

Administrator may, upon application pursuant to § 1315.25, increase the quota of such registrant sufficiently to allow restoration of the inventory to 35 percent of the estimated net disposal for that year.

(e) For liquid-injectable dosage-forms, if, during a calendar year, a registrant has procured the entire quantity of a chemical allocated to him under an individual procurement quota, and his inventory of that chemical is less than 40 percent of his estimated net disposal of that class for that year, the Administrator may, upon application pursuant to § 1315.25, increase the quota of such registrant sufficiently to allow restoration of the inventory to 50 percent of the estimated net disposal for that year.

■ 24. Amend § 1315.32 by:

■ a. Revising the first sentence in paragraph (a);

■ b. Removing the date “July 1” in the introductory text of paragraph (f) and adding in its place the date “December 1”;

■ c. Removing “manufacturer or importer” in paragraph (h) and adding in its place “registrant”.

The revision to read as follows:

§ 1315.32 Obtaining a procurement quota.

(a) Any person who is registered to manufacture ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, or whose requirement of registration is waived pursuant to § 1309.24 of this chapter, and who desires to use during the next calendar year any ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine for purposes of manufacturing (including repackaging or relabeling), must apply on DEA Form 250 for a procurement quota for the chemical and shall state separately for each subcategory, as defined in 21 CFR 1315.07, each quantity of such chemical. * * *

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§ 1315.34 Obtaining an import quota.

■ 25. In § 1315.34 amend paragraph (f) by removing the date “July 1” and adding, in its place, the date “December 1”.

■ 26. Add § 1315.37 to read as follows:

§ 1315.37 Abandonment of procurement quota.

Any manufacturer assigned a procurement quota for a chemical pursuant to § 1315.23 may at any time abandon his right to manufacture all or any part of such quota by filing a notice of such abandonment with the UN Reporting and Quota Section, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement

Administration in the online Quota Management System. The Administrator may, in his discretion, allocate the amount among the other manufacturers in proportion to their respective quotas.

Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on August 28, 2023, by Administrator Anne Milgram. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DEA. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DEA Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of DEA. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Scott Brinks,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Drug Enforcement Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

32 CFR Part 310

[Docket ID: DoD-2023-OS-0076]

RIN 0790-AL68

Privacy Act of 1974; Implementation

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense (DoD).

ACTION: Technical amendment.

SUMMARY: The DoD is amending this part to correct an error in the Privacy Act exemption rule associated with the Privacy Act system of records DoD-0007, “Defense Reasonable Accommodation and Assistive Technology Records.”

DATES: The rule will be effective on August 31, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Rahwa Keleta, *OSD.DPCLTD@mail.mil*, (703) 571-0070.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Privacy Act permits Federal agencies to exempt eligible records in a system of records from certain provisions of the Act, including the provisions providing individuals with a right to request access to and amendment of their own records and accountings of disclosures of such records. If an agency intends to exempt a particular system of records, it

must first go through the rulemaking process to provide public notice and an opportunity to comment on the exemption.

DoD is amending 32 CFR 310.13(e)(6) to correct an error in the Privacy Act exemption rule associated with the Privacy Act system of records notice DoD-0007, “Defense Reasonable Accommodation and Assistive Technology Records.” Section 310.13(e)(6) erroneously claims an exemption for this system of records from 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(4), which generally requires the agency maintaining the system of records to inform recipients with whom it has shared a record if later the record was corrected or disputed pursuant to the requirements of the Privacy Act. DoD’s inclusion of subsection 552a(c)(4) was an error and DoD is removing it from the exemption rule as well as the DoD-0007 system of records notice, which is being modified in a notice published concurrently in today’s issue of the **Federal Register**.

Regulatory Analysis

Executive Order 12866, “Regulatory Planning and Review” and Executive Order 13563, “Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review”

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distribute impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. It has been determined that this rule is not a significant regulatory action under these Executive Orders.

Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 804(2))

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. DoD will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States. A major rule may take effect no earlier than 60 calendar days after Congress receives the rule report or the rule is published in the **Federal**

Register, whichever is later. This rule is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

*Section 202, Public Law 104–4,
“Unfunded Mandates Reform Act”*

Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (2 U.S.C. 1532) requires agencies to assess anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule whose mandates may result in the expenditure by State, local and tribal governments in the aggregate, or by the private sector, in any one year of \$100 million in 1995 dollars, updated annually for inflation. This rule will not mandate any requirements for State, local, or tribal governments, nor will it affect private sector costs.

*Public Law 96–354, “Regulatory
Flexibility Act” (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)*

The ATSD(PCLT) has certified that this rule is not subject to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601) because it would not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This rule is concerned only with the administration of Privacy Act systems of records within the DoD. Therefore, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, as amended, does not require DoD to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis.

*Public Law 96–511, “Paperwork
Reduction Act” (44 U.S.C. Chapter 501
et seq.)*

The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.) was enacted to minimize the paperwork burden for individuals; small businesses; educational and nonprofit institutions; Federal contractors; State, local and tribal governments; and other persons resulting from the collection of information by or for the Federal Government. The Act requires agencies obtain approval from the Office of Management and Budget before using identical questions to collect information from ten or more persons. This rule does not impose reporting or recordkeeping requirements on the public.

Executive Order 13132, “Federalism”

Executive Order 13132 establishes certain requirements that an agency must meet when it promulgates a rule that imposes substantial direct requirement costs on State and local governments, preempts State law, or otherwise has Federalism implications. This rule will not have a substantial effect on State and local governments.

*Executive Order 13175, “Consultation
and Coordination With Indian Tribal
Governments”*

Executive Order 13175 establishes certain requirements that an agency must meet when it promulgates a rule that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on one or more Indian tribes, preempts tribal law, or affects the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal government and Indian tribes. This rule will not have a substantial effect on Indian tribal governments.

List of Subjects in 32 CFR Part 310

Privacy.

Accordingly, 32 CFR part 310 is amended as follows:

**PART 310—PROTECTION OF PRIVACY
AND ACCESS TO AND AMENDMENT
OF INDIVIDUAL RECORDS UNDER
THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974**

■ 1. The authority citation for part 310 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552a.

§ 310.13 [Amended]

■ 2. Section § 310.13 is amended by:

■ a. Removing the first “and (4)” from paragraph (e)(6)(i).

■ b. Removing “(c)(4),” from the title of paragraph (e)(6)(iii)(A).

Dated: August 24, 2023.

Aaron T. Siegel,

*Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison
Officer, Department of Defense.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
SECURITY**

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket No. USCG–2023–0713]

**Special Local Regulation; 35th Annual
Glass City Regatta “Formerly Known
as Frogtown Race Regatta”**

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notification of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce a special local regulation for the 35th Annual Glass City Regatta “Formerly known as Frogtown Race Regatta” on September 23, 2023. This special local regulation is necessary to safely control vessel movement in the vicinity of the race and provide for the safety of the general boating public and commercial

shipping. During this enforcement period, no person or vessel may enter the regulated area without the permission of the Coast Guard Patrol Commander (PATCOM).

DATES: The regulation in 33 CFR 100.911 will be enforced from 7 a.m. through 5 p.m. on September 23, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this notification of enforcement, call or email MST1 Luke Harp, Marine Safety Unit Toledo, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 419–418–6040, email Thomas.L.Harp@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce a special local regulation found in 33 CFR 100.911 for the 35th Annual Glass City Regatta “Formerly known as Frogtown Race Regatta” from 7 a.m. through 5 p.m. on September 23, 2023. This notice of enforcement is necessary to safely control vessel movement in the vicinity of the race and provide for the safety of the general boating public and commercial shipping. This notice of enforcement applies to all U.S. navigable waters of the Maumee River from the I–280 Bridge south to the I–75 bridge.

To ensure the safety of the spectators and participating vessels, the Coast Guard will patrol the race area under the direction of a designated Coast Guard Patrol Commander (PATCOM). Vessel desiring to transit the regulated area may do so only with prior approval of the PATCOM and when so directed by that officer. The PATCOM may be contacted on Channel 16 (156.8 MHz) by the call sign “Coast Guard Patrol Commander.” Vessels permitted to transit the regulated area will operate at no wake speed and in a manner which will not endanger participants in the event or any other craft. The rules contained above shall not apply to participants in the event or vessels of the patrol operating in the performance of their assigned duties.

This notice of enforcement is issued under the authority of 33 CFR 100.911 and 5 U.S.C. 552(a). If the District Commander, Captain of the Port or PATCOM determines that the regulated area need not be enforced for the full duration stated in this notice, he or she may use a Broadcast Notice to Mariners to grant general permission to enter the regulated area.

Dated: August 24, 2023.

Richard P. Armstrong,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Detroit.

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