not exist, or adequate resources are not available, to implement the program;

(C) the schedule for implementing the program and assuring compliance by affected sources is not sufficiently expeditious; or

(D) the program is otherwise not in compliance with the guidance issued by

the EPA under section 112(l)(2) or is not likely to satisfy, in whole or in part, the objectives of the CAA.

In carrying out its responsibilities under section 112(l), the EPA promulgated regulations at 40 CFR part 63, subpart E setting forth criteria for the approval of submitted programs. For example, in order to obtain approval of a program to implement and enforce Federal section 112 rules as promulgated without changes (straight delegation) for part 70 sources, a State must demonstrate that it meets the criteria of 40 CFR 63.91(d). 40 CFR 63.91(d)(3) provides that interim or final Title V program approval will satisfy the criteria of 40 CFR 63.91(d).<sup>1</sup> The NESHAP delegation for Oklahoma, as it applies to both part 70 and non-part 70 sources, was most recently approved on October 22, 2018 (83 FR 53183).

**IV. How did ODEQ meet the NESHAP program approval criteria?**

As to the NESHAP standards in 40 CFR parts 61 and 63, as part of its Title V submission ODEQ stated that it intended to use the mechanism of incorporation by reference to adopt unchanged Federal section 112 standards into its regulations. This commitment applied to both existing and future standards as they applied to part 70 sources. The EPA’s final interim approval of Oklahoma’s Title V operating permits program delegated the authority to implement certain NESHAP, effective March 6, 1996 (61 FR 4220, February 5, 1996). On December 5, 2001, the EPA promulgated full approval of the State’s operating permits program, effective November 30, 2001 (66 FR 63170). These interim and final Title V program approvals satisfy the up-front approval criteria of 40 CFR 63.91(d). Under 40 CFR 63.91(d)(2), once a State has satisfied up-front approval criteria, it needs only to reference the previous demonstration and reaffirm that it still meets the criteria for any subsequent submittals of the section 112 standards. ODEQ has affirmed that it still meets the up-front approval criteria. With respect to non-part 70 sources, the EPA has previously approved delegation of NESHAP authorities to ODEQ after finding adequate authorities to implement and

<sup>1</sup> Some NESHAP standards do not require a source to obtain a Title V permit (e.g., certain area sources that are exempt from the requirement to obtain a Title V permit). For these non-Title V sources, the EPA believes that the State must assure the EPA that it can implement and enforce the NESHAP for such sources. See 65 FR 55810, 55813 (September 14, 2000). The EPA previously approved Oklahoma’s program to implement and enforce the NESHAP as they apply to non-part 70 sources. See 66 FR 1584 (January 9, 2001).

enforce the NESHAP for such sources. See 66 FR 1584 (January 9, 2001).

**V. What is being delegated?**

By letter dated December 2, 2021, ODEQ requested the EPA to update its existing NESHAP delegation. With certain exceptions noted in section VI of this document, Oklahoma’s request included NESHAPs in 40 CFR parts 61 and 63. ODEQ’s request included newly incorporated NESHAPs promulgated by the EPA and amendments to existing standards currently delegated, as amended between June 30, 2019, and June 30, 2020, as adopted by the State.

By letter dated October 17, 2022, the EPA received a request from ODEQ to update its existing NESHAP delegation. With certain exceptions noted in section VI of this document, ODEQ’s request includes certain NESHAP in 40 CFR parts 61 and 63. ODEQ’s request included newly incorporated NESHAPs promulgated by the EPA and amendments to existing standards currently delegated, as amended between June 30, 2020, and June 30, 2021, as adopted by the State.

More recently, by letter dated November 30, 2023, the EPA received a request from ODEQ to update its existing NESHAP delegation. With certain exceptions noted in section VI of this document, ODEQ’s request includes certain NESHAP in 40 CFR parts 61 and 63. ODEQ’s request included newly incorporated NESHAPs promulgated by the EPA and amendments to existing standards currently delegated, as amended between June 30, 2021, and June 30, 2022, as adopted by the State.

