

procedure for the public to request withdrawal or modification of a guidance document. Removal of these procedures imposes no significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Therefore, the undersigned certifies that this rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

#### *Executive Order 13132, Federalism*

E.O. 13132 (entitled “Federalism”) prohibits an agency from publishing any rule that has federalism implications if the rule either: (1) Imposes substantial direct compliance costs on State and local governments and is not required by statute, or (2) preempts State law, unless the agency meets the consultation and funding requirements of Section 6 of the E.O. This Interim final rule does not have federalism implications and does not impose substantial direct compliance costs on State and local governments nor preempt state law within the meaning of the E.O.

#### **List of Subjects in 24 CFR Part 11**

Administrative practice and procedure.

#### **PART 11 [REMOVED]**

■ Accordingly, for the reasons described in the preamble and under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 3535(d), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development removes 24 CFR part 11.

Dated: June 24, 2021.

**Marcia L. Fudge,**

*Secretary.*

[FR Doc. 2021–14019 Filed 7–2–21; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4210–67–P**

## **DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**

### **Office of the Secretary**

#### **31 CFR Part 1**

#### **RIN 1505–AC73**

#### **Privacy Act; Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery**

**AGENCY:** Departmental Offices, Department of the Treasury.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, the Department of the Treasury, Departmental Offices (DO), is issuing a final rule to amend its regulations to exempt portion of the following new systems of records maintained by the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery (SIGPR)

from certain provisions of the Privacy Act. The exemption is intended to comply with the legal prohibitions against the disclosure of certain kinds of information and to protect certain information maintained in this system of records.

**DATES:** Effective July 6, 2021.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For questions about this notice and privacy issues, contact: Deputy Assistant Secretary for Privacy, Transparency, and Records at U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20220; telephone: (202) 622–5710.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Background**

SIGPR was established by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020. SIGPR has the duty to conduct, supervise, and coordinate audits, evaluations, and investigations of the making, purchase, management, and sale of loans, loan guarantees, and other investments made by the Secretary of the Treasury under programs established by the Secretary, as authorized by Section 4018(c) of the CARES Act, and the management by the Secretary of programs, as authorized by Section 4018(c) of the CARES Act. SIGPR’s duties and responsibilities are set forth in Section 4018 of the CARES Act, and in the Inspector General Act of 1978, 5 U.S.C. app. 3. SIGPR plans to create these systems of records to facilitate SIGPR’s audits, evaluations, investigations, and other operations to (1) promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of such programs; (2) prevent and detect fraud and abuse in the programs and operations within its jurisdiction; and (3) keep the head of the establishment and the Congress fully informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of such programs and operations and the necessity for and progress of corrective action. Treasury is publishing separately the notice of the new system of records to be maintained by SIGPR.

Under 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2) and (k)(2), the head of a federal agency may promulgate rules to exempt a system of records from certain provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a if the system of records contains investigatory materials compiled for law enforcement purposes. Pursuant to these provisions, Treasury exempts the following system of records from 5 U.S.C. 552a (c)(3), (c)(4), (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(3), (d)(4), (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3), (e)(4)(G), (e)(4)(H), (e)(4)(I), (e)(5), (e)(8), (f), and (g) of the Privacy Act:

SIGPR .420—Audit and Evaluations Records

SIGPR .421—Case Management System and Investigative Records

SIGPR .423—Legal Records

The following are the reasons the investigatory materials contained in the above-referenced systems of records maintained by SIGPR may be exempted from various provisions of the Privacy Act pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j)(2) and (k)(2):

(1) Exempted from 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4)(G) and (f)(1) (Agency Requirements and Rules) because release would give individuals an opportunity to learn whether they have been identified as suspects or subjects of investigation. As further described in the following paragraph, access to such knowledge may impair the ability of the Department of the Treasury and SIGPR (the Department/SIGPR) to carry out its respective missions, since individuals could:

- (i) Take steps to avoid detection;
- (ii) Inform associates that an investigation is in progress;
- (iii) Learn the nature of the investigation;
- (iv) Learn whether they are suspects or, instead, have been identified as alleged law violators;
- (v) Begin, continue, or resume illegal conduct upon learning that they are not identified in the system of records; or
- (vi) Destroy evidence needed to prove the violation.

(2) Exempted from 5 U.S.C. 552a(d)(1), (e)(4)(H) and (f)(2), (3) and (5) (Access to Records and Agency Requirements and Rules) because release might compromise the Department’s/SIGPR’s ability to provide useful tactical and strategic information to law enforcement agencies by:

- (i) Permitting access to records contained in the systems of records such that it might provide information concerning the nature of current investigations and enable possible violators to avoid detection or apprehension by:

(A) Allowing the discovery of facts that could form the basis for violators’ arrests;

(B) Enabling violators to destroy or alter evidence of alleged criminal conduct that could form the basis for arrest; and

(C) Using knowledge of the status of criminal investigations to delay the commission of a crime or commit a crime at a location that might not be under surveillance.

