

§ 94.106 [Amended]

■ 9. Amend § 94.106 in paragraph (a) by removing “2 CFR 200.331” and adding in its place “2 CFR 200.332”.

§ 94.107 [Amended]

■ 10. Amend § 94.107 in paragraph (a) by removing “42 U.S.C. 10603(b)(3)” and adding in its place “34 U.S.C. 20103(b)(3)”.

§ 94.108 [Amended]

■ 11. Amend § 94.108 in paragraph (b)(2) by removing “42 U.S.C. 10604(h)” and adding in its place “34 U.S.C. 20110(h)”.

§ 94.111 [Amended]

■ 12. Amend § 94.111 by removing “42 U.S.C. 10603(b)(1)” and adding in its place “34 U.S.C. 20103(b)(1)”.

§ 94.112 [Amended]

■ 13. Amend § 94.112 in paragraph (b) introductory text by removing “42 U.S.C. 10603(b)(1)(B)” and adding in its place “34 U.S.C. 20103(b)(1)(B)”.

§ 94.113 [Amended]

■ 14. Amend § 94.113 in paragraph (b) by removing “42 U.S.C. 10603(b)(1)(C)” and adding in its place “34 U.S.C. 20103(b)(1)(C)”.

§ 94.114 [Amended]

■ 15. Amend § 94.114 in paragraphs (a) and (b) by removing “42 U.S.C. 10604(e)” and adding in its place “34 U.S.C. 20110(e)”.

Dated: January 11, 2023.

Maureen A. Henneberg,

Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Operations and Management, Office of Justice Programs.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
Coast Guard**33 CFR Part 165**

[Docket No. USCG-2023-0061]

RIN 1625-AA00

Safety Zone; Coast Guard PSU-312 Training Exercise South Bay, San Francisco Bay, San Francisco, CA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone on

the navigable waters of San Francisco Bay, near Treasure Island, San Francisco, CA, in support of the Coast Guard Port Security Unit (PSU)-312 training exercise. This safety zone is necessary to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by the Coast Guard PSU-312 on-water training and associated operations. Unauthorized persons or vessels are prohibited from entering, transiting through, or remaining in the safety zone without permission of the Captain of the Port San Francisco or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective on January 21, 2023, from 9 a.m. through 6:30 p.m.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG-2023-0061 in the “SEARCH” box and click “SEARCH.” Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or email LT Anthony I. Solares, Waterways Management, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone (415) 399-3585, email SFWaterways@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Table of Abbreviations**

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
 DHS Department of Homeland Security
 FR Federal Register
 NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
 § Section
 U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment pursuant to authority under section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)). This provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are “impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule because it is impracticable. The Coast Guard received the final details of the training on January 12, 2023. It is impracticable to publish an NPRM because we must establish this safety zone by January 21, 2023, and lack sufficient time to provide a reasonable comment period and

consider those comments before issuing the rule.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. Delaying the effective date of this rule would be contrary to the public interest because immediate action is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters around the potentially hazardous on-water training and associated operations involving vessels firing blank rounds.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority 46 U.S.C. 70034 (previously 33 U.S.C. 1231). The Captain of the Port San Francisco has determined that potential hazards associated with the Coast Guard PSU-312 training operations scheduled to occur on January 21, 2023, will be a safety concern for anyone within the designated exercise area. The on-water training will involve vessels firing blank rounds. For this reason, this temporary safety zone is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters surrounding the potentially hazardous activity.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a safety zone around the Coast Guard PSU-312 training operations in the waters of the San Francisco Bay, near Treasure Island, San Francisco, CA, on January 21, 2023, from 9 a.m. until 6:30 p.m. The safety zone will encompass the navigable waters, from surface to bottom, within a circle formed by connecting all points 1,000 yards from the circle center at approximate position 37°49'15.3" N, 122°21'38.5" W (NAD 83); or as announced via Broadcast Notice to Mariners.

This regulation is needed to keep persons and vessels away from the immediate vicinity of the training operations to ensure the safety of personnel, vessels, and the marine environment. No vessel or person will be permitted to enter the safety zone without obtaining permission from the Captain of the Port Sector San Francisco (COTP) or a designated representative. A “designated representative” means a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer operating a Coast Guard vessel or officer designated by or assisting the COTP in the enforcement of the safety zone.

The COTP or the COTP’s designated representative will notify the maritime community of periods during which this

zone will be enforced in accordance with 33 CFR 165.7, including but not limited to Broadcast Notice to Mariners.

V. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and Executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and Executive orders, and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. This rule has not been designated a “significant regulatory action,” under Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, this rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

This regulatory action determination is based on the limited duration and narrowly tailored geographic area of the safety zone. The zone encompasses approximately 0.75 square miles of the waterway for less than 10 hours. Although this rule restricts access to the water encompassed by the safety zone, the effect of this rule will not be significant because the local waterway users will be notified to ensure the safety zone will result in minimum impact. The vessels desiring to transit through or around the temporary safety zone may do so upon express permission from the COTP or the COTP’s designated representative.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term “small entities” comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the temporary safety zone may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section V.A. above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement

Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency’s responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

C. Collection of Information

This rule will not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect 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. We have analyzed this rule under that order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, this rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a

State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01, Rev.1, associated implementing instructions, and Environmental Planning, COMDTINST 5090.1 (series), which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have determined that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule involves a safety zone that will prohibit entry to the area surrounding the potentially hazardous Coast Guard training operations. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60 of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1. A Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket. For instructions on locating the docket, see **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places, or vessels.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 70034, 70051, 70124; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 00170.1, Revision No. 01.3.

■ 2. Add § 165.T11–120 to read as follows:

§ 165.T11–120 Safety Zone; Coast Guard PSU–312 Training Exercise South Bay, San Francisco Bay, San Francisco, CA.

(a) *Location.* The following is a safety zone: The safety zone encompasses the navigable waters, from surface to bottom, within a circle formed by connecting all points 1,000 yards from the circle center at approximate position 37°49'15.3" N, 122°21'38.5" W (NAD 83); or as announced via Broadcast Notice to Mariners.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section, “designated representative” means a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer operating a Coast Guard vessel, or an officer designated by or assisting the Captain of the Port Sector San Francisco (COTP) in the enforcement of the safety zone.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) Under the general safety zone regulations in subpart B of this part, you may not enter the safety zone described in paragraph (a) of this section unless authorized by the COTP or the COTP’s designated representative.

(2) The safety zone is closed to all vessel traffic, except as may be permitted by the COTP or the COTP’s designated representative.

(3) Vessel operators desiring to enter or operate within the safety zone must contact the COTP or the COTP’s designated representative to obtain permission to do so. Vessel operators given permission to enter or operate in the safety zone must comply with all lawful orders or directions given to them by the COTP or the COTP’s designated representative. Persons and vessels may request permission to enter the safety zone on VHF–23A or through the 24-hour Command Center at telephone (415) 399–3547.

(d) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced on January 21, 2023, from 9 a.m. through 6:30 p.m.

(e) *Information broadcasts.* The COTP or the COTP’s designated representative will notify the maritime community of periods during which the safety zone described in paragraph (a) of this section will be enforced in accordance with § 165.7, including but not limited to Broadcast Notice to Mariners.

Dated: January 17, 2023.

Taylor Q. Lam,
Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, San Francisco.

[FR Doc. 2023–01194 Filed 1–19–23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

36 CFR Part 7

[NPS–MORA–34555; Docket No. NPS–2022–0002; PPPWMORAS1 PPMSPD1Z.YM0000]

RIN 1024–AE66

Mount Rainier National Park; Fishing

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service removes from the Code of Federal Regulations special fishing regulations for Mount Rainier National Park, including those that restrict the take of nonnative species. Instead, the National Park Service will publish closures and restrictions related to fishing in the Superintendent’s Compendium for the park. This action helps implement a 2018 Fish Management Plan that aims to conserve native fish populations and restore aquatic ecosystems by reducing or eliminating nonnative fish.

DATES: This rule is effective on February 21, 2023.

ADDRESSES:

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for “1024–AE66.”

Document Availability: The Mount Rainier National Park Fish Management Plan Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact provide information and context for this rule and are available online at <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/mora> by clicking the link entitled “Archived Projects” and then clicking the link entitled “2018 Mount Rainier National Park Fisheries Management Plan Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact” and then clicking the link entitled “Document List.”

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kevin Skerl, Deputy Superintendent, Mount Rainier National Park, National Park Service; phone: (360) 569–2211; email: kevin_skerl@nps.gov. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered

within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Significance of the Park

Mount Rainier National Park encompasses 236,381 acres in west central Washington, on the western and eastern slopes of the Cascade Range. About 83 percent of the park is located in Pierce County and 17 percent is located in Lewis County. The park’s northern boundary is approximately 65 miles southeast of the Seattle-Tacoma metropolitan area and 65 miles west of Yakima. The elevations of the park range from about 1,400 feet at the Tahoma Woods Administrative Site to 14,410 feet at the summit of Mount Rainier. About two million people visit the park annually, with most visitation (75 percent) occurring between June and September. In 1988, Congress designated approximately 97 percent (228,480 acres) of the park as wilderness under the Washington Park Wilderness Act.

The focal point of the park is Mount Rainier, a towering snow- and ice-covered volcano that is a prominent landmark in the Pacific Northwest. Mount Rainier is the second most seismically active and the most hazardous volcano in the Cascade Range. The 26 major glaciers that flank the upper mountain cover 35 square miles. Steep glaciated valleys and ice-carved peaks dominate the park landscape. The Carbon, Mowich, White, West Fork White, Nisqually, South Puyallup, and North Puyallup rivers and their tributaries carry water from Mount Rainier to Puget Sound. The Ohanapecosh and Muddy Fork Cowlitz flow into the Cowlitz River and on into the Columbia River. There are approximately 470 mapped rivers and streams, including approximately 383 perennial streams and 84 intermittent streams. With very few exceptions, park rivers and streams originate within the park. There are approximately 382 lakes and ponds, and over 3,000 acres of other wetland types (e.g., mineral geothermal springs, waterfalls) in the park.

Fish Resources in the Park

The following 15 fish species are present in the rivers, streams and lakes within the park. Of these, eight are native and seven are nonnative.

No.	Scientific name	Common name	Occurrence
1	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	rainbow trout	Native (in some locations).
2	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii clarkii</i>	coastal cutthroat trout	Native.