

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) requires an agency to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for rules unless the agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The RFA applies only to rules for which an agency is required to first publish a proposed rule. (See 5 U.S.C. 603(a) and 604(a)). The FCPIA of 2015 expressly exempts these annual inflation adjustments from the requirement to publish a proposed rule for notice and comment. (See FCPIA of 2015 at § 4(b)(2); OMB Memorandum M–23–05 at 3–4). Thus, the RFA does not apply to this rulemaking.

C. Congressional Review Act/Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804(2), the Congressional Review Act/Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. This rule:

- (1) Does not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more;
- (2) Will not cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; and
- (3) Does not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of U.S.-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

This rule does not impose an unfunded mandate on State, local, or tribal governments, or the private sector of more than \$100 million per year. The rule does not have a significant or unique effect on State, local, or tribal governments or the private sector. Therefore, a statement containing the information required by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (2 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) is not required.

E. Takings (E.O. 12630)

This rule does not effect a taking of private property or otherwise have takings implications under E.O. 12630. Therefore, a takings implication assessment is not required.

F. Federalism (E.O. 13132)

Under the criteria in section 1 of E.O. 13132, this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement. To the extent that State and local governments have a role in Outer Continental Shelf activities, this rule will not affect that role.

Therefore, a federalism summary impact statement is not required.

G. Civil Justice Reform (E.O. 12988)

This rule complies with the requirements of E.O. 12988. Specifically, this rule:

- (1) Meets the criteria of section 3(a) requiring that all regulations be reviewed to eliminate errors and ambiguity and be written to minimize litigation; and
- (2) Meets the criteria of section 3(b)(2) requiring that all regulations be written in clear language and contain clear legal standards.

H. Consultation With Indian Tribes (E.O. 13175 and Departmental Policy)

The Department of the Interior strives to strengthen its government-to-government relationship with Indian tribes through a commitment to consultation with Indian Tribes and recognition of their right to self-governance and Tribal sovereignty. We have evaluated this rule under the Department of the Interior's consultation policy, under Departmental Manual Part 512 Chapters 4 and 5, and under the criteria in E.O. 13175. We have determined that it has no substantial direct effects on Federally-recognized Indian Tribes or Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Corporations, and that consultation under the Department of the Interior's Tribal and ANCSA consultation policies is not required.

I. Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not contain information collection requirements, and a submission to the OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) is not required.

J. National Environmental Policy Act

This rule does not constitute a major Federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) because of the non-discretionary nature of the civil penalty adjustment as required by law (see 40 CFR 1508.1(q)(1)(ii)). The FCPIA of 2015 requires BSEE to annually adjust the amounts of its civil penalties to account for inflation as measured by the Department of Labor's Consumer Price Index. Accordingly, BSEE has no discretion in the execution of the civil penalty adjustments reflected in this final rule. Because this rule is not a major Federal action, it is not subject to the requirements of NEPA. Even if this were a discretionary action subject to NEPA, which it is not, a detailed statement under NEPA would nevertheless not be required because, as

a regulation of an administrative nature, this rule would otherwise be covered by a categorical exclusion (see 43 CFR 46.210(i)). BSEE has determined that the rule does not implicate any of the extraordinary circumstances listed in 43 CFR 46.215 that would prevent reliance on the categorical exclusion. Therefore, a detailed statement under NEPA is not required.

K. Effects on the Energy Supply (E.O. 13211)

This rule is not a significant energy action under the definition in E.O. 13211. Therefore, a Statement of Energy Effects is not required.

List of Subjects in 30 CFR Part 250

Administrative practice and procedure, Continental shelf, Environmental impact statements, Environmental protection, Government contracts, Investigations, Oil and gas exploration, Penalties, Pipelines, Continental Shelf—mineral resources, Continental Shelf—rights-of-way, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur.

Laura Daniel-Davis,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management.

For the reasons given in the preamble, the BSEE amends title 30, chapter II, subchapter B, part 250 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows.

