

• OPM also requests comment on the options available to non-bargaining unit employees to seek redress after being non-competitively placed on a time-limited promotion exceeding 120 days without commensurate pay. Based on comments received, OPM could consider exercising its authority to confer jurisdiction on an adjudicative body to evaluate complaints filed by non-bargaining unit employees to the extent OPM can confer such jurisdiction.

Regulatory Review

Executive Orders 13563, 12866, and 14094 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). A regulatory impact analysis must be prepared for major rules with effects of \$200 million or more in any one year. This rulemaking does not reach that threshold; however, OMB has designated the rule as a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 14094.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Director of OPM certifies that this proposed rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Federalism

This proposed rule will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 13132, it is determined that this proposed rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

Civil Justice Reform

This proposed rule meets the applicable standard set forth in Executive Order 12988.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

This proposed rule will not result in the expenditure by state, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any year and it will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, no actions were deemed necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521)

This regulatory action is not expected to impose any reporting or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

List of Subjects in 5 CFR Part 335

Government employees.

Office of Personnel Management.

Kayyonne Marston,

Federal Register Liaison.

Accordingly, for the reasons stated in the preamble, OPM proposes to amend 5 CFR part 335 as follows:

PART 335—Promotion and Internal Placement

■ 1. The authority citation for part 335 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 2301, 2302, 3301, 3302, 3330; E.O. 10577, E.O. 11478, 3 CFR 1966–1970, Comp., page 803, unless otherwise noted, E.O. 13087; and E.O. 13152, 3 CFR 19554–58 Comp., p.218; 5 U.S.C. 3304(f), and Pub. L. 106–117, and 5 CFR 2.2 and 7.1.

Subpart A—General Provisions

■ 2. Amend § 335.103 by adding new paragraph (c)(2)(iii) to read as follows:

§ 335.103 Agency promotion programs.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(2) * * *

(iii) A retroactive temporary promotion to a higher-graded position pursuant to a final order by an arbitrator, adjudicative body, or court.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 2023–28458 Filed 12–26–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6325–39–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 987

[Doc. No. AMS–SC–23–0058]

Domestic Dates Produced or Packed in Riverside County, California; Decreased Assessment Rate

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This proposed rule would implement a recommendation from the California Date Administrative Committee (Committee) to decrease the assessment rate established for the 2023–2024 and subsequent crop years. The proposed assessment rate would remain in effect indefinitely unless modified, suspended, or terminated.

DATES: Comments must be received by January 26, 2024.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning this proposed rule. Comments can be sent to the Docket Clerk, Market Development Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, STOP 0237, Washington, DC 20250–0237. Comments can also be submitted to the Docket Clerk electronically by Email: MarketingOrderComment@usda.gov or via the internet at: <https://www.regulations.gov>. Comments should reference the document number and the date and page number of this issue of the **Federal Register**. Comments submitted in response to this proposed rule will be included in the record and will be made available to the public and can be viewed at: <https://www.regulations.gov>. Please be advised that the identity of the individuals or entities submitting the comments will be made public on the internet at the address provided above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Bianca Bertrand, Marketing Specialist, or Gary Olson, Chief, West Region Branch, Market Development Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA; Telephone: (503) 326–2724, or Email: BiancaM.Bertrand@usda.gov or GaryD.Olson@usda.gov.

Small businesses may request information on complying with this regulation by contacting Richard Lower, Market Development Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, STOP 0237, Washington, DC 20250–0237; Telephone: (202) 720–2491, or Email: Richard.Lower@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This action, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, proposes to amend regulations issued to carry out a marketing order as defined in 7 CFR 900.2(j). This proposed rule is issued under Marketing Order No. 987, as amended (7 CFR part 987), regulating the handling of domestic dates produced or packed in Riverside County, California. Part 987 referred to as the “Order” is effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674), hereinafter referred to as the “Act.” The Committee locally administers the Order and is comprised of producers and producer-handlers operating within the area of production.

The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is issuing this proposed rule in conformance with Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 14094. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of

available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting flexibility. Executive Order 14094 supplements and reaffirms Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 and directs agencies to conduct proactive outreach to engage interested and affected parties through a variety of means, such as through field offices, and alternative platforms and media. This action falls within a category of regulatory actions that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) exempted from Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 14094 review.

This proposed rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, which requires agencies to consider whether their rulemaking actions would have Tribal implications. AMS has determined that this proposed rule is unlikely to have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian Tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes.

This proposed rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. Under the Order now in effect, California date handlers are subject to assessments. Funds to administer the Order are derived from such assessments. It is intended that the assessment rate would be applicable to all assessable dates for the 2023–2024 crop year, and continue until amended, suspended, or terminated.

