

Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket. For instructions on locating the docket, see the **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.T08–0257 to read as follows:

§ 165.T08–0257 Safety Zone; Missouri River, Mile Markers 175.5–176.5, Jefferson City, MO

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: all navigable waters within Missouri Mile Markers (MM) 175.5–176.5.

(b) *Enforcement period.* This section will be subject to enforcement from March 24, 2023, through April 21, 2023.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general safety zone regulations in § 165.23, entry of persons or vessels into this safety zone described in paragraph (a) of this section is prohibited unless authorized by the COTP or a designated representative. A designated representative is a commissioned, warrant, or petty officer of the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) assigned to units under the operational control of USCG Sector Upper Mississippi River.

(2) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP or a designated representative via VHF–FM channel 16, or through USCG Sector Upper Mississippi River at 314–269–2332. Persons and vessels permitted to enter the safety zone must comply with all lawful orders or directions issued by the COTP or designated representative

(d) *Informational broadcasts.* The COTP or a designated representative will inform the public of the effective period for the safety zone as well as any changes in the dates and times of enforcement, as well as reductions in size or scope of the safety zone as ice or flood conditions improve, through Local Notice to Mariners (LNMs), Broadcast Notices to Mariners (BNMs), and/or Safety Marine Information Broadcast (SMIB) as appropriate.

Dated: March 22, 2023.

D.J. Every,

Alternate, Captain of the Port, U.S. Coast Guard, Sector Upper Mississippi River.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

34 CFR Parts 600, 668, and 690

[Docket ID ED–2022–OPE–0062]

RIN 1840–AD54, 1840–AD55, 1840–AD66, 1840–AD69

Pell Grants for Prison Education Programs; Determining the Amount of Federal Education Assistance Funds Received by Institutions of Higher Education (90/10); Change in Ownership and Change in Control; Correction

AGENCY: Office of Postsecondary Education, Department of Education.

ACTION: Final regulations; correction.

SUMMARY: On October 28, 2022, the Department of Education (Department) published in the **Federal Register** final regulations for the Pell Grants for Prison Education Programs (PEPs). This document corrects those regulations by clarifying the requirements associated with an accrediting agency's review of a new PEP.

DATES: This correction is effective July 1, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Aaron Washington. Telephone: (202) 987–0911. Email *Aaron.Washington@ed.gov*.

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability and wish to access telecommunications relay services, please dial 7–1–1.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 28, 2022, the Department published in the **Federal Register** final regulations that, among other things, establish requirements for postsecondary educational institutions to offer PEPs (87 FR 65426), effective July 1, 2023. The approval process for new PEPs under § 668.237(b) requires

review by the postsecondary educational institution's accrediting agency. Specifically, under § 668.237(b)(4), the accrediting agency must have reviewed and approved the methodology for how the institution, in collaboration with the oversight entity, made the determination that the prison education program meets the same standards as substantially similar programs that are not prison education programs at the institution. Under § 668.236(a)(3), however, the oversight entity is not required to make this determination until two years after the initial PEP is approved to operate by the Department.

We are correcting § 668.237(b)(4) by adding the words “If the requirements of § 668.236(a)(3) are satisfied,” to make clear that, as part of its review of new PEPs, the accrediting agency reviews the referenced methodology only after the two-year period set forth in § 668.236(a)(3).

Correction

In FR Doc. 2022–23078, published in the **Federal Register** on October 28, 2022 (87 FR 65426), on page 65496, in the third column, in § 668.237, paragraph (b)(4) is corrected to read as follows:

§ 668.237 [Corrected]

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(4) If the requirements under § 668.236(a)(3) are satisfied, reviewed and approved the methodology for how the institution, in collaboration with the oversight entity, made the determination that the prison education program meets the same standards as substantially similar programs that are not prison education programs at the institution.

Accessible Format: On request to the contact person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**, individuals with disabilities can obtain this document in an accessible format. The Department will provide the requestor with an accessible format that may include Rich Text Format (RTF) or text format (txt), a thumb drive, an MP3 file, braille, large print, audiotape, or compact disc, or other accessible format.

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(PDF). To use PDF you must have Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available free at the site.

You may also access documents of the Department published in the **Federal Register** by using the article search feature at www.federalregister.gov. Specifically, through the advanced search feature at this site, you can limit your search to documents published by the Department.

Miguel A. Cardona,
Secretary of Education.

