

■ 2. Add § 73.225 to subchapter A to read as follows:

§ 73.225 Jagua (genipin-glycine) blue.

(a) *Identity.* (1) The color additive jagua (genipin-glycine) blue is a dark blue powder or liquid prepared from the juice of the unripe fruit of *Genipa americana* by reacting the genipin in the juice with glycine using mild heat. The color additive contains a polymer as the principal coloring component and three dimers as minor coloring components.

(2) Color additive mixtures for food use made with jagua (genipin-glycine) blue may contain only those diluents that are suitable and are listed in this subpart as safe for use in color additive mixtures for coloring foods.

(b) *Specifications.* Jagua (genipin-glycine) blue must conform to the following specifications and must be free from impurities, other than those named, to the extent that such other impurities may be avoided by good manufacturing practice:

(1) Arsenic, not more than 1 milligram/kilogram (mg/kg) (1 part per million (ppm)).

(2) Cadmium, not more than 1 mg/kg (1 ppm).

(3) Lead, not more than 1 mg/kg (1 ppm).

(4) Mercury, not more than 1 mg/kg (1 ppm).

(5) Genipin, not more than 20 mg/kg (20 ppm).

(c) *Uses and restrictions.* Jagua (genipin-glycine) blue may be safely used for coloring flavored milk; dairy drinks and substitutes; dairy and dairy alternative yogurt; ice cream, frozen dairy and dairy alternative desserts, puddings, gelatins, ices, sorbets; ready-to-eat multicolored cereals; flavored potato chips, tortilla, corn, and other chips; candy and chewing gum; non-alcoholic fruit based/flavored drinks, nutritional beverages and smoothies; flavored cream cheese-based spreads; and icings, frostings, jams, syrups, and fruit toppings and fillings at levels consistent with good manufacturing practice, except that it may not be used for coloring foods for which standards of identity have been issued under section 401 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, unless the use of added color is authorized by such standards.

(d) *Labeling requirements.* The label of the color additive and any mixtures prepared therefrom intended solely or in part for coloring purposes must conform to the requirements of § 70.25 of this chapter.

(e) *Exemption from certification.* Certification of this color additive is not necessary for the protection of the

public health and therefore batches thereof are exempt from the certification requirements of section 721(c) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Dated: October 30, 2023.

Lauren K. Roth,

Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2023–24352 Filed 11–2–23; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

31 CFR Part 582

Publication of Nicaragua Sanctions Regulations Web General Licenses 1, 2, and 2A

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Publication of Web General Licenses.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) is publishing three general licenses (GLs) issued pursuant to the Nicaragua Sanctions Regulations: GLs 1, 2, and 2A, each of which was previously made available on OFAC's website.

DATES: GLs 1 and 2 were issued on March 5, 2020. See **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** for additional relevant dates.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: OFAC: Assistant Director for Licensing, 202–622–2480; Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, 202–622–4855; or Assistant Director for Compliance, 202–622–2490.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Availability

This document and additional information concerning OFAC are available on OFAC's website: <https://ofac.treasury.gov>.

Background

On March 5, 2020, OFAC issued GLs 1 and 2 to authorize certain transactions otherwise prohibited by the Nicaragua Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 582 (NSR). On March 25, 2020, OFAC issued GL 2A, which superseded GL 2, pursuant to the NSR and the Nicaragua Investment Conditionality Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) (NICA Act), previously known as the “Nicaragua Human Rights and Anticorruption Act of 2018.” GL 2A expired on May 6, 2020. Also on March 25, 2020, OFAC issued GL 1A pursuant to the NSR and the NICA Act; GL 1A superseded GL 1

and was later incorporated into the NSR (85 FR 43436). Each GL was made available on OFAC's website (<https://ofac.treasury.gov>) when it was issued. The text of GLs 1, 2, and 2A is provided below.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL

Nicaragua Sanctions Regulations

31 CFR Part 582

GENERAL LICENSE NO. 1

Official Business of the United States Government

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this general license, all transactions that are for the conduct of the official business of the United States Government by employees, grantees, or contractors thereof are authorized.

(b) This general license does not authorize any transaction that is prohibited by any part of 31 CFR chapter V other than part 582.

Andrea Gacki,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control

Dated: March 5, 2020.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL

Nicaragua Sanctions Regulations

31 CFR Part 582

GENERAL LICENSE NO. 2

Authorizing the Wind Down of Transactions Involving the Nicaraguan National Police

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this general license, all transactions and activities prohibited by the Nicaragua Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 582 (the NSR), that are ordinarily incident and necessary to the wind down of transactions involving the Nicaraguan National Police (NNP), or any entity in which the NNP owns, directly or indirectly, a 50 percent or greater interest, including the processing of salary payments from the NNP, or any entity in which the NNP owns, directly or indirectly, a 50 percent or greater interest, to its employees, are authorized through 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time, May 6, 2020.

