

Executive order. Therefore, no federalism assessment is required.

*Review Under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (Sec. 202, Pub. L. 104–4; 2 U.S.C. 1532)*

Review under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act requires that agencies determine whether any Federal mandate in the rulemaking may result in state, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or the private sector, expending \$100 million in any one year. NARA certifies that this rule does not contain a Federal mandate that may result in such an expenditure, and this rule is therefore not subject to this requirement.

#### List of Subjects in 36 CFR Part 1202

Privacy.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, NARA amends 36 CFR part 1202 as follows:

#### PART 1202—REGULATIONS IMPLEMENTING THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1202 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 5 U.S.C. 552a; 44 U.S.C. 2104(a).

■ 2. Revise § 1202.40 to read as follows:

##### § 1202.40 How can I gain access to NARA records about myself?

(a) If you wish to request access to information about yourself contained in a NARA Privacy Act system of records, you may do so in writing or electronically.

(1) Written requests must be directed to the NARA Privacy Act Officer, National Archives and Records Administration, Rm. 3110, 8601 Adelphi Rd., College Park, MD 20740–6001. Your request should be clearly marked on the letter and the envelope as a “Privacy Act Request.”

(2) Electronic requests may be initiated online at <https://www.archives.gov/privacy>.

(b) If you wish to allow another person to review or obtain a copy of your record, you must provide authorization in writing or electronically for that person to obtain access as part of your request.

(c) Your request must contain:

(1) The complete name and identifying number of the NARA system as published in the **Federal Register**;

(2) A brief description of the nature, time, place, and circumstances of your association with NARA;

(3) Any other information which you believe would help NARA to determine

whether the information about you is included in the system of records;

(4) If you are authorizing another individual to have access to your records, the name of that person; and

(5) A Privacy Act certification of identity. When you make a request for access to records about yourself, you must verify your identity.

(i) If you are submitting a written request, you must sign your request and your signature must either be notarized or submitted by you under 28 U.S.C. 1746, a law that permits statements to be made under penalty of perjury as a substitute for notarization. While no specific form is required, you may obtain a Certification of Identity form for this purpose from the NARA Privacy Act Officer. The following information is required:

(A) Your full name;

(B) An acknowledgment that you understand the criminal penalty in the Privacy Act for requesting or obtaining access to records under false pretenses (5 U.S.C. 552a(i)(3)); and

(C) A declaration that your statement is true and correct under penalty of perjury (18 U.S.C. 1001).

(ii) If you are submitting an electronic request, you must provide an electronically signed statement on the electronic form. The statement affirms your identity and the fact that you understand penalties associated with requesting information under false pretenses.

(d) The procedure for accessing an accounting of disclosure is identical to the procedure for access to a record as set forth in this section.

**Colleen J. Shogan,**

*Archivist of the United States.*

[FR Doc. 2024–04939 Filed 3–7–24; 8:45 am]

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#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

##### 40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R09–OAR–2023–0568; FRL–11558–03–R9]

##### Determination To Defer Sanctions; California; South Coast Air Quality Management District

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

**ACTION:** Interim final determination.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is making an interim final determination that the California Air Resources Board (CARB) has submitted a revised rule on behalf of the South

Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) that corrects deficiencies in its Clean Air Act (CAA or Act) state implementation plan (SIP) provisions concerning ozone nonattainment requirements for controlling volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) from refinery flares. This determination is based on a proposed approval, published elsewhere in this **Federal Register**, of SCAQMD Rule 1118 regulating that source category. The effect of this interim final determination is that the imposition of sanctions that were triggered by a previous disapproval by the EPA in 2022 is now deferred. If the EPA finalizes its approval of SCAQMD’s submission, relief from these sanctions will become permanent.

**DATES:** This rule is effective on March 8, 2024. However, comments will be accepted on or before April 8, 2024.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R09–OAR–2023–0568 at <https://www.regulations.gov>. For comments submitted at [Regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.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 the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section. 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>. 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.donnique@epa.gov](mailto:sherman.donnique@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

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

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**I. Background**

On September 22, 2022, (87 FR 57838), the EPA issued a final limited approval and limited disapproval for the SCAQMD Rule 1118 that had been submitted by CARB to the EPA on February 16, 2018. In our 2022 action, we determined that while the SCAQMD SIP revision submittal strengthened the SIP, Section (j) of Rule 1118 allowed the Executive Officer the authority to approve another test method than those identified in the rule and 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. Pursuant to section 179 of the CAA and our regulations at 40 CFR 52.31, this limited disapproval action under title I, part D started a sanctions clock for imposition of offset sanctions 18 months after the action’s effective date of October 22, 2023, and highway sanctions 6 months later.

The District submitted an amended Rule 1118 (amended January 6, 2023), which was transmitted by CARB to the EPA on May 11, 2023, that added California Air Resources Board and the EPA as approvers of other test methods. In the Proposed Rules section of this **Federal Register**, we have proposed approval of SCAQMD’s 2023 submittal of Rule 1118. Based on this proposed approval action, we are also taking this interim final determination, effective on publication, to defer imposition of the offset sanctions and highway sanctions that were triggered by our 2022 limited disapproval of Rule 1118, because we believe that the new version corrects the deficiency that triggered such sanctions.

The EPA is providing the public with an opportunity to comment on this deferral of sanctions. If comments are submitted that change our assessment described in this interim final determination and the proposed full approval of Rule 1118, we would take final action to lift this deferral of sanctions under 40 CFR 52.31. If no comments are submitted that change our assessment, then all sanctions and any sanction clocks triggered by our 2022

action would be permanently terminated on the effective date of our final approval of Rule 1118.

**II. The EPA’s Evaluation and Action**

We are making an interim final determination to defer CAA section 179 sanctions associated with our limited disapproval on the 2018 submittal of Rule 1118. This determination is based on our concurrent proposal to approve the 2023 submittal of Rule 1118, which resolves the deficiency that triggered sanctions under section 179 of the CAA.

Because the EPA has preliminarily determined that new version of Rule 1118 is fully approvable, relief from sanctions should be provided as quickly as possible. Therefore, the EPA is invoking the good cause exception under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) in not providing an opportunity for comment before this action takes effect (5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)). However, by this action, the EPA is providing the public with a chance to comment on the EPA’s determination after the effective date, and the EPA will consider any comments received in determining whether to reverse such action.

The EPA believes that notice-and-comment rulemaking before the effective date of this action is impracticable and contrary to the public interest. The EPA has reviewed the State’s submittal and, through its proposed action, is indicating that it is more likely than not that the State has submitted a revision to the SIP that corrects deficiencies under part D of the Act that were the basis for the action that started the sanctions clocks. Therefore, it is not in the public interest to impose sanctions. The EPA believes that it is necessary to use the interim final rulemaking process to defer sanctions while the EPA completes its rulemaking process on the approvability of the State’s submittal. Moreover, with respect to the effective date of this action, the EPA is invoking the good cause exception to the 30-day notice requirement of the APA because the purpose of this notice is to relieve a restriction (5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1)).

**III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews**

This action defers sanctions and imposes no additional requirements. 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 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 Clean Air Act; and
- Does not provide the EPA with the discretionary authority to address disproportionate human health or environmental effects with practical, appropriate, and legally permissible methods under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).
- 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 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).
- Is subject to the Congressional Review Act (CRA), 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, and the EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. The CRA allows the issuing agency to make a rule effective sooner than otherwise provided by the CRA if the agency makes a good cause finding that notice and comment rulemaking procedures are impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest (5 U.S.C. 808(2)). The EPA has made a good cause finding for this rule as discussed in section II of this preamble, including the basis for that finding.

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate

circuit by May 7, 2024. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the EPA Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purpose of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which 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 CAA section 307(b)(2)).

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

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Oxides of

nitrogen, Ozone, Volatile organic compounds, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: February 29, 2024.

**Martha Guzman Aceves,**

*Regional Administrator, Region IX.*

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