COUNCIL OF THE INSPECTORS
GENERAL ON INTEGRITY AND
EFFICIENCY

5 CFR Part 9801
RIN 3219-AA03

Privacy Act Regulations

AGENCY: Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE).

ACTION: Interim final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: CIGIE is updating its regulations relating to access, maintenance, disclosure, and amendment of records that are in a CIGIE system of records under the Privacy Act of 1974 (Privacy Act). The purpose of the update is to implement statutory changes in accordance with the provisions of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act that established the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee (PRAC) within CIGIE. CIGIE is giving concurrent notice of a newly established system of records pursuant to the Privacy Act for the PRAC Accountability Data System (PADS)—CIGIE–6. CIGIE proposes this system of records in furtherance of the PRAC’s statutory mandate to conduct oversight of funds disseminated per the CARES Act; the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2020; the Families First Coronavirus Response Act; divisions M and N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021; and any other act primarily making appropriations for Coronavirus response and related activities. CIGIE is issuing this Notice of Interim Final Rulemaking to exempt this new system of records from certain provisions of the Privacy Act.

Administrative Procedure Act

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), CIGIE has determined that good cause exists for waiving the general notice of proposed rulemaking and public comment procedures as to these amendments and for issuing this interim final rule without a delayed effective date. The notice and comment procedures are being waived because these amendments are being made to fulfill the requirements of the CARES Act, which took effect without delay on March 27, 2020. Additionally, these amendments specify exemptions regarding the public’s access to information about themselves maintained by CIGIE. The absence of well-defined exemptions to the Privacy Act regulations could impair confidentiality and privacy rights of those who submit sensitive information to CIGIE through the PRAC and the ability of the PRAC to use that information to carry out its statutory mission.

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

In promulgating this amended rule, CIGIE has adhered to the regulatory philosophy and the applicable principles of regulation set forth in section 1 of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has determined that this rule is not “significant” under Executive Order 12866.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

These amended regulations will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Therefore, a regulatory flexibility analysis under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, as amended, is not required.

Paperwork Reduction Act

These amended regulations impose no additional reporting and recordkeeping requirements. Therefore, clearance by OMB is not required.

Federalism (Executive Order 13132)

This amended rule does not have Federalism implications, as set forth in Executive Order 13132. 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.

List of Subjects in 5 CFR Part 9801

Information, Privacy, Privacy Act, Records.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, CIGIE amends 5 CFR, part 9801, as follows:

PART 9801—PRIVACY ACT
REGULATIONS

1. The authority citation for part 9801 is revised to read as follows:


2. Amend §9801.103 by adding paragraph (i) to read as follows:

§9801.103 Definitions.

* * *
(i) PRAC means the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee established under Section 15010 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116–136, 134 Stat. 281.

3. Amend §9801.401 by adding paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§9801.401 Exemptions.

(c) Specific system of records exempted under (j)(2), (k)(1), and (k)(2). The system of records maintained in connection with PRAC Accountability Data System (CIGIE–6), is subject to general exemption under 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2) and the specific exemptions under 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1) and (2). These exemptions apply only to the extent that information in this system is subject to exemption pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), (k)(1) and (k)(2). Where compliance would not appear to interfere with or adversely affect the law enforcement process, and/or where it may be appropriate to permit individuals to contest the accuracy of the information collected, e.g., public source materials, the applicable exemption may be waived, either partially or totally, by CIGIE, at the sole discretion of CIGIE, as appropriate.

(1) Pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2), CIGIE–6 is exempt from the following provisions of the Privacy Act: 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3) and (c)(4); (d); (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3), (e)(4)(G)–(H), (e)(5), and (e)(8); (f); and (g).

(2) Pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1) and (2), CIGIE–6 is exempt from the following provisions of the Privacy Act: 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3); (d); (e)(1) and (e)(4)(G)–(H); and (f).

(3) Exemptions from the particular subsections are justified for the following reasons:

(i) From subsection (c)(3) because release of disclosure accounting could alert the subjects of an investigation of an actual or potential criminal, civil, or regulatory violation to the existence of the investigation and the fact that they are subjects of the investigation, and reveal investigative interest by not only CIGIE, through the PRAC, but also by external agencies such as Federal Offices of Inspector General. Because release of such information to the subjects of an investigation would provide them with significant information concerning the nature of the investigation, release could result in the destruction of documentary evidence, improper influencing of witnesses, and other activities that could impede or compromise investigation. In addition, accounting for each disclosure could result in the release of properly classified information which would compromise the national defense or disrupt foreign policy.

(ii) From subsection (c)(4) because this system is exempt from the access provisions of subsection (d) pursuant to subsections (j) and (k) of the Privacy Act.

(iii) From the access and amendment provisions of subsection (d) because access to the records contained in this system of records could inform the subjects of an investigation of an actual or potential criminal, civil, or regulatory violation of the existence of that investigation and of the nature and scope of the information and evidence obtained as to their activities. Such awareness by the subjects could prevent the successful completion of an investigation and/or lead to the improper influencing of witnesses, the destruction of evidence, or fabricated testimony. In addition, granting access to such information could disclose security-sensitive or confidential business information or information that would constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of third parties. Finally, access to the records could result in the release of classified information which would compromise the national defense or disrupt foreign policy.

