(b) This general license does not authorize any transactions otherwise prohibited by the NSR, including transactions involving any person blocked pursuant to the NSR, other than the blocked persons described in paragraph (a) of this general license, unless separately authorized.

Andrea M. Gacki,
Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.
Dated: October 24, 2022.

Andrea M. Gacki,
Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. 2023–03867 Filed 2–23–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AL–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

31 CFR Part 583

Publication of Global Magnitsky Sanctions Regulations Web General Licenses 5 and 6

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Publication of web general licenses.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is publishing two general licenses (GLs) issued pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Sanctions Regulations: GLs 5 and 6, each of which was previously made available on OFAC's website.

DATES: GLs 5 and 6 were issued on January 26, 2023. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for additional relevant dates.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: OFAC: Assistant Director for Licensing, 202–622–2480; Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, 202–622–4855; or Assistant Director for Sanctions Compliance & Evaluation, 202–622–2490.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability

This document and additional information concerning OFAC are available on OFAC's website: *www.treas.gov/ofac.*

Background

On January 26, 2023, OFAC issued GLs 5 and 6 to authorize certain transactions otherwise prohibited by the Global Magnitsky Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 583. Each GL was made available on OFAC's website (*www.treas.gov/ofac*) when it was issued. Each GL was issued on January 26, 2023 and has an expiration date of March 27, 2023. The text of these GLs is provided below.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL

Global Magnitsky Sanctions Regulations

31 CFR Part 583

GENERAL LICENSE NO. 5

Authorizing Certain Transactions Related to Frigorifico Chajha S.A.E.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this general license, all transactions prohibited by the Global Magnitsky Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 583 (GMSR), that are ordinarily incident and necessary to the divestment or transfer, or the facilitation of the divestment or transfer, of debt or equity of Frigorifico Chajha S.A.E. (Frigorifico Chajha), to a non-U.S. person are authorized through 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time, March 27, 2023.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this general license, all transactions prohibited by the GMSR that are ordinarily incident and necessary to facilitating, clearing, and settling trades of debt or equity of Frigorifico Chajha that were placed prior to 4:00 p.m. eastern standard time, January 26, 2023, are authorized through 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time, March 27, 2023.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this general license, all transactions prohibited by the GMSR that are ordinarily incident and necessary to the wind down of derivative contracts entered into prior to 4:00 p.m. eastern standard time, January 26, 2023, that (i) include Frigorifico Chajha as a counterparty or (ii) are linked to the debt or equity of Frigorifico Chajha are authorized through 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time, March 27, 2023, provided that any payments to a blocked person are made into a blocked account in accordance with the GMSR.

(d) Paragraph (a) of this general license does not authorize:

(1) U.S. persons to sell, or to facilitate the sale of, debt or equity of Frigorifico Chajha to, directly or indirectly, any person whose property and interests in property are blocked; or

(2) U.S. persons to purchase or invest in, or to facilitate the purchase of or investment in, directly or indirectly, debt or equity of Frigorifico Chajha, other than purchases of or investments in debt or equity of Frigorifico Chajha that are ordinarily incident and necessary to the divestment or transfer of debt or equity of Frigorifico Chajha, as described in paragraph (a) of this general license.

(e) This general license does not authorize any transactions otherwise prohibited by the GMSR, including transactions involving any person blocked pursuant to the GMSR other than Frigorifico Chajha, unless separately authorized.

Andrea M. Gacki,
Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.
Dated: January 26, 2023.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL

Global Magnitsky Sanctions Regulations

31 CFR Part 583

GENERAL LICENSE NO. 6

Authorizing the Wind Down of Transactions Involving Bebidas USA Inc., Tabacos USA Inc., Frigorifico Chajha S.A.E., Dominicana Acquisition S.A., or Certain Blocked Entities Owned by Horacio Manuel Cartes Jara

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this general license, all transactions prohibited by the Global Magnitsky Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 583 (GMSR), that are ordinarily incident and necessary to the wind down of any transaction involving Bebidas USA Inc., Tabacos USA Inc., Frigorifico Chajha S.A.E., or Dominicana Acquisition S.A. (collectively, the ''designated Cartes entities''), or any entity in which Horacio Manuel Cartes Jara or the designated Cartes entities own, directly or indirectly, a 50 percent or greater interest, are authorized through 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time, March 27, 2023, provided that any payment to a blocked person must be made into a blocked account in accordance with the GMSR.

(b) This general license does not authorize any transactions otherwise prohibited by the GMSR, including transactions involving any person blocked pursuant to the GMSR other than the blocked entities described in paragraph (a) of this general license, unless separately authorized.

Andrea M. Gacki,
Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.
Dated: January 26, 2023.

