

on locating the docket, see the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places or vessels.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 70034, 70051; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 00170.1, Revision No. 01.2.

■ 2. Add § 165.T08–0495 to read as follows:

§ 165.T08–0495 Safety Zone; Ohio River, Olmsted, IL.

(a) *Location.* The safety zone covers all navigable waters of the Ohio River from mile marker (MM) 961 to MM 964.6.

(b) *Effective period.* This section is effective December 2, 2021, through December 1, 2022.

(c) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced daily at midday from December 2, 2021, through December 1, 2022, as necessary to facilitate safe demolition operations.

(d) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23, entry of vessels or persons into the zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port Sector Ohio Valley (COTP) or designated representative. A designated representative is a commissioned, warrant, or petty officer of the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) assigned to units under the operational control of USCG Sector Ohio Valley.

(2) Vessels requiring entry into the safety zone must request permission from the COTP or a designated representative. To seek entry into the safety zone, contact the COTP or the COTP's representative by telephone at 502–779–5422 or on VHF–FM channel 16.

(3) Persons and vessels permitted to enter the safety zone must transit at their slowest safe speed and comply with all lawful directions issued by the COTP or the designated representative.

(e) *Information broadcasts.* The COTP or a designated representative will inform the public when the safety zone is being enforced via a Broadcast Notices to Mariners.

Dated: November 3, 2021.

A.M. Beach,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Sector Ohio Valley.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 16

[EPA–HQ–OECA–2021–0552; FRL–8948–02–OMS]

Privacy Act Regulations for EPA–79

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking direct final action to revise the Agency's Privacy Act regulations to exempt a new system of records, EPA–79, the NEIC Master Tracking System, from certain requirements of the Privacy Act because records in EPA's National Enforcement Investigation Center (NEIC) Master Tracking System are maintained for use in civil and criminal actions.

DATES: This rule is effective on January 11, 2022 without further notice unless EPA receives adverse comment by December 13, 2021. If EPA receives adverse comment, it will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OECA–2021–0552, at <https://www.regulations.gov/>. Follow the online 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 or multimedia submissions, and general guidance on making effective comments, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/dockets/commenting-epa-dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Roach, Chief, Infrastructure and Project Support Branch, National Enforcement Investigations Center, Office of Criminal Enforcement, Forensics and Training, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Building 25—Box 25227, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225; Roach.Michael@epa.gov; (303) 462–9080.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Why is EPA using a direct final rule?

The EPA is publishing this rule without a prior proposed rule because we view this as a noncontroversial action and anticipate no adverse comment. However, in the “Proposed Rules” section of this issue of the **Federal Register**, we are publishing a separate document that will serve as the proposed rule to exempt a new system of records, EPA–79, the NEIC Master Tracking System, from certain requirements of the Privacy Act if adverse comments are received on this direct final rule. We will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting must do so at this time. For further information about commenting on this rule, see the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

If EPA receives adverse comment, we will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that this direct final rule will not take effect. We would address all public comments in any subsequent final rule based on the proposed rule.

II. General Information

The EPA published a Privacy Act system of records notice for information collected using the NEIC Master Tracking System (86 FR 60033, October 29, 2021). The system supports and documents investigations of persons or organizations alleged to have violated any Federal environmental statute or regulation or, pursuant to a cooperative agreement with a state, local, or tribal authority, an environmental statute or regulation of such authority. NEIC

maintains information related to such investigative efforts, including the nature of work, investigation outcomes, required resources, and information about the supporting staff.

The EPA compiles and maintains the records in the NEIC Master Tracking System for use in criminal and civil investigations and actions. This system of records, EPA-79, is maintained by the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Criminal Enforcement, Forensics and Training, National Enforcement Investigations Center. This component of EPA performs as its principal function, activities pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws.

Pursuant to the Privacy Act, when information is maintained for the purpose of civil actions, the relevant provision of the Privacy Act is 5 U.S.C. 552a(d)(5) which states “nothing in this [Act] shall allow an individual access to any information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action or proceeding.” 5 U.S.C. 552a(d)(5).

