

administrative law judges and clerical staff to other offices. It is doing so for several reasons. First, the office's longtime head, Associate Chief Judge Kenneth Chu, retired at the end of May 2024. Second, the New York office currently has the smallest number of judges (four) and cases. Third, following the pandemic, the NLRB's administrative law judges have significantly expanded their telework, and this is particularly true among the judges assigned to the New York office. Fourth, closing the New York DOJ office will save the NLRB the cost of renting that facility and allow the NLRB to redirect those funds to other mission critical needs.

The remaining New York administrative law judges, and an eventual successor to Associate Chief Judge Chu, will be reassigned to the Washington, DC DOJ office. They will continue to telework and perform their duties as before, but will receive their case assignments from the Chief Administrative Law Judge or the Deputy Chief Judge until a new Associate Chief Judge is selected, and be assisted by the administrative professionals in the DC office.

Accordingly, consistent with the foregoing, the NLRB is revising § 102.24(a) of its rules and regulations to delete the references to the New York DOJ office and reflect the current structure of the Agency's field organization. Furthermore, consistent with former procedural revisions of its rules and regulations, the NLRB is eliminating redundant invocations of specific place names in § 102.24(a).

This action is not subject to the advance notice and comment provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553), or the requirements of Executive Order 12866, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), or the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (5 U.S.C. 801). As indicated above, the action relates solely to agency organization, management, or personnel matters. It will have no adverse impact on the ability of the NLRB Division of Judges to cover the trial docket in the northeastern region of the country or elsewhere. Nor will it impose any additional paperwork, reporting, or other costs, burdens, or responsibilities on parties, practitioners, or others who participate in hearings before the NLRB's administrative law judges.

List of Subjects in 29 CFR Part 102

Administrative practice and procedure, Labor management relations.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the National Labor Relations

Board amends 29 CFR part 102 as follows:

PART 102—RULES AND REGULATIONS, SERIES 8

■ 1. The authority citation for part 102 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 29 U.S.C. 151, 156. Section 102.117 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(4)(A), and § 102.119 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 552a(j) and (k). Sections 102.143 through 102.155 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 504(c)(1).

■ 2. Amend § 102.24 by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 102.24 Motions; where to file; contents; service on other parties; promptness in filing and response; default judgement procedures; summary judgement procedures.

(a) All motions under §§ 102.22 and 102.29 made prior to the hearing must be filed in writing with the Regional Director issuing the complaint. All motions for default judgment, summary judgment, or dismissal made prior to the hearing must be filed in writing with the Board pursuant to the provisions of § 102.50. All other motions made prior to the hearing, including motions to reschedule the hearing under circumstances other than those set forth in § 102.16(a), must be filed in writing with the Chief Administrative Law Judge, the Deputy Chief Administrative Law Judge, or an Associate Chief Administrative Law Judge, as the case may be. All motions made at the hearing must be made in writing to the Administrative Law Judge or stated orally on the record. All motions filed subsequent to the hearing, but before the transfer of the case to the Board pursuant to § 102.45, must be filed with the Administrative Law Judge, care of the Chief Administrative Law Judge, the Deputy Chief Administrative Law Judge, or an Associate Chief Administrative Law Judge, as the case may be. Motions must briefly state the order or relief applied for and the grounds therefor. All motions filed with a Regional Director or an Administrative Law Judge as set forth in this paragraph (a) must be filed together with an affidavit of service on the parties. All motions filed with the Board, including motions for default judgment, summary judgment, or dismissal, must be filed with the Executive Secretary of the Board in Washington, DC, together with an affidavit of service on the parties. Unless otherwise provided in this part, motions, oppositions, and replies must be filed promptly and within such time as not to delay the proceeding.

* * * * *

Dated: June 10, 2024.