Andrea M. Gacki,
Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. 2023–03865 Filed 2–23–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AL–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2023–0139]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Sabine River, Orange, TX

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for certain navigable waters of the Sabine River, extending the entire width of the river, adjacent to the public boat ramp located in Orange, TX. This action is necessary to protect persons and vessels from hazards associated with a high-speed Jet Ski race competition in Orange, TX. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port

Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 9 a.m. on March 17, 2023 through 6 p.m. on March 18, 2023.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to *https://www.regulations.gov,* type USCG–2023–0139 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 Mr. Scott Whalen, Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 409–719–5086, email *Scott.K.Whalen@uscg.mil.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COTP Captain of the Port Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur
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. This safety zone must be established by March 17, 2023 and we lack sufficient time to provide a reasonable comment period and then consider those comments before issuing this rule. The NPRM process would delay the establishment of the safety zone until after the dates of the jet ski races and compromise public safety.

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 establishing the safety zones by March 17, 2023 is necessary to protect all waterway users during scheduled race events.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034 (previously 33 U.S.C. 1231). The Captain of the Port Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur (COTP) has determined that the potential hazards associated with high-speed jet ski races are a safety concern for persons and vessels operating on the Sabine River. Possible hazards include risks of injury or death from near or actual contact among participant vessels and spectators or mariners traversing through the safety zone. This rule is needed to protect all waterway users, including event participants and spectators, before, during, and after the scheduled event.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a temporary safety zone from 9 a.m. through 6 p.m. each day from March 17, 2023 through March 18, 2023. The safety zone covers all navigable waters of the Sabine River, extending the entire width of the river, adjacent to the public boat ramp located in Orange, TX bounded by the Orange Municipal Wharf, latitude 30°05′50″ N and latitude 30°05′33″ N. The duration of the safety zone is intended to protect participants, spectators, and other persons and vessels, in the navigable waters of the Sabine River during high-speed jet ski races and will include breaks and opportunity for vessels to transit through the regulated area.

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 size, location, and duration of the safety zone. This safety zone encompasses a less than half-mile stretch of the Sabine River for eight hours on each of two days. Moreover, the Coast Guard will issue Broadcast Notice to Mariners (BNMs) via VHF–FM marine channel 16 about the zone, daily enforcement periods will include breaks that will provide an opportunity for vessels to transit through the regulated area, and the rule allows vessels to seek 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 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 a safety zone lasting 8 hours on each of two days that will prohibit entry on less than a one-half mile stretch of the Sabine 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. 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.

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 AREA 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.T08–0139 to read as follows:

§ 165.T08–0139 Safety Zone; Sabine River, Orange, Texas

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All navigable waters of the Sabine River, extending the entire width of the river, adjacent to the public boat ramp located in Orange, TX bounded on the north by the Orange Municipal Wharf and latitude 30°05′50″ N and to the south by latitude 30°05′33″ N.

(b) *Effective period.* This section is effective from 9 a.m. on March 17, 2023 through 6 p.m. on March 18, 2023.

(c) *Enforcement periods.* This section will be enforced from 9 a.m. through 6 p.m. daily. Breaks in the racing will occur during the enforcement periods, which will allow for vessels to pass through the safety zone. The Captain of the Port Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur (COTP) or a designated representative will provide notice of enforcement appropriate per paragraph (e).

(d) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23 of this part, entry of vessels or persons into safety zone described in paragraph (a) of this section is prohibited unless authorized by the COTP or a designated representative. They may be contacted on VHF–FM channel 13 or 16, or by phone at by telephone at 409–719–5070. A designated representative may be a Patrol Commander (PATCOM). The PATCOM may be aboard either a Coast Guard or Coast Guard Auxiliary vessel. The Patrol Commander may be contacted on Channel 16 VHF–FM (156.8 MHz) by the call sign ''PATCOM''.

(2) All persons and vessels not registered with the sponsor as participants or official patrol vessels are considered spectators. The ''official patrol vessels'' consist of any Coast Guard, state, or local law enforcement and sponsor provided vessels assigned or approved by the COTP or a designated representative to patrol the regulated area.

(3) Spectator vessels desiring to transit the regulated area may do so only with prior approval of the Patrol Commander and when so directed by that officer will be operated at a minimum safe navigation speed in a manner which will not endanger participants in the regulated area or any other vessels.

(4) No spectator vessel shall anchor, block, loiter, or impede the through transit of participants or official patrol vessels in the regulated area during the effective dates and times, unless cleared for entry by or through an official patrol vessel.

(5) Any spectator vessel may anchor outside the regulated area, but may not anchor in, block, or loiter in a navigable channel. Spectator vessels may be moored to a waterfront facility within the regulated area in such a way that they shall not interfere with the progress of the event. Such mooring must be complete at least 30 minutes prior to the establishment of the regulated area and remain moored through the duration of the event.

(6) The COTP or a designated representative may forbid and control the movement of all vessels in the regulated area. When hailed or signaled by an official patrol vessel, a vessel shall come to an immediate stop and comply with the directions given. Failure to do so may result in expulsion from the area, citation for failure to comply, or both.

(7) The COTP or a designated representative may terminate the event or the operation of any vessel at any time it is deemed necessary for the protection of life or property.

(8) The COTP or a designated representative will terminate enforcement of the special local regulations at the conclusion of the event.

(e) *Informational broadcasts.* The COTP or a designated representative will inform the public of the effective period for the safety zone as well as any changes in the dates and times of enforcement through Local Notice to Mariners (LNMs), Broadcast Notices to

Mariners (BNMs), and/or Marine Safety Information Bulletins (MSIBs) as appropriate.

