

period. Such extensions should not be routine and should not normally exceed an additional 30 days. If the decision affirms the adverse determination in whole or in part, the notification will include a brief statement of the reason(s) for the affirmation, including any exemptions applied, and will inform the appellant of the Privacy Act provisions for judicial review of the appellate authority's decision, a description of the steps the individual may take to obtain judicial review of such a decision, a statement that the individual may file a concise statement with SSS setting forth the individual's reasons for his disagreement with the decision, and the procedures for filing such a statement of disagreement. The Director of Selective Service has the authority to determine the *conciseness* of the statement, *considering* the scope of the disagreement and the complexity of the issues. Upon the filing of a proper, concise statement by the individual, any subsequent disclosure of the information in dispute will be clearly noted so that the fact that the record is disputed is apparent, which shall include a copy of the concise statement furnished and a concise statement by SSS setting forth its reasons for not making the requested changes, if SSS chooses to file such a statement. A notation of a dispute is required to be made only if an individual informs SSS of their disagreement with its determination in accordance with paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section. A copy of the individual's statement, and if it chooses, SSS's statement will be sent to any prior transferee of the disputed information who is listed on the accounting required by 5 U.S.C. 552a(c). If the reviewing official determines that the record should be amended in accord with the individual's request, SSS will promptly correct the record, advise the individual, and inform previous recipients if an accounting of the disclosure was made pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(c). The notification of correction pertains to information actually disclosed. If the adverse determination is reversed or modified, in whole or in part, the appellant will be notified in writing of this decision and the request will be reprocessed in accordance with that appeal decision.

(e) In order to seek a judicial review of a denial of a request for access to records, a requester must first file an appeal under this section.

(f) An appeal ordinarily will not be acted on if the request becomes a matter of litigation.

■ 6. Amend § 1665.6 by revising paragraph (c)(3) to read as follows:

§ 1665.6 Schedule of fees.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(3) Remittance shall be in the form of cash, a personal check or bank draft drawn on a bank in the United States, or postal money order. Remittances shall be made payable to the order of the Selective Service System and mailed or delivered to the records manager, Selective Service System, 1501 Wilson Blvd., Suite 700, Arlington, VA 22209.

* * * * *

■ 7. Amend § 1665.7 by revising the section heading and paragraphs (a) and (b) and removing paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 1665.7 Information available to the public or to those seeking confirmation of SSS registration status to convey benefits related to registration.

(a) SSS maintains a record which contains the name, Selective Service number, and registration status of those that have registered with SSS.

(b) Any compensated employee of SSS may disclose to an entity seeking to convey a benefit related to SSS registration status by law whether the individual has or has not registered with SSS.

■ 8. Revise § 1665.8 to read as follows:

§ 1665.8 Systems of records exempted from certain provisions of this act.

The SSS will not provide requesters information exempt from disclosure pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k), (*e.g.*, the SSS will not reveal to the suspected violator the informant's name or other identifying information relating to the informant).

These final regulations were reviewed and approved by Joel C. Spangenberg, Acting Director of Selective Service.

Daniel A. Lauretano, Sr.,

Selective Service System General Counsel & Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2024-09361 Filed 4-30-24; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket No. USCG-2024-0354]

Special Local Regulations; Marine Events Within the Captain of the Port Charleston

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notification of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce special local regulations for the Low Country Splash event on May 18, 2024, to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during this event. Our regulation for marine events within the Captain of the Port Charleston identifies the regulated area for this event in Charleston and Mt. Pleasant, SC. During the enforcement periods, no person or vessel may enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the regulated area unless authorized by the Coast Guard Patrol Commander or a designated representative.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 100.704 will be enforced from 7 a.m. through 11 a.m., on May 18, 2024, for the regulated area listed in Item No. 4 of Table 1 to § 100.704.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this notification of enforcement, call or email Marine Science Technician First Class Thomas J. Welker, Sector Charleston Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 843-740-3184, email at Thomas.J.Welker@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce special local regulations in 33 CFR 100.704 for the annual Low Country Splash event regulated area identified in Table 1 to § 100.704, Item No. 4, from 7 a.m. through 11 a.m. on May 18, 2024. This action is being taken to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during this swim event. Our regulation for Marine Events within the Captain of the Port Charleston, § 100.704, Table 1 to § 100.704, Item No. 4, specifies the location of the regulated area for the Low Country Splash which encompasses portions of the Wando River and Cooper River. Under the provisions of § 100.704(c), all persons and vessels are prohibited from entering the regulated area, except those persons and vessels participating in the event, unless they receive permission to do so from the Coast Guard Patrol Commander, or designated representative.

