

■ 2. Add § 165.T05–0861 to read as follows:

§ 165.T05–0861 Safety Zone; Deep Creek, Elizabeth River, Chesapeake, VA.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: The waters enclosed by the shoreline and the following lines: A line drawn across Deep Creek, Elizabeth River from 36–45.71N 076–18.52W to 36–45.64N 076 18.52W and a line drawn across Deep Creek, Elizabeth River from 36–45.74N 076–18.30W to 36–45.66N 076–18.30W.

(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 Virginia (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 by VHF/FM Channel 16. 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 January 4, 2022, through January 19, 2022, unless canceled sooner by the COTP.

Dated: January 4, 2022.

Samson C. Stevens,
Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Sector Virginia.

[FR Doc. 2022–00168 Filed 1–7–22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2021–0917]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Mile Markers 636–655, Modoc, AR

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for all navigable waters of the Lower Mississippi River (LMR), between Mile

Marker 636 and 655. The safety zone is needed to protect persons, property, and the marine environment from the potential safety hazards associated with rock placement operations in the vicinity of Modoc, AR. Entry of persons or vessels into this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Sector Lower Mississippi River or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective without actual notice from January 10, 2022 through April 1, 2022. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from January 5, 2022 until January 10, 2022.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG–2021–0917 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 MSTC Lindsey Swindle, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 901–521–4813, email Lindsey.M.Swindle@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 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 it is impracticable. Immediate action is needed to protect persons and property from the potential safety hazards associated with rock placement operations. The NPRM process would delay the establishment of the safety zone until after the date of the event and compromise public safety. We must establish this temporary safety zone immediately and lack sufficient time to provide a reasonable comment period

and then consider those comments before issuing the rule.

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 contrary to the public interest because immediate action is needed to respond to the potential safety hazards associated with rock placement operations in the vicinity of Modoc, AR starting January 5, 2022.

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 Sector Lower Mississippi River (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with rock placement operations between Mile Marker (MM) 636 and 655, scheduled to start on January 5, 2022, will be a safety concern for all persons and vessels on the LMR between MM 636 and MM 655 through April 1, 2022. This rule is needed to protect persons, property, infrastructure, and the marine environment in all waters of the LMR within the safety zone while rock placement operations are being conducted.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a temporary safety zone from January 5, 2022 through April 1, 2022. The safety zone will cover all navigable waters of the Lower Mississippi River (LMR) from MM 636 to MM 655. The duration of this safety zone is intended to ensure the safety of waterway users on these navigable waters during rock placement operations.

Entry of persons or vessels into this safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the COTP or a designated representative. A designated representative is a commissioned, warrant, or petty officer of the U.S. Coast Guard assigned to units under the operational control of USCG Sector LMR. Persons or vessels seeking to enter the safety zones must request permission from the COTP or a designated representative on VHF–FM channel 16 or by telephone at 314–269–2332. If permission is granted, all persons and vessels shall comply with the instructions of the COTP or designated representative. The COTP or a designated representative will inform the public of the enforcement times and date for this safety zone through Broadcast Notices to Mariners (BNMs), Local Notices to Mariners (LNMs), and/or Marine Safety Information Bulletins (MSIBs), as appropriate.

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. Executive Order 13771 directs agencies to control regulatory costs through a budgeting process. 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 the size, location, and duration of the safety zone. This safety zone will temporarily restrict navigation on the LMR from MM 636 through MM 655, from January 5, 2022 through April 1, 2022. Moreover, the rule allows vessels to seek permission to enter the 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 temporary 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 business. 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 federalism principles 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. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60 of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protestors. 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; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1, Revision No. 01.2.

■ 2. Add § 165.T08–0917 to read as follows:

§ 165.T08–0917 Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Mile Markers 636–655, Modoc, AR.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All navigable waters of the Lower Mississippi River from Mile Marker (MM) 636 through MM 655.

(b) *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 Captain of the Port Sector Lower Mississippi River (COTP) or the COTP’s designated representative. A designated representative is a commissioned,

warrant, or petty officer of the U.S. Coast Guard assigned to units under the operational control of USCG Sector Lower Mississippi River.

(2) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP or the COTP's representative via VHF-FM channel 16 or by telephone at 314-269-2332. 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.

(c) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from January 5, 2022 through April 1, 2022.

(d) *Information broadcasts.* The COTP or a designated representative will inform the public of the enforcement times and date for this safety zone through Broadcast Notices to Mariners, Local Notices to Mariners, and/or Safety Marine Information Broadcasts, as appropriate.

