

establish Class E airspace at Flying Joseph Ranch Airport, May, ID. Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal to the FAA. No comments were received.

### Incorporation by Reference

The Class E5 airspace designation is published in paragraph 6005 of FAA Order JO 7400.11, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 on an annual basis. This document amends the current version of that order, FAA Order JO 7400.11H, dated August 11, 2023, and effective September 15, 2023. FAA Order JO 7400.11H is publicly available as listed in the ADDRESSES section of this document. These amendments will be published in the next update to FAA Order JO 7400.11.

FAA Order JO 7400.11H lists Class A, B, C, D, and E airspace areas, air traffic service routes, and reporting points.

### The Rule

This action amends 14 CFR part 71 by establishing Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface at Flying Joseph Ranch Airport, May, ID, in support of the airport's transition from VFR to IFR operations.

The airspace extends 11.3 miles northwest and 4.5 miles southeast of the airport reference point to contain departing and missed approach IFR operations until reaching 1,200 feet above the surface on the Runway (RWY) 11 YOYYU ONE DEPARTURE (OBSTACLE) (Area Navigation [RNAV]), RWY 29 ZAROD ONE DEPARTURE (RNAV), and RNAV (Global Positioning System [GPS]) M RWY 11 missed approach. Additionally, this airspace contains arriving IFR operations below 1,500 feet above the surface on the RNAV (GPS) M RWY 11 approach. This action will support the safety and management of IFR operations at the airport.

### Regulatory Notices and Analyses

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore: (1) is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a "significant rule" under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a

routine matter that only affects air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

### Environmental Review

The FAA has determined that this action qualifies for categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F, "Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures," paragraph 5–6.5.a. This airspace action is not expected to cause any potentially significant environmental impacts, and no extraordinary circumstances exist that warrant preparation of an environmental assessment.

### Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

### The Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

### PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D, AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

- 1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

#### § 71.1 [Amended]

- 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order JO 7400.11H, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 11, 2023, and effective September 15, 2023, is amended as follows:

*Paragraph 6005 Class E Airspace Areas Extending Upward From 700 Feet or More Above the Surface of the Earth.*

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ANM ID E5 May, ID [New]

Flying Joseph Ranch Airport, ID  
(Lat. 44°26'38" N, long. 113°46'30" W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 4-mile radius of the airport, and within 2.6 miles southwest and 2.2 miles northeast of the 311° bearing extending from the 4-mile arc to 11.3 miles northwest, and within 1.9 miles either side of the 129° bearing extending from the 4-mile arc to 4.5 miles southeast.

\* \* \* \* \*

Issued in Des Moines, Washington, on March 13, 2024.

**B.G. Chew,**

*Group Manager, Operations Support Group, Western Service Center.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

#### 50 CFR Part 226

[Docket No. 240312–0079]

RIN 0648–BG26

### Endangered and Threatened Species; Designation of Critical Habitat for Threatened Caribbean Corals; Correcting Amendment

**AGENCY:** National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

**ACTION:** Final rule; correcting amendment.

**SUMMARY:** NMFS corrects an error in the final rule designating critical habitat for threatened Caribbean corals that published in the **Federal Register** on August 9, 2023. The final rule incorrectly identified the northern geographic extent of critical habitat designated for *Orbicella franksi* as St. Lucie Inlet, Martin County, Florida in the "Table of the Locations of the Critical Habitat Units for *Orbicella franksi*, *O. annularis*, *O. faveolata*, *Dendrogyra cylindrus*, and *Mycetophyllia ferox*," codified at 50 CFR 266.230(b) and in Table 4 of the Critical Habitat Unit Descriptions in the preamble of the rule. This correcting amendment fixes that error by revising the description of the geographic extent of the OFRA–1 Unit to refer to Lake Worth Inlet, Palm Beach County, Florida.

**DATES:** This rule is effective on March 19, 2024.

**ADDRESSES:** Information regarding this final rule correction can be found on the NMFS website at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/final-rule-designate-critical-habitat-threatened-caribbean-corals>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Jennifer Moore, NMFS, SERO, 727–824–5312, [Jennifer.Moore@noaa.gov](mailto:Jennifer.Moore@noaa.gov); Heather Austin, NMFS, Office of Protected Resources, 301–427–8422, [Heather.Austin@noaa.gov](mailto:Heather.Austin@noaa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

