

(1) From sections (c)(3) (Accounting of Certain Disclosures), because release of the accounting of certain disclosures could alert the subject of an investigation to the extent of that investigation and reveal investigative interests of the Commission and the recipient entity that were previously unknown to the individual. Release of such information to the subject of an investigation could reasonably be anticipated to impede and interfere with the Commission's efforts to adequately assess an individual when making a decision about the individual's access to Commission facilities, information technology systems, and classified and confidential information.

(2) From sections (d)(1) through (4) (Access and Amendment), because the records contained in this system may be related to ongoing investigations, and individual access to these records could alert the subject of an investigation to the extent of that investigation and reveal investigative interests of the Commission and others that were previously unknown to the individual. Providing a subject with access to these records could impair the effectiveness of the Commission's investigations and could significantly impede the investigation by providing the opportunity for the subject to destroy documentary evidence, improperly influence witnesses and confidential sources, fabricate testimony, and engage in other activities that could compromise the investigation. In addition, providing an individual with access to these records may reveal the identity of a source who furnished information under an express promise that their identity would remain confidential. Amendment of the records in this system of records would interfere with ongoing law enforcement proceedings and impose an impossible administrative burden by requiring law enforcement investigations to be continuously reinvestigated.

(3) From section (e)(1) (Relevancy and Necessity of Information), because in the course of conducting and adjudicating background investigations, the significance of certain information may not be clear or the information may not be strictly relevant or necessary to a specific investigation; but, effective investigations require the retention of all information that may aid in the investigation and provide investigative leads.

(4) From sections (e)(4)(G) through (I) (Agency Requirements), and (f) (Agency Rules), because the Commission is not required to establish requirements, rules, or procedures related to access and amendment of records in a system

of records that is exempt from the individual access and amendment provisions in section (d) of the Privacy Act.

(g) *CFTC-49 Whistleblower Records*. The system of records identified as CFTC-49 Whistleblower Records contains records related to whistleblower tips, complaints and referrals, records related to investigations and inquiries into whistleblower complaints, and records related to the whistleblower award claim and determination process. Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2) and subject to the requirements and limitations set forth therein, the Commission is exempting this system of records from the following provisions of the Privacy Act: 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3); (d)(1) through (4); (e)(1); (e)(4)(G) through (I); and (f), and from the following corresponding sections of these rules: §§ 146.3; 146.5; 146.6(d); 146.11(a) through (9); and 146.7(a). Exemptions from these particular sections of the Privacy Act are justified for the following reasons:

(1) From section (c)(3) (Accounting of Certain Disclosures), because release of the accounting of certain disclosures could alert the subject of an investigation to the existence and extent of that investigation and reveal the investigative interests of the Commission and the recipient entity. Release of such information to the subject of an investigation could reasonably be anticipated to impede and interfere with the Commission's efforts to identify and investigate unlawful activities.

(2) From sections (d)(1) through (4) (Access and Amendment), because individual access to these records could alert the subject of an investigation to the existence and extent of that investigation and reveal the investigative interests of the Commission and others. Providing a subject with access to these records could impair the effectiveness of the Commission's investigations and could significantly impede the investigation by providing the opportunity for the subject to destroy documentary evidence, improperly influence witnesses and confidential sources, fabricate testimony, and engage in other activities that could compromise the investigation. Allowing the subject of the investigation to amend records in this system of records could likewise interfere with ongoing law enforcement proceedings and impose an impossible administrative burden by requiring law enforcement investigations to be continuously reinvestigated.

(3) From section (e)(1) (Relevancy and Necessity of Information), because in the course of investigations, the significance of certain information may not be clear or the information may not be strictly relevant or necessary to a specific investigation; but, effective investigations require the retention of all information that may aid in the investigation or aid in establishing patterns of activity and provide investigative leads. (4) From sections (e)(4)(G) through (I) (Agency Requirements) and (f) (Agency Rules), because the Commission is not required to establish requirements, rules, or procedures related to access and amendment of records in a system of records that is exempt from the individual access and amendment provisions in section (d) of the Privacy Act.

#### **§ 146.13 [Removed]**

#### **■ 3. Remove § 146.13.**

Issued in Washington, DC, on June 5, 2024, by the Commission.

**Robert Sidman,**

*Deputy Secretary of the Commission.*

**Note:** The following appendix will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations.

### **Appendix to Privacy Act Regulations—Voting Summary**

#### **Appendix 1—Voting Summary**

On this matter, Chairman Behnam and Commissioners Johnson, and Goldsmith Romero, Mersinger, and Pham voted in the affirmative. No Commissioner voted in the negative.

[FR Doc. 2024-12685 Filed 6-14-24; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6351-01-P**

## **DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

### **Coast Guard**

#### **33 CFR Part 165**

**[Docket Number USCG-2024-0425]**

**RIN 1625-AA00**

### **Fixed and Moving Safety Zone; Vicinity of the M/V HAPPY DIAMOND; Houston Ship Channel and Seabrook, TX**

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.

**ACTION:** Temporary final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Coast Guard is establishing two temporary safety zones, a moving safety zone and a fixed safety zone, around the M/V HAPPY DIAMOND in the navigable waters of the Houston Ship Channel and its vicinity. The temporary safety zones are

necessary to protect persons, property, and the marine environment from potential hazards associated with the transfer of rubber tire gantry cranes. Persons and vessels are prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within the safety zones unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port Houston-Galveston or a designated representative.

**DATES:** This rule is effective from 5 a.m. on June 15, 2024, through 4 p.m. on June 30, 2024.

**ADDRESSES:** To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG–2024–0425 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 Lieutenant Junior Grade Linda I. Duncan, Sector Houston-Galveston Waterways Management Division, Coast Guard; telephone 713–398–5823, email [houstonwww@uscg.mil](mailto:houstonwww@uscg.mil).

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### **I. Table of Abbreviations**

COTP Captain of the Port  
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 under 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. The Coast Guard received all relevant information for the transfer of the rubber tire gantry cranes and the need for the safety zone on May 15, 2024. Insufficient time remains to publish an NPRM and receive and consider public comments because the rulemaking process would not be completed before June 15, 2024. Proceeding with the NPRM process would delay the establishment of the safety zones beyond the event date, compromising the safety of the M/V HAPPY DIAMOND, the crew, and other

vessels navigating in surrounding waterways. Therefore, it is impracticable to publish an NPRM because we must establish the temporary safety zone by June 15, 2024.

Also, 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 prompt action is needed to respond to the potential safety hazards associated with the transfer of rubber tire gantry cranes beginning on June 15, 2024.

#### **III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule**

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034. The Captain of the Port Houston-Galveston (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with the transfer of rubber tire gantry cranes starting June 15, 2024, will be a safety concern for anyone within a 100-yard radius while the M/V HAPPY DIAMOND is in transit and for anyone within 25-yard radius while the M/V HAPPY DIAMOND 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 HAPPY DIAMOND transits to and unloads in Seabrook, Texas.

#### **IV. Discussion of the Rule**

This rule establishes two temporary safety zones from 5 a.m. on June 15, 2024, through 4 p.m. on June 30, 2024. The temporary safety zones include a moving safety zone, covering all navigable waters within 100 yards of the M/V HAPPY DIAMOND general cargo ship, and a fixed safety zone, covering all navigable waters within 25 yards of M/V HAPPY DIAMOND. The duration of the zones is intended to ensure the safety of the public and navigable waters in the specified areas during the transit of the rubber tire gantry cranes in the Houston Ship Channel and while the vessel is moored and unloading. No vessel or person will be permitted to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the safety zones without obtaining permission from the COTP or a designated representative.

**Moving Safety Zone:** This area includes all waters within 100 yards of the M/V HAPPY DIAMOND as the vessel transits from the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of Galveston and through the Houston Ship Channel. The approximate start position is 29°19′01.21″ N, 094°38′38.1″ W, located in the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of Galveston, Texas.

**Fixed Safety Zone:** This area includes all waters within 25 yards of the M/V HAPPY DIAMOND once the M/V HAPPY DIAMOND is moored at Bayport Terminal in Seabrook, Texas, 29°36′18.61″ N, 095°0′25.12″ W.

#### **V. 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, and we discuss the First Amendment rights of protestors.

##### *A. Regulatory Planning and Review*

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. This rule has not been designated a “significant regulatory action” under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, as amended by Executive Order 14094 (Modernizing Regulatory Review). Accordingly, the Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed this rule.

This regulatory action determination is based on the safety zones’ size, location, duration, and time-of-day. The safety zones will be enforced for 15 days during the transfer of rubber tire gantry cranes in the Houston Ship Channel. Although the rule prohibits persons and vessels from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within the regulated area without authorization from the COTP or a designated representative, they may operate in the surrounding areas during the enforcement period. The Coast Guard will provide advance notification of the safety zones to the local maritime community by Local Notice to Mariners and/or Broadcast Notice to Mariners, and the rule would allow vessels to seek permission to enter the zones.

##### *B. Impact on Small Entities*

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term “small entities” comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the safety

zone may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section V.A above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency's responsiveness to small businesses. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 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.

#### C. 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).

#### D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental principles of federalism and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

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.

#### E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

#### F. 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 involves safety zones that will prohibit persons and vessels from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within the regulated area during the transfer of rubber tire gantry cranes in the Houston Ship Channel. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(a) 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. For instructions on locating the docket, see the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble.

#### G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places, or vessels.

#### 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. 01.3.

■ 2. Add § 165.T08–0425 to read as follows:

#### § 165.T08–0425 Fixed and Moving Safety Zone; Around the M/V HAPPY DIAMOND, Houston Ship Channel and Seabrook, TX.

(a) *Regulated Area.* The following areas are temporary safety zones:

(1) *Moving Safety Zone:* All waters within a 100-yard radius of the M/V HAPPY DIAMOND, as the vessel transits from the approximate coordinates 29°19'01.21" N, 094°38'38.1" W, off the coast of Galveston, and proceeds through the Houston Ship Channel to the assigned docking station.

(2) *Fixed Safety Zone:* All waters within a 25-yard radius of the M/V HAPPY DIAMOND, while moored, at the Bayport Terminal in Seabrook, Texas, will be in effect for the event's duration.

(b) *Definition.* The term “designated representative” means Coast Guard Patrol Commanders, including Coast Guard coxswains, petty officers, and other officers operating Coast Guard vessels, and Federal, state, and local officers designated by or assisting the COTP Houston-Galveston in the enforcement of the regulated areas.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) All persons and vessels are prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within the regulated area unless authorized by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(2) Designated representatives may control vessel traffic throughout the enforcement area as determined by the prevailing conditions.

(3) Persons and vessels may request authorization to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the regulated areas by contacting the COTP by telephone at 866–539–8114, or the COTP's designated representative via VHF radio on channel 16. If authorization is granted by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative, all persons and vessels receiving such authorization must comply with the instructions of the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(d) *Enforcement Period.* This rule will be subject to enforcement from 5 a.m. on June 15, 2024, through 4 p.m. on June 30, 2024.

Dated: June 10, 2024.

Keith M. Donohue,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Sector Houston-Galveston.

[FR Doc. 2024-13146 Filed 6-14-24; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Coast Guard

#### 33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG-2024-0519]

RIN 1625-AA00

#### Safety Zone; Trenton DTE Boiler Demolition, Trenton, MI

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for navigable waters within a 1,000 foot radius of the Trenton DTE boiler. The safety zone is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by boiler demolition. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port Detroit.

**DATES:** This rule is in effective from 5:45 a.m. on June 21, 2024, through 8 a.m. on June 22, 2024. The safety zone will be enforced from 5:45 a.m. through 8 a.m. on June 21, 2024. In the case of inclement weather on June 21, 2024, this safety zone will be enforced from 5:45 a.m. through 8 a.m. on June 22, 2024.

**ADDRESSES:** To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG-2024-0519 in the “SEARCH” box and click “SEARCH.” Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this rule.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** If you have questions on this rule, call or email Tracy Girard, Waterways Management, CG Sector Detroit, Coast Guard; telephone (571) 607-7807-6044, email [Tracy.m.girard@uscg.mil](mailto:Tracy.m.girard@uscg.mil).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations  
COTP Captain of the Port Detroit  
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 the party conducting the work notified the Coast Guard with insufficient time to accommodate a comment period. It is impracticable to publish an NPRM because we must establish this safety zone by June 21, 2024 in order to protect the public with the hazards associated with this demolition project.

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 prompt action is needed in order to protect the public with the hazards associated with this demolition project.

#### III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034 (previously 33 U.S.C. 1231). The Captain of the Port Detroit (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with the boiler demolition occurring between June 21 and June 22, will be a safety concern for anyone transiting near the Trenton DTE Power plant on the Detroit River. This rule is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters within the safety zone while the boiler is being demolished.

#### IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule is in effective from 5:45 a.m. on June 21, 2024, through 8 a.m. on June 22, 2024. The safety zone will be enforced from 5:45 a.m. through 8 a.m. on June 21, 2024. In the case of inclement weather on June 21, 2024, this safety zone will be enforced from 5:45 a.m. through 8 a.m. on June 22, 2024.

The safety zone will cover all navigable waters a 1,000 foot radius of the Trenton DTE Boilers. The duration of the safety zone is intended to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine

environment in these navigable waters while the boilers are being demolished. No vessel or person will be permitted to enter the safety zone without obtaining permission from the COTP or a designated representative.

#### V. 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, and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

##### A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits. This rule has not been designated a “significant regulatory action,” under Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, this rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

This regulatory action determination is based on size, location, duration, and time-of-day of the safety zone.

##### B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term “small entities” comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the safety zone may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section V.A above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.