In addition, section (j)(2) of the Privacy Act provides that the head of an agency may promulgate regulations to exempt the system from certain provisions of the Act if the system is maintained by an agency or component thereof which performs as its principal function any activity pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws, including police efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or to apprehend criminals, and the activities of prosecutors, courts, correctional, probation, pardon, or parole authorities, and which consists of: (A) Information compiled for the purpose of identifying individual criminal offenders and alleged offenders and consisting only of identifying data and notations of arrests, the nature and disposition of criminal charges, sentencing, confinement, release, and parole and probation status; (B) information compiled for the purpose of a criminal investigation, including reports of informants and investigators, and associated with an identifiable individual; or (C) reports identifiable to an individual compiled at any stage of the process of enforcement of the criminal laws from arrest or indictment through release from supervision. 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2). Accordingly the EPA is exempting such records in the NEIC Master Tracking System, EPA-79, from 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3), (c)(4), (d), (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3), (e)(4)(G), (e)(4)(H), (e)(5), (e)(8) and (f)(2)–(f)(5) and (g):

(1) From subsection (c)(3) because making available to a named individual an accounting of disclosures of records concerning him/her/them could reveal investigative interest on the part of EPA

and/or the Department of Justice. This could allow record subjects to impede the investigation, *e.g.*, destroy evidence, intimidate potential witnesses, or flee the area to avoid inquiries or apprehension by law enforcement personnel. Further, such a disclosure could reveal the identity of a confidential source and hamper the Agency’s investigation.

(2) From subsection (c)(4), which concerns providing notice to others regarding corrections or disputed information in accordance with subsection (d) of the Privacy Act, because no access to these records is available under subsection (d) of the Act.

(3) From subsection (d), which requires an agency to permit an individual to access, contest or request amendment of records pertaining to him/her/them, because the records contained in this system relate to official Federal investigations. Individual access to these records could compromise ongoing investigations, reveal confidential informants and/or sensitive investigative techniques used in particular investigations, or constitute unwarranted invasions of the personal privacy of third parties who are involved in a certain investigation.

(4) From subsections (e)(1) and (e)(5), which require an agency to collect/maintain only accurate and relevant information about an individual, because the accuracy or relevance of information obtained in the course of a law enforcement investigation is not always known when collected. Material that may seem unrelated, irrelevant, or incomplete when collected may take on added meaning or significance as the investigation progresses. Also, in the interest of effective law enforcement, it is appropriate to retain all information that may aid in establishing patterns of criminal activity. Therefore, it would impede the investigative process, whether civil or criminal, if it were necessary to assure the relevance, accuracy, timeliness and completeness of all information obtained.

(5) From subsection (e)(2), which requires an agency to collect information to the greatest extent practicable directly from the subject individual when the information may result in adverse determinations about the individual’s rights, benefits, or privileges under Federal programs. Application of this provision could impair investigations and law enforcement by alerting the subject of the investigation to the existence of the investigation. Further, compliance with the requirements of this subsection during the course of an investigation

could impede the information gathering process or cause the destruction of evidence, thus hampering the investigation.

(6) From subsection (e)(3), which requires an agency to inform those supplying information of its authority to collect the information, its plans for using or sharing that information, and the effects of not providing the requested information. The application of this provision could provide the subject of the investigation with substantial information about the nature of the investigation, which could interfere with the investigation. To comply with the requirements of this subsection during the course of an investigation could impede the information gathering process especially when undercover operations or confidential sources are used, thus hampering the investigation.

(7) From subsections (e)(4)(G) and (H), which require an agency to publish—in the **Federal Register**—procedures concerning access to records, because no access to these records is available under subsection (d) of the Privacy Act, for the reasons explained above in the discussion of subsection (d).

(8) From subsection (e)(8), which requires notice to an individual whenever a record on such individual is made available to others under compulsory legal process, because complying with this provision could prematurely reveal an ongoing criminal investigation to the subject of the investigation.

(9) From subsections (f)(2), (f)(3), (f)(4) and (f)(5), concerning agency rules for obtaining access to records under subsection d, because this system is exempt from the access and amendment provisions of subsection (d). Since EPA is claiming that this system of records is exempt from subsection (d) of the Act, concerning access to records, the requirements of subsections (f)(2) through (5) of the Act, concerning agency rules for obtaining access to such records, are inapplicable and are exempted to the extent that this system of records is exempted from subsection (d) of the Act.

(10) From subsection (g), which provides for civil remedies if an agency fails to comply with certain requirements of the Act applicable to a nonexempt system of records, because EPA is claiming that this system of records is exempt from subsections (c)(3) and (4); (d); (e)(1), (2), (3), (4)(G) and (H), (5), and (8); and (f)(2), through (5) of the Act. The provisions of subsection (g) of the Act are inapplicable to the extent that this

system of records is exempted from those subsections of the Act.