The Act provides that administrative proceedings must be exhausted before parties may file suit in court. Under section 608c(15)(A) of the Act, any handler subject to an order may file with USDA a petition stating that the order, any provision of the order, or any obligation imposed in connection with the order is not in accordance with law and request a modification of the order or to be exempted therefrom. Such handler is afforded the opportunity for a hearing on the petition. After the hearing, USDA would rule on the petition. The Act provides that the district court of the United States in any district in which the handler is an inhabitant, or has his or her principal place of business, has jurisdiction to review USDA's ruling on the petition,

provided an action is filed not later than 20 days after the date of the entry of the ruling.

This proposed rule would decrease the assessment rate for dates handled under the Order from \$0.20 per hundredweight, the rate that was established for the 2020–2021 and subsequent crop years, to \$0.15 per hundredweight for the 2023–2024 and subsequent crop years.

The Order authorizes the Committee, with the approval of AMS, to formulate an annual budget of expenses and collect assessments from handlers to administer the program. The members of the Committee are familiar with the Committee's needs and with the costs of goods and services in their local area. Therefore, they can formulate an appropriate budget and assessment rate. The assessment rate is formulated and discussed in a public meeting, and all directly affected persons have an opportunity to participate and provide input.

For the 2020–2021 and subsequent crop years, the Committee recommended, and AMS approved, an assessment rate of \$0.20 per hundredweight of dates. That rate continues in effect from crop year to crop year until modified, suspended, or terminated by AMS upon recommendation and information submitted by the Committee or other information available to AMS.

The Committee met on June 27, 2023, and recommended 2023–2024 crop year expenditures of \$75,800 and an assessment rate of \$0.15 per hundredweight of dates handled for the 2023–2024 and subsequent crop years. In comparison, last year's budgeted expenditures were \$77,250. The proposed assessment rate of \$0.15 per hundredweight is \$0.05 lower than the rate currently in effect. The Committee recommended decreasing the assessment rate to better align assessment revenue with budgeted expenses and to keep the Committee's financial reserve within the amount allowed under the Order. The Committee projects that handlers will handle 426,000 hundredweight of California dates for the 2023–2024 crop year, which is the same quantity that was projected for the 2022–2023 crop year. The proposed lower rate would provide sufficient funds to cover most of the 2023–2024 crop year anticipated expenses, with the balance coming from other income and the Committee's financial reserve. Assessments on California dates handled would generate approximately \$63,900 in income at the recommended \$0.15 per hundredweight assessment rate.

The Committee's budgeted expenditures for the 2023–2024 crop year total \$75,800. The Committee's expenses include \$48,000 for management services, \$16,800 for office administration, and \$11,000 for the financial audit. In comparison, the previous crop year's total budget was \$77,250, with \$48,000 for management services, \$19,750 for office administration, and \$9,500 for the audit.

The assessment rate recommended by the Committee was derived by considering anticipated expenses, the expected volume of dates handled, and the amount of funds available in the operating reserve. Income derived from handler assessments of \$63,900 (426,000 hundredweight assessed at the proposed rate of \$0.15) would be adequate to cover most of the Committee's budgeted expenses of \$75,800, with the balance covered from \$5,100 in surplus allocation income and \$6,800 from reserve funds. After expending \$6,800 from the reserve on budgeted expenses, the ending 2023–2024 crop year balance in the financial reserve fund is expected to be \$49,400, which would be less than the average of the annual expenses of the preceding five years, as mandated by the Order in § 987.72(d).

Although this proposed assessment rate would be in effect for an indefinite period, the Committee would continue to meet prior to or during each crop year to recommend a budget of expenses and consider recommendations for modification of the assessment rate. The dates and times of Committee meetings are available from the Committee or AMS. Committee meetings are open to the public and interested persons may express their views at these meetings. AMS would evaluate Committee recommendations and other available information to determine whether modification of the assessment rate is needed. Further rulemaking would be undertaken as necessary. The Committee's 2023–2024 crop year budget, and those for subsequent crop years, will be reviewed and, as appropriate, approved by AMS.

Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601–612), AMS has considered the economic impact of this proposed rule on small entities. Accordingly, AMS has prepared this initial regulatory flexibility analysis.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of businesses subject to such actions in order that small businesses will not be unduly or disproportionately burdened. Marketing orders issued pursuant to the

Act, and the rules issued thereunder, are unique in that they are brought about through group action of essentially small entities acting on their own behalf.

There are approximately 70 producers of dates in the production area and 11 handlers subject to regulation under the Order. Small agricultural producers of dates are defined by the Small Business Administration (SBA) as those having annual receipts of less than \$3,500,000 (NAICS code 111339), and small agricultural service firms are defined as those whose annual receipts are less than \$34,000,000 (NAICS code 115114) (13 CFR 121.201).