**VI. What is not being delegated?**

All authorities not affirmatively and expressly proposed for delegation by this action will not be delegated. These include the following parts 61 and 63 authorities listed below:

- 40 CFR part 61, subpart B (National Emission Standards for Radon Emissions from Underground Uranium Mines);
- 40 CFR part 61, subpart H (National Emission Standards for Emissions of Radionuclides Other Than Radon From Department of Energy Facilities);
- 40 CFR part 61, subpart I (National Emission Standards for Radionuclide Emissions from Federal Facilities Other Than Nuclear Regulatory Commission Licensees and Not Covered by Subpart H);
- 40 CFR part 61, subpart K (National Emission Standards for Radionuclide Emissions from Elemental Phosphorus Plants);
- 40 CFR part 61, subpart Q (National Emission Standards for Radon

Emissions from Department of Energy facilities);

- 40 CFR part 61, subpart R (National Emission Standards for Radon Emissions from Phosphogypsum Stacks);

- 40 CFR part 61, subpart T (National Emission Standards for Radon Emissions from the Disposal of Uranium Mill Tailings); and

- 40 CFR part 61, subpart W (National Emission Standards for Radon Emissions from Operating Mill Tailings).

In addition, the EPA regulations provide that we cannot delegate to a State any of the Category II Subpart A authorities set forth in 40 CFR 63.91(g)(2). These include the following provisions: § 63.6(g), Approval of Alternative Non-Opacity Standards; § 63.6(h)(9), Approval of Alternative Opacity Standards; § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), Approval of Major Alternatives to Test Methods; § 63.8(f), Approval of Major Alternatives to Monitoring; and § 63.10(f), Approval of Major Alternatives to Recordkeeping and Reporting. Also, certain provisions in 40 CFR parts 61 and 63 are non-delegable to the states as outlined in specific subparts. Furthermore, no authorities are being proposed for delegation that require rulemaking in the **Federal Register** to implement, or where Federal overview is the only way to ensure national consistency in the application of the standards or requirements of CAA section 112. Finally, this action does not propose delegation of any authority under section 112(r), the accidental release program.

If this action is finalized as proposed, all questions concerning implementation and enforcement of the excluded standards in the State of Oklahoma should be directed to the EPA Region 6 Office.

The EPA is proposing a determination that the NESHAP program submitted by Oklahoma meets the applicable requirements of CAA section 112(l)(5) and 40 CFR part 63, subpart E.

As more fully discussed in section XIII of this document, the proposed delegation to ODEQ to implement and enforce certain NESHAP extends to sources or activities located in certain areas of Indian country, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 1151.

## VII. How will statutory and regulatory interpretations be made?

If this NESHAP delegation update is finalized as proposed, ODEQ must obtain concurrence from the EPA on any matter involving the interpretation of section 112 of the CAA or 40 CFR parts 61 and 63 to the extent that

implementation, administration, or enforcement of these sections have not been covered by prior EPA determinations or guidance.

## VIII. What authority does the EPA have?

We retain the right, as provided by CAA section 112(l)(7) and 40 CFR 63.90(d)(2), to enforce any applicable emission standard or requirement under section 112. In addition, the EPA may enforce any federally approved State rule, requirement, or program under 40 CFR 63.90(e) and 63.91(c)(1)(i). The EPA also has the authority to make certain decisions under the General Provisions (subpart A) of parts 61 and 63. We are proposing to delegate to the ODEQ some of these authorities, and retaining others, as explained in sections V and VI above. In addition, the EPA may review and disapprove State determinations and subsequently require corrections. *See* 40 CFR 63.91(g)(1)(ii). The EPA also has the authority to review ODEQ's implementation and enforcement of approved rules or programs and to withdraw approval if we find inadequate implementation or enforcement. *See* 40 CFR 63.96.

Furthermore, we retain the authority in an individual emission standard that may not be delegated according to provisions of the standard. Finally, we retain the authorities stated in the original delegation agreement. *See* "Provisions for the Implementation and Enforcement of NSPS and NESHAP in Oklahoma," effective March 25, 1982, a copy of which is included in the docket for this action.

A table of currently delegated NESHAP standards and how the updated NESHAP delegation would look if this proposal is finalized may be found in the Technical Support Document (TSD) included in the docket for this action. The table also shows the authorities that cannot be delegated to any State or local agency.

