

and at the EPA Region 7 Office (please contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this preamble for more information).

#### V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);

- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);

- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);

- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-4);

- Does not have federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);

- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);

- Is not subject to requirements of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTA) because this rulemaking does not involve technical standards; and

- Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

- In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where the EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of

Indian country, the rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

- This action is subject to the Congressional Review Act, and the EPA will submit a rule report to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. This action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

- Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by September 26, 2022. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements (see section 307(b)(2)).

#### List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Ozone, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: July 18, 2022.

**Meghan A. McCollister**,  
Regional Administrator, Region 7.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the EPA amends 40 CFR part 52 as set forth below:

#### PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

#### Subpart AA—Missouri

##### § 52.1320 [Amended]

■ 2. In § 52.1320, the table in paragraph (c) is amended by removing the entry "10-5.440" under the heading "Chapter 5—Air Quality Standards and Air Pollution Control Regulations for the St. Louis Metropolitan".

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#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

#### 40 CFR Part 171

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0831; FRL-9134.1-03-OCSPF]

RIN 2070-AL01

#### Notification of Submission to the Secretary of Agriculture; Pesticides; Certification of Pesticide Applicators; Further Extension to Expiration Date of Certification Plans; Draft Final Rule

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notification of submission to the Secretary of Agriculture.

**SUMMARY:** This document notifies the public as required by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) that EPA has forwarded to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) a draft final regulatory document concerning "Pesticides; Certification of Pesticide Applicators; Further Extension to Expiration Date of Certification Plans" (RIN 2070-AL01). The draft regulatory document is not available to the public until after it has been signed and made available by EPA.

**DATES:** See Unit I. under **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

**ADDRESSES:** The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0831, is available at <https://www.regulations.gov> or at the Office of Pesticide Programs Regulatory Public Docket (OPP Docket) in the Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460-0001. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room and the OPP Docket is (202) 566-1744. Please review the visitor instructions and additional information about the docket available at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>. The docket contains historical information and this **Federal Register** document; it does not contain the draft final rule.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Carolyn Schroeder, Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division (Mailcode 7508M), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 566-2376; email address: [schroeder.carolyn@epa.gov](mailto:schroeder.carolyn@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

## I. What action is EPA taking?

FIFRA section 25(a)(2)(B) requires the EPA Administrator to provide the Secretary of USDA with a copy of any draft final rule at least 30 days before signing it in final form for publication in the **Federal Register**. The draft final rule is not available to the public until after it has been signed by EPA. If the Secretary of USDA comments in writing regarding the draft final rule within 15 days after receiving it, the EPA Administrator shall include the comments of the Secretary of USDA, if requested by the Secretary of USDA, and the EPA Administrator's response to those comments with the final rule that publishes in the **Federal Register**. If the Secretary of USDA does not comment in writing within 15 days after receiving the draft final rule, the EPA Administrator may sign the final rule for publication in the **Federal Register** any time after the 15-day period.

## II. Do any statutory and executive order reviews apply to this notification?

No. This document is merely a notification of submission to USDA. As such, none of the regulatory assessment requirements apply to this document.

### List of Subjects in Part 171

Environmental protection, Agricultural worker safety, Applicator competency, Certified applicator, Pesticide safety training, Pesticide worker safety, Pesticides and pests, Restricted use pesticides.

Dated: July 20, 2022.

**Michal Freedhoff,**

*Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.*

[FR Doc. 2022-16008 Filed 7-25-22; 8:45 am]

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## GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

### 41 CFR Part 102-173

[FMR Case 2021-02; Docket No. GSA-FMR-2021-0022; Sequence 01]

RIN 3090-AK52

### Federal Management Regulation (FMR); Internet GOV Domain

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

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This final rule adopts without changes the interim rule published January 10, 2022, which implemented

provisions of the DOTGOV Online Trust in Government Act of 2020 (“DOTGOV”) applicable to GSA that transfer ownership, management and operation of the DotGov Domain Program from the General Services Administration (GSA) to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA). In the interim rule, GSA removed provisions to the existing jurisdiction of the DotGov domain program that had been delegated to the General Services Administration in 1997.

#### DATES:

*Effective:* July 26, 2022.

*Applicability Date:* As of July 26, 2022, this final rule applies to all newly issued, already in operation, and/or renewed domains.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For clarification of content, contact Ms. Marina Fox, Office of Government-wide Policy, Office of Information, Integrity, and Access, at 202-253-6448, or by email at [marina.fox@gsa.gov](mailto:marina.fox@gsa.gov). For information pertaining to the status or publication schedules, contact the Regulatory Secretariat Division at 202-501-4755 or [GSARegSec@gsa.gov](mailto:GSARegSec@gsa.gov). Please cite FMR Case 2021-02.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

### I. Background

For more than 20 years, GSA supported government organizations and worked to make the DotGov domain a trusted space. The DotGov domain exists so that the online services of bona fide U.S.-based government organizations are easy to identify on the internet. Increasing the use of the DotGov domain helps the public know where to find official government information. DotGov is critical infrastructure: it is central to the availability and integrity of thousands of online services relied upon by millions of users. Since the DotGov domain underpins communication with and within these institutions, cybersecurity significance of all aspects of DotGov's administration has been increasing rapidly. To provide additional cybersecurity support and expand DotGov domain usage among public entities, the DOTGOV was introduced in the U.S. Senate on October 30, 2019, directing GSA to transfer the DotGov program to CISA.

On December 27, 2020, the DOTGOV was signed into law and enacted as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. 116-260). The Act transfers the DotGov internet domain program, as operated by the General Services Administration under title 41,

Code of Federal Regulations, to DHS CISA. The Act also orders that on the date CISA begins operational administration of the DotGov internet domain program, the GSA Administrator shall rescind the requirements in part 102-173 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations applicable to any Federal, State, local, or territorial government entity, or other publicly controlled entity, including any Tribal government recognized by the Federal Government or a State government that is registering or operating a DotGov internet domain. Finally, the DOTGOV orders that in place of the requirements in part 102-173 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations, CISA, in consultation with the Director of Management and Budget (OMB), shall establish and publish a new set of requirements for the registration and operation of DotGov domains.

On April 26, 2021, GSA transferred ownership, management and operation of DotGov Domain Program to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), CISA, and CISA published new DotGov domain issuance guidance for government entities in place of the existing INTERNET GOV DOMAIN requirements in part 102-173 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

Beginning on January 10, 2022, GSA sought public comments on these actions for a period of 60 days through publication of an interim rule in the **Federal Register** (FMR Case 2021-02) at 87 FR 1080. GSA received one general comment, which was in support of the FMR Case 2021-02.

This final rule removes provisions to the existing jurisdiction of the DotGov domain that had been delegated to GSA in 1997 and implements provisions of the DOTGOV applicable to GSA that transfer ownership, management and operation of the DotGov domain program from the GSA to DHS CISA.

#### *DotGov Program History*

The DotGov program was created in 1997, and GSA OGP became the designated authority for the top level Domain “DOT GOV” registry and registrar and the subdomain registrar for FED.US by a delegation of the National Science Foundation through consensus of the Federal Networking Council and Department of Commerce on October 1, 1997. To provide additional support, GSA entered into an agreement with the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs to facilitate the registration of Native Sovereign Nations (NSNs) in the DotGov domain. In 2003, GSA began using the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act (IGCA) as the authority to provide services to U.S. state and