

“Regulatory Planning and Review” (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). Because this action has been exempted from review under Executive Order 12866, this action is not subject to Executive Order 13211, entitled “Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use” (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001), or Executive Order 13045, entitled “Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks” (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). This action does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), nor does it require any special considerations under Executive Order 12898, entitled “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

Since tolerances and exemptions that are established on the basis of a petition under FFDCA section 408(d), such as the tolerance exemption in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), do not apply.

This action directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers, and food retailers, not States or tribes, nor does this action alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress

in the preemption provisions of FFDCA section 408(n)(4). As such, the Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on States or Tribal governments, on the relationship between the National Government and the States or Tribal governments, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government or between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. Thus, the Agency has determined that Executive Order 13132, entitled “Federalism” (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), and Executive Order 13175, entitled “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), do not apply to this action. In addition, this action does not impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) (2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*).

This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note).

VIII. Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), EPA 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 prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: May 15, 2023.

Charles Smith,

Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, for the reasons stated in the preamble, EPA is amending 40 CFR chapter I as follows:

PART 180—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICAL RESIDUES IN FOOD

■ 1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

■ 2. In § 180.910, amend table 1 to the section by adding, in alphabetical order, the inert ingredient “Benzyl alcohol (CAS Reg. No. 100–51–6)” to read as follows:

§ 180.910 Inert ingredients used pre- and post-harvest; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

* * * * *

TABLE 1 TO 180.910

Inert ingredients	Limits	Uses
* * *	* * *	* * *
Benzyl alcohol (CAS Reg. No. 100–51–6)	60% by weight in pesticide formulation	Adjuvant.
* * *	* * *	* * *

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Part 105–64

[GSPMR Case 2022–105–1; Docket No. GSA–GSPMR–2022–0017; Sequence No. 1]

RIN 3090–AK62

Enterprise Data & Privacy Management Office (IDE); Social Security Number Fraud Prevention

AGENCY: Enterprise Data & Privacy Management Office (IDE), General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: GSA is issuing a final rule amending our Privacy Act Rules to implement the Social Security Number Fraud Prevention Act of 2017. The revisions would clarify and update the language of procedural requirements pertaining to the inclusion of Social Security account numbers (SSNs) on documents that GSA sends by mail.

DATES: Effective June 20, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Richard Speidel, Chief Privacy Officer (General Services Administration), Enterprise Data & Privacy Management Office (IDE). Email address for the GSA Privacy Office is gsa.privacyact@gsa.gov. Telephone number is 202–969–

5830 for clarification of content. For information pertaining to status or publication schedules, contact the Regulatory Secretariat Division at 202–501–4755 or GSARegSec@gsa.gov. Please cite GSPMR Case 2022–105–1.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

GSA is issuing a final rule amending 41 CFR part 105–64, GSA Privacy Act Rules, to implement the Social Security Number Fraud Prevention Act of 2017. The proposed rule was published on October 7, 2022, at 87 FR 60955.

The Social Security Number Fraud Prevention Act of 2017 (the Act) (Pub. L. 115–59; 42 U.S.C. 405 note), which was signed on September 15, 2017,

restricts Federal agencies from including individuals' SSNs on documents sent by mail, unless the head of the agency determines that the inclusion of the SSN on the document is necessary (section 2(a) of the Act). The Act requires agency heads to issue regulations specifying the circumstances under which inclusion of a SSN on a document sent by mail is necessary. These regulations, which must be issued not later than five years after the date of enactment, shall include instructions for the partial redaction of SSNs where feasible, and shall require that SSNs not be visible on the outside of any package sent by mail (section 2(b) of the Act). This rule would revise the Agency regulations under the Privacy Act (41 CFR part 105–64), consistent with these requirements in the Act. The rule would clarify the language of procedural requirements pertaining to the inclusion of SSNs on documents that the Agency sends by mail. These revisions are necessary to implement the Social Security Number Fraud Prevention Act of 2017, which restricts the inclusion of Social Security account Numbers (SSNs) on documents sent by mail by the Federal Government.

II. Discussion of the Final Rule

A. Summary of Significant Changes

There are no significant changes, as the comments were supportive of the rule. GSA did change the regulatory text from the published proposed rule, but the changes are not substantive (merely reorganizing the prior content for readability and to avoid redundancy).