PART 250—OIL AND GAS AND SULFUR OPERATIONS IN THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

- 1. The authority citation for 30 CFR part 250 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 30 U.S.C. 1751, 31 U.S.C. 9701, 33 U.S.C. 1321(j)(1)(C), 43 U.S.C. 1334.

- 2. Revise § 250.1403 to read as follows:

§ 250.1403 What is the maximum civil penalty?

The maximum civil penalty is \$52,646 per day per violation.

[FR Doc. 2023–05990 Filed 3–23–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-VH-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

31 CFR Part 542

Publication of Syria Web General License 23

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Publication of web general license.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is publishing one general license (GL) issued pursuant to the Syrian Sanctions Regulations: GL 23, which was previously made available on OFAC's website.

DATES: GL 23 was issued on February 9, 2023 and has an expiration date of August 8, 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 February 9, 2023, OFAC issued GL 23 to authorize certain transactions otherwise prohibited by the Syrian Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 542. The GL was made available on OFAC's website (www.treas.gov/ofac) when it was issued. The GL has an expiration date of August 8, 2023. The text of the GL is provided below.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL

Syrian Sanctions Regulations

31 CFR Part 542

GENERAL LICENSE NO. 23

Authorizing Transactions Related to Earthquake Relief Efforts in Syria

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this general license, all transactions related to earthquake relief efforts in Syria that would otherwise be prohibited by the Syrian Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 542 (SySR), are authorized through 12:01 p.m. eastern daylight time, August 8, 2023.

Note 1 to paragraph (a). The authorization in paragraph (a) of this general license includes the processing or transfer of funds on behalf of third-country persons to or from Syria in support of the transactions authorized by paragraph (a) of this general license. U.S. financial institutions and U.S. registered money transmitters may rely on the originator of a funds transfer with regard to compliance with paragraph (a) of this general license, provided that the financial institution does not know or have reason to know that the funds transfer is not in compliance with paragraph (a) of this general license.

(b) This general license does not authorize:

(1) Any transactions prohibited by section 542.208 of the SySR (prohibiting importation into the United States of petroleum or petroleum products of Syrian origin); or

(2) Any transactions involving any person whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to the SySR, other than persons who meet the definition of the term *Government of Syria*, as defined in section 542.305(a) of the SySR, unless separately authorized.

Note 2 to General License 23. Nothing in this general license relieves any person from compliance with any other Federal laws or requirements of other Federal agencies.

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

Dated: February 9, 2023.

Andrea M. Gacki,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

[FR Doc. 2023-05783 Filed 3-23-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-AL-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG-2023-0232]

RIN 1625-AA87

Security Zone; Congressional Visit, Miami Beach, FL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary security zone for certain navigable waters of Biscayne Bay and the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway near Miami Beach, Florida. The moving security zone will encompass all navigable waters within 100 yards of the M/V BISCAYNE LADY. This action is necessary to protect an official party, public, and surrounding waterways from terrorist acts, sabotage or other subversive acts, accidents, or other events of a similar nature. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port (COTP) Miami, or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 6 p.m. through 11 p.m. on March 25, 2023.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG-2023-0232 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 LT Benjamin Adrien, Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone: (305) 535-4307, email: Benjamin.d.adrien@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 it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest. Local authorities asked the Coast Guard to establish the security zone within several days of the request, therefore the Coast Guard lacks sufficient time to provide for a comment period and then consider those comments before issuing the rule, since this rule is needed by March 25, 2023. This rule is needed to prevent vessels from approaching the VIP location in Miami Beach, FL. It would be contrary to public interest to postpone establishing the temporary security zone.

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 immediate action is needed to prevent interference with the VIP visit to Miami Beach, FL.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70124. The Captain of the Port (COTP) Miami has determined the VIP visit on March 25, 2023 presents a potential target for terrorist acts, sabotage, or other subversive acts, accidents, or other causes of a similar nature. This moving security zone is necessary to protect the