

present in the state's waters disproportionately affect these groups.

The EPA believes that this action is likely to reduce existing disproportionate and adverse effects on communities with environmental justice concerns. Specifically, this rule would establish HHC based on a FCR of 142 g/day in areas where Tribes have reserved rights to fish for subsistence, which would help protect higher fish consumers, and it would increase the statewide FCR to 22 g/day in areas where Tribes do not have reserved rights to fish for subsistence, which would help protect the general population of fish consumers in the state. Additionally, it would establish new HHC for priority toxic pollutants for which there are currently no HHC. This will ensure that Florida's HHC protect all users of Florida's waters, including Tribes who engage in subsistence fishing where they have a reserved right to do so.

*Water Quality Standards to Protect Human Health in Florida*, 88 Fed. Reg. 85530, 85547-48 (Dec. 8, 2023) (proposed rule) (Exhibit D). *See also* Letter from Fox to Hamilton of Dec. 1, 2022 (Exhibit B) ("EPA has determined that new and revised human health criteria (HHC) are needed to protect against adverse human health effects related to pollutants in Florida's surface waters."); *Final Updated Ambient Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Human Health – Notice of Availability*, 80 Fed. Reg. 36986, 36987 (June 29, 2015) ("EPA announces the availability of final updated national recommended water quality criteria for the protection of human health for ninety-four chemical pollutants.").