

Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

Background

The FAA published a notice of proposed rulemaking for Docket No. FAA–2021–1079 in the **Federal Register** (86 FR 70771; December 13, 2021) to amend jet routes J–20, J–31, J–41, and J–73; and to remove J–69, and high altitude RNAV route Q–63. However, the details of the J–73 amendment were inadvertently left out of the NPRM. This SNPRM adds the amendment of J–73 to Docket No. FAA–2021–1079.

The Proposal

The FAA is proposing an amendment to 14 CFR part 71 to amend jet route J–73 in the eastern United States. This action supports the FAA’s VOR MON program.

The proposed route change is as follows:

J–73: J–73 currently extends between the La Grange, GA, (LGC) VOR and Tactical Air Navigational System (VORTAC) and the Northbrook, IL, (OBK) VOR/Distance Measuring Equipment (VOR/DME). This action proposes to remove the La Grange VORTAC, and the segment between La Grange and Nashville, TN, from the route. As amended, J–73 would extend from Nashville, TN; Pocket City, IN; to Northbrook, IL.

Jet routes are published in paragraph 2004 of FAA Order JO 7400.11F dated August 10, 2021, and effective September 15, 2021, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The jet route listed in this document would be subsequently amended in FAA Order JO 7400.11

FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, is published yearly and effective on September 15.

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

The FAA has determined that this proposed regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore: (1) Is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a “significant rule” under Department of Transportation (DOT) Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is

certified that this proposed rule, when promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

This proposal will be subject to an environmental analysis in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, “Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures” prior to any FAA final regulatory action.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Proposed Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D, AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

- 1. The authority citation for part 14 CFR 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g); 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

- 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order JO 7400.11F, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 10, 2021, and effective September 15, 2021, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 2004 Jet Routes.

* * * * *

J–73 [Amended]

From Nashville, TN; Pocket City, IN; to Northbrook, IL.

* * * * *

Issued in Washington, DC, on February 16, 2022.

Michael R. Beckles,

Manager, Rules and Regulations Group.

[FR Doc. 2022–04066 Filed 2–25–22; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R04–OAR–2021–0395; FRL–9563–01–R4]

Air Plan Approval; Kentucky; Emissions Statement Requirements for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone Standard Nonattainment Areas

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted to EPA by the Commonwealth of Kentucky through the Kentucky Division for Air Quality (KDAQ) on October 15, 2020. The proposed changes were submitted by KDAQ to address the emissions statement requirements for the 2015 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for Kentucky counties in the Cincinnati, Ohio-Kentucky 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment area (Cincinnati, OH-KY Area), and for some of the Kentucky counties in the Louisville, Kentucky-Indiana 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment area (Louisville, KY-IN Area). Specifically, EPA is proposing to approve the emissions statement requirements for portions of Boone, Campbell, and Kenton Counties in the Cincinnati, OH-KY Area, and Bullitt and Oldham Counties in the Louisville, KY-IN Area. EPA will consider and take action, or has considered and taken action, on submissions addressing the emissions statement requirements for the remaining counties in these two nonattainment areas, including the Jefferson County, Kentucky portion of the Louisville, KY-IN Area, in separate rulemakings. EPA is proposing approval pursuant to the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act).

DATES: Comments must be received on or before March 30, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–R04–OAR–2021–0395 at www.regulations.gov. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Once submitted, comments cannot be edited or removed from [Regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov). 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. 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 or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit www2.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tiereny Bell, Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. The telephone number is (404) 562–9088. Ms. Bell can also be reached via electronic mail at bell.tiereny@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On October 1, 2015, EPA promulgated a revised 8-hour primary and secondary ozone NAAQS, strengthening both from 0.075 parts per million (ppm) to 0.070 ppm (the 2015 8-hour Ozone NAAQS). See 80 FR 65292. The 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS is set at 0.070 ppm based on an annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average concentration averaged over three years. Under EPA's regulations at 40 CFR part 50, the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS is attained when the 3-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ambient air quality ozone concentration is less than or equal to 0.070 ppm. See 40 CFR 50.19. Ambient air quality monitoring data for the 3-year period must meet a data completeness requirement. The ambient air quality monitoring data completeness requirement is met when the average percentage of days with valid ambient monitoring data is greater than 90 percent, and no single year has less than 75 percent data completeness as determined using Appendix U of part 50.

Upon promulgation of a new or revised ozone NAAQS, the CAA requires EPA to designate as nonattainment any area that is violating the NAAQS based on the three most recent years of ambient air quality data at the conclusion of the designation process. On June 4, 2018 (effective August 3, 2018), EPA designated the 7-county Cincinnati, OH-KY Area as a Marginal ozone nonattainment area for

the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS.¹ Also on June 4, 2018 (effective August 3, 2018), EPA designated the 5-county Louisville, KY-IN Area as a Marginal ozone nonattainment area for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS.² The Cincinnati, OH-KY Area and the Louisville, KY-IN Area were designated nonattainment for the 2015 8-hour Ozone NAAQS using 2014–2016 ambient air quality data. See 83 FR 25776.