According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), data for the most-recently completed crop year (2022) shows that California date farmers produced 49,200 tons of dates and that the producer price for fresh market California dates was \$2,840 per ton. With the estimated 49,200-ton crop, the total farm gate value for California date producers was approximately \$139,728,000 (49,200 multiplied by \$2,840). Therefore, the average fresh market date revenue for the 70 producers within the production area would be about \$1,996,114 (\$139,728,000 divided by 70). Thus, it can be concluded that the many of the date producers within the production area could be considered small entities.

Furthermore, USDA Market News reported an average terminal market price of \$53.90 per 11-pound carton for the 2021–2022 crop year. With approximately 98,400,000 pounds handled, the industry would have shipped an estimated 8,945,454 11-pound cartons (98,400,000 divided by 11-pound carton) of packaged dates for a total value of \$482,159,971 (8,945,454 multiplied by \$53.90). With 11 date handlers within the production area, the average revenue per handler is estimated to be \$43,832,724 for the 2021–2022 crop year (\$482,159,971 divided by 11). Thus, most California date handlers could be considered large entities.

This proposal would decrease the assessment rate collected from handlers for the 2023–2024 and subsequent crop years from \$0.20 to \$0.15 per hundredweight of assessable dates. The Committee unanimously recommended 2023–2024 crop year expenditures of \$75,800 and a \$0.15 per hundredweight assessment rate. The Committee expects the industry to handle 426,000 hundredweight of assessable dates during the 2023–2024 crop year. Thus, at the \$0.15 per hundredweight rate, the Committee anticipates \$63,900 in assessment income (426,000

hundredweight multiplied by \$0.15 per hundredweight). The Committee also expects to utilize surplus allocation (\$5,100) and the Committee's monetary reserve (\$6,800) to cover the remaining \$11,900 of expenses. Income derived from all sources are expected to be adequate to meet budgeted expenditures for the 2023–2024 crop year. The Committee's reserve balance (approximately \$49,400 at the end of the 2023–2024 crop year) would be maintained at a level that the Committee believes is appropriate and is compliant with the provisions of the Order.

The Committee's budgeted expenditures for the 2023–2024 crop year total \$75,800. The Committee's expenses include \$48,000 for management services, \$16,800 for office administration, and \$11,000 for the financial audit. In comparison, the previous crop year's total budget was \$77,250, with \$48,000 for management services, \$19,750 for office administration, and \$9,500 for the audit.

Prior to arriving at the budget and proposed assessment rate, the Committee discussed various alternatives. However, the Committee determined that the recommended assessment rate would be able to reduce the financial burden on the industry without drawing down reserves to an unsustainable rate. The assessment rate of \$0.15 per hundredweight of assessable dates was derived by considering anticipated expenses, the projected volume of dates handled, the projected monetary balance held in reserve, and additional pertinent factors.

A review of NASS information indicates that the average producer price for the 2022 crop year was \$2,840 per ton (\$142.00 per hundredweight). Utilizing the recommended assessment rate of \$0.15 per hundredweight, the estimated assessment revenue as a percentage of total producer revenue would be approximately 0.106 percent (\$0.15 per hundredweight divided by \$142.00 and multiplied by 100).

This proposed action would decrease the assessment obligation imposed on handlers. Assessments are applied uniformly on all handlers, and some of the costs may be passed on to producers. However, these costs are expected to be offset by the benefits derived by the operation of the Order.

The Committee's meetings are widely publicized throughout the production area. The California date industry and all other interested persons are invited to attend the meetings and participate in Committee deliberations on all issues. Like all Committee meetings, the June 27, 2023, meeting was a public meeting and all entities, both large and small,

were able to express views on this issue. Finally, interested persons are invited to submit comments on this proposed rule, including the regulatory and information collection impacts of this action on small businesses.

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35), the Order's information collection requirements have been previously approved by OMB and assigned OMB No. 0581–0178, Vegetable and Specialty Crops. No changes in those requirements would be necessary as a result of this proposed rule. Should any changes become necessary, they would be submitted to OMB for approval.

This proposed rule would not impose any additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements on either small or large California date handlers. As with all Federal marketing order programs, reports and forms are periodically reviewed to reduce information requirements and duplication by industry and public sector agencies.

AMS is committed to complying with the E-Government Act, to promote the use of the internet and other information technologies to provide increased opportunities for citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes.

AMS has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this proposed rule.

