

Appendix B to Subpart T of Part 922— Wisconsin Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary Terms of Designation

Terms of Designation for Wisconsin Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary Under the authority of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, as amended (the “Act” or “NMSA”), 16 U.S.C. 1431 *et seq.*, 962 square miles of Lake Michigan off the coast of Wisconsin’s coastal counties of Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Kewaunee are hereby designated as a National Marine Sanctuary for the purpose of providing long-term protection and management of the historical resources and recreational, research, educational, and aesthetic qualities of the area.

Article I: Effect of Designation

The NMSA authorizes the issuance of such regulations as are necessary and reasonable to implement the designation, including managing and protecting the historical resources and recreational, research, and educational qualities of Wisconsin Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary (the “Sanctuary”). Section 1 of Article IV of this Designation Document lists those activities that may have to be regulated on the effective date of designation, or at some later date, in order to protect Sanctuary resources and qualities. Listing an activity does not necessarily mean that it will be regulated; however, if an activity is not listed it may not be regulated, except on an emergency basis, unless Section 1 of Article IV is amended by the same procedures by which the original Sanctuary designation was made.

Article II: Description of the Area

Wisconsin Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary consists of an area of approximately 726 square nautical miles (962 square miles) of Lake Michigan waters within the State of Wisconsin and the submerged lands thereunder, over, around, and under the underwater cultural resources in Lake Michigan. The eastern boundary of the sanctuary begins approximately 9.3 miles east of the Wisconsin shoreline in Lake Michigan north of the border between Manitowoc and Kewaunee County. From this point the boundary continues in Lake Michigan roughly to the SSW until it intersects a point in Lake Michigan approximately 16.3 miles east of a point along the shoreline that is approximately equidistant between the borders of Mequon, WI and Port Washington, WI. The southern boundary continues west until it intersects the shoreline at the Low Water Datum at this point between Mequon, WI and Port Washington, WI. The western boundary continues north following the shoreline at the Low Water Datum for approximately 82 miles cutting across the mouths of rivers, creeks, and streams and excluding federally authorized shipping channels; specifically those of Sauk Creek at Port Washington, Sheboygan River at Sheboygan, Manitowoc Harbor as Manitowoc, and East Twin River at Two Rivers. The western boundary ends just north of the border between Manitowoc and Kewaunee County along the shoreline near Carlton, WI. The northern boundary

continues from the shoreline at the Low Water Datum at this point east across Lake Michigan just north of the border between these same two counties back to its point of origin approximately 9.3 miles offshore.

Article III: Special Characteristics of the Area

The area includes a nationally significant collection of maritime heritage resources, including 36 known shipwrecks, about 59 suspected shipwrecks, and other underwater cultural sites. The historic shipwrecks are representative of the vessels that sailed and steamed on Lake Michigan during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, carrying grain and raw materials east and carrying coal, manufactured goods, and people west. During this period entrepreneurs and shipbuilders on the Great Lakes launched tens of thousands of ships of many different designs. Sailing schooners, grand palace steamers, revolutionary propeller-driven passenger ships, and industrial bulk carriers transported America’s business and industry. In the process they brought hundreds of thousands of people to the Midwest and made possible the dramatic growth of the region’s farms, cities, and industries. The Midwest, and indeed the American nation, could not have developed with such speed and with such vast economic and social consequences without the Great Lakes. Twenty-one of the 36 shipwreck sites in the sanctuary are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Many of the shipwrecks retain an unusual degree of architectural integrity, with several vessels nearly intact. Well preserved by Lake Michigan’s cold, fresh water, the shipwrecks and related maritime heritage sites in Wisconsin Shipwreck Coast National Marine Sanctuary possess exceptional historical, archaeological and recreational value. Additional underwater cultural resources, such as submerged aircraft, docks, piers, and isolated artifacts also exist, as do the potential for prehistoric sites and artifacts.