(iv) From subsection (e)(1) because the application of this provision could impair investigations and interfere with the law enforcement responsibilities of CIGIE through the PRAC for the following reasons:

(A) It is not possible to detect relevance or necessity of specific information in the early stages of a civil, criminal, or other law enforcement investigation, case, or matter, including investigations in which use is made of classified information. Relevance and necessity are questions of judgment and timing, and it is only after the information is evaluated that the relevance and necessity of such information can be established.

(B) During the course of any investigation, CIGIE, through the PRAC may obtain information concerning actual or potential violations of laws other than those within the scope of its jurisdiction. In the interest of effective law enforcement, the PRAC should not prematurely reveal an ongoing criminal investigation to the subjects of an investigation and could reveal...
investigative techniques, procedures, or evidence.

[x] From subsection (f) because CIGIE’s rules are inapplicable to those portions of the system that are exempt and would place the burden on CIGIE of either confirming or denying the existence of a record pertaining to a requesting individual, which might in itself provide an answer to that individual relating to an ongoing investigation. The conduct of a successful investigation leading to the indictment of a criminal offender precludes the applicability of established agency rules relating to verification of record, disclosure of the record to that individual, and record amendment procedures for this record system.

(x) From subsection (g) to the extent that this system is exempt from the access and amendment provisions of subsection (d) pursuant to subsections (j)(2), (k)(1), and (k)(2) of the Privacy Act.

Dated: May 12, 2021.
Allison C. Lerner,
Chairperson of the Council of the Inspectors
General on Integrity and Efficiency.

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

10 CFR Part 72

[NRC–2020–0274]

RIN 3150–AK57

List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: TN Americas LLC Standardized NUHOMS® Horizontal Modular Storage System, Certificate of Compliance No. 1004, Renewed Amendment No. 17

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Direct final rule; confirmation of effective date.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is confirming the effective date of June 7, 2021, for the direct final rule that was published in the Federal Register on March 24, 2021. This direct final rule amended the TN Americas LLC Standardized NUHOMS® Horizontal Modular Storage System listing in the “List of approved spent fuel storage casks” to include Renewed Amendment No. 17 to Certificate of Compliance No. 1004. Renewed Amendment No. 17 revises the certificate of compliance technical specifications to add Heat Load Zoning Configurations 11–13 for the 61BTH Type 2 dry shielded canister and change the maximum assembly heat load from 1.2kW to 1.7kW.

DATES: The effective date of June 7, 2021, for the direct final rule published March 24, 2021 (86 FR 15563), is confirmed.

ADDRESSES: Please refer to Docket ID NRC–2020–0274 and search for Docket ID No. NRC–2020–0274 when contacting the NRC about the availability of information for this action. You may obtain publicly-available information related to this action by any of the following methods:

• Federal Rulemaking Website: Go to https://www.regulations.gov and search for Docket ID NRC–2020–0274. Address questions about NRC docketts to Dawn Forder; telephone: 301–415–3407; email: Dawn.Forder@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individuals listed in the FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT section of this document.

• NRC’s Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS): You may obtain publicly-available documents online in the ADAMS Public Documents collection at https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html. To begin the search, select “Begin Web-based ADAMS Search.” For problems with ADAMS, please contact the NRC’s Public Document Room (PDR) reference staff at 1–800–397–4209, 301–415–4737, or by email to pdr.resource@nrc.gov. The proposed amendment to the certificate of compliance, the proposed changes to the technical specifications, and the preliminary safety evaluation report are available in ADAMS under Accession No. ML20308A485. The final amendment to the certificate of compliance, final changes to the technical specifications, and final safety evaluation report can also be viewed in ADAMS under Accession No. ML21109A325.

• Attention: The PDR, where you may examine and order copies of public documents, is currently closed. You may submit your request to the PDR via email at pdr.resource@nrc.gov or call 1–800–397–4209 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. (EST), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 24, 2021 (86 FR 15563), the NRC published a direct final rule amending its regulations in part 72 of title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations to revise the TN Americas LLC Standardized NUHOMS® Horizontal Modular Storage System listing within the “List of approved spent fuel storage casks” to include Renewed Amendment No. 17 to Certificate of Compliance No. 1004. Renewed Amendment No. 17 revises the certificate of compliance technical specifications to 1) add Heat Load Zoning Configurations 11–13 for the 61BTH Type 2 dry shielded canister and 2) change the maximum assembly heat load from 1.2kW to 1.7kW. This amendment also makes minor clarifications to the certificate of compliance.

In the direct final rule, the NRC stated that if no significant adverse comments were received, the direct final rule would become effective on June 7, 2021. The NRC did not receive any comments on the direct final rule. Therefore, this direct final rule will become effective as scheduled.

Dated: May 11, 2021
For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Cindy K. Bladey,
Chief, Regulatory Analysis and Rulemaking Support Branch, Division of Rulemaking, Environmental, and Financial Support, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39


RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Safran Helicopter Engines, S.A. (Type Certificate Previously Held by Turbomeca, S.A.) Turboshaft Engines

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is adopting a new airworthiness directive (AD) for all Safran Helicopter Engines, S.A. (Safran) Arriel 2D and Arriel 2E model turboshaft engines. This AD was prompted by the manufacturer revising the maintenance and overhaul manuals to introduce new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations and maintenance tasks. This AD requires the replacement of certain critical parts before reaching their published in-service life limits, performing scheduled