

result in expenditures in any one year by a state, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100 million in 1995 dollars, updated annually for inflation. This rule does not include any Federal mandate that may result in expenditures by state, local, or tribal governments, or by the private sector in excess of that threshold.

IV. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

Executive Order 13132 (Federalism) prohibits an agency from publishing any rule that has federalism implications if the rule either imposes substantial, direct compliance costs on state and local governments, and is not required by statute, or preempts state law, unless the agency meets the consultation and funding requirements of section 6 of the Executive order. These final regulations do not have federalism implications and do not impose substantial direct compliance costs on state and local governments or preempt state law within the meaning of the Executive order.

V. Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs designated this rule as not a major rule, as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Drafting Information

The principal author of these regulations is Carolyn M. Lee, Office of the Associate Chief Counsel (Procedure and Administration). Other personnel from the Treasury Department and the IRS participated in the development of the regulations.

List of Subjects in 26 CFR Part 300

Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Use fees.

Adoption of Amendments to the Regulations

Accordingly, the Treasury Department and the IRS amend 26 CFR part 300 as follows:

PART 300—USER FEES

■ **Paragraph 1.** The authority citation for part 300 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 31 U.S.C. 9701.

■ **Par. 2.** Section 300.7 is amended by revising paragraphs (b) and (d) to read as follows:

§ 300.7 Enrollment of enrolled actuary fee.

* * * * *

(b) *Fee.* The fee for initially enrolling as an enrolled actuary with the Joint

Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries is \$680.00.

* * * * *

(d) *Applicability date.* This section is applicable beginning November 20, 2023.

■ **Par. 3.** Section 300.8 is amended by revising paragraphs (b) and (d) to read as follows:

§ 300.8 Renewal of enrollment of enrolled actuary fee.

* * * * *

(b) *Fee.* The fee for renewal of enrollment as an enrolled actuary with the Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries is \$680.00.

* * * * *

(d) *Applicability date.* This section is applicable beginning November 20, 2023.

Douglas W. O'Donnell,

Deputy Commissioner for Services and Enforcement.

Approved: October 4, 2023.

Lily L. Batchelder,

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Tax Policy).

[FR Doc. 2023–23301 Filed 10–19–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2023–0797]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Cumberland River, Nashville, TN

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for navigable waters of the Cumberland River extending from mile marker 190 through 191. The safety zone is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by aerial operations. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port Sector Ohio Valley.

DATES: This rule is effective from 7 a.m. on October 21, 2023 through 6 p.m. on October 22, 2023. This rule will be enforced from 7 a.m. through 6 p.m. daily during the effective period.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being

available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG–2023–0797 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 Petty Officer Joshua Carter, MSD Nashville, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 615–736–5421, email Joshua.D.Carter@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 immediate action is needed to respond and repair to the potential safety hazards associated with the aerial operations. It is impracticable to publish an NPRM because we must establish this safety zone by October 21st, 2023. An aerial conductor will be replaced by Nashville Electric Service between mile markers 190–191 which could cause a hazard to navigation on the Cumberland River. The safety zone must be established to protect people and vessels associated with and resulting from the aerial operations and we lack sufficient time to provide a reasonable comment period and then consider those comments before issuing the rule. This safety zone may include closures or navigation restrictions and requirements that are vital to maintain safe navigation on the Cumberland River during aerial operations.

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 impracticable because action is needed to respond to

the potential safety hazards associated with the aerial operations starting October 21, 2023.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034. The Captain of the Port Sector Ohio Valley (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with the aerial operations from October 21 and 22, 2023, will be a safety concern for anyone within mile marker 190–191. This rule is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters within the safety zone while the aerial operations are taking place.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a safety zone that will be enforced from 7 a.m. until 6 p.m. on October 21 and 22, 2023. The safety zone will cover all navigable waters within mile markers 190–191. The duration of the zone is intended to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in these navigable waters while the aerial operations are being conducted. No vessel or person will be permitted to enter the safety zone without obtaining permission from the COTP or a designated representative.

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 location of the event on the Cumberland River lasting only 11 hours daily for two days. Vessels will be able to contact the COTP for instructions on how to transit around the zone safely.

