

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 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994) directs Federal agencies, to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law, to make environmental justice a part of their mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority populations (people of color) and low-income populations.

EPA believes that this type of action does not concern human health or environmental conditions and therefore cannot be evaluated with respect to potentially disproportionate and adverse effects on communities with environmental justice concerns. This action involves downstream notification requirements that will not affect the level of protection provided to human health or the environment.

Although this action does not concern human health or environmental conditions, EPA may identify and address environmental justice concerns through information collected under TRI. The information obtained through TRI reporting will lead to a better understanding of PFAS releases, which can help inform and tailor future EPA actions regarding PFAS. For example, EPA may identify and address environmental justice concerns as a result of the PFAS information collected under TRI, which is supported by supplier notification requirements that this rule is clarifying. TRI reporting also better informs communities living near facilities that report to TRI, by providing them with information about PFAS releases and waste management practices occurring in their communities. Overall, EPA believes that the information obtained could be used by the public (including people of color, low-income populations, and/or indigenous peoples) to inform their behavior as it relates to potential exposure to PFAS and by government agencies and others to identify potential problems, set priorities, and take appropriate steps to reduce any potential human health or environmental risks from PFAS.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 372

Environmental protection,
Community right-to-know, Reporting

and recordkeeping requirements, Toxic chemicals.

Dated: December 20, 2024.

Michal Freedhoff,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.

Therefore, for the reasons set forth in the preamble, EPA proposes to amend 40 CFR chapter I as follows:

PART 372—TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASE REPORTING: COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW

■ 1. The authority citation for part 372 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 11023 and 11048.

■ 2. In § 372.3, the definition of “Toxic chemical” is revised to read as follows:

§ 372.3 Definitions.

* * * * *

Toxic chemical means a chemical or chemical category listed in § 372.65 or a chemical added to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) section 313 chemical list pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 8921(c)(1).

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 751

[EPA–HQ–OPPT–2024–0403; FRL–11628–02–OCSP]

RIN 2070–AL16

N-(1,3-Dimethylbutyl)-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine (6PPD) and its transformation product, 6PPD-quinone; Regulatory Investigation under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Extension of the Comment Period

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Advance notice of proposed rulemaking, extension of the comment period.

SUMMARY: In the **Federal Register** of November 19, 2024, EPA issued an advance notice of proposed rulemaking soliciting public comment on and any additional information relevant to the potential risks associated with N-(1,3-Dimethylbutyl)-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine (6PPD) (CASRN 793–24–8, DTXSID 9025114) and its transformation product, 6PPD-quinone (CASRN 2754428–18–5, DTXSID 301034849). EPA is soliciting that

information, along with information about potential alternatives and regulatory options, to help inform the Agency's consideration of potential future regulatory actions under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). With this document, EPA is extending the comment period by 60 days, from January 21, 2025, to March 24, 2025.

DATES: The comment period for the document that published on November 19, 2024, at 89 FR 91299) (FRL–11628–01–OCSP) is extended. Comments must be received on or before March 24, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPPT–2024–0403, using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Additional instructions on commenting and visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For technical information: Wyn Zenni, Existing Chemicals Risk Management Division (7404M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 565–6294; email address: zenni.wyn@epa.gov.

For general information on TSCA: The TSCA Hotline, ABVI-Goodwill, 422 South Clinton Ave. Rochester, NY 14620; telephone number: (202) 554–1404; email address: TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

To give stakeholders additional time to review materials and prepare comments, EPA is hereby extending the comment period established in the **Federal Register** of November 19, 2024, (89 FR 91299) (FRL–11628–01–OCSP) for an additional 60 days, from January 21, 2025, to March 24, 2025. This extension is in response to requests that EPA received which asked for additional time to develop and submit comments. After considering several factors, EPA believes it is appropriate to extend the comment period for 60 days to give stakeholders additional time to prepare comments. More information about the advance notice of proposed rulemaking can be found in the **Federal Register** document of November 19, 2024.

To submit comments or access the docket, please follow the detailed instructions provided under **ADDRESSES**. If you have questions, consult the technical person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 751

Chemicals, Environmental protection, Exports, Hazardous substances, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2605(a).

Dated: January 7, 2025.

Michal Freedhoff,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.

