

limitations imposed by § 240.21F–6(d). Should you choose to contest a Preliminary Determination, you may set forth the reasons for your objection to the proposed amount of an award, including the grounds therefore, in dollar terms, percentage terms or some combination thereof.

(1) Before determining whether to contest a Preliminary Determination, you may:

(i) Within 30 calendar days of the date of the Preliminary Determination, request that the Office of the Whistleblower make available for your review the materials from among those set forth in § 240.21F–12(a) that formed the basis of the Claims Review Staff's Preliminary Determination.

(ii) Within 30 calendar days of the date of the Preliminary Determination, request a meeting with the Office of the Whistleblower; however, such meetings are not required, and the office may in its sole discretion decline the request.

(2) If you decide to contest the Preliminary Determination, you must submit your written response and supporting materials within 60 calendar days of the date of the Preliminary Determination, or if a request to review materials is made pursuant to paragraph (e)(1) of this section, then within 60 calendar days of the Office of the Whistleblower making those materials available for your review.

\* \* \* \* \*

By the Commission.

Dated: August 26, 2022.

**Vanessa A. Countryman,**  
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2022–18842 Filed 9–1–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 8011–01–P**

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## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### Office of the Secretary

#### 32 CFR Part 310

[Docket ID: DOD–2022–OS–0094]

RIN 0790–AL28

#### Privacy Act of 1974; Implementation

**AGENCY:** Office of the Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense (DoD).

**ACTION:** Direct final rule with request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Defense (DoD or Department) is giving concurrent notification of a new Department-wide system of records titled “DoD Historical Records,” DoD–0014, and this rulemaking, which exempts portions of this system of

records from certain provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, because of national security requirements. This rule is being published as a direct final rule because the Department does not expect to receive any adverse comments. If such comments are received, this direct final rule will be withdrawn and a proposed rule for comments will be published.

**DATES:** The rule will be effective on November 14, 2022, unless comments are received that would result in a contrary determination. Comments will be accepted on or before November 1, 2022. If adverse comment is received, the Department will publish a timely withdrawal of the rule in the **Federal Register**.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments, identified by docket number, Regulation Identifier Number (RIN), and title, by any of the following methods.

\* *Federal eRulemaking Portal:*

*<https://www.regulations.gov>.*

Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

\* *Mail:* Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Privacy, Civil Liberties, and Transparency, Regulatory Directorate, 4800 Mark Center Drive, Attn: Mailbox 24, Suite 08D09, Alexandria, VA 22350–1700.

*Instructions:* All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number or RIN for this **Federal Register** document. The general policy for comments and other submissions from members of the public is to make these submissions available for public viewing on the internet at *<https://www.regulations.gov>* as they are received without change, including any personal identifiers or contact information.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Rahwa Keleta, Privacy and Civil Liberties Division, Directorate for Privacy, Civil Liberties and Freedom of Information, Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Privacy, Civil Liberties, and Transparency, Department of Defense, 4800 Mark Center Drive, Mailbox #24, Suite 08D09, Alexandria, VA 22350–1700; *OSD.DPCLTD@mail.mil*; (703) 571–0070.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Background

In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, DoD is establishing a new Department-wide system of records titled “DoD Historical Records,” DoD–0014. The purpose of this system of records is to collect, preserve, and

present the history of the Department of Defense, in order to support Agency leadership and inform the American public. To further this mission, the Department is authorized to gather individuals' information to prepare and publish historical reports, provide historically relevant information for advisory panels and commissions, organize historical presentations and prepare historical studies. The DoD Historical Records system of records contains information on DoD civilian employees, uniformed service members, contractors, and other DoD-affiliated individuals. This system of records contains data derived from government records (Federal, state, and local), information collected directly from individuals, international government and non-government organizations, and publicly available information.

##### II. Privacy Act Exemption

The Privacy Act permits Federal agencies to exempt eligible records in a system of records from certain provisions of the Act, including the provisions providing individuals with a right to request access to and amendment of their own records and accountings of disclosures of such records. If an agency intends to exempt a particular system of records, it must first go through the rulemaking process to provide public notification and an opportunity to comment on the exemption. The Office of the Secretary is amending 32 CFR part 310 to add a new Privacy Act exemption rule for this system of records. The DoD is claiming an exemption for this system of records because some of its records may contain classified national security information, and providing notification, access, amendment, and disclosure of accounting of those records to an individual, as well as certain recordkeeping requirements, may cause damage to national security. The Privacy Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1), authorizes agencies to claim an exemption for systems of records that contain information properly classified pursuant to Executive order. DoD is claiming an exemption from several provisions of the Privacy Act, including various access, amendment, disclosure of accounting, and certain recordkeeping and notification requirements, to prevent disclosure of any information properly classified pursuant to Executive order, as implemented by DoD Instruction 5200.01 and DoD Manual 5200.01, Volumes 1 and 3.

