

Tylosin in grams/ton	Combination in grams/ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsors
(x) 40 to 100	Ractopamine hydrochloride, 4.5 to 9	For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, increased carcass leanness, the treatment and control of swine dysentery associated with <i>Brachyspira hyodysenteriae</i> , and control of porcine proliferative enteropathies (PPE, ileitis) associated with <i>Lawsonia intracellularis</i> immediately after medicating with tylosin in drinking water in finishing swine weighing at least 150 lb and fed a complete ration containing at least 16% crude protein for the last 45 to 90 lb of gain prior to slaughter. Not for use in swine intended for breeding.	Feed as the sole ration to finishing swine weighing at least 150 lb for the last 45 to 90 lb (group average) of weight gain prior to slaughter. Feed 40 to 100 grams of tylosin per ton of complete feed for 2 to 6 weeks immediately after medicating with tylosin in drinking water (250 mg tylosin per gallon) for 3 to 10 days as in § 520.2640(e)(3) of this chapter. Ractopamine hydrochloride use may increase the number of injured, lame, and/or fatigued pigs during marketing. Behavioral signs such as hyperactivity, anxiety, and aggression have been reported in pigs fed ractopamine hydrochloride. Tylosin phosphate as provided by Nos. 058198 and 016592; ractopamine hydrochloride as provided by Nos. 058198 and 054771 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.	
(xiii) 100	Ractopamine hydrochloride, 4.5 to 9	For increased rate of weight gain, improved feed efficiency, increased carcass leanness, and control of porcine proliferative enteropathies (PPE, ileitis) associated with <i>Lawsonia intracellularis</i> in finishing swine weighing at least 150 lb and fed a complete ration containing at least 16% crude protein for the last 45 to 90 lb of gain prior to slaughter. Not for use in swine intended for breeding.	Feed as the sole ration to finishing swine weighing at least 150 lb for the last 45 to 90 lb (group average) of weight gain prior to slaughter. Feed 100 g of tylosin per ton of complete feed for 21 days. Ractopamine hydrochloride use may increase the number of injured, lame, and/or fatigued pigs during marketing. Behavioral signs such as hyperactivity, anxiety, and aggression have been reported in pigs fed ractopamine hydrochloride. Tylosin phosphate as provided by Nos. 058198 and 016592; ractopamine hydrochloride as provided by Nos. 058198 and 054771 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.	016592 054771 058198

* * * * *

Grace R. Graham,
Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.
[FR Doc. 2026–13716 Filed 7–6–26; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2026–0930]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Corpus Christi Ship Channel, Corpus Christi, TX

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 Corpus Christi Ship Channel, in Port Aransas

near beacons “9” and “10.” The safety zone is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by an underwater obstruction. Entry of vessels or persons into this temporary safety zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, Sector Corpus Christi or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective without actual notice from July 7, 2026 through 11:59 p.m. on July 8, 2026. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from July 1, 2026 until July 7, 2026.

ADDRESSES: To view available documents go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for USCG–2026–0930.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this rule, call or email Lieutenant Timothy Cardenas, Sector Corpus Christi Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 361–244–4784, email Timothy.J.Cardenas@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 emergency diving and salvage operations will occur within the Corpus Christi Ship Channel near Port Aransas, TX. Hazards from this project include but are not limited to deployment of heavy equipment which will obstruct vessel traffic, continuous diving operations, and various other activities which create underwater hazards for workers and the public. The Captain of the Port (COTP) Sector Corpus Christi has determined that potential hazards associated with diving and salvage operations are a safety concern for anyone within the work area. 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.

Because of these potential hazards, 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. The Coast Guard was notified of this event on July 1, 2026, and we must establish this safety zone immediately to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment. Therefore, we do not have enough time to solicit and respond to comments.

For the same reason, 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 a safety zone from July 1, 2026 through July 8, 2026. The safety zone will cover all navigable waters in the Corpus Christi Ship Channel within the following points: Point 1 at 27°50'20.77" N, 097°03'04.43" W, thence to Point 2 at 27°50'27.87" N, 097°02'58.02" W, thence to Point 3 at 27°50'07.72" N, 097°02'20.09" W, thence to Point 4 at 27°49'59.59" N, 097°02'27.36" W; thence returning to Point 1. Vessels and persons will not be allowed to enter the zone during this time, unless authorized by the Captain of the Port.

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.

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 *et seq.*), 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; DHS Delegation No. 00170.1, Revision No. 01.4.

■ 2. Add § 165.T08–0930 to read as follows:

§ 165.T08–0930 Safety Zone; Corpus Christi Ship Channel, Corpus Christi, TX.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All waters of the Corpus Christi Ship Channel from surface to bottom, encompassed by a line connecting the following points beginning at: Point 1 at 27°50'20.77" N, 097°03'04.43" W, thence to Point 2 at 27°50'27.87" N, 097°02'58.02" W, thence to Point 3 at 27°50'07.72" N, 097°02'20.09" W, thence to Point 4 at 27°49'59.59" N, 097°02'27.36" W and along the shoreline back to the beginning point. These coordinates are based on the World Geodetic System (WGS 84)/North American Datum 83 (NAD 83).

(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 Sector Corpus Christi (COTP) 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 (800) 874–2143. 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 period.* This section will be enforced from 11:59 a.m. July 1, 2026 p.m. to 11:59 p.m. July 8, 2026.

T.H. Bertheau,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Sector Corpus Christi.

[FR Doc. 2026-13681 Filed 7-6-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 216

[Docket No. 260630-0155]

RIN 0648-BN39

Pribilof Islands Administration; Dogs Prohibited

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

ACTION: Interim final rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS is creating an exception to the prohibition on landing dogs on the Pribilof Islands to allow the Regional Administrator to authorize independently certified and trained rodent detection dogs to be deployed to detect and prevent the establishment of invasive rodents. Invasive rodents could have significant consequences for the wildlife species that live and breed on the Pribilof Islands and the health and food security of community members. Public comments received expressed broad support for the proposed rule with some minor clarifications. NMFS is publishing this interim final rule to allow public comment on the decision to authorize certified and trained rodent detection dogs to pre-emptively inspect vessels or cargo. This action supports Tribal, local, and Federal agency efforts intended to promote the goals and objectives of the Fur Seal Act (FSA), the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), and other applicable laws.

DATES: Effective August 6, 2026. Submit comments on or before August 6, 2026.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on this document, identified by NOAA-NMFS-2025-0405, by either of the following methods:

- *Electronic Submission:* Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Visit <https://www.regulations.gov> and type NOAA-NMFS-2025-0405 in the Search box. Click the “Comment” icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.

- *Mail:* Submit written comments to the Assistant Regional Administrator, Protected Resources Division, Alaska Region NMFS, P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, AK 99802-1668.

Instructions: Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period, may not be considered by NMFS. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted for public viewing on <https://www.regulations.gov> without change. All personal identifying information (e.g., name, address), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter “N/A” in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous).

Electronic copies of the Regulatory Impact Review prepared for this interim final rule may be obtained from <https://www.regulations.gov>.

Written comments regarding the burden-hour estimates or other aspects of the collection-of-information requirements contained in this interim final rule may be submitted to the Assistant Regional Administrator, Protected Resources Division, Alaska Region NMFS, P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, AK 99802-1668, and to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by using the search function (collection of information 0648-0699).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael Williams, NMFS Alaska Region, 907-271-5117, michael.williams@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority for Action

The FSA (16 U.S.C. 1161-1169b) requires the NMFS Alaska Regional Administrator, acting pursuant to delegated authority, to administer Federal lands of the Pribilof Islands and ensure that activities on such Federal lands are consistent with the purposes of conserving, managing, and protecting northern fur seals, *Callorhinus ursinus*, and other wildlife. NMFS is authorized to promulgate regulations necessary for the administration of the Pribilof Islands (16 U.S.C. 1169), which NMFS has promulgated at 50 CFR part 216, Subpart G-Pribilof Islands Administration. NMFS manages northern fur seals consistent with both the FSA and MMPA.

Background

NMFS published a notice of proposed rulemaking and request for comments

(90 FR 57442; December 11, 2025) (Proposed Rule) to create an exception in 50 CFR 216.82 to authorize the use of trained and certified rodent detection dogs to prevent the establishment of invasive rodents on the Pribilof Islands. Current regulations prohibit the landing of any dogs at the Pribilof Islands in order to prevent the molestation of the fur seal herds (50 CFR 216.82). NMFS has interpreted the molestation of the fur seal herds to include physical disturbance and disease transmission by a dog or its feces.

In the Proposed Rule, NMFS summarized that the Pribilof Islands are rat-free as well as the history of invasive rodent detection and eradication since the 1990s. Rodent detection dogs are the most cost-effective tool to prevent invasive rodent infestations.

The introduction of an invasive rat (or invasive rodent) could have significant ecological consequences for the indigenous species that live and breed on the islands, including northern fur seals, which have been designated as depleted under the MMPA (53 FR 17888; May 18, 1988). Invasive rodents include brown rats or Norway rats, black rats or roof rats, mice, and other less common species. Mice do not pose the same wildlife risk as rats, but have been observed killing seabird chicks, and also have a human health and zoonotic disease risk. Black rats generally avoid water, but have been observed on one of the Aleutian Islands. Dutch Harbor, which has invasive rats, is the closest port to the Pribilof Islands and is often the origin for local and regional cargo vessels, barges, and aircraft. Fishing vessels, many of which originate from Dutch Harbor, come to St. Paul and St. George for fuel, resupply, and emergencies. The risk of rodent introductions to the Pribilof Islands is also growing primarily due to increased vessel traffic in the sub-arctic and Arctic for tourism. Vessels are the primary source of introductions of rats to islands worldwide (Drake and Hunt 2008).

In the Proposed Rule, NMFS described the need to create the exception to the current regulatory prohibition by allowing the Regional Administrator to authorize the use of rodent detection dogs to respond to any incidents that could otherwise lead to the establishment of a rodent population on any of the Pribilof Islands. NMFS believes the ecological benefits of successfully detecting and eradicating any invasive rodents on the Pribilof Islands outweigh the manageable risks of molestation of the fur seal herd and disease transmission from dogs or their feces. After careful review and consideration of public comments,