## IX. What information must ODEQ provide to the EPA?

EPA may request at any time, and ODEQ must provide within 45 days, information to review the adequacy of implementation and enforcement of an approved rule or program, as set forth at 40 CFR 63.96(a). In receiving delegation for specific General Provisions authorities, ODEQ may request delegated authority to make certain determinations. *See* 40 CFR 63.91(g)(1). For part 63 standards, these determinations include: § 63.1, Applicability Determinations; § 63.6(e), Operation and Maintenance

Requirements—Responsibility for Determining Compliance; § 63.6(f), Compliance with Non-Opacity Standards—Responsibility for Determining Compliance; § 63.6(h), Compliance with Opacity and Visible Emissions Standards—Responsibility for Determining Compliance; § 63.7(c)(2)(i) and (d), Approval of Site-Specific Test Plans; § 63.7(e)(2)(i), Approval of Minor Alternatives to Test Methods; § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), Approval of Intermediate Alternatives to Test Methods; § 63.7(e)(iii), Approval of Shorter Sampling Times and Volumes When Necessitated by Process Variables or Other Factors; § 63.7(e)(2)(iv), (h)(2) and (3), Waiver of Performance Testing; § 63.8(c)(1) and (e)(1), Approval of Site-Specific Performance Evaluation (Monitoring) Test Plans; § 63.8(f), Approval of Minor Alternatives to Monitoring; § 63.8(f), Approval of Intermediate Alternatives to Monitoring; §§ 63.9 and 63.10, Approval of Adjustments to Time Periods for Submitting Reports; § 63.10(f), Approval of Minor Alternatives to Recordkeeping and Reporting; and § 63.7(a)(4), Extension of Performance Test Deadline. ODEQ must submit to EPA Region 6 on a semi-annual basis, copies of determinations issued under these authorities. *See* 40 CFR 63.91(g)(1)(ii).

## X. What is the EPA's oversight role?

The EPA must oversee ODEQ's decisions to ensure the delegated authorities are being adequately implemented and enforced. We will integrate oversight of the delegated authorities into the existing mechanisms and resources for oversight currently in place. If, during oversight, we determine that ODEQ has made decisions that decrease the stringency of the delegated standards, then ODEQ shall be required to take corrective actions and the source(s) affected by the decisions will be notified, as required by 40 CFR 63.91(b) and (g)(1)(ii). We will initiate withdrawal of the program or rule if the corrective actions taken are insufficient. *See* 51 FR 20648 (June 6, 1986).

## XI. Should sources submit notices to the EPA or ODEQ?

For the delegated NESHAP standards and authorities covered by this proposed action, if finalized, sources would submit all of the information required pursuant to the general provisions and the relevant subpart(s) of the delegated NESHAP (40 CFR parts 61 and 63) directly via electronic submittal to online EPA database portals that are specified in each rule, and also as paper submittals to the ODEQ at the following address: Oklahoma Department of

Environmental Quality, 707 North Robinson, P.O. Box 1677, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73101–1677. The ODEQ is the primary point of contact with respect to delegated NESHAP. The EPA Region 6 proposes to waive the requirement that courtesy notifications and reports for delegated standards be submitted to the EPA in addition to ODEQ in accordance with 40 CFR 63.9(a)(4)(ii) and 63.10(a)(4)(ii).<sup>2</sup> For those standards and authorities not delegated as discussed above, sources must continue to submit all appropriate information to the EPA.

## XII. How will unchanged authorities be delegated to ODEQ in the future?

As stated in previous NESHAP delegation actions, the EPA has approved Oklahoma's mechanism of incorporation by reference of NESHAP standards into ODEQ regulations, as they apply to both part 70 and non-part 70 sources. See, e.g., 61 FR 4224 (February 5, 1996) and 66 FR 1584 (January 9, 2001). Consistent with the EPA regulations and guidance,<sup>3</sup> ODEQ may request future updates to Oklahoma's NESHAP delegation by submitting a letter to the EPA that appropriately identifies the specific NESHAP which have been incorporated by reference into State rules, reaffirms that it still meets up-front approval delegation criteria for part 70 sources, and demonstrates that ODEQ maintains adequate authorities and resources to implement and enforce the delegated NESHAP requirements for all sources. We will respond in writing to the request stating that the request for delegation is either approved or denied. A **Federal Register** action will be published to inform the public and affected sources of the updated delegation, indicate where source notifications and reports should be sent, and amend the relevant portions of the Code of Federal Regulations identifying which NESHAP standards have been delegated to the ODEQ.

## XIII. Impact on Areas of Indian Country

Following the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *McGirt v. Oklahoma*, 140 S.