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 safety zone may be small entities, this rule will only last 11 hours, 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 safety zone lasting only 11 hours a day, for two days, that will prohibit entry within mile marker 181–183 of the Cumberland River. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(a) 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 the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protestors. 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.T08–0797 to read as follows:

§ 165.T08–0797 Safety Zone; Cumberland River, Nashville, TN.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All navigable waters of the Cumberland River from Mile Marker 190 through 191, extending the entire width of the river.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section, *designated representative* means a Coast Guard Patrol Commander, including a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer operating a Coast Guard vessel and a Federal, State, and local officer designated by or assisting the Captain of the Port Sector Ohio Valley (COTP) in the enforcement of the safety zone.

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

(2) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP or the COTP's representative by 502–779–5422 or on VHR–FM channel 16. Those in the safety zone must comply with all lawful orders or directions given to them by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(d) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from 7 a.m. through 6 p.m. daily on October 21, 2023 through October 22, 2023.

Dated: October 16, 2023.

H.R. Mattern,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Sector Ohio Valley.

[FR Doc. 2023–23236 Filed 10–19–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Parts 87, 1031, and 1068**

[EPA–HQ–OAR–2022–0389; FRL–5934–02–OAR]

RIN 2060–AT10

Finding That Lead Emissions From Aircraft Engines That Operate on Leaded Fuel Cause or Contribute to Air Pollution That May Reasonably Be Anticipated To Endanger Public Health and Welfare

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final action.

SUMMARY: In this action, the Administrator finds that lead air pollution may reasonably be anticipated to endanger the public health and welfare within the meaning of the Clean Air Act. The Administrator also finds that engine emissions of lead from certain aircraft cause or contribute to the lead air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health and welfare under the Clean Air Act.

DATES: These findings are effective on November 20, 2023.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OAR–2022–0389. All documents in the docket are listed in the <https://www.regulations.gov> website. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in <https://www.regulations.gov> or in hard copy at the EPA Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, William Jefferson Clinton West Building, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, DC. 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 is (202) 566–1744, and the telephone number for the Air Docket is (202) 566–1742.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ken Davidson, Office of Transportation and Air Quality, Assessment and Standards Division (ASD), Environmental Protection Agency; telephone number: (415) 972–3633; email address: davidson.ken@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**A. General Information**

Does this action apply to me?

Regulated entities: These final findings do not themselves apply new requirements to entities other than the EPA and the FAA. With respect to

requirements for the EPA and the FAA, as indicated in the proposal for this action, if the EPA issues final findings that emissions of lead from certain classes of engines used in certain aircraft cause or contribute to air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare, the EPA then becomes subject to a duty to propose and promulgate emission standards pursuant to section 231 of the Clean Air Act. Upon EPA's issuance of regulations, the FAA shall prescribe regulations to ensure compliance with the EPA's emission standards pursuant to section 232 of the Clean Air Act. In contrast to the findings, those future standards would apply to and have an effect on other entities outside the Federal Government. In addition, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 44714, the FAA has a statutory mandate to prescribe standards for the composition or chemical or physical properties of an aircraft fuel or fuel additive to control or eliminate aircraft emissions which the EPA has found endanger public health or welfare under section 231(a) of the Clean Air Act. In issuing these final findings, the EPA is making such a finding for emissions of lead from engines in covered aircraft.

The classes of aircraft engines and of aircraft relevant to this final action are referred to as “covered aircraft engines” and as “covered aircraft,” respectively throughout this document. Covered aircraft engines in this context means any aircraft engine that is capable of using leaded aviation gasoline. Covered aircraft in this context means all aircraft and ultralight vehicles¹ equipped with covered engines. Covered aircraft would, for example, include smaller piston-engine aircraft such as the Cessna 172 (single-engine aircraft) and the Beechcraft Baron G58 (twin-engine aircraft), as well as the largest piston-engine aircraft such as the Curtiss C–46 and the Douglas DC–6. Other examples of covered aircraft would include rotorcraft,² such as the Robinson R44 helicopter, light-sport aircraft, and ultralight vehicles equipped with piston engines. Because the majority of covered aircraft are piston-engine powered, this document focuses on those aircraft (in some contexts the EPA refers to these same engines as reciprocating engines). All such references and examples used in this document are covered aircraft as defined in this paragraph.

¹ The FAA regulates ultralight vehicles under 14 CFR part 103.

² Rotorcraft encompass helicopters, gyroplanes, and any other heavier-than-air aircraft that depend principally for support in flight on the lift generated by one or more rotors.