

consultation sessions in July of 2021 to receive tribal input on the possible changes.

The Commission reviewed all comments and now proposes these changes which it believes will improve the Agency's efficiency in processing background investigations.

IV. Regulatory Matters

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The rulemaking will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities as defined under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* Moreover, Indian Tribes are not considered to be small entities for the purposes of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

The proposed rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804(2), the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. The rulemaking does not have an effect on the economy of \$100 million or more. The proposed rule will not cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, local government agencies or geographic regions, nor will the proposed rule have a significant adverse effect on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of the enterprises, to compete with foreign based enterprises.

Unfunded Mandate Reform Act

The Commission, as an independent regulatory agency, is exempt from compliance with the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, 2 U.S.C. 1502(1); 2 U.S.C. 658(1).

Takings

In accordance with Executive Order 12630, the Commission has determined that the proposed rule does not have significant takings implications. A takings implication assessment is not required.

Civil Justice Reform

In accordance with Executive Order 12988, the Commission has determined that the proposed rule does not unduly burden the judicial system and meets the requirements of sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of the order.

National Environmental Policy Act

The Commission has determined that the rulemaking does not constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement is required pursuant to the

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. 4321, *et seq.*

Paperwork Reduction Act

The information collection requirements contained in this rule were previously approved by the Office of Management and Budget as required by 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*, and assigned Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control Number 3141-0004.

Tribal Consultation

The National Indian Gaming Commission is committed to fulfilling its tribal consultation obligations—whether directed by statute or administrative action such as Executive Order (E.O.) 13175 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments)—by adhering to the consultation framework described in its Consultation Policy published July 15, 2013. The NIGC's consultation policy specifies that it will consult with tribes on Commission Action with Tribal Implications, which is defined as: Any Commission regulation, rulemaking, policy, guidance, legislative proposal, or operational activity that may have a substantial direct effect on an Indian tribe on matters including, but not limited to the ability of an Indian tribe to regulate its Indian gaming; an Indian tribe's formal relationship with the Commission; or the consideration of the Commission's trust responsibilities to Indian tribes.

Pursuant to this policy, on June 9, 2020, the National Indian Gaming Commission sent a Notice of Consultation announcing that the Agency intended to consult on a number of topics, including proposed changes to the management contract process.

List of Subjects in 25 CFR Part 537

Administrative practice and procedure, Gambling, Indians—business and finance, Indian—Indian lands, Indians—tribal government.

For the reasons discussed in the Preamble, the Commission proposes to amend its regulations at 25 CFR part 537 as follows:

PART 537—BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS FOR PERSONS OR ENTITIES WITH A FINANCIAL INTEREST IN, OR HAVING MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR, A MANAGEMENT CONTRACT

■ 1. The authority citation for part 537 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 25 U.S.C. 81, 2706(b)(10), 2710(d)(9), 2711.

■ 2. Amend § 537.1 by revising paragraphs (a)(3) through (5) and adding paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 537.1 Applications for approval.

(a) * * *

(3) All persons who have 10 percent or more direct or indirect financial interest in a management contract;

(4) All entities with 10 percent or more financial interest in a management contract; and

(5) Any other person or entity with a direct or indirect financial interest in a management contract otherwise designated by the Commission.

* * * * *

(d) For any of the following entities, or individuals associated with the following entities, the Chair may, upon request or unilaterally, exercise discretion to reduce the scope of the information to be furnished and background investigation to be conducted:

(1) Tribe as defined at 25 CFR 502.13;

(2) Wholly owned tribal entity;

(3) National bank; or

(4) Institutional investor that is federally regulated or is required to undergo a background investigation and licensure by a state or tribe pursuant to a tribal-state compact.

Dated: November 18, 2021, Washington, DC.