The EPA also compiles and maintains the records in the NEIC Master Tracking System for use in civil investigations and actions. In those cases, the system again is maintained by the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Office of Criminal Enforcement, Forensics and Training, National Enforcement Investigations Center. 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2) states that the head of an agency may promulgate regulations to exempt the system from certain provisions of the Act if the system “contains investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes other than material within the scope of subsection (j)(2)” of 5 U.S.C. 552a. Accordingly all such records in the NEIC Master Tracking System, EPA–79, are exempt from 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3), (d), (e)(1), (e)(4)(G), (e)(4)(H) and (f)(2) through (f)(5):

(1) From subsection (c)(3) because making available to named individual an accounting of disclosures of records concerning him/her/they could reveal investigative interest on the part of EPA and/or the Department of Justice. This could allow record subjects to impede the investigation, e.g., destroy evidence, intimidate potential witnesses, or flee the area to avoid inquiries or apprehension by law enforcement personnel. Further, such a disclosure could reveal the identity of a confidential source, and hamper the Agency’s investigation.

(2) From subsection (d), which requires an agency to permit an individual to access, contest or request amendment of records pertaining to him/her/they, because the records contained in this system relate to official Federal investigations. Individual access to these records could compromise ongoing investigations, reveal confidential informants and/or sensitive investigative techniques used in particular investigations, or constitute unwarranted invasions of the personal privacy of third parties who are involved in a certain investigation.

(3) From subsection (e)(1), which requires each agency to maintain only such information about an individual as is relevant and necessary to accomplish a purpose of the agency, because in the course of law enforcement investigations information may occasionally be obtained or introduced the accuracy of which is unclear or which is not strictly relevant or necessary to a specific investigation. In the interests of effective law enforcement, it is appropriate to retain all information that may aid in establishing patterns of criminal

activity. Moreover, it would impede any investigative process, whether civil or criminal, if it were necessary to assure the relevance, accuracy, timeliness and completeness of all information obtained.

(4) From subsections (e)(4) (G) and (H), which require an agency to publish—in the **Federal Register**—procedures concerning access to records, because no access to these records is available under subsection (d) of the Privacy Act, for the reasons explained above in the discussion of subsection (d).

(5) From subsections (f)(2), (f)(3), (f)(4) and (f)(5) concerning agency rules for obtaining access to records under subsection d, because this system is exempt from the access and amendment provisions of subsection (d). Since EPA is concluding that this system of records is exempt from subsection (d) of the Act, concerning access to records, the requirements of subsections (f)(2) through (5) of the Act, concerning agency rules for obtaining access to such records, are inapplicable and are exempted to the extent that this system of records is exempted from subsection (d) of the Act.

Finally, EPA is making conforming edits to the regulations to remove references to the prior EPA–46 OCEFT/NEIC Master Tracking System, which EPA–79 replaces.

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Additional information about these statutes and Executive orders can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/laws-and-executive-orders>.

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review and Executive Order 13563: Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review

This action was submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and was reviewed without comment.

B. Executive Order 13771: Reducing Regulations and Controlling Regulatory Costs

This action is not an Executive Order 13771 regulatory action because this action is not significant under Executive Order 12866.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

This action does not impose an information collection burden under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). This action contains no provisions constituting a collection of information under the PRA.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act

I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA). This action will not impose any requirements on small entities.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

This action does not contain any unfunded mandate as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA), 2 U.S.C. 1531–1538, and does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments.

F. Executive Order 13132 (Federalism)

This action does not have federalism implications. It will not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the National Government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

G. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This action does not have tribal implications as specified in Executive Order 13175. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this action.

H. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

The EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that concern environmental health or safety risks that the EPA has reason to believe may disproportionately affect children, per the definition of “covered regulatory action” in section 2–202 of the Executive order. This action is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it does not concern an environmental health risk or safety risk.

I. Executive Order 13211: Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

J. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act

This rulemaking does not involve technical standards.

K. Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions To Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations

The EPA believes that this action does not have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations, low-income populations and/or indigenous peoples, as specified in Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

L. The Congressional Review Act

This rule is exempt from the Congressional Review Act (CRA) because it is a rule of agency organization, procedure or practice that does not substantially affect the rights or obligations of non-agency parties.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 16

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Confidential business information, Government employees, Privacy.

