

APPLICABILITY DETERMINATIONS, ALTERNATIVE MONITORING PLANS AND REGULATORY INTERPRETATIONS UPLOADED TO
CLEAN AIR ACT 111, 112, AND 129 DASHBOARD ON OCTOBER 2, 2023—Continued

Facility name	Title	Affected subpart	Date of response
Gingerminion DBA Colors on Parade	Applicability Determination for Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing.	Part 63, Subpart HHHHHH	2020–12–14
Tesla	Applicability Determination for Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing.	Part 63, Subpart HHHHHH	2020–12–14
KMTEX LLC	Alternative Monitoring for VOC Emissions from SOCM I Distillation Operations.	Part 60, Subpart NNN, Part 60 Subpart RRR ...	2020–12–02
Barry Industries, Attleboro, MA	Performance Test Waiver for Beryllium	Part 61, Subpart C	2020–12–02
Sewerage & Water Board of New Orleans (SWBNO)—East Bank Sewage Treatment Plant.	Performance Testing Extension Request and Force Majeure Claim.	Part 62, Subpart LLL	2020–11–20
Sewerage & Water Board of New Orleans	Performance Test Extension	Part 62, Subpart LLL	2020–11–20
Anchorage Regional Landfill	Other Request—Alternative Remedy and Timeline.	Part 60, Subpart WWW	2020–11–10
Ascend Performance Materials Operations, LLC, Pensacola, Florida; Pensacola Adipic Acid Plant.	Applicability Determination for Nitric Acid Plant	Part 60, Subpart Ga	2020–11–06
WestRock CP, LLC—Stevenson Mill, Stevenson, Alabama.	Alternative Monitoring for Industrial Stream Generating Units.	Part 60, Subpart Db	2020–10–22
Anchorage Regional Landfill	Alternative Monitoring for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills.	Part 60, Subpart WWW	2020–10–20
Flint Hills Resources Pine Bend Refinery	Alternative Monitoring for Petroleum Refineries	Part 60, Subpart Ja	2020–10–13
Westrock Evadale Mill	Performance Test Extension for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills.	Part 63, Subpart MM	2020–10–01
GVEA Healy	Alternative Test Method for Coal and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units.	Part 63, Subpart UUUUU	2020–09–29
Providence Kodiak	Applicability Determination for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units.	Part 60, Subpart EEEE	2020–09–23
Manchester Wastewater Treatment Plant	Alternative Test Method for Sewage Sludge Incinerator.	Part 62, Subpart LLL	2020–09–14
Anchorage Regional Landfill	Other Request—Alternative Remedy and Timeline.	Part 60, Subpart WWW	2020–09–01
U.S. Air Force Oliktok Alaska Incinerator	Applicability Determination for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units.	Part 60, Subpart EEEE	2020–08–20
Trecora Chemical-Pasadena, TX	Alternative Monitoring for Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations.	Part 60, Subpart NNN	2020–08–17
AMES Copper Group, Formerly IMC Metals	Applicability Determination for Secondary Copper Smelting Area Sources.	Part 63, Subpart FFFFFFF	2020–08–14
Jackson Cleaners	Applicability Determination for Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Facilities.	Part 63, Subpart M	2020–08–06
Twin Landfill Corporation, Milner Landfill	Applicability Determination for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills.	Part 60, Subpart WWW	2020–07–28
Wake County Solid Waste Management Division—North Wake County Landfill.	Alternative Monitoring for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills.	Part 60, Subpart WWW	2020–07–23
King Systems Corporation	Applicability Determination for Surface Coating Of Miscellaneous Plastic Parts and Products.	Part 63, Subpart PPPP	2020–06–16
Vicor Corporation	Applicability Determination for Nine Metal Fabrication and Finishing Source Categories.	Part 63, Subpart XXXXXX	2020–04–16
HollyFrontier El Dorado Refining	Other Request—Alternating Monitoring Request and Site-Specific NO _x Emission Limit.	Part 60, Subpart Ja	2019–05–22

Panagiotis Tsirigotis,

Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–HQ–OPP–2017–0751; FRL–11376–02–OCSP]

Pesticide Registration Review; Decisions and Case Closures for Several Pesticides; Notice of Availability; Technical Correction

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice, correction.

SUMMARY: In the **Federal Register** of October 18, 2023, EPA issued a notice to announce the availability of EPA’s interim registration review decisions for the following chemicals: Citric acid and salts, and linalool; and the closure of the registration review case for triadimenol. That notice incorrectly included a **DATES** section that established a comment deadline of December 18, 2023. A comment period is not necessary or appropriate for that document because the decisions announced in that document are final for triadimenol, and final for the interim phase of the process for citric acid and salts, and linalool. This document corrects that document

by reaffirming the nature of all the decisions announced in that document and by closing the comment period it incorrectly established.

DATES: The comment period established in the **Federal Register** of October 18, 2023, *i.e.*, December 18, 2023, is hereby closed on November 24, 2023.

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2017–0751, is available online at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Additional instructions for visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For pesticide specific information, contact: The Chemical Review Manager for the pesticide of interest identified in Table 1 in Unit IV. of the original notice (88 FR 71856, October 18, 2023 (FRL-11376-01-OCSP)).