[FR Doc. 2025–00731 Filed 1–16–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Defense Acquisition Regulations System

48 CFR Parts 203, 205, 206, 209, 211, 212, 215, 216, 217, 219, 225, 236, 237, 246, 250, and 252

[Docket DARS–2024–0039]

RIN 0750–AL99

Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Inflation Adjustment of Acquisition-Related Thresholds (DFARS Case 2024–D002)

AGENCY: Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: DoD is proposing to amend the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) to further implement the statute that requires an adjustment every 5 years of statutory acquisition-related thresholds for inflation. The adjustment uses the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers and does not apply to the Construction Wage Rate Requirements statute (Davis-Bacon Act), Service Contract Labor Standards statute, performance and payment bonds, and trade agreements thresholds. DoD is also proposing to use the same methodology to adjust some nonstatutory DFARS acquisition-related thresholds in 2025.

DATES: Comments on the proposed rule should be submitted in writing to the address shown below on or before March 18, 2025, to be considered in the formation of the final rule.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments identified by DFARS Case 2024–D002, using either of the following methods:

○ *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <https://regulations.gov>. Search for DFARS Case 2024–D002. Select “Comment” and follow the instructions to submit a comment. Please include “DFARS Case 2024–D002” on any attached documents.

○ *Email:* osd.dfars@mail.mil. Include DFARS Case 2024–D002 in the subject line of the message.

Comments received generally will be posted without change to <https://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided. To confirm receipt of your comment(s), please check <https://www.regulations.gov>, approximately two to three days after submission to verify posting.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Kimberly R. Ziegler, telephone 703–901–3176.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

DoD is proposing to amend multiple DFARS parts to further implement 41 U.S.C. 1908. Section 1908 requires an adjustment every five years (on October 1 of each year evenly divisible by five) of statutory acquisition-related thresholds for inflation, using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all urban consumers, except for the Construction Wage Rate Requirements statute (Davis-Bacon Act), Service Contract Labor Standards statute, performance and payment bonds, and trade agreements thresholds (see FAR 1.109). As a matter of policy, DoD is also proposing to use the same methodology to adjust nonstatutory DFARS acquisition-related thresholds on October 1, 2025. Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Case 2024–001 proposes comparable changes to acquisition-related thresholds in the FAR.

This is the fifth review of DFARS acquisition-related thresholds since the statute was enacted on October 28, 2004 (section 807 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005). The last review was conducted under DFARS Case 2019–D036 during fiscal year (FY) 2020. The final rule under that case was published in the **Federal Register** on September 29, 2020 (85 FR 61502), effective October 1, 2020.

II. Discussion and Analysis

A. What is an acquisition-related threshold?

This case builds on the review of DFARS thresholds in FY 2005, FY 2010, FY 2015, and FY 2020, using the same interpretation of an acquisition-related threshold. The statute at 41 U.S.C. 1908

is applicable to “a dollar threshold that is specified in law as a factor in defining the scope of the applicability of a policy, procedure, requirement, or restriction provided in that law to the procurement of property or services by an executive agency, as the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council (the Council) determines.”

There are other thresholds in the DFARS that, while not specified in law, nevertheless meet all the other criteria. These thresholds may have their origin in Executive order or regulation. Therefore, the Council has determined that in this case “acquisition-related threshold” has a broader meaning, *i.e.*, a threshold that is specified in law, Executive order, or regulation as a factor in defining the scope of the applicability of a policy, procedure, requirement, or restriction provided in that law, Executive order, or regulation to the procurement of property or services by an Executive agency. Acquisition-related thresholds are generally tied to the value of a contract, subcontract, or modification.

This proposed rule does not address thresholds that are not acquisition-related. Examples of thresholds that are not “acquisition-related,” as defined in this proposed rule, include thresholds relating to claims, penalties, withholding, payments, required levels of insurance, small business size standards, liquidated damages, and protests.

B. What acquisition-related thresholds are not subject to escalation adjustment under this case?

The statute at 41 U.S.C. 1908 does not permit escalation of acquisition-related thresholds established by the Construction Wage Rate Requirements statute (Davis Bacon Act), the Service Contract Labor Standards statute, performance and payment bonds (formerly the Miller Act), or the United States Trade Representative pursuant to the authority of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979.

Also, the statute does not authorize the DFARS to escalate thresholds originating in Executive order or the implementing agency (such as the Department of Labor or the Small Business Administration), unless the Executive order or agency regulations are amended first.

C. How does DoD analyze escalation of a statutory acquisition-related threshold?

If an acquisition-related threshold is based on statute, the matrix at <https://www.regulations.gov> identifies the statute and the statutory threshold,