

We encourage all interested parties to respond to this notice and request for comment. We are especially interested to understand how our regulations affect associations differently. In particular, how does an association's district location, size compared to other associations in the district, or complexity of operations impact the burden of specific regulations?

II. Background

FCA is an independent Federal agency in the executive branch of the Government responsible for examining and regulating System institutions. System banks and associations primarily provide loans to farmers, ranchers, aquatic producers and harvesters, agricultural cooperatives, and rural utilities. Farmer Mac provides a secondary market for agricultural and rural housing mortgages and eligible rural utility cooperative loans.

III. Our Continuing Efforts to Reduce Unnecessary Regulatory Burdens

As stated in section 212 of the Farm Credit System Reform Act of 1996, "The Farm Credit Administration shall continue the comprehensive review of regulations governing the Farm Credit System to identify and eliminate, consistent with law, safety, and soundness, all regulations that are unnecessary, unduly burdensome or costly, or not based on law." This review is consistent with Presidential Executive Order (E.O.) 13579, dated July 11, 2011, on Regulation and Independent Regulatory Agencies.

The regulations of FCA subject to regulatory review described in this notice are codified in title 12, chapter VI, of the Code of Federal Regulations. We request your comments on any FCA regulations that may duplicate other governmental requirements, are not effective in achieving stated objectives, are not based on law, or create a burden that is perceived to be greater than the benefits received. Please do not respond to this solicitation with comments concerning proposed regulations currently under review, or final regulations that did not become effective prior to January 1, 2022.

Your comments will assist us in our continuing efforts to identify and reduce unnecessary regulatory burdens on System institutions. We will also continue our efforts to maintain and adopt regulations necessary to implement the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended, and ensure the safety and soundness of the System. These actions will enable System institutions to better serve the credit needs of America's farmers, ranchers, aquatic producers

and harvesters, cooperatives, and rural residents, in the changing agricultural credit markets.

Date: July 14, 2022.

Ashley Waldron,

Secretary, Farm Credit Administration Board.

[FR Doc. 2022-15434 Filed 7-19-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6705-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

32 CFR Part 310

[Docket ID: DoD-2022-OS-0082]

RIN 0790-AL44

Privacy Act of 1974; Implementation

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Privacy, Civil Liberties, and Transparency, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Privacy, Civil Liberties, and Transparency (OATSD(PCLT)) is giving concurrent notice of a new component-wide system of records pursuant to the Privacy Act of 1974 for the CIG-30, Data Analytics Platform system of records and this proposed rulemaking. In this rulemaking, the Department proposes to exempt portions of this system of records from certain provisions of the Privacy Act because of national security and law enforcement requirements and to avoid interference during the conduct of criminal, civil, or administrative actions or investigations.

DATES: Send comments on or before September 19, 2022.

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.

www.regulations.gov as they are received without change, including any personal identifiers or contact information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Rahwa Keleta, OSD.DPCLTD@mail.mil; (703) 571-0070.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) is establishing a new Component-wide system of records titled CIG-30, Data Analytics Platform. The records collected will assist with the performance of audits, evaluations, investigations, and reviews of DoD programs, functions, and individuals. The system consists of both electronic and paper records and will be used by the Office of the Inspector General to maintain records about individuals who are subject and/or associated with a matter involved in DoD OIG audits, evaluations, investigations, and reviews.

II. Privacy Act Exemption

The Privacy Act allows Federal agencies to exempt eligible records in a system of records from certain provisions of the Act, including those that provide individuals with a right to request access to and amendment of their own records. If an agency intends to exempt a particular system of records, it must first go through the rulemaking process pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(1)-(3), (c), and (e). This proposed rule explains why an exemption is being claimed for this system of records and invites public comment, which DoD will consider before the issuance of a final rule implementing the exemption.

The OATSD(PCLT) proposes to modify 32 CFR part 310 to add a new Privacy Act exemption rule for the CIG-30, "Data Analytics Platform," system of records. The DoD OIG proposes this exemption because some of its records may contain classified national security information, and as a result, notice, access, amendment, and disclosure (to include accounting for those records) to an individual, and certain record-keeping 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. The DoD OIG is proposing to claim an exemption from several provisions of the Privacy Act, including various access, amendment, disclosure of accounting, and certain record-keeping and notice requirements pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

552a(k)(1), 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.