For the Board:

Roxanne L. Rothschild,

Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2024–13004 Filed 6–12–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7545–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket Number USCG–2024–0506]

RIN 1625–AA08

Special Local Regulation; Elizabeth River, Norfolk Harbor, Norfolk, VA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary regulation for waters of the Elizabeth River, in Norfolk, Virginia to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by a boat parade that is scheduled for the afternoon of June 15, 2024. Parade participants operating within the regulated area must comply with all instructions given by the on-scene Patrol Commander (PATCOM). Vessels or persons entering the regulated area during the enforcement period are subject to the direction and control of the on-scene PATCOM as designated and specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, Sector Virginia.

DATES: This rule is effective on June 15, 2024, from noon to 6 p.m.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG–2024–0506 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 LCDR Ashley Holm, Sector Virginia Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 757–668–5581, email Ashley.E.Holm@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
 PATCOM Patrol Commander

§ Section
SLR Special Local Regulation
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary rule under authority in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). This statutory 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.” The Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) because it would be impracticable to publish an NPRM, consider comments, and publish a final rule before this rule needs to be in place to serve its purpose. The Coast Guard only recently learned that the number of participants in this event will be significantly larger than originally anticipated, and that an existing rule to address this event will be inadequate to regulate vessel traffic.

The marine event sponsor of a boat parade is expecting to draw a high concentration of vessels to the Norfolk Harbor area along the proposed parade route. Traditionally, the Norfolk Harbor area serves as a major thoroughfare for commercial traffic, naval operations, ferry routes, and several other recreational uses through the connecting waters of the James River, Elizabeth River, and Lower Chesapeake Bay. The Coast Guard is establishing a Special Local Regulation (SLR) to monitor the parade before, during, and after the event to minimize impacts on this congested waterway. We must promulgate this rule by June 15, 2024, to ensure the safety of individuals, property, and the marine environment.

Also, 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 prompt action is needed to respond to the potentially significant increase in vessel traffic not local to the area and to the risks associated with large congregations of vessels navigating unfamiliar waters.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70041. Captains of the Port are authorized by 33 CFR 100.35 to issue SLRs. The Captain of the Port (COTP), Sector Virginia has determined that potential hazards associated with the proposed parade starting June 15, 2024, will be a

safety concern for anyone within the vicinity of the parade route. This rule is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters within the SLR during the enforcement period of this rule.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes an SLR from noon until 6 p.m. on June 15, 2024. The SLR will cover all navigable waters within the Elizabeth River from shoreline to shoreline beginning in the vicinity of the Craney Island Flats proceeding south through the Norfolk Harbor Reaches and ending at the Waterside District in Norfolk, Virginia, to promote safety along the “Mid-Atlantic Trump Boat Parade” route. The southern boundaries of the SLR are bound by the following fixed structures; all waters north of the I-264 Norfolk/Portsmouth (Downtown Tunnel), east of the West Norfolk Bridge and west of the Berkley Bridge. This SLR will also temporarily establishes the southern area of Anchorage N (Hospital Point) as a First Amendment area, where people may lawfully assemble and convey their message in a safe manner to their intended audience, to be used at the discretion of the Coast Guard Patrol Commander (PATCOM) as a spectator area. All waters from surface to bottom within the southern area of Anchorage N (Hospital Point), as specified in 33 CFR 110.168 and bound by a northern boundary line drawn easterly from Hospital Point.

The duration of the SLR has been tailored to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in these navigable waters when the parade is scheduled to occur, while minimizing the burden on routine vessel traffic. Vessels or persons entering the SLR during the enforcement period are subject to the direction and control of the on-scene PATCOM, as designated and specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, Virginia.

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 section 3(f) of 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 (OMB).

This regulatory action determination is based on two considerations. The special local regulation will be enforced for only six hours on one day. Also, persons and vessels may still enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the regulated area or anchor in the spectator area, during the enforcement period if authorized by the COTP Virginia or a designated representative, who will be onsite to direct the movement of vessels such that unsafe conditions are avoided but will otherwise not interfere with commercial vessels or normal traffic in the area.