Article IV: Scope of Regulations

Section 1. Activities Subject to Regulation. The following activities are subject to regulation, including prohibition, to the extent necessary and reasonable to ensure the protection and management of the historical resources and recreational, research and educational qualities of the area:

- a. Injuring sanctuary resources.
- b. Grappling into or anchoring on a shipwreck sites.
- c. Interfering with, obstructing, delaying or preventing an investigation, search, seizure or disposition of seized property in connection with enforcement of the Act or any regulation issued under the Act.

Section 2. Emergencies. Where necessary to prevent or minimize the destruction of, loss of, or injury to a Sanctuary resource or quality; or minimize the imminent risk of such destruction, loss, or injury, any activity, including those not listed in Section 1, is subject to immediate temporary regulation. An emergency regulation shall not take effect without the approval of the Governor of Wisconsin or her/his designee or designated agency.

Article V: Relation to Other Regulatory Programs

Fishing Regulations, Licenses, and Permits. Fishing in the Sanctuary shall not be regulated as part of the Sanctuary management regime authorized by the Act. However, fishing in the Sanctuary may be regulated by other Federal, State, Tribal and local authorities of competent jurisdiction, and designation of the Sanctuary shall have no effect on any regulation, permit, or license issued thereunder.

Article VI. Alteration of This Designation

The terms of designation may be modified only by the same procedures by which the original designation is made, including public meetings, consultation according to the NMSA.

§ 922.213 [Amended]

- 10. Stay § 922.213(a)(2) until October 1, 2023.

[FR Doc. 2021–12846 Filed 6–22–21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

15 CFR Chapter VII

[Docket Number: 210617–0132]

RIN 0605–XD009

Rescission of Identification of Prohibited Transactions With Respect to TikTok and WeChat

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Identification of Prohibited Transactions; notification of rescission.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Executive Order 14034 of June 9, 2021 (Protecting Americans’ Sensitive Data from Foreign Adversaries), this document confirms that the Secretary of Commerce has rescinded two actions issued under now-revoked Executive Orders: The September 18, 2020 Identification of Prohibited Transactions related to TikTok, published on September 24, 2020, and the September 18, 2020 Identification of Prohibited Transactions related to WeChat filed for public inspection on September 18, 2020 and withdrawn before publication.

DATES: This rescission was effective June 16, 2021. Effective June 23, 2021, the Department withdraws the Identification of Prohibited Transactions published at 85 FR 60061 on September 24, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

John Giff, U.S. Department of Commerce; email: supplychainrules@doc.gov; telephone: (202) 482–2617.

For media inquiries: Brittany Caplin, Deputy Director of Public Affairs and Press Secretary, U.S. Department of

Commerce; telephone: (202) 482-4883; email: PublicAffairs@doc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Executive Order 13942 of August 6, 2020, “Addressing the Threat Posed by TikTok, and Taking Additional Steps to Address the National Emergency With Respect to the Information and Communications Technology and Services Supply Chain”, (85 FR 48637) found that the mobile application TikTok posed a threat to the United States and prohibited certain transactions with respect to ByteDance Ltd. or its subsidiaries, and directed the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) to identify transactions subject to the prohibitions. Similarly, Executive Order 13943 of August 6, 2020, “Addressing the Threat Posed by WeChat, and Taking Additional Steps To Address the National Emergency With Respect to the Information and Communications Technology and Services Supply Chain”, (85 FR 48641) found that the mobile app WeChat posed a threat to the United States and prohibited certain transactions with respect to Tencent Holdings Ltd. or its subsidiaries, and directed the Secretary to identify transactions subject to the prohibitions.

On September 18, 2020, the Department issued an Identification of Prohibited Transactions To Implement Executive Order 13942 and Address the Threat Posed by TikTok and the National Emergency With Respect to the Information and Communications Technology and Services Supply Chain. A version of this Identification (with revised dates of effectiveness) was published in the **Federal Register** on September 24, 2020 (85 FR 60061). Also on September 18, 2020, the Department issued an Identification of Prohibited Transactions To Implement Executive Order 13943 and Address the Threat Posed by WeChat and the National Emergency With Respect to the Information and Communications Technology and Services Supply Chain. This Identification was not published in the **Federal Register**, but it has remained available for public inspection on the Department’s website. All prohibitions were enjoined by federal courts prior to taking effect.