(ii) Permitting access to either on-going or closed investigative files might also reveal investigative techniques and

procedures, the knowledge of which could enable individuals planning crimes to structure their operations to avoid detection or apprehension.

(iii) Permitting access to investigative files and records also could disclose the identity of confidential sources and informants and the nature of the information supplied, and thereby endanger the physical safety of those sources by exposing them to possible reprisals for having provided the information. In addition, confidential sources and informants might refuse to provide criminal investigators with valuable information if they fear their identities may be revealed through disclosure of their names or the nature of the information they supplied. Loss of access to such sources would seriously impair the Department's/SIGPR's ability to carry out its respective mandate.

(iv) Furthermore, providing access to information contained in the systems of records could reveal the identities of undercover law enforcement officers who compiled information regarding the individual's alleged criminal activities and thereby endanger the physical safety of those undercover officers or their families by exposing them to possible reprisals.

(v) By compromising the law enforcement value of the systems of records for the reasons outlined in paragraph (2), subsections (i) through (iv), permitting access in keeping with these provisions would discourage other law enforcement and regulatory agencies, foreign and domestic, from freely sharing information with the Department/SIGPR and thus would restrict the Department's/SIGPR's access to information necessary to accomplish its respective mission most effectively.

(vi) Finally, the dissemination of certain information that the Department/SIGPR maintains in the systems of records is restricted by law.

(3) Exempted from 5 U.S.C. 552a(d)(2), (3) and (4), (e)(4)(H), and (f)(4) (Access to Records) because these provisions pertain to requesting an amendment or noting a dispute to records that are exempt from access for the reasons set forth in paragraph (2) above.

(4) Exempted from 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3) (Accounting for Disclosures) because release of the accounting of disclosures of the records in this system could impair the ability of law enforcement agencies outside the Department/SIGPR from making effective use of information provided by the Department/SIGPR. Making accountings of disclosures available to the subjects of an investigation could alert them to

the fact that another agency is conducting an investigation into their alleged criminal activities and could reveal the geographic location of the other agency's investigation, the nature and purpose of that investigation, and the dates on which that investigation was active. Individuals possessing such knowledge could take measures to avoid detection or apprehension by altering their operations, transferring their alleged criminal activities to other geographical areas, or destroying or concealing evidence that would form the basis for arrest. In the case of a delinquent account, such release might enable the subject of the investigation to dissipate assets before levy.

(ii) Moreover, providing accountings to the subjects of investigations would alert them to the fact that the Department/SIGPR has information regarding their alleged criminal activities and could inform them of the general nature of that information. Access to such information could reveal the operations of the Department/SIGPR's information-gathering and analysis systems and permit individuals to take steps to avoid detection or apprehension.

(5) Exempted from 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(4) (Accounting of Disclosures/Notice of Record Correction or Dispute) because this provision depends on an individual's having access to and an opportunity to request amendment of records that are exempt from access for the reasons set out above, this provision should not apply to the systems of records.

(6) Exempted from 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4)(I) (Agency Requirements/Publication of the Categories of Records) because it could compromise the Department/SIGPR's ability to provide useful information to law enforcement agencies, since revealing sources for the information could:

(i) Disclose investigative techniques and procedures;

(ii) Result in threats or reprisals against informants by the subjects of investigations; and

(iii) Cause informants to refuse to give full information to criminal investigators for fear of having their identities as sources disclosed.

(7) Exempted from 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(1) (Agency Requirements/Maintaining Records) because the term "maintain" includes "collect" and "disseminate," and application of this provision to the systems of records could impair the Department/SIGPR's ability to collect and disseminate valuable law enforcement information in the following ways:

(i) In many cases, especially in the early stages of an investigation, it may be impossible to immediately determine whether information collected is relevant and necessary, and information that initially appears irrelevant and unnecessary often may, upon further evaluation or upon collation with information developed subsequently, prove particularly relevant to a law enforcement program.

(ii) Not all violations of law discovered by the Department/SIGPR fall within the investigative jurisdiction of the Department or SIGPR. To promote effective law enforcement, the Department/SIGPR may disclose such violations to other law enforcement agencies, including state, local and foreign agencies, that have jurisdiction over the offenses to which the information relates. Otherwise, the Department/SIGPR might be placed in the position of having to ignore information relating to violations of law not within the jurisdiction of the Department or SIGPR when that information comes to the Department/SIGPR's attention during the collation and analysis of information in its respective records.

(8) Exempted from 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(2) (Agency Requirements/Collection from an Individual) because it could impair the Department's ability to collate, analyze, and disseminate investigative, intelligence, and enforcement information. In addition:

(i) Most information collected about an individual under criminal investigation is obtained from third parties, such as witnesses and informants. It is usually not feasible to rely upon the subject of the investigation as a source for information regarding his or her alleged criminal activities.

(ii) An attempt to obtain information from the subject of a criminal investigation will often alert that individual to the existence of an investigation, thereby affording the individual an opportunity to attempt to conceal his or her alleged criminal activities and thus avoid apprehension.