[FR Doc. 2023-06303 Filed 3-27-23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 300

[Docket No. 230119-0019]

RIN 0648-BL59

International Fisheries; Pacific Tuna Fisheries; 2022–2024 In-Season Action Announcement Procedures for Commercial Pacific Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean; Correction

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: NMFS is correcting a final rule for in-season action announcement procedures for commercial Pacific bluefin tuna (PBF) that appeared in the **Federal Register** on January 27, 2023. In that rule, NMFS did not address a public comment because of an error on the deadline for comment submissions. This correction responds to the comment, which does not change the action in the January 27 final rule.

DATES: Effective March 28, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Celia Barroso, NMFS, 562-432-1850, Celia.Barroso@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 27, 2023, NMFS published a final rule on in-season action announcement procedures for PBF (88 FR 5273). Due to an error on the deadline for comment submissions, NMFS did not see, and therefore did not respond, to a public comment submitted during the public comment period of the proposed rule. Upon learning of this error, NMFS immediately took steps to issue this correction to the final rule that addresses the comment.

Classification

The NMFS Assistant Administrator has determined that this final rule is consistent with the Tuna Conventions Act and other applicable laws.

This final rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

Section 553(b)(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) authorizes agencies to dispense with notice and comment procedures for rules when the agency for “good cause” finds that those procedures are “impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries determined that there is good cause to waive prior notice and an opportunity for public comment on this action because this action is simply to correct an inadvertent error in the January 27 final rule (88 FR 5273) that would not change the final action. Immediate correction of the error is necessary to adequately respond to public comments received during the proposed rulemaking stage in accordance with the APA.

Under section 553(d) of the APA, an agency must delay the effective date of regulations for 30 days after the date of publication, unless the agency finds good cause to make the regulations effective sooner. For the same reasons stated above, the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries has determined good cause exists to waive the 30-day delay in the date of effectiveness. This correction only addresses a public comment but does not change the action in the January 27 final rule, which became effective on February 27, 2023, and NMFS does not anticipate in-season action on PBF until spring 2023 at the earliest. Delaying effectiveness of the January 27 final rule due to this correction would result in confusion among fishery participants and increase the risk of exceeding PBF catch limits, and would therefore be contrary to public interest.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 603 and 604, requires an agency to prepare an initial and a final regulatory flexibility analysis whenever an agency is required by section 553 of the APA or any other law to publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking. Because NMFS found good cause under section 553(b)(3)(B) of the APA to forgo publication of a notice of proposed rulemaking, the regulatory flexibility analyses described in 5 U.S.C. 603 and 604 are not required for this rulemaking.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This final rule contains no collection of information requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

Correction

In FR Rule Doc. 2023-01447 (88 FR 5273), appearing in the **Federal Register** on Friday, January 27, 2023, the following corrections are made:

1. On page 5273, in the second column, in the second paragraph, the last sentence is revised to read, “NMFS received two public comments on the proposed rule, which are addressed later in this preamble.”

2. On page 5273, in the third column, above the Classification section, a new section is added to read as follows:

Public Comments and Responses

NMFS received two public comments on the proposed rule. One comment, from an individual commenter, voiced general support for management actions to conserve Pacific bluefin tuna (PBF). The other comment, from the Center for Biological Diversity, asserted that NMFS has failed to consider the impacts to protected species of the proposed rule and asked NMFS to delay publication of the final rule until an updated Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultation on the impacts of the drift gillnet fleet on humpback whales is “complete.” NMFS has considered the comment and will not change the final rule to implement the previously described revision in regulations. The comment included two main components, and NMFS’ response to each component is below.

Component 1: The commenter asserts that, because drift gillnet catches of PBF have increased, NMFS mischaracterized these catches as “incidental.” The commenter also states that this is illustrated by NMFS characterizing the purse seine fleet as targeting PBF when the majority of the purse seine-caught landings, or tuna landings, are not PBF.

NMFS Response to Component 1: NMFS acknowledges the drift gillnet fleet off of the West Coast catches and retains various marketable species, including PBF. Drift gillnet has a long history of catching PBF incidentally, and it has always been a marketable species that contributes to drift gillnet revenues (see Pacific Fisheries Information Network [PacFIN] Apex Reports Highly Migratory Species SAFE Reports 003 and 009 at <https://pacfin.psmfc.org/>). PBF have become more abundant in U.S. waters in recent years and, therefore, are more likely to be caught. Additionally, this coincides with a reduction in landings (PacFIN) in recent years and anecdotal evidence from fishermen that swordfish were locally less abundant off California in 2021 and 2022, which may be the cause for the landings composition presented in the comment.