(b) This general license does not authorize:

(1) Any debit to an account of the NNP, or any entity in which the NNP owns, directly or indirectly, a 50 percent or greater interest, on the books of a U.S. financial institution; or

(2) Any transactions or activities prohibited by any part of 31 CFR chapter V other than the NSR, or any transactions or activities with any blocked person other than the blocked

persons identified in paragraph (a) of this general license.

Andrea Gacki,
Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control
Dated: March 5, 2020.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL

Nicaragua Sanctions Regulations

31 CFR Part 582

Nicaragua Human Rights and Anticorruption Act of 2018

50 U.S.C. 1701 Note

GENERAL LICENSE NO. 2A

Authorizing the Wind Down of Transactions Involving the Nicaraguan National Police

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this general license, all transactions and activities prohibited by the Nicaragua Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 582 (the NSR) or the Nicaragua Human Rights and Anticorruption Act of 2018 (NHRAA), that are ordinarily incident and necessary to the wind down of transactions involving the Nicaraguan National Police (NNP), or any entity in which the NNP owns, directly or indirectly, a 50 percent or greater interest, including the processing of salary payments from the NNP, or any entity in which the NNP owns, directly or indirectly, a 50 percent or greater interest, to its employees, are authorized through 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time, May 6, 2020.

(b) This general license does not authorize:

(1) Any debit to an account of the NNP, or any entity in which the NNP owns, directly or indirectly, a 50 percent or greater interest, on the books of a U.S. financial institution; or

(2) Any transactions or activities prohibited by any part of 31 CFR chapter V other than the NSR, or any transactions or activities with any blocked person other than the blocked persons identified in paragraph (a) of this general license.

(c) Effective March 25, 2020, General License No. 2, dated March 5, 2020, is replaced and superseded in its entirety by this General License No. 2A.

Andrea Gacki,
Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.
Dated: March 25, 2020.

Bradley T. Smith,
Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.
[FR Doc. 2023-24332 Filed 11-2-23; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2023–0366]

RIN 1625-AA00

Safety Zone; Hurricanes, Tropical Storms, and Other Storms With High Winds; Captain of the Port Zone Sector Virginia

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a safety zone for the navigable waters of the Sector Virginia Captain of the Port (COTP) Zone, to be enforced in the event of hurricanes, tropical storms, and other storms with high winds. This action is necessary to ensure the safety of the waters of the Sector Virginia COTP Zone. This rule establishes actions to be completed by industry and vessels within the COTP Zone before hurricanes, tropical storms, and other storms with high winds threatening the State of Virginia make landfall, and afterwards as well.

DATES: This rule is effective December 4, 2023.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG–2023–0366 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 LCDR Ashley Holm, Chief Waterways Management Division U.S. Coast Guard; 757–617–7986, Ashley.E.Holm@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

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

Virginia has the potential to be affected by hurricanes and tropical storms on a yearly basis, especially between the months of June and November. Additionally, severe storms generating high winds and rough seas are also common in the winter months.

In response, on September 14, 2023, the Coast Guard published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) titled “Safety Zone; Hurricanes, Tropical Storms, and Other Storms with High Winds; Captain of the Port Zone Virginia” (88 FR 63042). There, we stated why we issued the NPRM and invited comments on our proposed regulatory action related to this safety zone. During the comment period that ended October 16, 2023, we received one comment.

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 Sector Virginia (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with hurricanes, tropical storms, and other storms pose a safety concern to the maritime community. The purpose of this rule is to ensure safety of vessels and the navigable waters in the safety zone before, during, and after a hurricane, tropical storm, or other storm.

IV. Discussion of Comments, Changes, and the Rule

As noted above, we received one comment that concurred with the proposed rulemaking on our NPRM published September 14, 2023. The comment also addressed the need for Coast Guard Sector Virginia to maintain and update the Port Heavy Weather Plan. The comment is referring to the Maritime Severe Weather Contingency Plan, which advises the maritime community of the sequence and timing of COTP decisions and actions made pursuant to 33 CFR parts 160 and 165 that may be taken when there is the threat of a hurricane. The Plan also recommends actions to be taken to minimize storm related deaths, injury, damage, and threats to the environment. Coast Guard Sector Virginia will review and update the Maritime Severe Weather Contingency Plan as necessary to reflect the promulgation of this rule, and to provide guidance on advisable steps to take in addition to those required by the rule. Aside from adding the word “Sector” to the title of the regulation to conform to 33 CFR 3.25–10, there are no changes in the regulatory text of this rule from the proposed rule in the NPRM.

This rule establishes a safety zone on the navigable waters of the Sector Virginia COTP Zone during hurricanes, tropical storms, and other storms with high winds. This safety zone establishes actions to be completed by local industry and vessels in the COTP zone prior to landfall of hurricanes, tropical storms, and other storms with high