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, 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 an SLR lasting only 6 hours that will monitor entry to the SLR for the duration of the enforcement period to cover before, during and after the parade has concluded. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L61 of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023-01-001-01, Rev. 1. A Memorandum For Record supporting this determination is available. 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. All non-participant vessels or persons engaged in protest activity will be directed to the southern part of Anchorage N (Hospital Point) if they wish to remain in the regulated area.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 100

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

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 100 as follows:

PART 100—SAFETY OF LIFE ON NAVIGABLE WATERS.

■ 1. The authority citation for part 100 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 70041; 33 CFR 1.05-1.

■ 2. Add § 100. T599-0506 to read as follows:

§ 100. T599-0506 **Special Local Regulation; Elizabeth River, Norfolk Harbor, Norfolk, VA.**

(a) *Regulated area.* The regulations in this section apply to the following areas (coordinates are based on Datum NAD 1983):

(1) All navigable waters of Hampton Roads Harbor, from surface to bottom, encompassed by a line connecting the following northern boundary points beginning from a position on the north coast of the Craney Island Disposal Area at 36°55.49' N, 076°22.40' W; leading north to position 36°56.64' N, 076°22.40' W; then east to the coast of Norfolk at 36°56.64' N, 076°19.73' W following all waters of the Elizabeth River from shoreline to shoreline; Craney Island

Flats, Craney Island Reach, Lamberts Bend to Town Point Reach from surface to bottom, encompassed by the following southern boundary points; all waters west of the Berkely Bridge, north of the I-264 Norfolk/Portsmouth (Downtown Tunnel) and east of the West Norfolk Bridge. Any waters that are covered by a Department of Defense Restricted Area or Danger Zone are excluded from this regulated area.

(2) All navigable waters from surface to bottom within the southern area of Anchorage N (Hospital Point), as specified in 33 CFR 110.168, and bound by a northern boundary line drawn easterly from Hospital Point.

(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 law enforcement officer designated by or assisting the Captain of the Port Sector Virginia (COTP) in the enforcement of the regulations in this section.

Participant means all persons and vessels directly engaged in the parade present within the established SLR during the enforcement period of the parade.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) All non-participants are prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or getting underway within the regulated area described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, Sector Virginia, or their designated representative.

(2) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP by calling the Sector Virginia Command Center at 757-638-6635 or contact the COTP's designated representative on Marine band Radio, VHF-FM channel 16 (156.8 MHz). Those in the regulated area must comply with all lawful orders or directions given to them by the COTP or the designated representative.

(3) All non-participants, including those engaged in protest activity, may be directed by a designated representative to enforcement area described in section (a)(2) of this section, where they must remain during the effective period unless otherwise authorized or directed.

(4) The COTP will provide notice of the regulated area via broadcast notice to mariners and by on-scene designated representatives.

(d) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from noon to 6 p.m. on Saturday, June 15, 2024.

Dated: June 7, 2024.

J.A. Stockwell,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Sector Virginia.

[FR Doc. 2024-12845 Filed 6-12-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R04-OAR-2023-0057; FRL-11847-02-R4]

Air Plan Approval; North Carolina; Revision to Approved Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a revision to the North Carolina State Implementation Plan (SIP), submitted by the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ), Division of Air Quality, on December 19, 2022. The revision updates the 2026 on-road and nonroad emissions inventories and safety margins and allocates a portion of the newly available 2026 safety margins in the 2008 8-hour Ozone Maintenance Plan to the 2026 nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) motor vehicle emissions budgets (“budgets”) for the North Carolina portion of the Charlotte-Rock Hill, NC-SC bi-state Area (hereinafter referred to as the “North Carolina portion of the Charlotte Maintenance Area”) to accommodate updates from the EPA Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator (MOVES3) model. The SIP revision also revises the current 2026 budgets based on the MOVES3 updates and recalculates new available safety margins. NCDEQ’s December 19, 2022, submission supplements the revised 2008 8-hour Ozone Maintenance Plan submitted by NCDEQ on July 16, 2020, and approved by EPA on August 25, 2021. EPA is approving North Carolina’s December 19, 2022, SIP revision pursuant to section 110(a)(1) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and deeming the budgets adequate for transportation conformity purposes because they meet the applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

