

for advertisement or otherwise authorized to proceed unless the manufactured products used and permanently incorporated in such project are produced in the United States. To meet this requirement, the manufactured product must meet the following:

(1) The following definitions apply to this section:

(i) *Component* means an article, material, or supply, whether manufactured or unmanufactured, incorporated directly into a manufactured product or, where applicable, an iron or steel product.

(ii) *Excluded materials* means *section 70917(c) materials* as defined in 2 CFR 184.3.

(iii) *Iron or steel products* means articles, materials, or supplies that consist wholly or predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both.

(iv) *Manufactured products* means articles, materials, or supplies that have been processed into a specific form and shape, or combined with other articles, materials, or supplies to create a product with different properties than the individual articles, materials, or supplies. If an item is classified as an iron or steel product, an excluded material, or other product category as specified by law or in 2 CFR part 184, then it is not a manufactured product. However, an article, material, or supply classified as a manufactured product may include components that are iron or steel products, excluded materials, or other product categories as specified by law or in 2 CFR part 184. Mixtures of concrete or asphalt delivered to a job site without final form for incorporation into a project are not a manufactured product.

(v) *Manufacturer*, in the case of manufactured products, means the entity that performs the final manufacturing process that produces a manufactured product.

(vi) *Predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both* means that the cost of the iron and steel content exceeds 50 percent of the total cost of all its components. The cost of iron and steel is the cost of the iron or steel mill products (such as bar, billet, slab, wire, plate, or sheet), castings, or forgings utilized in the manufacture of the product and a good faith estimate of the cost of iron or steel components.

(vii) *Produced in the United States*, in the case of manufactured products, means:

(A) The product was manufactured in the United States; and

(B) The cost of the components of the manufactured product that are mined, produced, or manufactured in the

United States is greater than 55 percent of the total cost of all components of the manufactured product.

(2) An article, material, or supply shall only be classified as an iron or steel product, a manufactured product, or other products as specified by law or in 2 CFR part 184. An iron or steel product must meet the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph (c), an article, material, or supply shall not be considered to fall into multiple categories. In some cases, an article, material, or supply may not fall under any of the above-listed categories. The classification of an article, material, or supply as falling into one of the categories listed in this paragraph (c) must be made based on its status at the time it is brought to the work site for incorporation into an infrastructure project. In general, the work site is the location of the infrastructure project at which the iron or steel product or manufactured product will be incorporated.

(i) With respect to precast concrete products that are classified as manufactured products, components of precast concrete products that are manufactured predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both shall meet the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section. The cost of such components shall be included in the applicable calculation for purposes of determining whether the precast concrete product is produced in the United States.

(ii) With respect to intelligent transportation systems and other electronic hardware systems that are installed in the highway right of way or other real property and classified as manufactured products, the cabinets or other enclosures of such systems that are manufactured predominantly of iron or steel or a combination of both shall meet the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section. The cost of cabinets or other enclosures shall be included in the applicable calculation for purposes of determining whether systems referred to in the preceding sentence are produced in the United States.

(3) In determining whether the cost of components for manufactured products is greater than 55 percent of the total cost of all components, recipients shall determine the cost as follows:

(i) For components purchased by the manufacturer, the acquisition cost, including transportation costs to the place of incorporation into the manufactured product (whether or not such costs are paid to a domestic firm), and any applicable duty (whether or not a duty-free entry certificate is issued); or

(ii) For components manufactured by the manufacturer, all costs associated with the manufacture of the component, including transportation costs as described in paragraph (a) of this section, plus allocable overhead costs, but excluding profit. Cost of components does not include any costs associated with the manufacture of the manufactured product.

(4) The provisions of this paragraph (c) are separate and severable from one another and from the other provisions of this section. If any provision is stayed or determined to be invalid, the remaining provisions shall continue in effect.