For general information on the registration review program, contact: Melanie Biscoe, Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division (7508P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (202) 566-0701; email address: biscoe.melanie@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to 40 CFR 155.58, EPA issued a notice in the **Federal Register** of October 18, 2023 (88 FR 71856) (FRL-11376-01-OCSP), to announce the availability of EPA's interim registration review decisions for the following chemicals: Citric acid and salts, and linalool; and the closure of the registration review case for triadimenol. As described in that document, EPA previously sought public comment on the proposed interim registration review decisions as discussed in the pesticide specific interim decisions that were posted to the dockets. In addition, that notice announced the closure of the registration review case for triadimenol (Case Number 7008, Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OPP-2016-0114) because the last U.S. registrations for this pesticide has been canceled.

Subsequent to the publication of that notice, EPA identified that it incorrectly included a **DATES** section that established a comment deadline of December 18, 2023. A comment period is not necessary or appropriate for that document because the decisions announced in that document are complete. As a result, EPA is issuing this document to reaffirm the nature of the decisions announced in that document and to closing the comment period it incorrectly established.

Background on the registration review program is provided at: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-reevaluation>.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq.*

Dated: November 20, 2023.

Mary Elissa Reaves,

Director, Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division,
Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 2023-25941 Filed 11-22-23; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

[Docket No. OP-1822]

Federal Reserve Bank Services

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

ACTION: Notification of 2024 private sector adjustment factor and fee schedules.

SUMMARY: The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board) has approved the private-sector adjustment factor (PSAF) for 2024 of \$29.2 million and the 2024 fee schedules for Federal Reserve priced services and electronic access. These actions were taken in accordance with the Monetary Control Act of 1980, which requires that, over the long run, fees for Federal Reserve priced services be established based on all direct and indirect costs, including the PSAF.

DATES: The new fee schedules become effective January 2, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions regarding the fee schedules: Ian Spear, Assistant Director, (202) 452-3959; Larkin Turman, Senior Financial Institution Policy Analyst, (202) 657-9306; Division of Reserve Bank Operations and Payment Systems. For questions regarding the PSAF: Rebecca Royer, Associate Director, (202) 736-5662; Kelsey Cassidy, Financial Institution Policy Analyst, (202) 465-6817; Division of Reserve Bank Operations and Payment Systems. For users of TTY-TRS, please call 711 from any telephone, anywhere in the United States. Copies of the 2024 fee schedules for the check services are available from the Board, the Federal Reserve Banks, or the Federal Reserve Financial Services (FRFS) website at www.FRBservices.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Private-Sector Adjustment Factor, Priced Services Cost Recovery, and Overview of 2024 Price Changes

A. Overview—Each year, as required by the Monetary Control Act (MCA) of 1980, the Reserve Banks set fees for priced services provided to financial institutions. These fees are set to recover, over the long run, all direct and indirect costs and imputed costs, including financing costs, taxes, and certain other expenses, as well as the return on equity (profit) that would have been earned if a private-sector business provided the services.¹ The imputed

¹ Although the Monetary Control Act does not define “over the long run,” the Board has generally measured long-run cost recovery for mature services to be over a 10-year rolling time frame. The Board currently views a 10-year cost recovery expectation

costs and imputed profit are collectively referred to as the private-sector adjustment factor (PSAF).

From 2013 through 2022, the Reserve Banks recovered 102.5 percent of their total expenses (including imputed costs) and targeted after-tax profits or return on equity (ROE) for the mature services. During that period, Check Services, the Fedwire® Funds Service, National Settlement Service (NSS), and Fedwire® Securities Service achieved full cost recovery. The FedACH® Service achieved 98.1 percent cost recovery as a result of the Reserve Banks' development and implementation of a multiyear technology initiative to modernize the capabilities of the FedACH Service processing platform. Although the modernized platform was implemented in 2021, the Reserve Banks are continuing to invest in platform capabilities, as well as resiliency, as part of a broader enhancement strategy. At the same time, the Reserve Banks have made limited changes to existing FedACH Service fees to provide price stability for customers in alignment with pricing policies.²

The Board communicated in its 2019 Notice Federal Reserve Actions to Support Interbank Settlement of Instant Payments (“2019 Notice”) that it expects the FedNow® Service to achieve its first instance of long-run cost recovery outside the 10-year time frame typically applied to mature services. New services like the FedNow Service may not initially have stable volumes, costs, and revenues.³ Thus, FedNow

as appropriate for assessing mature services, which are those that have achieved a critical mass of customer participation and generally have stable and predictable volumes, costs, and revenues. The 10-year recovery rate is based on the pro forma income statements for Federal Reserve priced services published in the Board's *Annual Report*. In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 715 *Compensation—Retirement Benefits*, the Reserve Banks recognized a \$590.0 million cumulative reduction in equity related to the priced services' benefit plans through 2022. Including this cumulative reduction in equity from 2013 to 2022 results in cost recovery of 103.8 percent for the 10-year period. This measure of long-run cost recovery is also published in the Board's *Annual Report*.

² In alignment with the Board's *Principles for the Pricing of Federal Reserve Bank Services*, the Reserve Banks will continue to assess the tradeoffs between price stability for customers, investment in technology infrastructure to reflect desirable longer-run improvements in the ACH system, and the expectation of achieving full cost recovery for the FedACH Service over the long run. See Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, “Adoption of Fee Schedules and Pricing Principles for Federal Reserve Bank Services,” 46 FR 1338, 1343 (Jan. 6, 1981). Available at <https://cdn.loc.gov/service/ll/fedreg/fr046/fr046003/fr046003.pdf>.

³ Application of the 10-year rolling time frame used to evaluate mature services to the FedNow Service would result in prohibitively high or unnecessarily volatile pricing, negatively affecting the Federal Reserve's public policy objectives in