

Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) determines whether a regulatory action is significant and, therefore, subject to the requirements of the Executive Order and review by OMB. OIRA has determined that this final rule is a significant regulatory action and has reviewed this final rule. This final rule is considered a deregulatory action under Executive Order 14192.

This final rule would result in rule familiarization costs and cost savings to States as estimated by the delayed transfers to states by one year estimated. Rule familiarization costs represent direct costs to States associated with reviewing this final rule. The Department anticipates that this final rule will be reviewed by Human Resources Managers (SOC code ² 11–3121) employed by State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The Department anticipates that it will take one Human Resources Manager an average of 10 minutes to review this rule. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics data show that the mean hourly wage of State government Human Resources Managers is \$51.90.³ The Department assumes a 62% benefits rate⁴ and a 17% overhead rate,⁵ so the full loaded hourly wage is \$92.90 [= \$51.90 + (\$51.90 × 62%) + (\$51.90 × 17%)]. Therefore, the one-time rule familiarization cost for all 54 jurisdictions (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) is estimated to be \$836 (= \$92.90 × 10 minutes × 54 jurisdictions).

The Department anticipates that the cost savings will outweigh the costs associated with rule familiarization. However, the Department is unable to quantify the specific cost savings that a limited number of States may realize due to the additional time granted for implementing the State merit-staffing provisions outlined in the 2023 final rule.

² This analysis uses codes from the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

³ BLS, “Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates, NAICS 999200” SOC Code 11–3121, May 2024, <https://data.bls.gov/oes/#/industry/999200> (last visited January 2, 2026).

⁴ BLS, “National Compensation Survey, Employer Costs for Employee Compensation,” <https://www.bls.gov/ecec/data.htm> (last visited January 2, 2026). For State and local government workers, wages and salaries averaged \$38.45 per hour worked in 2024, while benefit costs averaged \$23.81, which is a benefits rate of 62 percent.

⁵ Cody Rice, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “Wage Rates for Economic Analyses of the Toxics Release Inventory Program,” June 10, 2002, <https://www.regulations.gov/document/EPA-HQ-OPPT-2014-0650-0005> (last visited January 2, 2026).

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), 5 U.S.C. chapter 6, requires agencies to evaluate the economic impact of certain rules on small entities. The RFA defines small entities to include small businesses, small organizations, including not-for-profit organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions. No analysis under the RFA is required for this final rule because, for the reasons discussed above, the Department is not required to engage in notice and comment under the APA.

Title II of UMRA, Public Law 104–4, requires each Federal agency to prepare a written statement assessing the effects of any Federal mandate in a final agency rule that may result in an expenditure of \$100 million or more (adjusted annually for inflation with the base year 1995) in any one year by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector. This final rule does not impose any Federal mandates on any state, local, or tribal government, or on the private sector, within the meaning of UMRA. Additionally, as discussed above, this final rule is promulgated without notice and comment. Therefore, the requirements of title II of UMRA do not apply, and the Department has not prepared a statement under UMRA.

Executive Order 13132, “Federalism,” imposes certain requirements on Federal agencies formulating and implementing policies or regulations that preempt State law or that have federalism implications. Executive Order 13132 requires agencies to examine the constitutional and statutory authority supporting any action that would limit the policymaking discretion of the States and to carefully assess the necessity for such actions. Executive Order 13132 also requires agencies to have an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have Federalism implications. This final rule does not have significant federalism implications under Executive Order 13132.

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501–3520, we are required to provide notice in the **Federal Register** and solicit public comment before a “collection of information” requirement is submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval. Collection of information is defined under 5 CFR 1320.3(c) of the PRA’s implementing regulations. This final rule will not impose additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements under the PRA.

List of Subjects in 20 CFR Part 652

Employment, Grant programs—labor, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Department of Labor is amending 20 CFR part 652 as follows:

PART 652—ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONING OF STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

■ 1. The authority citation for part 652 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 29 U.S.C. chapter 4B; 38 U.S.C. chapters 41 and 42;

Secs. 189 and 503, Public Law 113–128, 128 Stat. 1425 (July 22, 2014).

Subpart C—Employment Service Services in a One-Stop Delivery System Environment

■ 2. Amend § 652.215 by revising paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 652.215 What staffing models must be used to deliver services in the Employment Service?

* * * * *

(d) All States must comply with the requirements in this section no later than January 21, 2027.

Henry Maklakiewicz,

Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, Labor.

[FR Doc. 2026–01117 Filed 1–20–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510–FN–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2026–0069]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Philippine Sea, Pacific Ocean, Guam

AGENCY: Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for certain navigable waters of the Philippine Sea in the Pacific Ocean north of Andersen Air Force Base, Guam. The safety zone is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by a Department of War small Unmanned Aircraft System (sUAS) testing event. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited

unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, Forces Micronesia/Sector Guam.

DATES: This rule is effective from 1 p.m. ChST on January 26, 2026 through 10 p.m. ChST on January 30, 2026. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice by Marine Broadcast will be used daily from 0500–2200 January 26, 2026, until January 30, 2026.

ADDRESSES: To view available documents go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for USCG–2026–0069.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this rule, contact MSTC Laurel Siegrist, Forces Micronesia/Sector Guam Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 671–686–0092, or email WWMGuam@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COTP Captain of the Port
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
§ Section
sUAS small Unmanned Aircraft System
U.S.C. United States Code
DoW Department of War
FBI Federal Bureau of Investigations

II. Background and Authority

The Coast Guard was requested by the Department of War's Strategic Capabilities Office to provide a safety zone for a sUAS testing event. The Captain of the Port (COTP) Forces Micronesia/Sector Guam has determined that potential hazards associated with this military testing event are a safety concern for anyone on the waters in the vicinity of the operation. Therefore, the COTP is issuing this rule under the authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034, which is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters within the safety zone.