\* \* \* \* \*

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 312

[EPA-HQ-OLEM-2024-0097; FRL-11691-02-OLEM]

### Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries; Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

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

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** EPA is proposing to amend the Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries to reference a standard practice recently made available by ASTM International, a widely recognized standards development organization. Specifically, EPA is proposing to amend the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule to reference ASTM International's E2247-23 "Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process for Forestland or Rural Property" and allow for its use to satisfy the requirements for conducting all appropriate inquiries under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. EPA is additionally proposing to remove after one year, from the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule, recognition of the previous version of that standard, ASTM E2247-16, as compliant with the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule.

**DATES:** Written comments must be received by April 11, 2024.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OLEM-2024-0097 at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov). Follow the on-line

instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from *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, the full EPA public comment policy, information about CBI and multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit <http://www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For more detailed information on specific aspects of this rule, contact Patricia Overmeyer, Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization (5105T), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460-0002, 202-566-2774, or [Overmeyer.patricia@epa.gov](mailto:Overmeyer.patricia@epa.gov)

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Throughout this document, “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to the EPA.

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### I. Why is EPA issuing this proposed rule?

With this action EPA proposes to amend the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule at 40 CFR part 312 to reference ASTM International’s E2247–23 “Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process for Forestland or Rural Property” and allow for its use to satisfy the requirements for conducting all appropriate inquiries under CERCLA. EPA also is proposing to sunset its reference to E2247–16, the historic version of the same ASTM standard, as compliant with the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule.

EPA is not proposing any changes to regulatory requirements in the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule. Therefore, EPA is not seeking comments on the standards and practices included in the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule at 40 CFR part 312. EPA is only seeking comments on the Agency’s decision to reference the revised ASTM E2247–23 “Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process for Forestland or Rural Property” as compliant with the AAI regulation, and to sunset the reference to the previous version of the standard, ASTM E2247–16 as compliant with the AAI Rule. EPA is not seeking comments on the ASTM E2247–23 standard.

EPA will address all public comments in any subsequent final rule based on this proposed rule. We do not intend to institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting on this proposal must do so at this time. For further information, please see the information provided in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

### II. Does this action apply to me?

This action offers certain parties the option of using an available industry standard to conduct all appropriate inquiries. Parties purchasing potentially contaminated properties will be able to use the ASTM E2247–23 standard practice to comply with the all appropriate inquiries requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). This proposed rule will not require any entity to use this standard. Any party who wants to claim protection from liability under one of CERCLA’s landowner liability protections may follow the regulatory requirements of the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule at 40 CFR part 312, use the ASTM’s E1527–21 “Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process,” or use the standard recognized in this proposed rule, the ASTM E2247–23 standard.

Entities potentially affected by this action, or who may choose to use the newly referenced ASTM standard to perform all appropriate inquiries, include public and private parties who, as bona fide prospective purchasers, contiguous property owners, or innocent landowners, are purchasing potentially contaminated properties and wish to establish a limitation on CERCLA liability in conjunction with the property purchase. In addition, any entity conducting a site characterization or assessment on a property with a brownfields grant awarded under

CERCLA section 104(k)(2)(B)(ii) may be affected by this action. This includes state, local, and Tribal governments that receive brownfields site assessment grants. A summary of the potentially affected industry sectors (by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes) is displayed in the table below.

Industry category	NAICS code
Real Estate .....	531.
Insurance .....	52412.
Banking/Real Estate Credit .....	522292.
Environmental Consulting Services.	54162.
State, Local and Tribal Government.	926110, 925120.
Federal Government .....	925120, 921190, 924120.

The list of potentially affected entities in the above table may not be exhaustive. Our aim is to provide a guide for readers regarding those entities that EPA is aware potentially could be affected by this action. However, this action may affect other entities not listed in the table. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this document.

### III. What should I consider as I prepare my comments for EPA?

Direct your comments to Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OLEM–2024–0097. EPA’s policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change and may be made available online at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

**A. Submitting CBI:** Do not submit any information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) or email. You can only submit CBI to EPA via U.S. mail at: HQ EPA Docket Center, EPA/DC, EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460. Clearly mark all information that you claim to be CBI. For CBI submitted on a disk or CD ROM that you mail to EPA, mark the outside of the disk or CD ROM as CBI and then identify electronically within the disk or CD ROM the specific information that is claimed as CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public docket.

Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2.

*B. Tips for Preparing Your Comments:* When submitting comments, remember to:

- Identify the rulemaking by docket number and other identifying information (subject heading, **Federal Register** date, and page number).
- Explain why you agree or disagree; suggest alternatives and substitute language for your requested changes.
- Describe any assumptions and provide any technical information and/or data you used.
- If you estimate potential costs or burdens, explain how you arrived at your estimate in sufficient detail to allow for it to be reproduced.
- Provide specific examples to illustrate your concerns and suggested alternative.
- Explain your views as clearly as possible, avoiding the use of profanity or personal threats.
- Make sure to submit your comments by the comment period deadline identified.

The [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) website is an “anonymous access” system, which means EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an email comment directly to EPA without going through [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), your email address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the public docket and made available on the internet. If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment and with any disk or CD-ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters or any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses. For additional information about EPA’s public docket visit the EPA Docket Center homepage at <https://www2.epa.gov/edockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

*C. The docket:* All documents in the docket are listed in the [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) index. Certain types of information claimed as CBI, and other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute, will not be available for public viewing in EPA’s electronic public docket. EPA’s policy is that copyrighted material, such as ASTM International’s E2247–23 “Standard Practice for Environmental

Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process for Forestland or Rural Property” will not be placed in EPA’s electronic public docket but will be publicly available only in printed form in the official public docket. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) or in hard copy at the HQ EPA Docket Center, EPA/DC, EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460.

#### IV. Statutory Authority

EPA is proposing to amend the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule that sets Federal standards for the conduct of “all appropriate inquiries” at 40 CFR part 312. The All Appropriate Inquiries Rule sets forth standards and practices necessary for fulfilling the requirements of CERCLA section 101(35)(B) as required to obtain CERCLA liability protection and for conducting site characterizations and assessments with the use of brownfields grants per CERCLA section 104(k)(2)(B)(ii).

#### V. Background

On January 11, 2002, President Bush signed the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act (“the Brownfields Amendments”). In general, the Brownfields Amendments to CERCLA provide funds to assess and cleanup brownfields sites; clarify existing and establish new CERCLA liability provisions related to certain types of owners of contaminated properties; and provide funding to establish or enhance State and Tribal cleanup programs. The Brownfields Amendments revised some of the provisions of CERCLA section 101(35) and limited liability under section 107 for bona fide prospective purchasers and contiguous property owners, in addition to clarifying the requirements necessary to establish the innocent landowner liability protection under CERCLA. The Brownfields Amendments clarified the requirement that parties purchasing potentially contaminated property undertake “all appropriate inquiries” into prior ownership and use of property before purchasing the property to qualify for protection from CERCLA liability.

The 2002 Brownfields Amendments to CERCLA required EPA to develop regulations establishing standards and practices for how to conduct all appropriate inquiries. EPA promulgated regulations that set standards and practices for all appropriate inquiries on November 1, 2005 (70 FR 66070). In the regulation, EPA referenced, and recognized as compliant with the rule,

the ASTM E1527–05 “Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Standard Process.” In December 2008, EPA used a direct final rule to amend the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule to recognize another ASTM standard as compliant, ASTM E2247–08 “Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process for Forestland or Rural Property.” Both standards, the ASTM E1527–05 and the ASTM E2247–08, were subsequently revised by ASTM International, and the revised versions were referenced by EPA as compliant with the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule. EPA referenced the ASTM E1527–13 standard on August 15, 2013 (78 FR 49690), referenced the ASTM E1527–21 Standard on December 15, 2022 (87 FR 76578), and referenced the ASTM E2247–16 standard on September 15, 2017 (82 FR 43310). Currently, the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule (40 CFR part 312) allows for the use of the ASTM E1527–21 standard or the ASTM E2247–16 standard to conduct all appropriate inquiries, in lieu of following requirements included in the Rule.

Recently, ASTM International published a revised standard for conducting Phase I environmental site assessments for forestland or rural properties. This standard, ASTM E2247–23, “Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process for Forestland or Rural Properties,” was reviewed by EPA, and determined by EPA to be compliant with the requirements of the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule.

Once this action is final, the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule also will allow for the use of the ASTM E2247–23 standard. The reference to the ASTM E2247–16 will be sunset one year following the publication of a final rule.

#### VI. What action is EPA taking?

This proposed rule will amend the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule to allow for the use of the ASTM E2247–23 standard to conduct all appropriate inquiries as required under CERCLA for establishing the bona fide prospective purchaser, contiguous property owner, and innocent landowner liability protections.

With this proposed action, parties seeking liability relief under CERCLA’s landowner liability protections, as well as recipients of brownfields grants for conducting site assessments, will be considered in compliance with the requirements for all appropriate inquiries if such parties comply with the procedures provided in the ASTM

E2247–23, “Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process for Forestland or Rural Property.” EPA made the determination that the ASTM E2247–23 Standard is compliant with the All Appropriate Inquiries regulation based upon the Agency’s finding, after reviewing the elements of the ASTM standard practice and comparing them to the requirements set forth in the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule.

Also, as part of this proposed action, to avoid any confusion associated with the Agency’s recognition of a historical standard no longer recognized by ASTM International as current, or no longer reflecting its current consensus-based or customary business standard, the Agency is proposing to remove its current reference to the ASTM E2247–16 “Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments for Forestland or Rural Property.” To provide parties with an adequate opportunity to complete any AAI investigations that may be on-going using the ASTM E2247–16 standard at the time that EPA publishes a final rulemaking for this action and to allow all parties sufficient notice to become familiar with the updated industry standard (ASTM E2247–23), the Agency is proposing to a sunset period for the removal of its recognition of the historic standard (ASTM E2247–16) as compliant with all appropriate inquiries. The sunset period for removal of the reference to the ASTM E2247–16 Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments for Forestland or Rural Property will be one year from the date on which the Agency publishes a final rule recognizing the updated standard, ASTM E2247–23.

The Agency notes that this action will not require any party to use the ASTM E2247–23 standard. Any party conducting all appropriate inquiries to comply with CERCLA’s bona fide prospective purchaser, contiguous property owner, and innocent landowner liability protections may continue to follow the provisions of the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule at 40 CFR part 312, or continue to use the ASTM E1527–21 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Standard.

This proposed action merely will allow for the use of the ASTM E2247–23 “Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process for Forestland or Rural Property” for those parties purchasing potentially contaminated properties who want to use the ASTM E2247–23 standard in lieu of following specific

requirements of the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule.

This proposed action also includes the removal of the current reference in the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule to the ASTM E2247–16 Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments for Forestland or Rural Properties as compliant with all appropriate inquiries. EPA is proposing that the removal of the reference to the historic standard will take effect one year following publication of a final rule that includes this proposed action.

The Agency notes that there are no legally significant differences between the regulatory requirements and the ASTM E2247–23 standard. To facilitate an understanding of the slight differences between the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule, the ASTM E2247–23 “Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Standard for Forestland or Rural Property,” and the ASTM E1527–21 “Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process,” EPA developed, and placed in the docket for this proposed rule, the document “Comparison of All Appropriate Inquiries Regulation, the ASTM E2247–23 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process for Forestland or Rural Property, and ASTM E1527–21 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process.” The document also provides a comparison of the ASTM E2247–23 standard to the ASTM E2247–16 version of the standard.