On December 6, 2018, EPA finalized a rule entitled “Implementation of the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: Nonattainment Area State Implementation Plan Requirements” (SIP Requirements Rule) that establishes the requirements that state, tribal, and local air quality management agencies must meet as they develop implementation plans for areas where air quality exceeds the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS.³ See 83 FR 62998. This rule establishes nonattainment area attainment dates based on Table 1 of section 181(a) of the CAA, including an attainment date three years after the August 3, 2018, designation effective date, for areas classified as Marginal for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

Ground level ozone is not emitted directly into the air but is created by chemical reactions between oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) in the presence of sunlight. Emissions from industrial facilities and electric utilities, motor vehicle exhaust, gasoline vapors, and chemical solvents are some of the major sources of NO_x and VOC. Section 182(a)(3)(B) of the CAA requires states with ozone nonattainment areas to submit a SIP revision requiring annual emissions statements to be submitted to

the state by the owner or operator of each NO_x and VOC stationary source. However, a state may waive the emissions statement requirement for any class or category of stationary sources which emit less than 25 tons per year (tpy) of VOC or NO_x if the state provides an inventory of emissions as required by CAA section 182 that accounts for emissions from those sources. See CAA section 182(a)(3)(B)(ii). The first statement is due three years from the area's nonattainment designation, and subsequent statements are due at least annually thereafter.

Based on the nonattainment designation, Kentucky was required to develop a SIP revision satisfying, among other things, CAA section 182(a)(3)(B). On October 15, 2020,⁴ Kentucky submitted a SIP revision addressing the emissions statement requirements related to the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS for the Kentucky portion of the Cincinnati, OH-KY Area and for Bullitt and Oldham Counties in the Kentucky portion of the Louisville, KY-IN Area. EPA is proposing to approve the October 15, 2020, SIP submittal as meeting the requirements of section 182(a)(3)(B) of the CAA and associated federal regulations. EPA's analysis of the SIP revision and how it addresses the emissions statement requirements is discussed in the next section of this notice.

II. Analysis of the Commonwealth's Submittal

As discussed above, section 182(a)(3)(B) of the CAA requires states to submit a SIP revision requiring the owner or operator of each NO_x and VOC stationary source located in an ozone nonattainment area to submit to the state annual emissions statements. The first statement is due three years from the area's nonattainment designation, and subsequent statements are due at least annually thereafter.

Due to previous nonattainment ozone designations, Kentucky has an existing emissions statement program. The October 15, 2020, SIP revision includes Kentucky's certification that the following SIP-approved regulations contain provisions that meet the emissions statement requirements of CAA section 182(a)(3)(B) for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS and that the Commonwealth continues to operate under these approved provisions: 401 Kentucky Administrative Regulations (KAR) 52:020, Sections 22 and 23; 401

¹ The Cincinnati, OH-KY Area consists of the following counties: Boone (Partial), Campbell (Partial), Kenton (Partial), in Kentucky and the entire counties of Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren in Ohio. EPA has taken action on the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment area emissions statement requirements for the entire counties of Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren in Ohio in a separate action. See 86 FR 12270 (March 3, 2021).

² The Louisville, KY-IN Area consists of Bullitt, Jefferson, and Oldham Counties in Kentucky and Clark and Floyd Counties in Indiana. EPA has proposed action on the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS emissions statement requirements for the Jefferson County, Kentucky portion of the Louisville, KY-IN area in a separate proposed rulemaking, see 87 FR 2101 (January 13, 2022), and will take action on the emissions statement requirements for Clark and Floyd Counties in Indiana in a separate rulemaking.

³ The SIP Requirements Rule addresses a range of nonattainment area SIP requirements for the 2015 ozone NAAQS, including requirements pertaining to attainment demonstrations, reasonable further progress, reasonably available control technology, reasonably available control measures, major new source review, emission inventories, and the timing of SIP submissions and compliance with emission control measures in the SIP.

⁴ KDAQ's transmittal letter for the October 15, 2020, SIP revision was dated October 15, 2020, and submitted to EPA on October 16, 2020.

KAR 52:030, Sections 3 and 22; 401 KAR 52:040 Section 3; and 401 KAR 52:070 Section 3.⁵ On January 28, 2016, EPA approved Kentucky's emissions statement program, which applies to sources located in ozone nonattainment areas.⁶ See 81 FR 4896. The regulatory sections identified in the October 15, 2020 submittal require sources that emit 25 tons per year or more of VOC or NO_x within the Kentucky portion of the Cincinnati, OH-KY Area and the Kentucky portion of the Louisville, KY-IN Area, not including Jefferson County, to submit annual certified statements showing actual VOC and NO_x emissions. EPA has preliminarily determined that the specific regulatory sections identified in the October 15, 2020, submittal, collectively, coupled with the waiver for stationary sources emitting less than 25 tpy of NO_x or VOC discussed in the two paragraphs below, meet the emissions statement requirements of section 182(a)(3)(B).

As allowed by CAA section 182(a)(3)(B)(ii), Kentucky waived the emissions statement requirements for stationary sources emitting less than 25 tpy of NO_x or VOC. CAA section 182(a)(3)(B)(ii) allows a state to waive the application of emissions statements requirements to any class or category of stationary sources which emit less than 25 tons per year of VOC or NO_x if the state, in its submissions under section 182(a)(1) or 182(a)(3)(A), provides an inventory of emissions from such class or category of sources, based on the use of the emission factors established by the Administrator or other methods acceptable to the Administrator.

Pursuant to CAA section 182(a)(3)(A), Kentucky is required to submit a revised inventory meeting the requirements of section 182(a)(1) at the end of each 3-year period after submission of the inventory under section 182(a)(1) until the Cincinnati, OH-KY Area and the Louisville, KY-IN Area are redesignated to attainment. CAA section 182(a)(1) requires the submission of a comprehensive, accurate, current inventory of actual emissions from all sources, as described in CAA section

172(c)(3), in accordance with guidance provided by EPA.⁷ To comply with CAA section 182(a)(3)(A)'s requirement to submit periodic emissions inventories, Kentucky submits NO_x and VOC emissions data to EPA's National Emissions Inventory (NEI)⁸ consistent with 83 FR 62998, "Implementation of the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: Nonattainment Area State Implementation Plan Requirements," and 40 CFR 51.1315. That emissions data includes small stationary sources (namely, those emitting less than 25 tpy of NO_x or VOC) in accordance with CAA section 182(a)(3)(B)(ii).

For the reasons discussed above, EPA has preliminarily determined that Kentucky's emissions statement regulations meet the requirements under CAA section 182(a)(3)(B) and the SIP Requirements Rule for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS for the entire Kentucky portion of the Cincinnati, OH-KY Area and the Bullitt County, Kentucky and Oldham County, Kentucky portion of the Louisville, KY-IN Area.

III. Proposed Action

EPA is proposing to approve Kentucky's October 15, 2020, SIP revision addressing the emissions statement requirements for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS for portions of Boone, Campbell, and Kenton Counties in the Cincinnati, OH-KY 2015 8-hour ozone nonattainment area, and Bullitt and Oldham Counties in the Louisville, KY-IN 2015 8-hour ozone nonattainment area. EPA is proposing to find that the Commonwealth's submission meets the requirements of sections 110 and 182 of the CAA.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. See 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided they meet the criteria of the CAA. This action merely proposes to approve state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those

imposed by state law. For that reason, this proposed 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 CAA; and
- Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

The SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where 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 as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), nor will it impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

⁵ EPA notes that, in addition to the provisions identified in Kentucky's October 15, 2020, SIP revision, the following are also SIP-approved and apply to ozone nonattainment areas: the entirety of 401 KAR 52:030; and relevant provisions of 401 KAR 52:040, Sections 20 and 21. See 81 FR 4896 (January 28, 2016).

⁶ EPA's 2016 approval of Kentucky's emissions statement program pertained to the Kentucky portion of the 2008 Cincinnati, OH-KY Area, but the Kentucky regulations approved in that 2016 action apply to all ozone nonattainment areas in Kentucky's jurisdiction, which include the counties and partial counties in the 2015 Cincinnati, OH-KY and Louisville, KY-IN Areas that are within Kentucky's jurisdiction.

⁷ CAA section 172(c)(3) states, "Such plan provisions shall include a comprehensive, accurate, current inventory of actual emissions from all sources of the relevant pollutant or pollutants in such area including such periodic revisions as the Administrator may determine necessary to assure that the requirements of this part are met."

⁸ To access EPA's NEI, please visit: U.S. EPA, *National Emissions Inventory (NEI)*, <https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/national-emissions-inventory-nei>.

Dated: February 17, 2022.

Daniel Blackman,

Regional Administrator, Region 4.

[FR Doc. 2022–04112 Filed 2–25–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

45 CFR Part 3

[Docket Number—NIH–2020–0002]

RIN 0925–AA67

Conduct of Persons and Traffic on the National Institutes of Health Federal Enclave

AGENCY: National Institutes of Health, HHS.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS or Department), through the National Institutes of Health (NIH), proposes to amend the existing regulation for the conduct of persons and traffic on the NIH enclave in Bethesda, Maryland, in order to update certain provisions of the regulation.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before April 29, 2022.

ADDRESSES: You may send comments, identified by Docket Number NIH–2020–0002 and/or RIN 0925–AA67 by any of the following methods:

Electronic Submissions

You may send comments electronically in the following way:

- *Federal rulemaking Portal:* www.regulations.gov. Follow the instructions for sending comments.

Written Submissions

You may send written comments in the following ways:

Please allow sufficient time for mailed comments to be received before the close of the comment period.

- *Mail (for paper or CD-ROM submissions):* Daniel Hernandez, NIH Regulations Officer, National Institutes of Health, Office of Management Assessment, Rockledge 1, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Suite 601, Room 601–T, MSC 7901, Bethesda, Maryland 20817–7901.
- *Hand delivery/courier (for paper or CD-ROM submissions):* Daniel Hernandez, NIH Regulations Officer, National Institutes of Health, Office of Management Assessment, Rockledge 1, 6705 Rockledge Drive, Suite 601, Room 601–T, Room 601–T, MSC 7901, Bethesda, Maryland 20892–7901.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and

docket number or Regulatory Identifier Number (RIN) for this Rulemaking. All comments will be posted without change to www.regulations.gov, including any personal information provided.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to the eRulemaking Portal at www.regulations.gov and insert the docket number provided in brackets in the heading on page one of this document into the “search” box and follow the prompts.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel Hernandez, NIH Regulations Officer, Office of Management Assessment, NIH, Rockledge 1, 6705 Rockledge Drive, Suite 601, Room 601–T, Bethesda, MD 20817—MSC 7901, by email at dhernandez@mail.nih.gov, or by telephone at 301–435–3343 (not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

1. Background

On November 16, 2020, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS or Department) issued a direct final rule (85 FR 72899–72912) amending certain regulations, as part of its Regulatory Clean Up Initiative, to make miscellaneous corrections, including correcting references to other regulations, misspellings and other typographical errors. These corrections included changes to the regulation codified at 45 CFR part 3 concerning the conduct of persons and traffic on the National Institutes of Health Federal Enclave. With this notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM), the Department proposes to make several additional changes to 45 CFR part 3 that are necessary to further update the regulation. These additional changes were determined to be necessary following the review of the regulation conducted by NIH in 2019.

2. Summary of Proposed Changes

With this NPRM, we propose to make several changes to the regulation at 45 CFR part 3 concerning the conduct of persons and traffic on the National Institutes of Health Federal Enclave that are necessary to ensure the regulation is up-to-date.

Specifically, in Subpart A of the regulation, we propose to amend section 3.4 by removing the last sentence that specifies the Police Office’s main location and telephone number. The NIH Police Department may be relocated in the future under the current campus master plan. Removing the sentence will eliminate the need in the

future to amend the regulation any time the NIH Police Department is relocated.

In Subpart C of the regulation, we propose to amend section 3.42 by revising the last sentence of paragraph (b) to update several terms. The existing last sentence states that the use of a dog by a handicapped person to assist that person is authorized. NIH proposes to update this sentence by replacing the term “dog” with the term “service animal”. NIH also proposes to update this sentence by removing the term “handicapped person” and replacing it with the term “a person with a disability” to reflect current and accepted use of the term. The proposed revised sentence is “The use of a service animal by a person with a disability to assist that person is authorized.”

Additionally, in Subpart C, we propose to amend section 3.42 by revising paragraph (f) to state that except as part of an approved medical research protocol a person may not smoke on the enclave. The existing language does not prohibit smoking outside of buildings on the enclave. As a tobacco-free campus, NIH does not allow smoking inside or outside buildings. The proposed change makes this clear in the regulation.

In Subpart D, we propose to amend section 3.61 by revising paragraph (a) to state that a person found guilty of violating any provision of the regulations in this part is subject to a fine or imprisonment of not more than thirty days or both, for each violation (U.S. Pub. L. 107–296, Homeland Security Act of 2002). The existing language states that a person found guilty of violating any provision of the regulation is subject to a fine of not more than \$50 or imprisonment, or both for each violation. The dollar amount of fines can increase at any time. In fact, the current fine amount is more than \$50. Not stating a specific dollar amount for the fine in paragraph (a) will eliminate any future need to amend the regulation when incremental increases in the fine amount occur. Information about fines is publicly available.

The purpose of this NPRM is to invite comment concerning these proposed actions. We provide the following as public information,

Regulatory Impact Analysis

We have examined the impacts of this proposed rule under Executive Order (E.O.) 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review; E.O. 13563, Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review; and E.O. 13132, Federalism; the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612); and the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4).