Dated: January 3, 2022.

R.S. Rhodes,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Sector Lower Mississippi River.

[FR Doc. 2022-00126 Filed 1-7-22; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Part 102-173

[FMR Case 2021-02; Docket No. GSA-FMR-2021-0022; Sequence 01]

RIN 3090-AK52

Federal Management Regulation (FMR); Internet GOV Domain

AGENCY: Office of Information Integrity and Access, Office of Government-wide Policy (OGP), General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Interim rule.

SUMMARY: This interim rule implements certain provisions of the DOTGOV Act of 2020 applicable to GSA, which was enacted as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021. It removes provisions to the existing jurisdiction of the DOTGOV domain that had been delegated to the General Services Administration in 1997 by the Federal Networking Council with guidance in the form of Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Informational RFC 2146, which was further expanded to include State, local, or territorial government entities in 2003 by the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act (IGCA). This interim rule implements provisions of the DOTGOV Act of 2020 that transfer ownership, management and operation of the DotGov Domain

Program from the General Services Administration (GSA) to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA).

DATES:

Effective date: January 10, 2022.

Applicability Date: As of January 10, 2022, this interim rule applies to all newly issued, already in operation, and/or renewed .gov domains.

Comment Date: Interested parties should submit written comments to the Regulatory Secretariat Division at the address shown below on or before March 11, 2022 to be considered in the formation of the final rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For clarification of content, contact Ms. Marina Fox, Office of Government-wide Policy, Office of Information, Integrity, and Access, at 202-253-6448, or by email at marina.fox@gsa.gov. For information pertaining to the status or publication schedules, contact the Regulatory Secretariat Division at 202-501-4755 or GSARegSec@gsa.gov. Please cite FMR Case 2021-02.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Inspection of Public Comments: Comments received before the close of the comment period are available for viewing by the public, including any personally identifiable or confidential business information that is included in a comment. We post comments received before the close of the comment period on the following website as soon as possible after they have been received: <https://regulations.gov>. Follow the search instructions on that website to view public comments.

I. Background

For more than 20 years, GSA supported government organizations and worked to make .gov a trusted space.gov domain exists so that the online services of bona fide U.S.-based government organizations are easy to identify on the internet. Increasing and normalizing .gov use helps the public know where to find official government information. .gov is critical infrastructure: It's central to the availability and integrity of thousands of online services relied upon by millions of users. Since the .gov domain underpins communication with and within these institutions, cybersecurity significance of all aspects of .gov's administration has been increasing rapidly. To provide additional cybersecurity support and expand .gov usage among public entities, the DOTGOV Act of 2020 (or the DOTGOV Act of 2019) was introduced in the U.S. Senate on October 30, 2019, directing

GSA to transfer the DotGov program to CISA.

On December 27, 2020, the DOTGOV Act of 2020 was signed into law and enacted as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. 116-260). The Act transfers the DotGov (.gov) internet domain program, as operated by the General Services Administration under title 41, Code of Federal Regulations, to DHS CISA. The Act also orders that on the date CISA begins operational administration of the DotGov internet domain program, the GSA Administrator shall rescind the requirements in part 102-173 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations applicable to any Federal, State, local, or territorial government entity, or other publicly controlled entity, including any Tribal government recognized by the Federal Government or a State government that is registering or operating a .gov internet domain. Finally, the Act orders that in place of the requirements in part 102-173 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations, CISA, in consultation with the Director of Management and Budget (OMB), establishes and publishes a new set of requirements for the registration and operation of .gov domains.

On April 26, 2021, GSA transferred ownership, management and operation of DotGov Domain Program to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), CISA, and CISA published new .gov domain issuance guidance for government entities in place of the existing INTERNET GOV DOMAIN requirements in FMR. To comply with the DOTGOV Online Trust in Government Act of 2020 (Title IX, Division U, H.R. 133, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021), GSA is amending the Federal Management Regulation to remove all requirements in part 102-173 "INTERNET GOV DOMAIN".

DotGov Program History

The DotGov program was created in 1997, and GSA OGP became the designated authority for the top level Domain "DOT GOV" registry and registrar and the subdomain registrar for FED.US by a delegation of the National Science Foundation through consensus of the Federal Networking Council and Department of Commerce on October 1, 1997. To provide additional support, GSA entered into an agreement with the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs to facilitate the registration of Native Sovereign Nations (NSNs) in the dot-gov domain. In 2003, GSA began using the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act (IGCA) as the authority to provide services to U.S. state and local governments, and began issuing