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary rule without prior notice and comment under the authority in 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). This statutory 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.” 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. The event requires the establishment of a safety zone by

January 26, 2026, to ensure the safety of the public and marine environment. This short timeframe makes it impracticable to publish an NPRM and receive and respond to public comments.

For the same reasons, the Coast Guard finds that under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), 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 contrary to the public interest because immediate action is needed to provide for the safety of personnel and vessels near the DoW sUAS testing event.

III. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a temporary safety zone from January 26, 2026, through January 30, 2026, during specific enforcement periods to include 1300 to 1700 ChST on January 26, 2026; from 0530 to 1530 ChST on January 27, 2026; from 1430 to 2200 ChST on January 28, 2026; from 1200 to 2200 ChST on January 29, 2026; and TBD as needed January 30, 2026. The safety zone will cover all navigable waters of the Philippine Sea in a defined area north of Andersen Air Force Base within the boundaries from 13–37.50N x 144–53.50E to 13–38.50N x 144–51.00E to 13–41.00N x 144–51.00E to 13–41.00N x 144–53.50E and back. No vessel or person will be permitted to enter the safety zone without obtaining permission from the COTP or their designated representative.

IV. 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.

A. Impact on Small Entities

The regulatory flexibility analysis provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, do not apply to rules that are not subject to notice and comment. Because the Coast Guard has, for good cause, waived the notice and comment requirement that would otherwise apply to this rulemaking, the Regulatory Flexibility Act's flexibility analysis provisions do not apply here.

The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this proposed rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for the following reasons.

Vessel traffic will be able to safely transit around this regulated area. The enforcement period is during a time

when vessel traffic is normally low. In addition, the Coast Guard will issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners via VHF FM marine channel 16, which will allow small entities to adjust their transit plans, and the rule is primarily within military property and is in the best interest of national defense.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), if this rule will affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions, contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards by calling 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.

B. 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).

C. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in that Order.

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.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

As required by The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538), the Coast Guard certifies that this rule will not result in an annual expenditure of \$100,000,000 or more (adjusted for inflation) by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector.

E. 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 is a safety zone. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(d) 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.

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. 01.4.

■ 2. Add § 165.T14–0069 to read as follows:

§ 165.T14–0069 Safety Zone; Philippine Sea, Guam.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All waters of the Philippine Sea in the Pacific Ocean, from surface to bottom, encompassed by a line connecting the following points, beginning at 13°37'30" N, 144°53'30" E; thence to 13°38'30" N, 144°51'00" E; thence to 13°41'00" N, 144°51'00" E; thence to 13°41'00" N, 144°53'50" E; and back to the point of origin. These coordinates are based on the World Geodetic System (WGS 84).

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section, *designated representative* means a Coast Guard Patrol Commander, including a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer operating a Coast Guard vessel and a Federal, State, and local officer designated by or assisting the Captain of the Port (COTP) Forces Micronesia/ Sector Guam in the enforcement of the safety zone.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) Under the general safety zone regulations in subpart C of this part, you may not enter the safety zone described in paragraph (a) of this

section unless authorized by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(2) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP or the COTP's representative on VHF–FM channel 16 or by telephone at (671) 355–4824. Those in the safety zone must comply with all lawful orders or directions given to them by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(d) *Enforcement periods.* This section will be enforced from 1300 to 1700 ChST on January 26, 2026; from 0530 to 1530 ChST on January 27, 2026; from 1430 to 2200 ChST on January 28, 2026; from 1200 to 2200 ChST on January 29, 2026; and at times announced by Marine Broadcast as needed on January 30, 2026.

Jessica S. Worst,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Forces Micronesia/Sector Guam.

[FR Doc. 2026–01064 Filed 1–20–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2026–0036]

RIN 1625–AA00

Fixed and Moving Safety Zone; Vicinity of the M/V ZHEN HUA 24; Houston Ship Channel and Morgan's Point, TX

AGENCY: Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary moving safety zone and a fixed safety zone around the M/V ZHEN HUA 24 in the navigable waters of the Houston Ship Channel and its vicinity. The safety zones are needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards associated with the transfer of gantry cranes. Entry of vessels or persons into these zones is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port Houston-Galveston or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective without actual notice January 21, 2026 through January 31, 2026. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from January 16, 2026, until January 21, 2026.

ADDRESSES: To view available documents go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for USCG–2026–0036.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this rule, contact ENS Ryan Bowman, Sector Houston-Galveston Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 713–398–5823, or email HoustonWWM@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COTP Captain of the Port
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background and Authority

The Coast Guard received notification that M/V ZHEN HUA 24 will be transporting gantry cranes to Morgan's Point, TX. The Captain of the Port Houston-Galveston (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with the transfer of gantry cranes starting as early as January 16, 2026, will be a safety concern for anyone within a 100-yard radius while the M/V ZHEN HUA 24 is in transit and for anyone within 25-yard radius while the M/V ZHEN HUA 24 is moored. This rule is needed to protect persons, property, and the marine environment within the navigable waters of the safety zones while the M/V ZHEN HUA 24 transits to, and unloads in Morgan's Point, Texas. Therefore, the COTP is issuing this rule under the authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034, which is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters around the safety zones.

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule without prior notice and comment. As is authorized by 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. The Coast Guard received all relevant information for the transfer of the gantry cranes and the need for the safety zone on January 8, 2026, but we must establish this safety zone by January 16, 2026, to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment. Therefore, we do not have enough time to solicit and respond to comments.

For the same reasons, the Coast Guard finds that under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**.

III. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes two temporary safety zones from January 16, 2026 until