DATES: This rule is effective July 15, 2024.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA-R04-OAR-

2023-0057. All documents in the docket are listed on the www.regulations.gov website. Although listed in the index, some information may not be publicly available, *i.e.*, Confidential Business Information or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically through www.regulations.gov or in hard copy at the Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960. EPA requests that if at all possible, you contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to schedule your inspection. The Regional Office’s official hours of business are Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dianna Myers, Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air and Radiation Division, Region 4, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960. The telephone number is (404) 562-9207. Ms. Dianna Myers can also be reached via electronic mail at Myers.Dianna@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. This Action

EPA is approving NCDEQ’s December 19, 2022, SIP revision which updates the 2026 on-road and nonroad emissions inventories with the latest (at the time of NCDEQ’s submission) approved EPA mobile emissions model, MOVES3, allocates a portion of the newly available safety margin, revises the 2026 NO_x and VOC budgets, and recalculates the available safety margins for the North Carolina portion of Charlotte 2008 8-hour Ozone Maintenance Area¹ for transportation conformity purposes.

The revised 2026 NO_x and VOC budgets from NCDEQ’s December 19, 2022, SIP revision will replace the existing budgets in the State’s 2008 8-hour Ozone Maintenance Plan approved on August 25, 2021. *See* 86 FR 47387. When today’s action is effective, the

¹ The North Carolina portion of the Charlotte Maintenance Area for the 2008 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS or standards) is comprised of the following counties: Mecklenburg County in its entirety and portions of Cabarrus, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, Rowan, and Union Counties.

newly revised 2026 budgets must be used in future transportation conformity analyses for the Area according to the Transportation Conformity Rule. *See* 40 CFR 93.118. Therefore, the August 25, 2021, approved budgets will no longer be applicable for transportation conformity purposes.

This action revises the 2026 on-road and nonroad emissions inventories and the NO_x and VOC safety margins using MOVES3. The revision also allocates a portion of the revised available safety margins to the 2026 NO_x and VOC budgets and recalculates new available safety margins. The emissions inventories for point and area sources from NCDEQ’s July 16, 2020, SIP revision remain the same. EPA is approving North Carolina’s December 19, 2022, SIP revision because it continues to demonstrate maintenance for the Charlotte Maintenance Area.

II. Background

Effective July 20, 2012, EPA designated the Charlotte-Rock Hill, NC-SC Area as Marginal nonattainment for the 2008 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard (hereinafter referred to as NAAQS or standard). The North Carolina portion of the Charlotte 2008 Maintenance Area includes Mecklenburg in its entirety and portions of Cabarrus, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, Rowan, and Union Counties. The Charlotte Maintenance Area also includes a portion of York County located in Rock Hill, South Carolina. *See* 77 FR 30088 (May 21, 2012). The North Carolina portion of the Charlotte Maintenance Area is comprised of three metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs): the Charlotte Regional Transportation Planning Organization (CRTPO) which covers Iredell, Mecklenburg, and Union Counties; the Cabarrus-Rowan Metropolitan Planning Organization (CRMPO) which covers Cabarrus and Rowan Counties; and the Gaston-Cleveland-Lincoln Metropolitan Planning Organization (GCLMPO) which covers Gaston, Cleveland, and Lincoln Counties. Although Cleveland County is included in the GCLMPO planning boundary, it was not included in the North Carolina portion of the Charlotte Maintenance Area. Each MPO has its own budget referred to as a “sub-area budget.” The York County, South Carolina, portion of this maintenance area has a separate MPO and budgets. The South Carolina portion of the maintenance area implements transportation conformity independent of the North Carolina portion.