

release of cargo. Because the Centers introduce a new post-release processing method for all U.S. imports, this rule's regulatory changes affect all importers and brokers who enter goods into the United States, including those considered "small" under the Small Business Administration's (SBA) size standards.²⁴ Since the vast majority of importers are small businesses, this rule impacts a substantial number of small entities.²⁵

This rule generates costs and benefits to importers and related members of the trade. As outlined throughout this rule, the responsibilities of the trade community remain largely unchanged due to the Centers rule. However, trade members experience costs when filing a Center assignment appeal and when notifying a Center under the requirements of amended 19 CFR 151.12(c)(5) and (6), and 19 CFR 151.13(b)(5) and (6).

As previously mentioned in the "Executive Orders 13563 and 12866" section, importers incur an opportunity cost of \$26.11 per Center assignment appeal. With two appeals expected each year, the annual cost of Center assignment appeals to the entire trade community equals \$52.22. It is likely that some small entities file Center assignment appeals, though the exact number is unknown. Regardless of the number of small entities impacted by this requirement, CBP does not believe that a cost of \$26.11 to file a Center assignment appeal amounts to a "significant" level to these entities.

Under previous, pre-Centers regulations, CBP mandated CBP-accredited laboratories and CBP-approved gaugers to contact the port director and Executive Director of Laboratories and Scientific Services on the matters previously described in 19 CFR 151.12(c)(5) and (6), and 19 CFR 151.13(b)(5) and (6). Given that CBP did not receive any such notifications in the past 20 years, CBP assumes that this rule's added requirement to contact a Center director per amended 19 CFR 151.12(c)(5) and (6), and 19 CFR 151.13(b)(5) and (6), will continue to not impact a substantial number of small entities. In the event that a CBP-accredited laboratory or CBP-approved gauger considered "small" has to notify an additional CBP representative according to these regulatory changes, CBP does not believe that requiring one more telephone call, letter, or email will have a significant economic impact on the entity.

Besides costs, importers and brokers experience benefits from this rule, though the value of these benefits is unknown due to data limitations. The trade community likely benefits from the Centers rule's uniform post-release processing and decision-making, increased agency knowledge of industry practices and products, and improved communication with CBP, based on observations from the Centers test and Centers IFR. CBP expects the Centers' uniform post-release processing and trade-related determinations to decrease administrative burdens on the trade, resulting in time and cost savings. This uniformity may also enhance the trade community's awareness of CBP's position on trade compliance issues, which may improve compliance and generate an unknown amount of subsequent savings to trade members in the future. The Centers' strengthened industry focus likely enhances CBP relations with the trade community, facilitates trade, and results in an improved ability to identify high-risk commercial importations that could increase import safety, increase revenue protection, and reduce economic loss associated with trade violations. By replacing port-by-port communication with communication with one Center, the Centers serve as a single source of information for trade members regarding such subjects as importing requirements, IPR or other trade violation reports, merchandise holds, and PGA issues. This sole communication source eliminates the need for members of the trade community to contact multiple CBP resources, potentially producing additional time and cost savings. The Centers also allow for enhanced communication between CBP and the trade community by offering extended hours of service compared to port of entry service hours, which may expedite trade. Despite their unknown value, CBP notes that the economic impact of these changes on small entities, if any, is entirely beneficial. Although this rule affects a substantial number of small entities, CBP does not believe that the economic impact of this rule on small entities is significant. Accordingly, CBP certifies that this regulation does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507(d)) requires that CBP consider the impact of paperwork and other information collection burdens imposed on the public. As this document does not involve any collections of information under the

Act, the provisions of the Act are inapplicable.

Signing Authority

This document is being issued in accordance with 19 CFR 0.2(a), which provides that the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to CBP regulations that are not related to customs revenue functions was transferred to the Secretary of DHS pursuant to section 403(1) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2178, 6 U.S.C. 203(1)). Accordingly, this final rule adopting the interim amendments to such regulations as final may be signed by the Secretary of DHS (or his delegate).

Amendments to the CBP Regulations

For the reasons given above, the Centers IFR amending parts 4, 7, 10, 11, 12, 24, 54, 101, 102, 103, 113, 132, 133, 134, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 151, 152, 158, 159, 161, 162, 163, 173, 174, 176, and 181 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR parts 4, 7, 10-12, 24, 54, 101-103, 113, 132-134, 141-147, 151, 152, 158, 159, 161-163, 173, 174, 176, and 181), which was published in the **Federal Register** at 81 FR 92978 on December 20, 2016 (CBP Dec. 16-26), as amended by the technical correction published in the **Federal Register** at 84 FR 46676 on September 5, 2019 (CBP Dec. 19-11), is adopted as a final rule, without change.

Alejandro N. Mayorkas,

Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2023-22170 Filed 10-4-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-14-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Parts 3, 162 and 165

[Docket Number USCG-2023-0811]

Coast Guard Sector Juneau; Sector Name Conforming Amendment

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule makes non-substantive changes to Coast Guard regulations in association with a change in the Coast Guard's internal organization. The purpose of this rule is to reflect that U.S. Coast Guard Sector Juneau has been renamed U.S. Coast Guard Sector Southeast Alaska. This rule will have no substantive effect on the regulated public.

²⁴ See 13 CFR 121.101-121.201.

²⁵ Source: CBP Report: Importer SBA Analysis 2022, dated May 11, 2022.

DATES: This rule is effective October 5, 2023.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG–2023–0811 in the search box and click “Search.” Next, in the Document Type column, select “Supporting & Related Material.”