The DoD OIG also proposes to exempt this system of records because these records support the conduct of criminal law enforcement activities, and certain requirements of the Privacy Act may interfere with the effective execution of these activities, and undermine good order and discipline. The Privacy Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), authorizes agencies with a principal law enforcement function pertaining to the enforcement of criminal laws (including activities of prosecutors, courts, etc.) to claim an exemption for systems of records that contain information identifying criminal offenders and alleged offenders, information compiled for the purpose of criminal investigation, or reports compiled for the purpose of criminal law enforcement proceedings. Additionally, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2), agencies may exempt a system of records from certain provisions of the Privacy Act if it contains investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than materials within the scope of 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2). The DoD OIG is proposing to claim exemptions from several provisions of the Privacy Act, including various access, amendment, disclosure of accounting, and certain record-keeping and notice requirements, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2) and 552a(k)(2), to prevent the harms articulated in this rule from occurring.

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 CIG-30, “Data Analytics Platform” is 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).

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.

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.

Executive Order 13132, “Federalism”

It has been determined that this rule does not have federalism implications. This rule does 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.

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 proposed rule (and subsequent final rule) that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on one or more Indian tribes, preempts tribal law, or affects 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 proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 310—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for 32 CFR part 310 continues to read as follows:

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

■ 2. Section 310.28 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(10) to read as follows:

§ 310.28 Office of the Inspector General (OIG) exemptions.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(10) *System identifier and name:* CIG-30, “Data Analytics Platform.”

(i) *Exemptions:* This system of records is exempt from 5 U.S.C. 552a (c)(3) and (4); (d)(1), (2), (3), and (4); (e)(1); (e)(2); (e)(3); (e)(4)(G), (H), and (I); (e)(5); (e)(8); (f) and (g) of the Privacy Act pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2). 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) of the Privacy Act to the extent the records are subject to exemption pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1) and (k)(2).

(ii) *Authority*: 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), (k)(1), and (k)(2).

(iii) *Exemption from the particular subsections*. Exemption from the particular subsections is justified for the following reasons:

(A) *Subsections (c)(3), (d)(1), and (d)(2)*

(1) *Exemption (j)(2)*. Records in this system of records may contain investigatory material compiled for criminal law enforcement purposes to include information identifying criminal offenders and alleged offenders, information compiled for the purpose of criminal investigation, or reports compiled during criminal law enforcement proceedings. Application of exemption (j)(2) may be necessary because access to, amendment of, or release of the accounting of disclosures of such records could inform the record subject of an investigation of the existence, nature, or scope of an actual or potential law enforcement or disciplinary investigation, and thereby seriously impede law enforcement or prosecutorial efforts by permitting the record subject and other persons to whom he might disclose the records to avoid criminal penalties or disciplinary measures; reveal confidential sources who might not have otherwise come forward to assist in an investigation and thereby hinder DoD's ability to obtain information from future confidential sources and result in an unwarranted invasion of the privacy of others.

(2) *Exemption (k)(1)*. Records in this system of records may contain information that is properly classified pursuant to executive order. Application of exemption (k)(1) 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.

(3) *Exemption (k)(2)*. Records in this system of records may contain investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes other than material within the scope of 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2). Application of exemption (k)(2) may be necessary because access to, amendment of, or release of the accounting of disclosures of such records could: inform the record subject of an investigation of the existence, nature, or scope of an actual or potential law enforcement or disciplinary investigation, and thereby seriously impede law enforcement or prosecutorial efforts by permitting the record subject and other persons to whom he might disclose the records or the accounting of records to avoid

criminal penalties, civil remedies, or disciplinary measures; interfere with a civil or administrative action or investigation which may impede those actions or investigations; reveal confidential sources who might not have otherwise come forward to assist in an investigation and thereby hinder DoD's ability to obtain information from future confidential sources; and result in an unwarranted invasion of the privacy of others.

(B) *Subsection (c)(4), (d)(3) and (4)*. These subsections are inapplicable to the extent that an exemption is being claimed from subsections (d)(1) and (2). Accordingly, exemption from subsection (c)(4) is claimed pursuant to (j)(2) and exemptions from subsections (d)(3) and (d)(4) are claimed pursuant to (j)(2), (k)(1), and (k)(2).