B. Analysis of Public Comments

GSA received two (2) comments from the public. GSA acknowledge the respondents' support for the rule. GSA did not change the regulatory text of the definition from the published proposed rule.

Comment: The proposed amendment by GSA is positively impacting US citizens' information security by protecting their personal information, specifically their social security number. This rule defines the requirement to not include a social security number unless determined necessary by the head of the agency. However, clarification is required on the process to obtain a determination by the head of the agency such that there is not an increased burden on business to understand this process. In addition, the rule states that social security numbers can only be included if required by law. It is the best interest of the people to identify which laws would require this information and validate that is still

true. In general, this rule provides minimal economic impact to the people, provides increased information security and we are in support if the above items are clarified in the documentation. If no such clarification is provided, it could lead to confusion and economic impact for businesses trying to follow the rule. Finally, cyber security should be as important as mail fraud and this rule should also apply to electronic transmission of documents with social security numbers. As a US citizen I recommend applying this in both written and electronic communication since the fraud of my identity could mean substantial harm financially and emotionally for myself.

Response: Although the Comment requests more clarity around the process for determining which documents are on the Un-redacted SSN Mailed Document List, GSA finds that the rule as written provides appropriate flexibility to arrive at a list in implementation of the statute while involving necessary agency stakeholders such as GSA–IT and GSA Office of the General Counsel (OGC). Subsequent to the posting of the final rule, GSA intends to make available on the GSA publicly facing privacy page (www.gsa.gov/reference/gsa-privacy-program) the specific documents for which the inclusion of the Social Security account number (SSN) is determined to be necessary to fulfill a compelling Agency business need. GSA will review on a regular basis the laws and authorities that would require an un-redacted social security number on mailed documents. GSA handles the transmission of electronic documents in accordance with the Privacy Act.

Comment: The proposed rule will provide members of government agencies with greater clarity. I believe providing a clear understanding pertaining to the inclusion of full Social Security numbers on documents sent via U.S. mail will provide confidence in senders and receivers of these correspondences. Many Americans have been victims of identity theft, the steps and feelings involved in the process are uncomfortable and time consuming. After reviewing the proposed standards for agencies to follow I believe they are easy to comprehend and leave little room for question. I thank you for investing time and efforts into this proposed rule.

Response: GSA acknowledges this comment.

C. Expected Cost Impact to the Public

GSA does not expect the final rule to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities

within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* This rule does not impose a requirement for small businesses to report or keep records on any of the requirements contained in this rule.

III. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders (E.O.s) 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, distributive impacts, and equity). E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. OIRA has determined that this is not a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was not subject to review under Section 6(b) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993.

IV. Congressional Review Act

OIRA has determined that this rule is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2). Subtitle E of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (codified at 5 U.S.C. 801–808), also known as the Congressional Review Act or CRA, generally provides that before a “major 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. The General Services Administration 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 under the CRA cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**.

V. Regulatory Flexibility Act

This final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* This rule does not impose a requirement for small businesses to report or keep records on any of the requirements contained in this rule. Therefore, a Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis has not been performed.

VI. The Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because the changes to the GSPMR do not impose recordkeeping or

information collection requirements, or the collection of information from offerors, contractors, or members of the public that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*

List of Subjects in 41 CFR Part 105–64

Privacy.

Robin Carnahan,

Administrator, General Services Administration.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, GSA amends 41 CFR part 105–64 as set forth below:

PART 105–64—GSA PRIVACY ACT RULES

■ 1. The authority citation for 41 CFR part 105–64 continues to read as follows:

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

■ 2. Amend § 105–64.001 by adding in alphabetical order the definition “Un-redacted SSN Mailed Documents Listing” to read as follows:

§ 105–64.001 What terms are defined in this part?

* * * * *

Un-redacted SSN Mailed Documents Listing (USMDL) means the Agency approved list, as posted at www.gsa.gov/reference/gsa-privacy-program, designating those documents for which the inclusion of the Social Security account number (SSN) is determined to be necessary to fulfill a compelling Agency business need when the documents are requested by individuals outside the Agency or other Federal agencies, as determined by the Administrator or their designee.

■ 3. Amend § 105–64.107 by adding paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 105–64.107 What standards of conduct apply to employees with privacy-related responsibilities?

* * * * *

(c) (1) The following conditions must be met for the inclusion of an unredacted (full) SSN or partially redacted (truncated) SSN on any document sent by mail on behalf of the agency:

(i) The inclusion of the full SSN or truncated SSN of an individual must be required or authorized by law; and

(ii) The document must be listed on the USMDL.

(2) Even when the conditions set forth in paragraph (c)(1) are met, employees shall redact SSNs in all documents sent by mail where feasible. Where full redaction is not possible due to agency requirements, partial redaction to create

a truncated SSN shall be preferred to no redaction.

(3) In no case shall any complete or partial SSN be visible on the outside of any envelope or package sent by mail or displayed on correspondence that is visible through the window of an envelope or package.

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LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

45 CFR Chapter XVI

Issuance of Updated Audit Guide for Recipients and Auditors and Appendices for Audits of Legal Services Corporation Recipients

AGENCY: Legal Services Corporation, Office of Inspector General.

ACTION: Notice of issuance of final audit guide and appendices.

SUMMARY: The Legal Services Corporation (LSC) Office of Inspector General (OIG) updated its *Audit Guide for Recipients and Auditors*, (*LSC OIG Audit Guide*), the Compliance Supplement (Appendix A), and Appendices B–E. The Audit Guide must be used for audits for fiscal years ending September 30, 2023, and thereafter. *The LSC OIG Audit Guide* was published in December 1996 and is outdated. Aside from one Audit Bulletin issued in 1997, it has not been updated since. Appendix A, Compliance Supplement for Audits of LSC Recipients was updated in April 2016. *The LSC OIG Audit Guide* and appendices required revisions to incorporate changes to LSC regulations, auditing standards, and other guidelines that have changed. The changes are to enhance clarity in guidance and suggested audit procedures.

DATES: The *LSC OIG Audit Guide* will be effective on October 1, 2023, for audits of LSC grantee fiscal years ending on or after September 30, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Grace Nyakoe, Audit Director, Legal Services Corporation Office of Inspector General, 3333 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20007, (202) 295–1662, or gnyakoe@oig.lsc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. History of This Action

Updating the *LSC OIG Audit Guide* and appendices is essential in fulfilling the OIG’s responsibility for oversight. *The LSC OIG Audit Guide* and appendices provide a uniform approach for audits of LSC recipients and describe recipients’ responsibilities with respect to such audits. Audits of recipients are

to be performed in accordance with this *LSC OIG Audit Guide* and Compliance Supplement (Appendix A), among other criteria. *The LSC OIG Audit Guide* and the Compliance Supplement give auditors guidance in planning and performing audits to accomplish audit objectives.

Significant changes include eliminating the requirement to classify LSC recipients as High-Risk; adding a requirement to consider all LSC funds as major programs regardless of spending threshold; and revising suggested audit procedures for changes to 45 CFR 1635—Timekeeping Requirement. The appendix designations have changed because we eliminated the appendices addressing a Sample Audit Agreement and Guide for Procurement of Audit Services. Information on these topics is readily available from other sources.

II. General Discussion of Comments

The LSC OIG received three comments during the public comment period. All comments were on the Compliance Supplement. The commenters were McBride, Lock & Associates, LLC, the LSC OIG Quality Control Review contractor; Eide Bailly, an LSC recipient Independent Public Accountant; and the National Legal Aid & Defender Association (NLADA), a non-LSC funded non-profit, in cooperation with experienced Chief Financial Officers of legal aid organizations and the NLADA Regulations Committee. One NLADA comment strongly supported the proposed change to the Overview section stating that LSC recipients do not have to be classified as high risk. All comments generally support the LSC OIG changes.

We also received comments for changes to accounting guidance. OIG does not issue accounting guidance and forwarded these comments to LSC. NLADA strongly supported the LSC OIG’s decision to no longer require that LSC recipients be classified as High Risk. The NLADA also commented that it generally does not favor blanket requirements but does not oppose the LSC OIG requirement that all LSC funds be classified as major programs. LSC recipients must have an annual audit and classifying the funds as a major program does not add a burden to LSC recipients. One comment was to correct a typographical error which was corrected. The remaining comments will be discussed in Section III, Detailed Discussion of Comments.