Under the provisions of § 100.704(c), spectator vessels may safely transit outside the regulated area, but may not anchor, block, loiter in, impede the transit of festival participants or official patrol vessels or enter the regulated area without approval from the Coast Guard Patrol Commander or a designated representative. The Coast Guard may be assisted by other Federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies in enforcing this regulation. In addition to this notice of enforcement in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard will provide notice of

the regulated area via Local Notice to Mariners, Marine Safety Information Bulletins, Broadcast Notice to Mariners, and on-scene designated representatives.

Dated: April 23, 2024.

F.J. DelRosso,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Charleston.

[FR Doc. 2024-09051 Filed 4-30-24; 8:45 am]

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

36 CFR Part 1225

[FDMS No. NARA-24-0008; NARA-2024-026]

RIN 3095-AC12

Federal Records Management: GAO Concurrence

AGENCY: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

ACTION: Direct rule.

SUMMARY: The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is amending our records management regulations to limit the role of the Government Accountability Office (GAO) in approving certain deviations in agency records schedules. Under the updated regulation, Federal agencies will only require GAO approval for records schedules that propose retention periods for accountable officer records that are shorter than the retention periods provided in the General Records Schedule (GRS). 1.1, item 010 for Accountable Officer records. GAO approval will no longer be required for other deviations from the GRS. GAO approval will also not be required for records schedules that dispose of program records less than three years old. GAO has concurred with this change.

DATES: Send comments on or before July 1, 2024.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on this rule, identified by RIN 3095-AC12, by any of the following methods:

Federal eRulemaking Portal: <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

Email: Regulation_comments@nara.gov. Include RIN 3095-AC12 in the subject line of the message.

Mail (for paper, disk, or CD-ROM submissions): Send comments to Regulation Comments Desk (External Policy Program, Strategy & Performance Division (MP)); Suite 4100; National Archives and Records Administration;

8601 Adelphi Road; College Park, MD 20740-6001.

Hand delivery or courier: Deliver comments to the front desk at 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD, addressed to: Regulations Comments Desk, External Policy Program; Suite 4100.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Edward Germino, Strategy and Performance Division, by email at regulation_comments@nara.gov, or by telephone at 301-837-3758. Contact rmstandards@nara.gov with any questions on records management standards and policy.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Federal Records Act at 44 U.S.C. 3309 requires Government Accountability Office approval in situations where an agency seeks to dispose of records pertaining to claims and demands by or against the Government of the United States or to accounts in which the Government of the United States is concerned. NARA regulations have expanded the statutory requirement to require approval in two situations. First, agencies require GAO approval to dispose of agency program records that are less than three years old. Second, GAO approval is needed before an agency disposes of records in any way that deviates from what is provided in former General Records Schedule (GRS) 2-10. GRS 2-10 has been superseded by GRS 1.1, *Financial Management and Reporting Records*.

Practically, the current regulatory requirement to obtain GAO approval before the disposal of certain records means that agencies must seek GAO approval of numerous records schedules unrelated to GAO's mission. The required approval by GAO has created an additional burden on agencies requesting approval of these proposed records schedules and delays NARA's evaluation and approval processes.

NARA and GAO agree that the review required by this regulation is no longer necessary or appropriate. GAO review of records disposals under this regulation was originally established to support GAO authority under 44 U.S.C. 3309, which provides that records related to claims and demands by or against the U.S. Government cannot be disposed of by the agency head unless they have been settled and adjusted by GAO. However, the General Accounting Office Act of 1996 and the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act of 1996 transferred the authority to settle accounts to the Executive Branch. However, GAO retained the authority to relieve

accountable officers from their liability under 31 U.S.C. 3527. Therefore, NARA is amending its records management regulation to only require GAO approval of records schedules that would provide retention periods for records of accountable officers that are shorter than what is authorized in the GRS.

Regulatory Analysis

Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, and Executive Order 13563 Improving Regulation and Regulation Review

OMB has reviewed this rulemaking and determined it is not "significant" under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. It is not significant because it applies only to Federal agencies, updates the regulations due to a statutory requirement (to incorporate technological developments and to account for changing technology and agency practices), and is not establishing a new program. Although the proposed revisions change existing requirements and add new ones for agencies, the requirements are necessary to keep the existing regulations up-to-date, comply with the statute, and ensure agencies are preserving records for the United States.

Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601, et seq.)

This review requires an agency to prepare an initial regulatory flexibility analysis and publish it alongside the proposed rule. This requirement does not apply if the agency certifies that the rulemaking will not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities (5 U.S.C. 603). NARA certifies, after review and analysis, that this rulemaking will not have a significant adverse economic impact on small entities.

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501, et seq.)

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501, et seq.) requires that agencies consider the impact of paperwork and other information collection burdens imposed on the public and, under the provisions of PRA section 3507(d), obtain approval from OMB for each collection of information they conduct, sponsor, or require through regulations. This rulemaking does not impose additional information collection requirements on the public that are subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Executive Order 13132, Federalism

Executive Order (E.O.) 13132 requires agencies to ensure that State and local officials have the opportunity for