E. Sequoyah Simermeyer,
Chairman.

[FR Doc. 2021-25844 Filed 12-1-21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7565-01-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R04-OAR-2020-0406; FRL-9319-01-R4]

Air Plan Approval; Georgia; 2015 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment New Source Review Permit Program Requirements

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve a revision to the Georgia State Implementation Plan (SIP) submitted by the State of Georgia through the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GA EPD) on July 2, 2020. EPA is proposing to approve Georgia's certification of existing Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR) permitting regulations to meet the nonattainment planning

requirements for the 2015 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for the Atlanta Area, comprised of the counties of Bartow, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, Gwinnett, and Henry. This action is being proposed pursuant to the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) and its implementing regulations.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before January 3, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-R04-OAR-2020-0406 at www.regulations.gov. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*. 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. 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, the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Pearlene Williams, Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960. The telephone number is (404) 562-9144. Ms. Williams can also be reached via electronic mail at williams.pearlene@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The New Source Review (NSR) program is a preconstruction permitting program that requires certain stationary sources of air pollution to obtain permits prior to beginning construction. The NSR permitting program applies to new construction and modification of existing sources. New construction and modifications that emit “regulated NSR pollutants” over certain thresholds are subject to major NSR requirements, while smaller emitting sources and

modifications may be subject to minor NSR requirements.

Major NSR permits for sources that are in attainment or unclassifiable areas are referred to as Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permits. Major NSR permits for sources in nonattainment areas and that emit pollutants above the specified thresholds for which the area is in nonattainment are referred to as NNSR permits.

A new stationary source is subject to major NSR requirements if its potential to emit a regulated NSR pollutant exceeds certain emission thresholds. If it exceeds the applicable threshold, the NSR regulations define it as a “major stationary source.” An existing major stationary source triggers major NSR permitting requirements when it undergoes a “major modification,” which occurs when a source undertakes a physical change or change in method of operation (*i.e.*, a “project”) that would result in: (1) A significant emissions increase from the project, and (2) a significant net emissions increase from the source. *See, e.g.*, 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(v)(A) and 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(xxxix).

On October 1, 2015, EPA promulgated a revised 8-hour NAAQS of 0.070 parts per million (ppm). *See* 80 FR 65292 (October 26, 2015). Upon promulgation of a new or revised ozone NAAQS, section 107(d) of the CAA requires EPA to designate as nonattainment any area that is violating the NAAQS (or that contributes to ambient air quality in a nearby area that is violating the NAAQS). As part of the designations process for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS, the Atlanta Area¹ was designated as a “Marginal” ozone nonattainment area, effective August 3, 2018. *See* 83 FR 25776 (June 4, 2018). Areas that were designated as “Marginal” ozone nonattainment areas were required to attain the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS no later than three years after the effective date of designation. *See* 40 CFR 51.1303.

On December 6, 2018, EPA issued a final rule entitled “Implementation of the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone: State Implementation Plan Requirements” (SIP Requirements Rule), which establishes the requirements that state, tribal, and local air quality management agencies must meet as they develop implementation plans for areas where air quality exceeds the 2015 8-hour

¹ The Atlanta nonattainment area for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS consists of the following counties: Bartow, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, Gwinnett, and Henry.

ozone NAAQS. *See* 83 FR 62998; 40 CFR part 51, subpart CC.

Based on the nonattainment designation for the 2015 8-hour ozone standard, Georgia was required to develop a SIP revision addressing the requirements of CAA sections 172(c)(5) and 173 for the Atlanta Area. *See* 42 U.S.C. 7502(c). Section 172(c)(5) of the CAA requires each state with a nonattainment area to submit a SIP revision requiring NNSR permits in the nonattainment area in accordance with the permitting requirements of CAA section 173.² The minimum SIP requirements for NNSR permitting for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS are located in 40 CFR 51.165. *See* 40 CFR 51.1314. On July 2, 2020, Georgia submitted a SIP revision addressing, among other things,³ permit program requirements (*i.e.*, NNSR) for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS for the Atlanta Area. EPA’s analysis of how this SIP revision addresses the NNSR requirements for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS is provided below.

II. Analysis of the State’s Submittal

Georgia’s longstanding SIP-approved NNSR program, established in Rule 391-3-1-.03(8), *Permit Requirements*, applies to the construction and modification of major stationary sources in nonattainment areas. In its July 2, 2020, SIP revision, Georgia certifies that the version of Rule 391-3-1-.03(8) in the SIP satisfies the federal NNSR requirements for the Atlanta Area. EPA approved Georgia’s NNSR certification for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS Atlanta metropolitan nonattainment area⁴ into the Georgia SIP on March 22, 2017. *See* 82 FR 14611. The SIP-approved version of Rule 391-3-1-.03(8) has been updated three times since that 2017 rulemaking.