<sup>2</sup> This waiver only extends to the submission of copies of notifications and reports; the EPA does not waive the requirements in delegated standards that require notifications and reports be submitted to an electronic database (e.g., 40 CFR part 63, subpart HHHHHH).

<sup>3</sup> See Hazardous Air Pollutants: Amendments to the Approval of State Programs and Delegation of Federal Authorities, Final Rule (65 FR 55810, September 14, 2000); and "Straight Delegation Issues Concerning Sections 111 and 112 Requirements and Title V," by John S. Seitz, Director of Air Quality Planning and Standards, EPA, dated December 10, 1993.

Ct. 2452 (2020), the Governor of the State of Oklahoma requested approval under Section 10211(a) of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act of 2005: A Legacy for Users, Public Law 109–59, 119 Stat. 1144, 1937 (August 10, 2005) ("SAFETEA"), to administer in certain areas of Indian country (as defined at 18 U.S.C. 1151) the State's environmental regulatory programs that were previously approved by the EPA outside of Indian country.<sup>4</sup> The State's request excluded certain areas of Indian country further described below.

On October 1, 2020, the EPA approved Oklahoma's SAFETEA request to administer all of the State's EPA-approved environmental regulatory programs, including the delegated portions of the NESHAP program, in the requested areas of Indian country.<sup>5</sup> As requested by Oklahoma, the EPA's approval under SAFETEA does not include Indian country lands, including rights-of-way running through the same, that: (1) qualify as Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, under 18 U.S.C. 1151(c); (2) are held in trust by the United States on behalf of an individual Indian or Tribe; or (3) are owned in fee by a Tribe, if the Tribe (a) acquired that fee title to such land, or an area that included such land, in accordance with a treaty with the United States to which such Tribe was a party, and (b) never allotted the land to a member or citizen of the Tribe (collectively "excluded Indian country lands").

The EPA's approval under SAFETEA expressly provided that to the extent EPA's prior approvals of Oklahoma's environmental programs excluded Indian country, any such exclusions are superseded for the geographic areas of Indian country covered by the EPA's

<sup>4</sup> A copy of the Governor's July 22, 2020, request can be found in the docket for this proposed rulemaking.

<sup>5</sup> A copy of EPA's October 1, 2020, approval can be found in the docket for this proposed rulemaking. In accordance with Executive Order 13990, EPA is currently reviewing our October 1, 2020, SAFETEA approval and is engaging in further consultation with Tribal governments and discussions with the State of Oklahoma as part of this review. EPA also notes that the October 1, 2020, approval is the subject of a pending challenge in federal court. (*Pawnee v. Regan*, No. 20–9635 (10th Cir.)). Pending completion of EPA's review, EPA is proceeding with this proposed action in accordance with the October 1, 2020, approval. EPA's final action on the NESHAP delegation update will address the scope of the State's program with respect to Indian country, and may make any appropriate adjustments, based on the status of our review at that time. If EPA's final action on Oklahoma's NESHAP delegation update is taken before our review of the SAFETEA approval is complete, EPA may make further changes to the approval of Oklahoma's NESHAP delegation to reflect the outcome of the SAFETEA review.

approval of Oklahoma's SAFETEA request.<sup>6</sup> The approval also provided that future revisions or amendments to Oklahoma's approved environmental regulatory programs would extend to the covered areas of Indian country (without any further need for additional requests under SAFETEA).

As explained above, the EPA is proposing to approve an update to the Oklahoma NESHAP delegation. Consistent with the EPA's October 1, 2020, SAFETEA approval, if this action is finalized as proposed, Oklahoma's delegation of the NESHAP program will apply to all areas of Indian country within the State of Oklahoma, other than the excluded Indian country lands.

## XIV. Proposed Action

In this action, the EPA is proposing to approve an update to the Oklahoma NESHAP delegation that would provide the ODEQ with the authority to implement and enforce certain newly incorporated NESHAP promulgated by the EPA and amendments to existing standards currently delegated, as they existed through June 30, 2021. This proposed delegation to ODEQ extends to sources and activities located in certain areas of Indian country, as explained in section XIII above.