On June 9, 2021, Executive Order 14034 (Protecting Americans’ Sensitive Data from Foreign Adversaries) revoked Executive Orders 13942 and 3943 and required executive departments and agencies to promptly take steps to rescind any orders, rules, regulations, guidelines, or policies, or portions thereof, implementing or enforcing those Executive Orders (86 FR 31423). Accordingly, the Secretary of Commerce

has rescinded the Identification of Prohibited Transactions with respect to TikTok and the Identification of Prohibited Transactions with respect to WeChat.

Authority

International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.*; National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*; Executive Order 14034, 86 FR 31423.

Dated: June 17, 2021.

Wynn W. Coggins,

Acting Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary for Administration.

[FR Doc. 2021-13156 Filed 6-21-21; 8:45 am]

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CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 1632

[Docket No. CPSC-2020-0024]

Standard for the Flammability of Mattresses and Mattress Pads; Amendment

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Consumer Product Safety Commission (Commission, or CPSC) is issuing this final rule to amend its Standard for the Flammability of Mattresses and Mattress Pads. The ignition source cigarette specified in the standard for use in the mattress standard’s performance tests, Standard Reference Material cigarette SRM 1196, is no longer available for purchase. This final rule amends the mattress standard to require a revised Standard Reference Material cigarette, SRM 1196a, which was developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, as the ignition source for testing to the mattress standard.

DATES: This rule is effective July 23, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lisa Scott, Directorate for Laboratory Sciences, Office of Hazard Identification and Reduction, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 5 Research Place, Rockville, MD 20850; telephone: 301-987-2064; email: lscott@cpsc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

1. The Standard

The Standard for the Flammability of Mattresses and Mattress Pads (Standard), 16 CFR part 1632, issued

pursuant to the Flammable Fabrics Act (FFA), 15 U.S.C. 1191 *et seq.*, sets forth a test to determine the ignition resistance of a mattress or mattress pad when exposed to a lighted cigarette. Lighted cigarettes are placed at specified locations on the mattress or mattress pad. The Standard establishes pass/fail criteria for the tests. The Standard currently specifies the ignition source for these tests as Standard Reference Material cigarette SRM 1196, available for purchase from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). See 16 CFR 1632.4(a)(2).

2. Development of the Original Standard Reference Material Cigarette

The original specification for the Standard’s ignition source included physical characteristics of a conventional, commercially available, non-filtered, king-sized cigarette. Although no specific brand was identified in the standard, a Pall Mall Red cigarette, manufactured by R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company (RJR), was commonly known to meet the specifications. In early 2008, RJR notified CPSC that the company intended to convert its production of Pall Mall Red cigarettes to be Fire Standard Compliant (FSC).

In 2008, CPSC sought to find an alternate ignition source and contracted with NIST to develop an ignition source with an ignition strength equivalent to the Pall Mall Red cigarette. The ignition strength value is on a scale from 0 to 100 and is analogous to the percentage of full-length burns on a laboratory substrate. Lower values indicate a cigarette is more likely to self-extinguish when not actively being smoked, while higher values indicate a cigarette is more likely to remain lit while unattended. The non-FSC Pall Mall Red ignition strength varied by vintage from a low of 35 to a high of 95, most often falling at the higher end of the range. FSC cigarettes are required to have an ignition strength lower than 25, and in practice, they are often much weaker, to ensure uniform compliance.

In 2010, NIST developed SRM 1196, Standard Cigarette for Ignition Resistance Testing. SRM 1196 was available for purchase starting in September 2010. On November 1, 2010, CPSC proposed the use of SRM 1196 as the standard ignition source. 75 FR 67047. On September 23, 2011, CPSC issued a final rule amending the Standard to specify SRM 1196 as the standard ignition source, which became effective on September 23, 2012. 76 FR 59014.