(iii) In certain instances, the subject of a criminal investigation may assert his or her constitutional right to remain silent and refuse to supply information to criminal investigators upon request.

(iv) During criminal investigations, it is often a matter of sound investigative procedure to obtain information from a variety of sources to verify information already obtained from the subject of a criminal investigation or other sources.

(9) Exempted from 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(3) (Agency Requirements/Informing Individuals) because it could impair the



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**Ryan Law,***Deputy Assistant Secretary Privacy, Transparency, and Records.*

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BILLING CODE 4810-AK-P?&lt;

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY****Office of Foreign Assets Control****31 CFR Part 520****International Criminal Court-Related Sanctions Regulations****AGENCY:** Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is removing from the Code of Federal Regulations the International Criminal Court-Related Sanctions Regulations as a result of the termination of the national emergency on which the regulations were based.

**DATES:** This rule is effective July 6, 2021.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** OFAC: Assistant Director for Licensing, 202-622-2480; Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, 202-622-4855; or Assistant Director for Sanctions Compliance & Evaluation, 202-622-2490.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****Electronic Availability**

This document and additional information concerning OFAC are available on OFAC's website: [www.treasury.gov/ofac](http://www.treasury.gov/ofac).

**Background**

On June 11, 2020, the President, invoking the authority of, *inter alia*, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706) (IEEPA), issued Executive Order (E.O.) 13928 (85 FR 36139, June 15, 2020), "Blocking Property of Certain Persons Associated With the International Criminal Court." In E.O. 13928, the President found that the International Criminal Court's (ICC) assertions of jurisdiction over personnel of the United States and certain of its allies threatened to subject current and former United States Government and allied officials to harassment, abuse, and possible arrest, and that these actions on the part of the ICC, in turn, threatened to infringe upon the sovereignty of the United States. The President therefore determined that any attempt by the ICC

to investigate, arrest, detain, or prosecute any United States personnel without the consent of the United States, or of personnel of countries that are United States allies and who are not parties to the Rome Statute or have not otherwise consented to ICC jurisdiction, constituted an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States and declared a national emergency to deal with that threat.

On October 1, 2020, OFAC issued the International Criminal Court-Related Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 520 (85 FR 61816, October 1, 2020) (the "Regulations"), as a final rule to implement E.O. 13928. The Regulations were issued in abbreviated form for the purpose of providing immediate guidance to the public.

On April 1, 2021, the President issued E.O. 14022, "Termination of Emergency With Respect to the International Criminal Court" (86 FR 17895, April 7, 2021). In E.O. 14022, the President found that, although the United States continues to object to the ICC's assertions of jurisdiction over personnel of such non-States Parties as the United States and its allies absent their consent or referral by the United Nations Security Council, the threat and imposition of financial sanctions against the ICC, its personnel, and those who assist it are not an effective or appropriate strategy for addressing the United States' concerns with the ICC. Accordingly, the President terminated the national emergency declared in E.O. 13928 and revoked that order.

As a result, OFAC is removing the Regulations from the Code of Federal Regulations. Pursuant to section 202(a) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(a)) and section 2 of E.O. 14022, termination of the national emergency declared in E.O. 13928 shall not affect any action taken or proceeding pending not finally concluded or determined as of April 1, 2021 (the date of E.O. 14022), any action or proceeding based on any act committed prior to the date of E.O. 14022, or any rights or duties that matured or penalties that were incurred prior to the date of E.O. 14022.

**Public Participation**

Because the Regulations involve a foreign affairs function, the provisions of E.O. 12866 of September 30, 1993, "Regulatory Planning and Review" (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), and the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring notice of proposed rulemaking, opportunity for public participation, and delay in effective date are inapplicable. Because no notice of

proposed rulemaking is required for this rule, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601-612) does not apply.

**Paperwork Reduction Act**

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because this rule does not impose information collection requirements that would require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

**List of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 520**

Administrative practice and procedure, Banks, Banking, Blocking of assets, International criminal court, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sanctions.

**PART 520—[REMOVED]**

■ For the reasons set forth in the preamble, and pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1601-1651 and E.O. 14022 (86 FR 17895, April 7, 2021), OFAC amends 31 CFR chapter V by removing part 520.

Dated: June 30, 2021.

**Bradley T. Smith,***Acting Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.*

[FR Doc. 2021-14337 Filed 7-2-21; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY****Coast Guard****33 CFR Part 100**

[Docket Number USCG-2021-0266]

RIN 1625-AA08

**Special Local Regulation; Back River, Baltimore County, MD****AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.**ACTION:** Temporary final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary special local regulation for certain waters of Back River. This action is necessary to provide for the safety of life on these navigable waters located in Baltimore County, MD, during a high-speed power boat event on July 10, 2021, and July 11, 2021. This regulation prohibits persons and vessels from entering the regulated area unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Maryland-National Capital Region or the Coast Guard Event Patrol Commander.

**DATES:** This rule is effective from 9 a.m. on July 10, 2021, through 6 p.m. on July 11, 2021.

**ADDRESSES:** To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being