## XV. Environmental Justice Considerations

EPA reviewed demographic data, which provides an assessment of individual demographic groups of the populations living within Oklahoma.<sup>7</sup> The EPA then compared the data to the national average for each of the demographic groups.<sup>8</sup> The results of the demographic analysis indicate that, for populations within Oklahoma, the percent people of color (persons who reported their race as a category other than White alone (not Hispanic or Latino)) is less than the national average (36.2 percent versus 40.7 percent). Within people of color, the percent of the population that is Black or African American alone is lower than the national average (7.8 percent versus 13.6 percent) and the percent of the population that is American Indian/

<sup>6</sup> EPA's prior approvals relating to Oklahoma's NESHAP delegation frequently noted that the NESHAP delegation was not approved to apply in areas of Indian country located in the State. See, e.g., 83 FR 53183 (October 22, 2018). Such prior expressed limitations are superseded by the EPA's approval of Oklahoma's SAFETEA request.

<sup>7</sup> See the United States Census Bureau's QuickFacts on Oklahoma at <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/OK,US/PST045222>.

<sup>8</sup> See the United States Census Bureau's QuickFacts on Oklahoma at <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/OK,US/PST045222>.

Alaska Native is significantly higher than the national average (9.7 percent versus 1.3 percent). The percent of the population that is two or more races is higher than the national averages (6.6 percent versus 2.9 percent). The percent of people living below the poverty level in Oklahoma is higher than the national average (15.6 percent versus 11.6 percent). The percent of people over 25 with a high school diploma in Oklahoma is similar to the national average (88.7 percent versus 88.9 percent), while the percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher is below the national average (26.8 percent versus 33.7 percent).

This action proposes to approve the requests from the State to update its NESHAP delegations under section 112 of the CAA. The authorities contained in the Oklahoma permitting program to implement and enforce Federal section 112 rules as promulgated, without changes for both part 70 and non-Part 70 sources, are adequate to assure compliance by sources within the State with respect to each applicable standard, regulation, or requirement established under section 112. EPA believes the human health or environmental risk addressed by this action will not have potential disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority, low-income or indigenous populations with environmental justice concerns because it is not anticipated to result in or contribute to emissions increases in Oklahoma.

#### **XVI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews**

Under the CAA, the Administrator has the authority to approve section 112(l) submissions that comply with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. In reviewing section 112(l) submissions, the EPA's role is to approve State choices, provided that they meet the criteria and objectives of the CAA and of the EPA's implementing regulations. Accordingly, this proposed action would merely approve the State's request as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law. For that reason, this proposed 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 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.

This proposal to approve Oklahoma's request to update the NESHAP delegation will apply, if finalized as proposed, to certain areas of Indian country as discussed in section XIII above, and therefore has Tribal implications as specified in Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). However, this action will neither impose substantial direct compliance costs on federally recognized Tribal governments, nor preempt Tribal law. This action will not impose substantial direct compliance costs on federally recognized Tribal governments because no actions will be required of Tribal governments. This action will also not preempt Tribal law as no Oklahoma tribe implements a regulatory program under the CAA, and thus does not have applicable or related Tribal laws. Consistent with the EPA Policy on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes (May 4, 2011), on July 16, 2021, the EPA offered consultation to all 38 Tribal governments whose lands are located within the exterior boundaries of the State of Oklahoma. Requested consultation was initiated on December 21, 2021, and concluded on January 26, 2022.

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 communities with environmental justice (EJ) concerns to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law. Executive Order 14096 (Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All, 88 FR 25251, April 26, 2023) builds on and supplements E.O. 12898 and defines EJ as, among other things, the just treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, regardless of income, race, color, national origin, or Tribal affiliation, or disability in agency decision-making and other Federal activities that affect human health and the environment."

ODEQ did not evaluate EJ considerations as part of its submittal; the CAA and applicable implementing regulations neither prohibit nor require such an evaluation. EPA performed an EJ analysis, as is described in this proposed action 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. In addition, there is no information in the record upon which this decision is based inconsistent with the stated goal of E.O. 12898/14096 of achieving EJ for communities with EJ concerns.

#### **List of Subjects**

##### *40 CFR Part 61*

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Hazardous substances, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Vinyl chloride.

##### *40 CFR Part 63*

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Hazardous substances, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

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

Dated: December 12, 2024.

**Dzung Ngo Kidd,**

*Acting Director, Air and Radiation Division, Region 6.*

[FR Doc. 2024-30245 Filed 12-20-24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560-50-P**