### III. Direct Final Rulemaking

This rule is being published as a direct final rule as the Department does not expect to receive any significant adverse comments. If such comments are received, this direct final rule will be withdrawn and a proposed rule for comments will be published. If no such comments are received, this direct final rule will become effective ten days after the comment period expires.

For purposes of this rulemaking, a significant adverse comment is one that explains (1) why the rule is inappropriate, including challenges to the rule's underlying premise or approach; or (2) why the direct final rule will be ineffective or unacceptable without a change. In determining whether a significant adverse comment necessitates withdrawal of this direct final rule, the Department will consider whether the comment raises an issue that would have warranted a substantive response had it been submitted in response to a standard notification of a proposed rule. A comment recommending an addition to the rule will not be considered significant and adverse unless the comment explains how this direct final rule would be ineffective without the addition.

This direct final rule adds to the DoD's Privacy Act exemptions for Department-wide systems of records found in 32 CFR 310.13. Records in this system of records are only exempt from the Privacy Act to the extent the purposes underlying the exemption pertain to the record.

A notice of a new system of records for DoD-0014 is also published in this issue of the **Federal Register**.

#### Regulatory Analysis

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

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distribute impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. It has been determined that this rule is not a significant regulatory action under these Executive orders.

### Congressional Review Act

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. DoD will submit 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. A major rule may take effect no earlier than 60 calendar days after Congress receives the rule report or the rule is published in the **Federal Register**, whichever is later. This rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

#### Public Law 96-354, "Regulatory Flexibility Act" (5 U.S.C. Chapter 6)

The Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Privacy, Civil Liberties, and Transparency has certified that this rule is not subject to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601) because it would not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This rule is concerned only with the administration of Privacy Act systems of records within the DoD. Therefore, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, as amended, does not require DoD to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis.

#### Public Law 96-511, "Paperwork Reduction Act" (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35)

The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) was enacted to minimize the paperwork burden for individuals; small businesses; educational and nonprofit institutions; Federal contractors; State, local and tribal governments; and other persons resulting from the collection of information by or for the Federal Government. The Act requires agencies obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget before using identical questions to collect information from ten or more persons. This rule does not impose reporting or recordkeeping requirements on the public.

#### Section 202, Public Law 104-4, "Unfunded Mandates Reform Act"

Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (2 U.S.C. 1532) requires agencies to assess anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule whose mandates may result in the expenditure by State, local and tribal governments in the aggregate, or by the private sector, in any one year of \$100 million in 1995 dollars, updated annually for inflation.

This rule will not mandate any requirements for State, local, or tribal governments, nor will it affect private sector costs.

#### Executive Order 13132, "Federalism"

Executive Order 13132 establishes certain requirements that an agency must meet when it promulgates a rule that imposes substantial direct requirement costs on State and local governments, preempts State law, or otherwise has federalism implications. This rule will not have a substantial effect on State and local governments.

#### Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments"

Executive Order 13175 establishes certain requirements that an agency must meet when it promulgates a rule that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on one or more Indian tribes, preempts tribal law, or effects the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. This rule will not have a substantial effect on Indian tribal governments.

#### List of Subjects in 32 CFR Part 310

Privacy.

Accordingly, 32 CFR part 310 is amended as follows:

#### PART 310—PROTECTION OF PRIVACY AND ACCESS TO AND AMENDMENT OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDS UNDER THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

- 1. The authority citation for part 310 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 5 U.S.C. 552a.

- 2. Section 310.13 is amended by adding a reserved paragraph (e)(10) and paragraph (e)(11) to read as follows:

#### § 310.13 Exemptions for DoD-wide systems.

\* \* \* \* \*

(e) \* \* \*

(11) *System identifier and name.*

DoD-0014, "DoD Historical Records."

(i) *Exemptions.* This system of records is exempt from 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3); (d)(1), (2), (3), and (4); (e)(1), (e)(4)(G), (H), and (I); and (f).

(ii) *Authority.* 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1).

(iii) *Exemption from the particular subsections.* Exemption from the particular subsections of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to exemption (k)(1) is justified for the following reasons:

(A) *Subsections (c)(3), (d)(1), and (d)(2).* Records in this system of records may contain information concerning individuals that is properly classified

pursuant to Executive order. Application of exemption (k)(1) for such records may be necessary because access to and amendment of the records, or release of the accounting of disclosures for such records, could reveal classified information. Disclosure of classified records to an individual may cause damage to national security. Accordingly, application of exemption (k)(1) may be necessary.