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or email Lieutenant Stephen Speer, District 17 Legal Office, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 907–463–2053, email stephen.m.speer@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

AOR	Area of responsibility
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COTP	Captain of the Port
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
FR	Federal Register
NPRM	Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
OCMI	Officer in Charge of Marine Inspections
OFCO	Operating Facility Change Order
SAR	Search and Rescue
§	Section
U.S.C.	United States Code

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

For the last several years, the Coast Guard has sought to better align the names of its assets to correspond to the area of responsibility which they serve. Review of the missions and engagements within the southeastern Alaska region highlighted that “Sector Juneau” alone did not adequately capture the breadth and range of Coast Guard operations and relationships throughout southeast Alaska. The Coast Guard has approved the name change to U.S. Coast Guard Sector Southeast Alaska to acknowledge the long-standing commitment to all communities of southeast Alaska and to reaffirm the multi-mission support that the Coast Guard provides to ensure safety at sea and enhanced maritime governance. The geographic boundaries of Sector Southeast Alaska are not changing, and its office is not moving from Juneau, AK.

We did not publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) before this final rule. The Coast Guard finds that this rule is exempt from notice and comment rulemaking requirements under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A) because the changes it makes are conforming amendments involving agency organization. The Coast Guard also finds good cause exists under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) for not publishing an NPRM because the changes will have no

substantive effect on the public and notice and comment are therefore unnecessary. For the same reasons, the Coast Guard finds good cause exists under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) to make the rule effective fewer than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 14 U.S.C. 504(a)(2), as delegated at 33 CFR 1.05–1(h), to issue regulations necessary to implement technical, organizational, and conforming amendments and corrections to rules, regulations, and notices.

On July 17, 2023, the Coast Guard issued Operating Facility Change Order (OFCO) No. 020–23 which changed the official unit name of U.S. Coast Guard Sector Juneau to U.S. Coast Guard Sector Southeast Alaska. The previous name of Sector Juneau is described and reflected in regulations, which also contain contact details and other references to Sector Juneau. These conforming amendments update those regulations so that they contain current information.

Under 14 U.S.C. 504(a)(2), the Commandant of the Coast Guard has the authority to establish and prescribe the purpose of Coast Guard Shore establishments. This authority has been delegated to the Chief of the Coast Guard’s Office of Regulations and Administrative Law under 33 CFR 1.05–1(h).

IV. Discussion of the Rule

OFCO No. 020–23, issued July 17, 2023, changed the official unit name of U.S. Coast Guard Sector Juneau to U.S. Coast Guard Sector Southeast Alaska. The July 2023 OFCO did not change the area of responsibility (AOR). The AOR of U.S. Coast Guard Sector Southeast Alaska is identical to that of what was U.S. Coast Guard Sector Juneau. All authorities and responsibilities previously assigned to Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Juneau have been assigned to Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Southeast Alaska. Additionally, all authorities that were vested in the Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Juneau as it pertains to the COTP, the OCMI, the Federal On Scene Coordinator, the Federal Maritime Security Coordinator, and the Search and Rescue Coordinator, have been assigned to Commander, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Southeast Alaska. This rule does not change any sector, OCMI, or COTP zone boundary lines, nor does it have any substantive impact on existing regulated navigation area, safety

zone, or security zone regulation, or any naval vessel protection zones.

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.

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, as amended by Executive Order 14094 (Modernizing Regulatory Review). Accordingly, this rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

This regulatory action determination is based on the finding that the name change will have no substantive effect on the public.

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.

For the reasons stated in section V.A. above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on any member of the public, including “small entities.”

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 consists only of an organizational amendment. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L3 of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1, Implementation

of the National Environmental Policy Act.

List of Subjects

33 CFR Part 3

Organizations and functions (Government agencies).

33 CFR Part 162

Navigation (water), Waterways.

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 parts 3, 162 and 165 as follows:

PART 3—COAST GUARD AREAS, DISTRICTS, SECTORS, MARINE INSPECTION ZONES, AND CAPTAIN OF THE PORT ZONES

- 1. The authority citation for part 3 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 14 U.S.C. 501, 504; Public Law 107–296, 116 Stat. 2135; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 00170.1, Revision No. 01.3.

§ 3.85–10 [Amended]

- 2. In § 3.85–10—
 - a. In the section heading, remove the text “Juneau.”
 - b. In the first sentence, remove the word “Juneau’s” and add, in its place, the words “Southeast Alaska’s”, and
 - c. In the second sentence, remove the word “Juneau’s”.

PART 162—INLAND WATERWAYS NAVIGATION REGULATIONS

- 3. The authority citation for part 162 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 70034; DHS Delegation No. 00170.1, Revision No. 01.3.

§ 162.240 [Amended]

- 4. In § 162.240 amend paragraph (d) by removing the word “Juneau” and adding, in its place, the words “Southeast Alaska”.

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

- 5. 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.

§ 165.1712 [Amended]

- 6. In § 165.1712(d)(3), remove the word “Juneau” and add, in its place, the words “Southeast Alaska”.

Michael Cunningham,

Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law.

[FR Doc. 2023–21877 Filed 10–4–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2023–0685]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Potomac River, Washington, DC

AGENCY: Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for certain waters of the Potomac River. The safety zone is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment on these navigable waters near Washington, DC from potential hazards posed by a fireworks display which will take place on October 5, 2023. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, Maryland-National Capital Region, or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 7:30 p.m. until 9:30 p.m. on October 5, 2023.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG–2023–0685 in the search box and click “Search.” Next, in the Document Type column, select “Supporting & Related Material.”

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this rule, call or email MST2 Hollie Givens, Sector Maryland-NCR, Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard: telephone 410–576–2596, email MDNCRMarineevents@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
 COTP Captain of the Port
 DHS Department of Homeland Security
 FR Federal Register
 NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
 § Section