On October 16, 2017, this rule was updated to revise NSR permitting regulations to be consistent with federal regulations. EPA approved changes to Rule 391-3-1.03(8), *Permit Requirements*, at paragraph (g), which revised NNSR rules, and at paragraph (d). *See* 82 FR 47993.

In a January 16, 2020, rulemaking, EPA approved additional changes to Georgia’s NNSR permitting rules in

² CAA Section 173 requires, among other things, emissions offsets. The emissions offset ratio for Marginal ozone nonattainment areas is found in CAA section 182(a)(4).

³ The other elements of this submittal are being addressed in separate rulemakings.

⁴ The former Atlanta nonattainment area for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS, which has since been redesignated to attainment, consists of the following counties: Bartow, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Newton, Paulding, and Rockdale.

391–3–1.03(8), reflecting Georgia’s redesignation to attainment for the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS for metro Atlanta counties, and designation of the Atlanta Area as a “Marginal” nonattainment area for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. *See* 85 FR 2646. Specifically, EPA approved changes to NNSR permitting requirements in Rule 391–3–1–.03(8) that removed the NNSR provisions previously applicable to the counties that were part of the Atlanta 1-hour ozone Area and removed references to that provision, since they no longer applied. In addition, permitting requirements were applied to certain electric generating units (EGUs) located in counties within the maintenance area for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS.⁵

Additionally, on September 16, 2020, EPA approved clarifying and ministerial changes to permitting regulations at Rule 391–3–1–.03(8), *Permit Requirements*. *See* 85 FR 57694. That action also changed the status of five counties under paragraph (e), which specifies counties that are contributing to the ambient air level of ozone in the listed metropolitan Atlanta counties (including the counties in the current nonattainment area for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS), and approved other minor typographical edits to other subparagraphs for consistent formatting.

Lastly, Rule 391–3–1–.03(8)(c) requires emissions offsets for several counties within and surrounding the metropolitan Atlanta Nonattainment Area (including the counties in the current nonattainment area for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS). This rule continues to exceed the required offset ratios for Marginal ozone nonattainment areas in CAA section 182(a)(4).

The current SIP-approved version of Rule 391–3–1–.03(8), *Permit Requirements*, covers the entire Atlanta Area and remains adequate to meet all applicable NNSR requirements for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS. EPA is therefore proposing to approve Georgia’s certification that Rule 391–3–1–.03(8) meets the NNSR requirements for implementation of the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

III. Proposed Action

EPA is proposing to approve Georgia’s SIP revision addressing the NNSR requirements for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS for the Atlanta Area, submitted on July 2, 2020. EPA has concluded that Georgia’s submission fulfills the 40 CFR 51.1314 requirement and meets the requirements of CAA sections 172(c)(5)

and 173 and the minimum SIP requirements of 40 CFR 51.165.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. *See* 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA’s role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. This proposed action merely proposes to approve state law 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 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- 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 an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- 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 CAA; and
- Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

The SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where 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 as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), nor will it impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

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

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

Dated: November 26, 2021.

John Blevins,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 4.

[FR Doc. 2021–26139 Filed 12–1–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R04–OAR–2020–0401; FRL–9305–01–R4]

Air Plan Approval; Georgia; Emissions Statements Requirements for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone Standard Atlanta Nonattainment Area

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve state implementation plan (SIP) revisions submitted by the State of Georgia through the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GA EPD) on July 2, 2020, and November 4, 2021. Both submittals address the emissions statements requirements for the 2015 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for the Atlanta, Georgia 2015 8-hour ozone nonattainment area (hereinafter referred to as the “Atlanta Area”). These requirements apply to all ozone nonattainment areas. The Atlanta Area is comprised of seven counties in and around metropolitan Atlanta (Bartow, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, Gwinnett, and Henry). This action is being proposed pursuant to the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act).

DATES: Comments must be received on or before January 3, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R04–OAR–2020–0401 at www.regulations.gov. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *Regulations.gov*.

⁵ An area redesignated from nonattainment to attainment is referred to as a maintenance area.