

as any independently owned and operated business not dominant in its field that qualifies as a small business per the Small Business Act); a small not-for-profit organization; or a small governmental jurisdiction (locality with fewer than 50,000 people). Since a notice of proposed rulemaking was not necessary, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required.

List of Subjects in 19 CFR Part 101

Harbors, Organization and functions (Government agencies), Seals and insignia, and Vessels.

For reasons set forth in the preamble, part 101 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as set forth below:

PART 101—GENERAL PROVISIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 101 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 6 U.S.C. 101, et. seq.; 19 U.S.C. 2, 66, 1202 (General Note 3(i), Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States), 1623, 1624, 1646a. Section 101.3 and 101.4 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1 and 58b; Section 101.5 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1629; Section 101.9 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1411–1414.

■ 2. Amend § 101.3 by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 101.3 Customs service ports and ports of entry.

(a) *Designation of Customs field organization.* The Secretary of Homeland Security is authorized to establish, rearrange or consolidate, and to discontinue Customs ports of entry and Customs service ports as operational needs may require.

* * * * *

■ 3. Amend § 101.4 by revising paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 101.4 Entry and clearance of vessels at Customs stations.

* * * * *

(c) *Customs stations designated.*

(1) The Secretary of Homeland Security is authorized to establish, rearrange, or consolidate, and to discontinue Customs stations as operational needs may require.

(2) The Customs stations and the ports of entry having supervision thereof are listed below:

Customs station	Supervisory port of entry
Alaska	
Barrow	Fairbanks.
Dutch Harbor	Anchorage.
Eagle	Alcan.
Fort Yukon	Fairbanks.
Haines	Dalton Cache.
Hyder	Ketchikan.

Customs station	Supervisory port of entry
Kaktovik (Barter Island) ..	Fairbanks.
Kenai (Nikiski)	Anchorage.
Northway	Alcan.
Pelican	Juneau.
Petersburg	Wrangell.

California

Campo	Tecate.
Otay Mesa	San Diego.
San Ysidro	San Diego.

Colorado

Colorado Springs	Denver.
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Delaware

Lewes	Philadelphia, PA.
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Florida

Fort Pierce	West Palm Beach.
Green Cove Springs	Jacksonville.
Port St. Joe	Panama City.

Indiana

Fort Wayne	Indianapolis.
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Maine

Bucksport	Belfast.
Coburn Gore	Jackman.
Daaquam	Jackman.
Easton	Fort Fairfield.
Estcourt	Fort Kent.
Forest City	Houlton.
Hamlin	Van Buren.

Maryland

Salisbury	Baltimore.
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Massachusetts

Provincetown	Plymouth.
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Michigan

Alpena	Saginaw-Bay City-Flint.
Detour	Sault Ste. Marie.
Escanaba	Sault Ste. Marie.
Grand Haven	Muskegon.
Houghton	Sault Ste. Marie.
Marquette	Sault Ste. Marie.
Rogers City	Saginaw-Bay City-Flint.

Minnesota

Crane Lake	Duluth, MN-Superior, WI.
Ely	Duluth, MN-Superior, WI.
Lancaster	Noyes.
Oak Island	Warroad.

Mississippi

Biloxi	Mobile, AL.
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Montana

Wild Horse	Great Falls.
Willow Creek	Great Falls.

New Jersey

Atlantic City	Philadelphia-Chester, PA and Wilmington, DE.
Port Norris	Philadelphia-Chester, PA and Wilmington, DE.
Tuckerton	Philadelphia-Chester, PA and Wilmington, DE.

Customs station	Supervisory port of entry
New York	
Cannons Corners	Champlain-Rouses Point.
Churubusco	Trout River.

New Hampshire

Pittsburg	Beecher Falls, VT.
Monticello	Houlton, ME.
Orient	Houlton, ME.
Ste. Aurelie	Jackman, ME.
St. Pamphile	Jackman, ME.

New Mexico

Antelope Wells (Mail: Hachita, NM).	Columbus, NM.
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North Dakota

Grand Forks	Pembina.
Minot	Pembina.

Ohio

Akron	Cleveland.
Fairport Harbor	Ashtabula/Conneaut.
Lorain	Sandusky.
Marblehead-Lakeside	Sandusky.
Put-in-Bay	Sandusky.

Oklahoma

Muskogee	Tulsa.
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Texas

Amistad Dam	Del Rio.
Boquillas	Presidio.
Falcon Dam	Roma.
Fort Hancock	Fabens.
Los Ebanos	Rio Grande City.
Marathon	El Paso.

Vermont

Beebe Plaine	Derby Line.
Canaan	Beecher Falls.
East Richford	Richford.
Newport	Derby Line.
North Troy	Derby Line.
West Berkshire	Richford.