Dated: February 10, 2023.

Molly A. Wike,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur.

[FR Doc. 2023–03775 Filed 2–23–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

43 CFR Parts 3160 and 9230

[212.LLHQ310000.L13100000.PP0000]

RIN 1004–AE91

Onshore Oil and Gas Operations and Coal Trespass—Annual Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustments

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule adjusts the level of civil monetary penalties contained in the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) regulations governing onshore oil and gas operations and coal trespass as required by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015. This final rule is consistent with applicable Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance. The penalty adjustments made by this final rule constitute the 2023 annual inflation adjustments, accounting for one year of inflation spanning the period from October 2021 through October 2022.

DATES: This rule is effective on February 24, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For information regarding the BLM's Fluid Minerals Program, please contact Lonny Bagley, Acting Division Chief, Fluid Minerals Division, telephone: 307–622–6956; email: *lbagley@blm.gov*. For information regarding the BLM's Solid Minerals Program, please contact Tim Barnes, Acting Division Chief, Solid Minerals Division, telephone: 541–588–0853; email: *tbarnes@blm.gov*.

For questions relating to regulatory process issues, please contact Jennifer Noe, Division of Regulatory Affairs, email: *jnoe@blm.gov*.

Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background
II. Calculation of 2023 Adjustments
III. Procedural Requirements
A. Administrative Procedure Act
B. Regulatory Planning and Review (Executive Orders 12866 and 13563)
C. Regulatory Flexibility Act
D. Congressional Review Act
E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act
F. Takings (E.O. 12630)
G. Federalism (E.O. 13132)
H. Civil Justice Reform (E.O. 12988)
I. Consultation With Indian Tribes (E.O. 13175 and Departmental Policy)
J. Paperwork Reduction Act
K. National Environmental Policy Act
L. Effects on the Energy Supply (E.O. 13211)

I. Background

On November 2, 2015, the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (sec. 701, Pub. L. 114–74) (the 2015 Act) became law, amending the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101–410).

The 2015 Act requires agencies to:

1. Adjust the level of civil monetary penalties for inflation with an initial ''catch-up'' adjustment through an interim final rulemaking in 2016;

2. Make subsequent annual adjustments for inflation beginning in 2017; and

3. Report annually in Agency Financial Reports on these inflation adjustments.

The purpose of these adjustments is to maintain the deterrent effect of civil monetary penalties and promote compliance with the law (*see* sec. 1, Pub. L. 101–410).

As required by the 2015 Act, the BLM issued an interim final rule that adjusted the level of civil monetary penalties in BLM regulations with the initial ''catch-up'' adjustment (RIN 1004–AE46, 81 FR 41860), which was published on June 28, 2016, and became effective on July 28, 2016. On January 19, 2017, the BLM published a final rule (RIN 1004–AE49, 82 FR 6305) updating the civil penalty amounts to the 2017 annual adjustment levels. Final rules updating the civil penalty amounts to 2018 through 2022 annual adjustment levels were published in subsequent years.

OMB issued Memorandum M–23–05 on December 15, 2022, entitled, Implementation of Penalty Inflation Adjustments for 2023, Pursuant to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015, which explains agency responsibilities for identifying applicable penalties and calculating the annual adjustment for 2023 in accordance with the 2015 Act.

II. Calculation of 2022 Adjustments

In accordance with the 2015 Act and OMB Memorandum M–23–05, the BLM has identified applicable civil monetary penalties in its regulations and calculated the annual adjustments. A civil monetary penalty is any assessment with a dollar amount that is levied for a violation of a Federal civil statute or regulation and is assessed or enforceable through a civil action in Federal court or an administrative proceeding. A civil monetary penalty does not include a penalty levied for violation of a criminal statute, nor does it include fees for services, licenses, permits, or other regulatory review. The calculated annual inflation adjustments are based on the percentage change between the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI–U) for the October preceding the date of the adjustment and the prior year's October CPI–U. Consistent with guidance in OMB Memorandum M–23–05, the BLM divided the October 2022 CPI–U by the October 2021 CPI–U to calculate the multiplier. In this case, October 2022 CPI–U (298.012)/October 2021 CPI–U (276.589) = 1.07745. OMB Memorandum M–23–05 confirms that this is the proper multiplier. (OMB Memorandum M–23–05 at 1 and n. 4.)

The 2015 Act requires the BLM to adjust the civil penalty amounts in 43 CFR 3163.2 and 9239.5–3(f)(1). To accomplish this, the BLM multiplied the current penalty amounts in those paragraphs by the multiplier set forth in OMB Memorandum M–23–05 (1.07745) to obtain the adjusted penalty amounts. The 2015 Act requires that the resulting amounts be rounded to the nearest $1.00 at the end of the calculation process.

The adjusted penalty amounts will take effect immediately upon publication of this rule. Pursuant to the 2015 Act, the adjusted civil penalty amounts apply to civil penalties assessed after the date the increase takes effect, even if the associated violation predates such increase. This final rule adjusts the following civil penalties: