

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301, 552, 552a; 21 U.S.C. 451–472, 601–695; 7 CFR 1.3, 2.7.

■ 2. Add § 390.11 to read as follows:

§ 390.11 FSIS systems of records exempt from the Privacy Act.

(a) USDA/FSIS–0005, AssuranceNet system of records, is exempt from subsections (c)(3), (d)(1)–(4), (e)(1), (e)(4)(G)–(I), and (f) of the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a, to the extent it contains investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2). Exemptions from the particular subsections are justified for the following reasons:

(1) From subsection (c)(3) because the release of the disclosure accounting would permit the subject of an investigation to obtain valuable information concerning the nature of that investigation. This would permit record subjects to impede the investigation, *e.g.*, destroy evidence, intimidate potential witnesses, or flee the area to avoid inquiries or apprehension by law enforcement personnel.

(2) From subsection (d)(1) because the records contained in this system relate to official Federal investigations and matters of law enforcement. Individual access to these records might compromise ongoing or impending investigations, reveal confidential informants, or constitute unwarranted invasions of the personal privacy of third parties who are involved in a certain investigation.

(3) From section (d)(2) because amendment of the records would interfere with ongoing law enforcement proceedings and impose an impossible administrative burden by requiring investigations to be continuously reinvestigated.

(4) From subsections (d)(3) and (4) because these subsections are inapplicable to the extent exemption is claimed from subsections (d)(1) and (2).

(5) From subsection (e)(1) because it is often impossible to determine in advance if investigatory information contained in this system is accurate, relevant, timely and complete, but, in the interests of effective law enforcement, it is necessary to retain this information to aid in establishing patterns of activity and provide investigative leads. Moreover, it would impede the specific investigative process if it were necessary to assure the relevance, accuracy, timeliness, and completeness of all information obtained.

(6) From subsections (e)(4)(G) and (H) since an exemption being claimed for subsection (d) makes these subsections inapplicable.

(7) From subsection (e)(4)(I) because the categories of sources of the records in this system have been published in the **Federal Register** in broad generic terms in the belief that this is all that subsection (e)(4)(I) requires. In the event, however, that subsection (e)(4)(I) should be interpreted to require more detail as to the identity of sources of the records in the system, exemption from this provision is necessary in order to protect the confidentiality of the sources of enforcement information and of witnesses and informants.

(8) From subsection (f) to the extent that the system is exempt from other specific subsections of the Privacy Act.

(b) [Reserved]

Done in Washington, DC.

Theresa Nintemann,

Deputy Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2024–03343 Filed 2–16–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–DM–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2024–0145]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Laguna Madre, South Padre Island, TX

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

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for certain navigable waters in the Laguna Madre. The safety zone is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by a firework display launched from a stationary barge in the Laguna Madre, South Padre Island, Texas. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone or remaining in the zone when it is in effect is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, Sector Corpus Christi or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 6 p.m. on February 14, 2024 through 1 a.m. on February 15, 2024.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG–2024–0145 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 about this rule, call or email Lieutenant Commander Anthony Garofalo, Sector Corpus Christi Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 361–939–5130, email CCWaterways@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

COTP Captain of the Port, Sector Corpus Christi
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. We must establish this safety zone to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by the fireworks display, and we lack sufficient time to provide a reasonable comment period and consider any comments submitted before issuing the rule.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), and for the same reason provided above, the Coast Guard finds that good cause also exists for making this rule effective less 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 46 U.S.C. 70034. The Captain of the Port, Sector Corpus Christi (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with the fireworks displays occurring from 6 p.m. on February 14, 2024 through 1 a.m. on February 15, 2024 will be a safety concern for anyone in the waters of the Laguna Madre area within a 700 yard radius of the following point; 26°6′5.05″ N, 97°10′12.46″ W. The purpose of this rule is to ensure safety of vessels and persons on these navigable waters in the safety zone while the display of the fireworks takes place in the Laguna Madre.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a temporary safety zone beginning on the night of February 14, 2024, and continuing into the early morning of February 15, 2024. The safety zone will encompass certain navigable waters of the Laguna Madre, and is defined by a 700 yard radius around the launching platform, which will be located at the following point: 26°6'5.05" N, 97°10'12.46" W. No vessel or person is permitted to enter the temporary safety zone during the period when it is in effect without obtaining permission from the COTP or a designated representative, who may be contacted on Channel 16 VHF-FM (156.8 MHz), or by telephone at 361-939-0450. The Coast Guard will issue Broadcast Notices to Mariners, Local Notices to Mariners, and/or Safety Marine Information Broadcasts, as appropriate.

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, 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 the size, location, and duration of the safety zone. The temporary safety zone will be in effect for the short period of 7 hours, beginning the night of February 14, 2024, into the early morning of February 15, 2024. The zone is limited to the area with a 700 yard radius of the launching position in the navigable waters of the Laguna Madre. Prohibiting vessel traffic within that zone does not completely restrict the traffic within the waterway, and the rule allows mariners to request permission to enter the zone.

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 contact 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. If you believe this rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above.

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, 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 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.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact 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.T08–0145 to read as follows:

§ 165.T08–0145 Safety Zone; Laguna Madre, South Padre Island, TX.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: all navigable waters of the Laguna Madre encompassed by a 700-yard radius from the following point; 26°6′5.05″ N, 97°10′12.46″ W.

(b) *Enforcement period.* This section is in effect, and subject to enforcement, from 6 p.m. on February 14, 2024 through 1 a.m. on February 15, 2024.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) According to the general regulations in § 165.23 of this part, remaining in, or entry into this temporary safety zone are prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, Sector Corpus Christi (COTP) or a designated representative. They may be contacted on Channel 16 VHF–FM (156.8 MHz) or by telephone at 361–939–0450.

(2) If permission is granted, all persons and vessels shall comply with the instructions of the COTP or designated representative.

(d) *Information broadcasts.* The COTP or a designated representative will inform the public of the enforcement times and date for this safety zone through Broadcast Notices to Mariners, Local Notices to Mariners, and/or Safety Marine Information Broadcasts as appropriate.

Dated: February 12, 2024.

Jason Gunning,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Sector Corpus Christi.

[FR Doc. 2024–03406 Filed 2–14–24; 4:15 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 531

[NHTSA–2022–0048]

RIN 2127–AM29

Exemptions From Average Fuel Economy Standards; Passenger Automobile Average Fuel Economy Standards

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule; final decision to grant exemption.

SUMMARY: This final decision responds to petitions filed by several low volume manufacturers requesting exemption from the generally applicable corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards for several model years (MYs). The low volume manufacturers and MYs are as follows: Aston Martin Lagonda Limited for MYs 2008–2023, Ferrari N.V. for MYs 2016–2018 and 2020, Koenigsegg Automotive AB for MYs 2015 and 2018–2023, McLaren Automotive for MYs 2012–2023, Mobility Ventures LLC for MYs 2014–2016, Pagani Automobili S.p.A for MYs 2014 and 2016–2023, and Spyker Automobielen B.V. for MYs 2008–2010. NHTSA is exempting these manufacturers from the generally applicable CAFE standards for the model years listed and establishing alternative standards for each manufacturer at the levels stated below, which the agency has determined to be maximum feasible for each of those manufacturers for the model years in question.

DATES: This rule is effective March 21, 2024.

ADDRESSES: For access to the dockets to read background documents or comments received, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, and/or: Docket Management Facility, M–30, U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building, Ground Floor, Rm. W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590. The Docket Management Facility is open between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday, except on Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joseph Bayer, Chief of Fuel Economy Division, Office of Rulemaking, by phone at (202) 366–9540 or by fax at (202) 493–2290 or Hannah Fish, Attorney Advisor, Vehicle Standards

and Harmonization, Office of the Chief Counsel, by phone at (202) 366–2992 or by fax at (202) 366–3820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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1. Introduction

The Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) of 1975, as amended by the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007,¹ directs the Secretary of Transportation, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) by delegation,² to prescribe corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards for automobiles manufactured in each model year (MY). EPCA/EISA requires NHTSA to establish CAFE standards for passenger cars and light trucks at the “maximum feasible average fuel economy level” that it decides manufacturers can achieve in a MY,³ based on the agency’s consideration of four factors: technological feasibility, economic practicability, the effect of other standards of the Government on fuel economy, and the need of the United States to conserve energy.⁴

Congress provided in EPCA/EISA statutory authority for NHTSA to exempt a low volume manufacturer of passenger automobiles from the industry-wide passenger car standard if NHTSA concludes that the industry-wide passenger car standard is more stringent than the maximum feasible average fuel economy level that the manufacturer can achieve, and NHTSA establishes an alternative standard for that manufacturer’s fleet of passenger cars at the maximum feasible average fuel economy level that the manufacturer can achieve.⁵ Under EPCA/EISA, a low volume manufacturer is one that manufactured (whether in the United States or not) fewer than 10,000 passenger automobiles in the MY two years before the MY for which the exemption is sought, and that will manufacture fewer than 10,000

¹ 49 U.S.C. 32901 *et seq.*

² 49 CFR 1.95.

³ 49 U.S.C. 32902(a).

⁴ 49 U.S.C. 32902(f).

⁵ 49 U.S.C. 32902(d). NHTSA notes that there is no statutory provision allowing exemptions from the light truck standards established in 49 CFR part 533.