effectuate this rule, under 38 CFR 3.317(a)(10), VA replaced the phrase “not later than December 31, 2021” with “not later than December 31, 2026.”

Under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) and (d)(3) the Secretary of Veterans Affairs found that there was good cause to publish this rule without prior opportunity for public comment. Had VA not extended the sunset date for the regulation, its authority to provide benefits in new claims for qualifying chronic disability in Gulf War veterans would have lapsed on December 31, 2021. A lapse of such authority would have been contrary to the public interest because it would have had a significant adverse impact on veterans disabled due to such disabilities. To avoid such impact, VA issued this rule as an interim final rule. However, VA invited interested persons to submit written comments on or before October 14, 2021, and received seven comments in response to the interim final rule. These comments are discussed below.

General Comments

Three commenters referenced their poor health concerns or the poor health concerns of a family member. While VA sympathizes with anyone suffering from a debilitating disability and/or disease, the scope of this rule only addresses the deadline for the manifestation of presumptive conditions. VA makes no changes based on these comments.

One commenter suggested the regulation should contain VA’s definition of Southwest Asia. This rule merely extends the presumption period in 38 CFR 3.317, and that section already contains VA’s definition of the Southwest Asia theater of operations (in 38 CFR 3.317(e)(2)). VA makes no changes based on this comment.

One commenter suggested that since no end date for the Persian Gulf War has been established by Congress, any deadline is premature. However, this rule does not impose a deadline; it extends the presumptive period during which disabilities associated with undiagnosed illnesses and medically unexplained chronic multi-symptom illnesses must become manifest in order for a veteran to be eligible for compensation based on the presumption. VA makes no changes based on this comment.

VA received two non-substantive comments. VA makes no changes based on these comments.

As VA makes no changes based on the comments received, this document adopts the interim final rule published in the Federal Register on September 14, 2021.

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, when regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity). Executive Order 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review) emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting flexibility. The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has determined that this rule is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866. The Regulatory Impact Analysis associated with this rulemaking can be found as a supporting document at www.regulations.gov.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Secretary hereby certifies that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities as they are defined in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612). There are no small entities involved with the process and/or benefits associated with the rulemaking. Therefore, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 605(b), the initial and final regulatory flexibility analysis requirements of 5 U.S.C. 603 and 604 do not apply.

Unfunded Mandates

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 requires, at 2 U.S.C. 1532, that agencies prepare an assessment of anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule that may result in the expenditure by state, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of $100 million or more (adjusted annually for inflation) in any one year. This final rule will have no such effect on state, local, and tribal governments, or on the private sector.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This final rule contains no provisions constituting a collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521).

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance numbers and titles for this rule are: 64.104, Pension for Non-Service-Connected Disability for Veterans; 64.105, Compensation for Service-Connected Disability.
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. How can I get electronic access to other related information?


III. Risk Assessment and Statutory Findings

EPA establishes exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance only in those cases where it can be shown that the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide chemical residues under reasonably foreseeable circumstances will pose no appreciable risks to human health. In order to determine the risks from aggregate exposure to pesticide inert ingredients, the Agency considers the toxicity of the inert in conjunction with possible exposure to residues of the inert ingredient through food, drinking water, and through other exposures that occur as a result of pesticide use in residential settings. If EPA is able to determine that a finite tolerance is not necessary to ensure that there is a reasonable certainty that no
harm will result from aggregate exposure to the inert ingredient, an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance may be established.

Consistent with FFDCA section 408(b)(2)(D), EPA has reviewed the available scientific data and other relevant information in support of this action and considered its validity, completeness and reliability and the relationship of this information to human risk. EPA has also considered available information concerning the variability of the sensitivities of major identifiable subgroups of consumers, including infants and children. In the case of certain chemical substances that are defined as polymers, the Agency has established a set of criteria to identify categories of polymers expected to present minimal or no risk. The definition of a polymer is given in 40 CFR 723.250(b) and the exclusion criteria for identifying these low-risk polymers are described in 40 CFR 723.250(d). Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)-\(\alpha\)-hydro-o-hydroxy-, polymer with poly(isocyanatoalkyl) benzene, alkylol-blocked meets the criteria for a polymer to be considered low risk under 40 CFR 723.250. Based on its conformance to the criteria in this unit, no mammalian toxicity is anticipated from dietary, inhalation, or dermal exposure to Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)-\(a\)-hydro-m-hydroxy-, polymer with poly(isocyanatoalkyl) benzene, alkylol-blocked.

IV. Aggregate Exposures

For the purposes of assessing potential exposure under this exemption, EPA considered that Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)-\(\alpha\)-hydro-o-hydroxy-, polymer with poly(isocyanatoalkyl) benzene, alkylol-blocked could be present in all raw and processed agricultural commodities and drinking water, and that non-occupational non-dietary exposure was possible. The number average MW of Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)-\(\alpha\)-hydro-o-hydroxy-, polymer with poly(isocyanatoalkyl) benzene, alkylol-blocked is 18,721 daltons. Generally, a polymer of this size would be poorly absorbed through the intact gastrointestinal tract or through intact human skin. Since Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)-\(\alpha\)-hydro-o-hydroxy-, polymer with poly(isocyanatoalkyl) benzene, alkylol-blocked conforms to the criteria that identify a low-risk polymer, there are no concerns for risks associated with any potential exposure scenarios that are reasonably foreseeable. The Agency has determined that a tolerance is not necessary to protect the public health.

V. Cumulative Effects From Substances With a Common Mechanism of Toxicity

Section 408(b)(2)(D)(v) of FFDCA requires that, when considering whether to establish, modify, or revoke a tolerance, the Agency consider “available information” concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide’s residues and “other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.” EPA has not found Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)-\(\alpha\)-hydro-o-hydroxy-, polymer with poly(isocyanatoalkyl) benzene, alkylol-blocked to share a common mechanism of toxicity with any other substances, and Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)-\(\alpha\)-hydro-o-hydroxy-, polymer with poly(isocyanatoalkyl) benzene, alkylol-blocked does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance action, therefore, EPA has assumed Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)-\(\alpha\)-hydro-o-hydroxy-, polymer with poly(isocyanatoalkyl) benzene, alkylol-blocked does not have a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances. For information regarding EPA’s efforts to determine which chemicals have a common mechanism of toxicity and to evaluate the cumulative effects of such chemicals, see EPA’s website at https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/cumulative.

VI. Determination of Safety

Based on the conformance to the criteria used to identify a low-risk polymer, EPA concludes that there is a reasonable certainty of no harm to the U.S. population, including infants and children, from aggregate exposure to residues of Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)-\(\alpha\)-hydro-o-hydroxy-, polymer with poly(isocyanatoalkyl) benzene, alkylol-blocked from the requirement of a tolerance will be safe.

VII. Other Considerations

Analytical Enforcement Methodology

An analytical method is not required for enforcement purposes since the Agency is establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance without any numerical limitation.

VIII. Conclusion

Accordingly, EPA finds that exempting residues of Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)-\(\alpha\)-hydro-o-hydroxy-, polymer with poly(isocyanatoalkyl) benzene, alkylol-blocked from the requirement of a tolerance will be safe.

IX. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

This action establishes a tolerance under FFDCA section 408(d) in response to a petition submitted to the Agency. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted these types of actions from review under Executive Order 12866, entitled “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
This final rule amends the FMR to improve readability and ease of use by reorganizing certain FMR parts to reflect the asset management life-cycle and by updating the definition of a ‘museum’. **DATES:** Effective: March 7, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. William Garrett, Program Director, Office of Government-wide Policy, at 202–368–8163, for clarification of content. For information pertaining to status or publication schedules, contact the Regulatory Secretariat at 202–501–4755. Please cite FMR Case 2018–102–6.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

I. Background

This final rule amends the FMR to improve readability and ease of use. Specifically, it reorganizes certain FMR parts to reflect the asset management life-cycle and updates the definition of a ‘museum’.

**List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180**

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

Dated: January 20, 2022.

Marietta Echeverria,
Acting 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:


2. In §180.960, amend table 1 by adding, in alphabetical order, the polymer “Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)-α-hydro-ω-hydroxy-ω-hydroxy-ω-hydroxy-ω-hydroxy-, polymer with poly(isocyanatoalkyl) benzene, alkylol-blocked, number average molecular weight (Mn), 18,721” to read as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polymer</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl)-α-hydro-ω-hydroxy-ω-hydroxy-ω-hydroxy-ω-hydroxy-ω-hydroxy-, polymer with poly(isocyanatoalkyl) benzene, alkylol-blocked, number average molecular weight (Mn), 18,721.</td>
<td>* * * * *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

41 CFR Parts 102–35 and 102–37


RIN 3090–AJ98

Federal Management Regulation (FMR); Personal Property; Multiple Repeal or Replace Regulatory Actions; Multiple FMR Parts

**AGENCY:** Office of Government-wide Policy (OGP), General Services Administration (GSA).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** GSA is issuing a final rule to modify provisions in the Federal Management Regulation (FMR) to improve readability and ease of use by reorganizing certain FMR parts to reflect the asset management life-cycle and by updating the definition of a ‘museum’.

GSA sought public comments on improving FMR regulations through a Federal Register document (MA–2017–03) published on May 30, 2017, at 82 FR 24651. Concurrently, GSA sought comments and recommendations from agencies, GSA subject matter experts, and other stakeholders and customers.

The two substantive/germane comments and recommendations elicited from the Federal Register document were reviewed by GSA and are addressed in this rule. Two other recommendations addressing (1) agency asset management systems and (2) use of voluntary consensus standards were not included in this rule as GSA does not have the legal authority to promulgate regulations addressing property in use by an agency before it is reported to GSA as excess personal property.

Provisions in this final rule make the FMR policies addressing personal...