(B) *Subsections (d)(3) and (4)*. Subsections (d)(3) and (4) are inapplicable to the extent an exemption is claimed from subsection (d)(2).

(C) *Subsection (e)(1)*. Records within this system may be properly classified pursuant to Executive order. In the collection of information for historical activities, it is not always possible to conclusively determine the relevance and necessity of particular information in the early stages of these types of activities. Additionally, disclosure of classified records to an individual may cause damage to national security. Accordingly, application of exemption (k)(1) may be necessary.

(D) *Subsections (e)(4)(G) and (H) and subsection (f)*. Subsections (e)(4)(G) and (H) and subsection (f) are inapplicable to the extent exemption is claimed from the access and amendment provisions of subsection (d). Because portions of this system are exempt from the individual access and amendment provisions of subsection (d) for the reasons noted in the preceding sentence, DoD is not required to establish requirements, rules, or procedures with respect to such access or amendment provisions. Providing notice to individuals with respect to the existence of records pertaining to them in the system of records or otherwise setting up procedures pursuant to which individuals may access, view, and seek to amend records pertaining to themselves in the system would potentially undermine national security and the confidentiality of classified information. Accordingly, application of exemption (k)(1) may be necessary.

(E) *Subsection (e)(4)(I)*. To the extent that subsection (e)(4)(I) is construed to require more detailed disclosure than the broad information currently published in the system notice concerning categories of sources of records in the system, an exemption from subsection (e)(4)(I) is necessary to protect national security and the confidentiality of sources and methods, and other classified information.

(iv) *Exempt records from other systems*. In the course of carrying out the overall purpose for this system, exempt records from other systems of records may in turn become part of the

records maintained in this system. To the extent that copies of exempt records from those other systems of records are maintained in this system, the DoD claims the same exemptions for the records from those other systems that are entered into this system, as claimed for the prior system(s) of which they are a part, provided the reason for the exemption remains valid and necessary.

Dated: August 29, 2022.

**Aaron T. Siegel,**

*Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.*

[FR Doc. 2022-18985 Filed 9-1-22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 5001-06-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Coast Guard

#### 33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG-2022-0744]

RIN 1625-AA00

#### Safety Zone; Sunset Point, San Juan Island, WA

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.

**ACTION:** Temporary final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Coast Guard is extending the duration of a temporary safety zone for navigable waters within a 1000-yard radius of Sunset Point on San Juan Island, WA. The safety zone is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards associated with the emergency response efforts and the recovery of a sunken vessel. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port Sector Puget Sound.

**DATES:** This rule is effective without actual notice from September 2, 2022 through September 12, 2022 at 10 p.m. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from August 29, 2022 at 10 p.m., until September 2, 2022.

**ADDRESSES:** To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG-2022-0744 in the search box and click "Search." Next, in the Document Type column, select "Supporting & Related Material."

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** If you have questions on this rule, call or email Lieutenant Commander Samud I. Looney, Sector Puget Sound, Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast

Guard; telephone 206-217-6051, email [SectorPugetSoundWWM@uscg.mil](mailto:SectorPugetSoundWWM@uscg.mil).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations  
COTP Captain of the Port  
DHS Department of Homeland Security  
FR Federal Register  
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking  
§ Section  
U.S.C. United States Code

##### II. Background Information and Regulatory History

On August 16, 2022, the Coast Guard issued a rulemaking that created a temporary safety zone. The safety zone was effective August 16, 2022 to August 18, 2022. A copy of the rulemaking that ended on August 18, 2022 is available in the docket USCG-2022-0600. On August 18, 2022, the Coast Guard issued a temporary final rule establishing a temporary safety zone in effect through August 29, 2022 (87 FR 51909). However, additional time is needed to maintain safe navigation around response equipment and responders while additional damage assessments and salvage operations occur, and, as a result, the Coast Guard is establishing through temporary regulations a safety zone that will be in effect through September 12, 2022. The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment pursuant to authority under section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)). This provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are "impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest." Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule because immediate action is needed to respond to the safety hazards associated with the emergency response measures in product recovery of a sunken vessel. It is impracticable to publish an NPRM and hold a reasonable comment period for this rulemaking due to the emergent nature of the ongoing response and recovery operations.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. Delaying the effective date of this rule would be impracticable because immediate action is needed to respond to the safety hazards associated with the emergency response and salvage operations.