* * * * *

Alejandro N. Mayorkas,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2023–25280 Filed 11–15–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

32 CFR Part 1665

RIN 3240-AA04

Social Security Number Fraud Prevention Act of 2017 Implementation

AGENCY: United States Selective Service System.

ACTION: Direct Final Rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: SSS is adding a section to its Privacy Act regulations to implement restrictions on the use of Social Security numbers in documents mailed by SSS.

These restrictions are required by the Social Security Number Fraud Prevention Act of 2017. The rule is intended to help reduce the potential risk of identity theft from fraudulent or other unauthorized acquisition of Social Security numbers from any SSS mailings.

DATES: The rule is effective November 13, 2023. Comments, if any, are requested by December 13, 2023.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by docket number and/or Regulatory Information Number (RIN) number and title by email to federalregisterliaison@sss.gov, or by mail to: Selective Service System, Federal Register Liaison, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 500, Arlington, VA 22209.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the Agency's name and docket number or RIN for this **Federal Register** document. The general policy for comments and other submissions from members of the public is to make these submissions available for public viewing on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> as they are received without change, including any personal identifiers or contact information.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Kelly Cramer, Selective Service System, Office of the General Counsel, 703-605-4069, kcramer@sss.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Social Security Number Fraud Prevention Act of 2017, Public Law 115-59, 131 Stat. 1152 (Sept. 15, 2017), codified at 42 U.S.C. 405 note, restricts Federal agencies from including Social Security numbers (SSNs) of individuals on documents sent by mail unless the head of the agency determines that including the SSN on the mailing is necessary. The Act requires agency heads to issue regulations within five years of the Act, specifying the circumstances under which including an SSN on a document sent by mail is necessary. The Act requires that the regulations include instructions for the partial redaction of SSNs where feasible and requires that SSNs not be visible on the outside of any package sent by mail.

To implement these requirements, SSS is amending its existing Privacy Act regulations, 32 CFR part 1665, adding a new § 1665.9 to accommodate the rule. The rule prohibits including an individual's SSN on any document that SSS sends by mail unless it is necessary, as determined by the Director of Selective Service (or other Agency official whom the Director of Selective Service may designate). If so, the rule

requires that the SSN be truncated to display no more than the last four digits or, if such truncation is not feasible, the document may include additional SSN digits or the full SSN, as needed, but only under certain circumstances, *i.e.*: if required by law (*e.g.*, statute, court order, or other legal mandate); to identify a specific individual where no adequate substitute is available; or to fulfill some other compelling SSS business need. In all cases, the rule prohibits any SSN, truncated or not, from being visible on the outside of any SSS mailing.

Consistent with the language of the Act, and with the legislative intent and examples discussed in the House report (H.R. Rep. No. 115-150, pt. 1) accompanying the Act, the rule is limited to printed documents or correspondence mailed by SSS, including printed documents or correspondence mailed by a contractor acting on SSS's behalf. The rule does not apply to emails or other documents, correspondence, or communications transmitted by electronic means (*e.g.*, via web portals). The rule is also not intended to apply to mailings, if any, by candidates for SSS board and other volunteer positions (*e.g.*, State Resource Volunteers).

Administrative Procedure Act

The Agency finds good cause to publish this as a Direct Final Rule because the notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest because this rule expands protections to the public. The Agency is exempt from the prior public notice and comment requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). There is also no need to delay the effective date of the rule by 30 days, as normally required for substantive rules. See 5 U.S.C. 553(d). Instead, there is good cause to make the rule effective immediately, as it is merely procedural and reflects a statutory requirement that is already in effect (*i.e.*, documents mailed by the Agency may not include an SSN unless the Agency head determines it is necessary). Nonetheless, SSS will accept comments, if any, on the rule from interested parties, as provided in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. SSS will consider such comments, if any, and may modify the rule on the basis of such comments, or as the Agency may otherwise deem necessary or appropriate.

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess the costs and

benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, when regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity). Executive Order 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review) emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting flexibility. This rule is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) under Executive Order 12866, section 6(a).

Executive Order 13132

Executive Order 13132 (Federalism) prohibits an agency from publishing any rule that has federalism implications if the rule imposes substantial direct compliance costs on state and local governments and is not required by statute, or the rule preempts state law, unless the agency meets the consultation and funding requirements of section 6 of the Executive Order. This final rule does not have any federalism implications, as described above.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

SSS hereby certifies that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities as defined in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601-612). The factual basis for this certification is that the rule governs only the circumstances under which SSS includes SSNs in documents mailed by SSS. The rule does not apply to mailings by small entities, other than any contractors who may be engaged to send mailings on SSS's behalf. Even in those cases, the economic impact would fall on SSS, not on the contractor, to determine to what extent, if any, a mailing needs to include an SSN in whole or part, and to pay mailing costs. In any event, SSS does not expect the volume of such mailings, if any, to be significant. Accordingly, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 605(b), the initial and final regulatory flexibility analysis requirements of 5 U.S.C. 603 and 604 do not apply.