Need for Correction

In the final rule designating critical habitat for the threatened Caribbean corals (88 FR 54026, August 9, 2023), NMFS inaccurately identified the northern geographic extent of Orbicella franksi as St. Lucie Inlet, Martin County, Florida in Table 2 of 50 CFR 226.230(b) and in Table 4 of the Critical Habitat Unit Descriptions in the preamble of the rule. The species has never occurred north of Lake Worth Inlet, Palm Beach County, Florida. The reference to St. Lucie Inlet, Martin County, Florida was an accidental conflation (i.e., copy/paste error) with its sister species, Orbicella faveolata. The correct geographic extent of the OFRA-1 Unit is Lake Worth Inlet, Palm Beach County, Florida, as stated in Figure 13 of 50 CFR 226.230(f) (i.e., the map of the OFRA-1 Unit). The correct geographic extent is also stated in Table 1 of 50 CFR 226.230(a) as extending only to Palm Beach County.

As directed by 50 CFR 424.12(c), each critical habitat area will be shown on a map, with more-detailed information discussed in the preamble of the rulemaking documents published in the Federal Register. Textual information may be included for purposes of clarifying or refining the location and boundaries of each area or to explain the exclusion of sites (e.g., paved roads, buildings) within the mapped area. Each area will be referenced to the State(s), county(ies), or other local government units within which all or part of the critical habitat is located. Unless otherwise indicated within the critical habitat descriptions, the names of the State(s) and county(ies) are provided for informational purposes only and do not constitute the boundaries of the area. As noted above, the map of this unit at 50 CFR 226.230(f), which is the regulatory designation, correctly identifies the

northern extent of the species. The references to the State (Florida) and county (Palm Beach) are also correct in Table 1 of 50 CFR 226.230(a). Thus, NMFS corrects the information in Table 2 that identifies the geographic extent of O. franksi to refer to Lake Worth Inlet instead of St. Lucie Inlet.

Classification

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA, finds good cause to waive prior notice and opportunity for additional public comment because it would be unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. This correcting amendment corrects the identification of the geographic extent of one of the units of critical habitat for O. franksi. The public was provided prior notice and comment on the proposed designation, which correctly identified the boundary of the critical habitat unit for O. franksi in Table 1 of the preamble, in Table 1 at 50 CFR 266.230(a), and in the map of the unit (Figure 13 of 50 CFR 226.230(f)), which is the regulatory designation. No comments were received about this boundary. Therefore, providing prior notice and opportunity for public comment on this correction to Table 2 at 50 CFR 226.230(b) is unnecessary and contrary to the public interest because this is a non-substantive change and retaining the inconsistent and incorrect information may cause confusion.

For the reasons stated above, the Assistant Administrator also finds good cause, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d), to waive the 30-day delay in effective date for this correction amendment (i.e., it is unnecessary and contrary to the public interest since it is a non-substantive change, the public was provided prior notice and comment on the proposed

designation which correctly identified the boundary of the critical habitat unit for O. franksi in Table 1 of the preamble, in Table 1 at 50 CFR 266.230(a), and in the map of the unit (Figure 13 of 50 CFR 226.230(f)), which is the regulatory designation, and no comments were received about this boundary).

Because prior notice and opportunity for public comment are not required for this rule by 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 et seq., are inapplicable. Accordingly, no Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is required and none has been prepared.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 226

Endangered and threatened species.

Dated: March 14, 2024.

Samuel D. Rauch, III,

Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, NMFS amends 50 CFR part 226 as follows:

PART 226—DESIGNATED CRITICAL HABITAT

■ 1. The authority citation for part 226 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1533.

■ 2. In § 226.230 (b), under the subheading “Orbicella franksi”, revise the table entry for OFRA-1 to read as follows:

§ 226.230 Critical habitat for the Caribbean Boulder Star Coral (Orbicella franksi), Lobed Star Coral (O. annularis), Mountainous Star Coral (O. faveolata), Pillar Coral (Dendrogyra cylindrus), and Rough Cactus Coral (Mycetophyllia ferox).

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) \* \* \*

TABLE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (b)—TABLE OF THE LOCATIONS OF THE CRITICAL HABITAT UNITS FOR ORBICELLA FRANKSI, O. ANNULARIS, O. FAVEOLATA, DENDROGYRA CYLINDRUS, AND MYCETOPHYLLIA FEROX

Table with 5 columns: Species, Critical habitat unit name, Location, Geographic extent, Water depth range. Row 1: Orbicella franksi, OFRA-1, Florida, Lake Worth Inlet, Palm Beach County to Government Cut, Miami-Dade County. Row 2: Florida, Government Cut, Miami-Dade County to Dry Tortugas. Water depth ranges: 2-40 m (6.5-131 ft) and 0.5-40 m (1.6-131 ft).

\* \* \* \* \*

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