(C) *Subsection (e)(1)*. In the collection of information for investigatory and law enforcement purposes it is not always possible to conclusively determine the relevance and necessity of particular information in the early stages of the investigation or adjudication. In some instances, it will be only after the collected information is evaluated in light of other information that its relevance and necessity for effective investigation and adjudication can be assessed. Collection of such information permits more informed decision-making by the Department when making required disciplinary and prosecutorial determinations. Additionally, records within this system may be properly classified pursuant to executive order. Accordingly, application of exemptions (j)(2), (k)(1), and (k)(2) may be necessary.

(D) *Subsection (e)(2)*. To collect information from the subject individual could serve notice that he or she is the subject of a criminal investigation and thereby present a serious impediment to such investigations. Collection of information only from the individual accused of criminal activity or misconduct could also subvert discovery of relevant evidence and subvert the course of justice. Accordingly, application of exemption (j)(2) may be necessary.

(E) *Subsection (e)(3)*. To inform individuals as required by this subsection could reveal the existence of a criminal investigation and compromise investigative efforts. Accordingly, application of exemption (j)(2) may be necessary.

(F) *Subsection (e)(4)(G) and (H)*. These subsections are inapplicable to the extent exemption is claimed from subsections (d)(1) and (2).

(G) *Subsection (e)(4)(I)*. To the extent that this provision is construed to

require more detailed disclosure than the broad, generic information currently published in the system notice, an exemption from this provision is necessary to protect the confidentiality of sources of information and to protect the privacy and physical safety of witnesses and informants. Accordingly, application of exemptions (j)(2), (k)(1), and (k)(2) may be necessary.

(H) *Subsection (e)(5)*. It is often impossible to determine in advance if investigatory records contained in this system are accurate, relevant, timely and complete, but, in the interests of effective law enforcement, it is necessary to retain this information to maintain an accurate record of the investigatory activity to preserve the integrity of the investigation and satisfy various Constitutional and evidentiary requirements, such as mandatory disclosure of potentially exculpatory information in the investigative file to a defendant. It is also necessary to retain this information to aid in establishing patterns of activity and provide investigative leads. With the passage of time, seemingly irrelevant or untimely information may acquire new significance as further investigation brings new details to light and the accuracy of such information can only be determined through judicial processes. Accordingly, application of exemption (j)(2) may be necessary.

(I) *Subsection (e)(8)*. To serve notice could give persons sufficient warning to evade investigative efforts. Accordingly, application of exemption (j)(2) may be necessary.

(J) *Subsection (f)*. The agency's rules are inapplicable to those portions of the system that are exempt. Accordingly, application of exemptions (j)(2), (k)(1), and (k)(2) may be necessary.

(K) *Subsection (g)*. This subsection is inapplicable to the extent that the system is exempt from other specific subsections of the Privacy Act. Accordingly, an exemption from subsection (g) is claimed pursuant to (j)(2).

(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: July 14, 2022.

Aaron T. Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison
Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2022-15456 Filed 7-19-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-06-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 174 and 180

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2022-0161; FRL-9410-03-
OCSPP]

Receipt of Pesticide Petitions Filed for Residues of Pesticide Chemicals in or on Various June 2022

AGENCY: Environmental Protection
Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notices of filing of petitions and
request for comment.

SUMMARY: This document announces the
Agency's receipt of initial filings of
pesticide petitions requesting the
establishment or modification of
regulations for residues of pesticide
chemicals in or on various commodities.

DATES: Comments must be received on
or before August 19, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments,
identified by docket identification (ID)
number EPA-HQ-OPP-2022-0161,
through the *Federal eRulemaking Portal*
at <https://www.regulations.gov>. Follow
the online instructions for submitting
comments. Do not submit electronically
any information you consider to be
Confidential Business Information (CBI)
or other information whose disclosure is
restricted by statute. Additional
instructions on commenting and visiting
the docket, along with more information
about dockets generally, is available at
<https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Marietta Echeverria, Registration
Division (RD) (7505P), main telephone
number: (703) 305-7090, email address:
RDfRNNotices@epa.gov. The mailing
address for each contact person is Office
of Pesticide Programs, Environmental
Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania
Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001.
As part of the mailing address, include
the contact person's name, division, and
mail code. The division to contact is
listed at the end of each application
summary.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by
this action if you are an agricultural

producer, food manufacturer, or
pesticide manufacturer. The following
list of North American Industrial
Classification System (NAICS) codes is
not intended to be exhaustive, but rather
provides a guide to help readers
determine whether this document
applies to them. Potentially affected
entities may include:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code
112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code
311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS
code 32532).