Unfunded Mandates

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 requires that agencies prepare a written statement analyzing and estimating anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule that may result in the expenditure by state, local, and Tribal Governments, in the aggregate, or

by the private sector, of \$100 million or more (adjusted annually for inflation) in any one year. See 2 U.S.C. 1532. The Act further requires that the agency publish a summary of such a statement with the agency's proposed and final rules. No statement or summary is required, since the rule will not result in the above-stated expenditure by state, local, and Tribal Governments, or by the private sector.

Section 1 of Executive Order 12785 requires the agency to submit a description of the extent of its prior consultation with representatives of affected state, local, and tribal governments, together with the agency's position, to OMB to support the need for any regulation that is not required by statute, if the direct compliance costs incurred by such governments will not be funded by the Federal Government (*i.e.*, an unfunded mandate). The Executive order does not apply, since the rule is required by statute and, in any event, imposes no mandate or compliance obligations, unfunded or otherwise, on any state, local, or Tribal Government.

Congressional Review Act

A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 801.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule contains no information collection, recordkeeping, or disclosure provisions that would constitute information collection activities subject to the OMB clearance requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521).

List of Subjects in 32 CFR Part 1665

Personally identifiable information, Privacy, Social security.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, SSS amends part 1665, title 32 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as set forth below:

PART 1665—PRIVACY ACT PROCEDURES

- 1. Revise the authority citation for part 1665 to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552a; Pub L. 115–59, 131 Stat. 1152, and 5 U.S.C. 301.

- 2. Add § 1665.9 to read as follows:

§ 1665.9 SSS Compliance with the Social Security Fraud Prevention Act of 2017 to limit the use of Social Security numbers on documents mailed by the Selective Service System (SSS).

(a) A document that SSS sends by mail shall not include the Social

Security number (SSN) of an individual, except where the Director of Selective Service (or other Agency official whom the Director of Selective Service may designate) determines that it is necessary. If so, the SSN must be truncated to the extent feasible, as follows—

(1) The document shall include no more than the last four digits of the SSN; or

(2) If the document needs to include more digits, then only where they are:

(i) Required by law (including, but not limited to, a statute, court order, or other legal mandate);

(ii) Needed to identify a specific individual when no adequate substitute is available; or

(iii) Needed to fulfill some other compelling SSS business need.

(b) No portion of an SSN may be visible on the outside of any SSS mailing.

(c) For purposes of this section, “mail” and “mailing” means printed documents or correspondence, and does not include emails or any other documents, correspondence, or communications in electronic form.

(d) The requirements of this section shall apply to mail sent by SSS, including mailings by a contractor on SSS's behalf, on or after November 13, 2023.

Daniel A. Lauretano, Sr.,
General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2023–25036 Filed 11–15–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8015–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2023–0906]

RIN 1625–AA11

Safety Zone; Pacific Ocean, Oahu, Hawaii

AGENCY: Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for the re-entry of a space vehicle from the Starship Super Heavy launch by Space Exploration Technologies Corporation (Space X). The temporary safety zone is located within the Coast Guard District Fourteen area of responsibility, approximately 129 nautical miles offshore of Oahu, Hawaii. The purpose

of this rule is to ensure the safety of vessels, mariners, and the navigable waters in the safety zones before, during, and after the scheduled event. This action is necessary to provide for the safety of vessels and waterway users from the potential hazards created by reentry vehicle splashdowns and recovery operations in our exclusive economic zone. It is also necessary to provide for the safe recovery of reentry vehicles, and any personnel involved in reentry services, after the splashdown. This rule implements a special activities provision of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021. Foreign-flagged vessels are encouraged to remain outside the safety zones. This rule prohibits U.S. flagged vessels from being in the safety zones unless authorized by the Commander of the Fourteenth Coast Guard District or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 12:01 a.m. on November 17, 2023, through 11:59 p.m. on November 20, 2023.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG–2023–0906 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 on this rule, call or email Lieutenant Commander Jessica Hull, District 14, Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 808–535–3407, email Jessica.L.Hull@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

BNM Broadcast Notice to Mariners
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COTP Captain of the Port
DHS Department of Homeland Security
EEZ Exclusive economic zone
FAA Federal Aviation Administration
FL Florida
FR Federal Register
MSIB Marine Safety Information Bulletin
NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NM Nautical Mile
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
RNA Regulated Navigation Area
§ Section
U.S. United States
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