EPA’s proposed action includes no changes to the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule other than to add an additional reference to the new ASTM E2247–23 standard and to sunset the reference to the historic ASTM E2247–16 standard. EPA is *not* seeking comments on the standards and practices included in the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule published at 40 CFR part 312. Also, EPA is *not* seeking comments on the ASTM E2247–23 standard. EPA’s only action with this proposed rule is recognition of the ASTM E2247–23 standard as compliant with the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule and sunset of recognition of the historic standard and, therefore, it is only this action on which the Agency is seeking comment.

EPA is proposing this action because the Agency wants to provide additional flexibility for brownfields grant recipients or other entities that may benefit from the use of the ASTM E2247–23 standard. We believe that this proposed action will allow for the use of a tailored standard that was developed by a recognized standards developing organization, reviewed by EPA, and determined to be equivalent to

the Agency’s All Appropriate Inquiries Rule. This action does not disallow the use of the previously recognized ASTM E1527–21 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Standard, and it will not alter, in anyway, the requirements of the previously promulgated All Appropriate Inquiries Rule. In addition, this proposal potentially will increase flexibility for some parties who may make use of the new standard, without placing any additional burden on those parties who prefer to use either the ASTM E1527–21 standard or follow the requirements of the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule when conducting all appropriate inquiries.

By proposing this action, EPA is fulfilling the intent and requirements of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA), Public Law 104–113.

## VII. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and Executive Order 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011), this proposed action is not a “significant regulatory action” and is therefore not subject to OMB review. This action merely amends the All Appropriate Inquiries Rule to reference ASTM International’s E2247–23 “Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process for Forestland or Rural Property” and allow for its use to satisfy the requirements for conducting all appropriate inquiries under CERCLA. This action does not impose any requirements on any entity, including small entities. Therefore, pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), after considering the economic impacts of this action on small entities, I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This action does not contain any unfunded mandates or significantly or uniquely affect small governments as described in Sections 202 and 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1999 (UMRA) (Pub. L. 104–4). This action does not create new binding legal requirements that substantially and directly affect Tribes under Executive Order 13175 (63 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). This action does not have significant Federalism implications under Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). Because this action is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866, this rule is not subject to Executive Order 13211, entitled Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply,

Distribution, or Use (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) or Executive Order 13045, entitled Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). This action does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, nor does it require any special considerations under Executive Order 12898, entitled Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

This action does involve technical standards. Therefore, the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272) (NTTAA) apply. The NTTAA was signed into law on March 7, 1996, and, among other things, directs the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to bring together Federal agencies as well as state and local governments to achieve greater reliance on voluntary consensus standards and decrease dependence on in-house standards. It states that use of such standards, whenever practicable and appropriate,

is intended to achieve the following goals: (a) Eliminate the cost to the government of developing its own standards and decrease the cost of goods procured and the burden of complying with agency regulations; (b) provide incentives and opportunities to establish standards that serve national needs; (c) encourage long-term growth for U.S. enterprises and promote efficiency and economic competition through harmonization of standards; and (d) further the policy of reliance upon the private sector to supply government needs for goods and services. The Act requires that Federal agencies adopt private sector standards, particularly those developed by standards developing organizations (SDOs), whenever possible in lieu of creating proprietary, non-consensus standards.

This action is compliant with the spirit and requirements of the NTTAA. This action allows for the use of the ASTM International standard known as Standard E1527–21 and entitled “Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process.” By taking this action, EPA is fulfilling the intent and requirements of

the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA), Public Law 104–113.

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, generally provides that before certain actions may take effect, the agency promulgating the action must submit a report, which includes a copy of the action, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA submitted a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

#### List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 312

Environmental protection,  
Administrative practice and procedure,  
Hazardous substances.

**Barry N. Breen,**

*Principle Deputy Assistant Administrator,  
Office of Land and Emergency Management.*

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