A small business guide on complying with fruit, vegetable, and specialty crop marketing agreements and orders may be viewed at: <https://www.ams.usda.gov/rules-regulations/moa/small-businesses>. Any questions about the compliance guide should be sent to Richard Lower at the previously mentioned address in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

A 30-day comment period is provided to allow interested persons to respond to this proposed rule. All written comments timely received will be considered before a final determination is made on this rule.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 987

Dates, Marketing agreements, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Agricultural Marketing Service proposes to amend 7 CFR part 987 as follows:

PART 987—DOMESTIC DATES PRODUCED OR PACKED IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

■ 1. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 987 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

■ 2. Revise 987.339 to read as follows:

§ 987.339 Assessment rate.

On and after October 1, 2023, an assessment rate of \$0.15 per hundredweight is established for dates produced or packed in Riverside County, California.

Erin Morris,

Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2023–28279 Filed 12–26–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

10 CFR Part 430

[EERE–2017–BT–STD–0019]

RIN 1904–AD91

Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Water Heaters

AGENCY: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy.

ACTION: Supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking and request for comment.

SUMMARY: The Energy Policy and Conservation Act, as amended (“EPCA”), prescribes energy conservation standards for various consumer products and certain commercial and industrial equipment, including consumer water heaters. On July 28, 2023, the U.S. Department of Energy (“DOE” or “the Department”) proposed amended energy conservation standards for certain consumer water heaters, including circulating water heaters, along with supporting definitions. In this supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking (“SNOPR”) DOE proposes to amend the definition for circulating water heaters and clarify that circulating water heaters would be subject to the proposed energy conservation standards for storage-type water heaters. DOE requests comment on these proposed definitions.

DATES:

Comments: DOE will accept comments, data, and information regarding this SNOPR no later than January 10, 2024.

Interested persons are encouraged to submit comments using the Federal

eRulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov under docket number EERE–2017–BT–STD–0019. Follow the instructions for submitting comments. Alternatively, interested persons may submit comments, identified by docket number EERE–2017–BT–STD–0019, by any of the following methods:

Email:

ConsumerWaterHeaters2017STD0019@ee.doe.gov. Include the docket number EERE–2017–BT–STD–0019 in the subject line of the message.

Postal Mail: Appliance and Equipment Standards Program, U.S. Department of Energy, Building Technologies Office, Mailstop EE–5B, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585–0121. Telephone: (202) 287–1445. If possible, please submit all items on a compact disc (“CD”), in which case it is not necessary to include printed copies.

Hand Delivery/Courier: Appliance and Equipment Standards Program, U.S. Department of Energy, Building Technologies Office, 950 L’Enfant Plaza SW, 6th Floor, Washington, DC 20024. Telephone: (202) 287–1445. If possible, please submit all items on a CD, in which case it is not necessary to include printed copies.

No telefacsimiles (“faxes”) will be accepted. For detailed instructions on submitting comments and additional information on this process, see section V of this document.

Docket: The docket for this activity, which includes **Federal Register** notices, comments, and other supporting documents/materials, is available for review at www.regulations.gov. All documents in the docket are listed in the www.regulations.gov index. However, not all documents listed in the index may be publicly available, such as information that is exempt from public disclosure.

The docket web page can be found at www.regulations.gov/docket/EERE-2017-BT-STD-0019. The docket web page contains instructions on how to access all documents, including public comments, in the docket. See section IV of this document for information on how to submit comments through www.regulations.gov.

EPCA requires the Attorney General to provide DOE a written determination of whether the proposed standard is likely to lessen competition. The U.S. Department of Justice Antitrust Division invites input from market participants and other interested persons with views on the likely competitive impact of the proposed standard. Interested persons may contact the Division at

energy.standards@usdoj.gov on or before the date specified in the **DATES** section. Please indicate in the “Subject” line of your email the title and Docket Number of this proposed rulemaking.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ms. Julia Hegarty, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Building Technologies Office, EE–5B, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585–0121. Email: ApplianceStandardsQuestions@ee.doe.gov.

Ms. Melanie Lampton, U.S. Department of Energy, Office of the General Counsel, GC–33, 1000 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20585–0121. Telephone: (240) 751–5157. Email: Melanie.Lampton@hq.doe.gov.

For further information on how to submit a comment or review other public comments and the docket, contact the Appliance and Equipment Standards Program staff at (202) 287–1445 or by email: ApplianceStandardsQuestions@ee.doe.gov.

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I. Synopsis

The Energy Policy and Conservation Act,¹ as amended, Public Law 94–163 (42 U.S.C. 6291–6317, as codified)

¹ All references to EPCA in this document refer to the statute as amended through the Energy Act of 2020, Public Law 116–260 (Dec. 27, 2020), which reflect the last statutory amendments that impact Parts A and A–1 of EPCA.