Lynnann Hitchens,

Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, title 40, chapter I, part 16 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 16—IMPLEMENTATION OF PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

■ 1. The authority citation for part 16 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301, 552a (as revised).

■ 2. Amend § 16.11 by:

- a. Revising paragraph (a);
- b. Removing and reserving paragraph (c)(3);
- c. Adding paragraph (c)(5);
- d. Revising the heading and first two sentences of paragraph (d); and
- e. Revising the introductory text of paragraph (e).

The revisions and addition read as follows:

§ 16.11 General exemptions.

(a) *Systems of records affected.* (1) EPA-17 OCEFT Criminal Investigative Index and Files.

(2) EPA-40 Inspector General's Operation and Reporting (IGOR) System Investigative Files.

(3) EPA-63 eDiscovery Enterprise Tool Suite.

(4) EPA-79 NEIC Master Tracking System.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(5) The Agency's system of records, EPA-79 system of records is maintained by the National Enforcement and Investigations Center, Office of Criminal

Enforcement, Forensics and Training, a component of EPA which performs as its principal function activities pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws. Authority for the criminal law enforcement activities comes from Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. app. 1), effective December 2, 1970; Powers of Environmental Protection Agency, 18 U.S.C. 3063; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9603; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6928; Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. 1319, 1321; Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. 2614, 2615; Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7413; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. 136j, 136l; Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. 300h-2, 300i-1; Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. 11045; and the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1415.

(d) *Scope of exemption.* EPA systems of records 17, 40, 63, and 79 are exempted from the following provisions of the PA: 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3) and (4); (d); (e)(1), (2), (3), (4)(G), and (H), (5), and (8); (f)(2) through (5); and (g). To the extent that the exemption for EPA systems of records 17, 40, 63 and 79 claimed under 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2) of the Act is held to be invalid, then an exemption under 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2) is claimed for these systems of records from (c)(3), (d), (e)(1), (e)(4)(G) and (H), and (f)(2) through (5). * * *

(e) *Reasons for exemption.* EPA systems of records 17, 40, 63, and 79 are exempted from the provisions of the PA in paragraph (d) of this section for the following reasons:
* * * * *

■ 3. Amend § 16.12 by:

- a. Revising paragraph (a)(1);
- b. Revising the first sentence in paragraph (a)(4)(i);
- c. Revising paragraph (a)(4)(iii); and
- d. Revising the introductory text of paragraph (a)(5).

The revisions read as follows:

§ 16.12 Specific exemptions.

(a) * * *

(1) *Systems of records affected.* (i) EPA-17 OCEFT Criminal Investigative Index and Files.

(ii) EPA-21 External Compliance Program Discrimination Complaint Files.

(iii) EPA-30 OIG Hotline Allegation System.

(iv) EPA-40 Inspector General's Operation and Reporting (IGOR) System Investigative Files.

(v) EPA-41 Inspector General's Operation and Reporting (IGOR) System Personnel Security Files.

(vi) EPA-63 eDiscovery Enterprise Tool Suite.

(vii) EPA-79 NEIC Master Tracking System.

* * * * *

(4) * * *

(i) EPA systems of records 17, 30, 40, 41, 63, and 79 are exempted from the following provisions of the PA, subject to the limitations set forth in 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2): 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3); (d); (e)(1), (4)(G) and (4)(H); and (f)(2) through (5). * * *

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(iii) EPA-17 OCEFT Criminal Investigative Index and Files, EPA-40 Inspector General's Operation and Reporting (IGOR) System Investigative Files, and EPA-79 NEIC Master Tracking System are exempted under 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), and these systems are exempted under 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2) only to the extent that the (j)(2) exemption is held to be invalid.

(5) *Reasons for exemption.* EPA systems of records 17, 21, 30, 40, 41, 63, and 79 are exempted from the provisions of the PA in paragraph (a)(4) of this section for the following reasons:
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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0192; FRL-8652-01-OCSPP]

2-Propenoic acid, telomer with N-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-propenamide, sodium 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)amino]-1-propanesulfonate (1:1) and sodium sulfite (1:1), Sodium Salt; Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of 2-Propenoic acid, telomer with N-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-propenamide, sodium 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)amino]-1-propanesulfonate (1:1) and sodium sulfite (1:1), sodium salt, when used as an inert ingredient in a pesticide chemical formulation. The Dow Chemical Company submitted a petition to EPA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), requesting