B. What should I consider as I prepare my comments for EPA?

1. *Submitting Confidential Business
Information (CBI).* Do not submit this
information to EPA through
[regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) or email. Clearly mark
the part or all of the information that
you claim to be CBI. For CBI
information in a disk or CD-ROM that
you mail to EPA, mark the outside of the
disk or CD-ROM as CBI and then
identify electronically within the disk or
CD-ROM the specific information that
is claimed as CBI. In addition to one
complete version of the comment that
includes information claimed as CBI, a
copy of the comment that does not
contain the information claimed as CBI
must be submitted for inclusion in the
public docket. Information so marked
will not be disclosed except in
accordance with procedures set forth in
40 CFR part 2.

2. *Tips for preparing your comments.*
When preparing and submitting your
comments, see the commenting tips at
[https://www.epa.gov/dockets/
comments.html](https://www.epa.gov/dockets/comments.html).

3. *Environmental justice.* EPA seeks to
achieve environmental justice, the fair
treatment and meaningful involvement
of any group, including minority and/or
low-income populations, in the
development, implementation, and
enforcement of environmental laws,
regulations, and policies. To help
address potential environmental justice
issues, the Agency seeks information on
any groups or segments of the
population who, as a result of their
location, cultural practices, or other
factors, may have atypical or
disproportionately high and adverse
human health impacts or environmental
effects from exposure to the pesticides
discussed in this document, compared
to the general population.

II. What action is the Agency taking?

EPA is announcing receipt of
pesticide petitions filed under section
408 of the Federal Food, Drug, and

Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346a,
requesting the establishment or
modification of regulations in 40 CFR
part 174 or part 180 for residues of
pesticide chemicals in or on various
food commodities. The Agency is taking
public comment on the requests before
responding to the petitioners. EPA is not
proposing any particular action at this
time. EPA has determined that the
pesticide petitions described in this
document contain data or information
prescribed in FFDCA section 408(d)(2),
21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(2); however, EPA has
not fully evaluated the sufficiency of the
submitted data at this time or whether
the data supports granting of the
pesticide petitions. After considering
the public comments, EPA intends to
evaluate whether and what action may
be warranted. Additional data may be
needed before EPA can make a final
determination on these pesticide
petitions.

Pursuant to 40 CFR 180.7(f),
summaries of the petitions that are the
subject of this document, prepared by
the petitioners, are included in dockets
EPA has created for these rulemakings.
The dockets for these petitions are
available at [https://
www.regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov).

As specified in FFDCA section
408(d)(3), 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(3), EPA is
publishing notice of the petitions so that
the public has an opportunity to
comment on these requests for the
establishment or modification of
regulations for residues of pesticides in
or on food commodities. Further
information on the petitions may be
obtained through the petition
summaries referenced in this unit.

A. Amended Tolerance Exemptions for Inerts (Except PIPS)

IN-11470. (EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-
0183). Croda, Inc., 300-A Columbus
Circle, Edison, NJ 08837 requests to
amend an exemption from the
requirement of a tolerance for residues
of styrene, copolymers with acrylic acid
and/or methacrylic acid, with none and/
or one or more of the following
monomers: Acrylamidopropyl methyl
sulfonic acid, methallyl sulfonic acid, 3-
sulfopropyl acrylate, 3-sulfopropyl
methacrylate, hydroxypropyl
methacrylate, hydroxypropyl acrylate,
hydroxyethyl methacrylate,
hydroxyethyl acrylate, and/or lauryl
methacrylate; and its sodium,
potassium, ammonium,
monoethanolamine, and
triethanolamine salts; the resulting
polymer having a minimum number
average molecular weight (in amu), 1200
by adding poly (oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -
(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -