

Rules and Regulations

Federal Register

Vol. 85, No. 2

Friday, January 3, 2020

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Secretary

15 CFR Part 6

[Docket No. 191216–0114]

RIN 0605–AA54

Civil Monetary Penalty Adjustments for Inflation

AGENCY: Office of the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule is being issued to adjust for inflation each civil monetary penalty (CMP) provided by law within the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Commerce (Department of Commerce). The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015, required the head of each agency to adjust for inflation its CMP levels in effect as of November 2, 2015, under a revised methodology that was effective for 2016 which provided for initial catch up adjustments for inflation in 2016, and requires adjustments for inflation to CMPs under a revised methodology for each year thereafter. The 2019 adjustments for inflation to CMPs to the Department of Commerce's CMPs were published in the **Federal Register** on February 7, 2019, and became effective March 1, 2019. The annual methodology provides for the improvement of the effectiveness of CMPs and to maintain their deterrent effect. Agencies' annual adjustments for inflation to CMPs shall take effect not later than January 15. The Department of Commerce's 2020 adjustments for inflation to CMPs apply only to CMPs with a dollar amount, and will not apply to CMPs written as functions of

violations. The Department of Commerce's 2020 adjustments for inflation to CMPs apply only to those CMPs, including those whose associated violation predated such adjustment, which are assessed by the Department of Commerce after the effective date of the new CMP level.

DATES: This rule is effective January 15, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Stephen M. Kunze, Deputy Chief Financial Officer and Director for Financial Management, Office of Financial Management, at (202) 482–1207, Department of Commerce, 1401 Constitution Avenue NW, Room D200, Washington, DC 20230. The Department of Commerce's Civil Monetary Penalty Adjustments for Inflation are available for downloading from the Department of Commerce, Office of Financial Management's website at the following address: http://www.osec.doc.gov/ofm/OFM_Publications.html.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101–410; 28 U.S.C. 2461), as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–134), provided for agencies' adjustments for inflation to CMPs to ensure that CMPs continue to maintain their deterrent value and that CMPs due to the Federal Government were properly accounted for and collected.

A CMP is defined as any penalty, fine, or other sanction that:

1. Is for a specific monetary amount as provided by Federal law, or has a maximum amount provided for by Federal law; and,
2. Is assessed or enforced by an agency pursuant to Federal law; and,
3. Is assessed or enforced pursuant to an administrative proceeding or a civil action in the Federal courts.

On November 2, 2015, the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (Section 701 of Pub. L. 114–74) further amended the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 to improve the effectiveness of CMPs and to maintain their deterrent effect. This amendment (1) required agencies to adjust the CMP levels in effect as of November 2, 2015, with initial catch up adjustments for inflation through a final rulemaking to

take effect no later than August 1, 2016; and (2) requires agencies to make subsequent annual adjustments for inflation to CMPs that shall take effect not later than January 15. The Department of Commerce's 2019 adjustments for inflation to CMPs were published in the **Federal Register** on February 7, 2019, and the new CMP levels became effective March 1, 2019.

The Department of Commerce's 2020 adjustments for inflation to CMPs apply only to CMPs with a dollar amount, and will not apply to CMPs written as functions of violations. These 2020 adjustments for inflation to CMPs apply only to those CMPs, including those whose associated violation predated such adjustment, which are assessed by the Department of Commerce after the effective date of the new CMP level.

This regulation adjusts for inflation CMPs that are provided by law within the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce. The actual CMP assessed for a particular violation is dependent upon a variety of factors. For example, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Policy for the Assessment of Civil Administrative Penalties and Permit Sanctions (Penalty Policy), a compilation of NOAA internal guidelines that are used when assessing CMPs for violations for most of the statutes NOAA enforces, will be interpreted in a manner consistent with this regulation to maintain the deterrent effect of the CMPs. The CMP ranges in the Penalty Policy are intended to aid enforcement attorneys in determining the appropriate CMP to assess for a particular violation. The Penalty Policy is maintained and made available to the public on NOAA's Office of the General Counsel, Enforcement Section website at: <http://www.gc.noaa.gov/enforce-office.html>.

The Department of Commerce's 2020 adjustments for inflation to CMPs set forth in this regulation were determined pursuant to the methodology prescribed by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015, which requires the maximum CMP, or the minimum and maximum CMP, as applicable, to be increased by the cost-of-living adjustment. The term “cost-of-living adjustment” is defined by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015. For the 2020 adjustments for inflation to CMPs, the cost-of-living

adjustment is the percentage for each CMP by which the Consumer Price Index for the month of October 2019 exceeds the Consumer Price Index for the month of October 2018.

Classification

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)B, there is good cause to issue this rule without prior public notice or opportunity for public comment because it would be impracticable and unnecessary. The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (Section 701(b)) requires agencies to make annual adjustments for inflation to CMPs notwithstanding section 553 of title 5, United States Code. Additionally, the methodology used for adjusting CMPs for inflation is given by statute, with no discretion provided to agencies regarding the substance of the adjustments for inflation to CMPs. The Department of Commerce is charged only with performing ministerial computations to determine the dollar amounts of adjustments for inflation to CMPs. Accordingly, prior public notice and an opportunity for public comment are not required for this rule.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, and its implementing regulations, 5 CFR part 1320, do not apply to this rule because there are no new or revised recordkeeping or reporting requirements.

Regulatory Analysis

E.O. 12866, Regulatory Review

This rule is not a significant regulatory action as that term is defined in Executive Order 12866.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

Because notice of proposed rulemaking and opportunity for comment are not required pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, or any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*) are inapplicable. Therefore, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required and has not been prepared.

List of Subjects in 15 CFR Part 6

Civil monetary penalties, Law enforcement.

Dated: December 19, 2019.

Stephen M. Kunze,

Deputy Chief Financial Officer and Director for Financial Management, Department of Commerce.

Authority and Issuance

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Department of Commerce revises 15 CFR part 6 to read as follows:

PART 6—CIVIL MONETARY PENALTY ADJUSTMENTS FOR INFLATION

Sec.

- 6.1 Definitions.
- 6.2 Purpose and scope.
- 6.3 Adjustments for inflation to civil monetary penalties.
- 6.4 Effective date of adjustments for inflation to civil monetary penalties.
- 6.5 Subsequent annual adjustments for inflation to civil monetary penalties.

Authority: Pub. L. 101–410, 104 Stat. 890 (28 U.S.C. 2461 note); Pub. L. 104–134, 110 Stat. 1321 (31 U.S.C. 3701 note); Sec. 701 of Pub. L. 114–74, 129 Stat. 599 (28 U.S.C. 1 note; 28 U.S.C. 2461 note).

§ 6.1 Definitions.

(a) The *Department of Commerce* means the United States Department of Commerce.

(b) *Civil Monetary Penalty* means any penalty, fine, or other sanction that:

- (1) Is for a specific monetary amount as provided by Federal law, or has a maximum amount provided for by Federal law; and
- (2) Is assessed or enforced by an agency pursuant to Federal law; and
- (3) Is assessed or enforced pursuant to an administrative proceeding or a civil action in the Federal courts.

§ 6.2 Purpose and scope.

The purpose of this part is to make adjustments for inflation to civil monetary penalties, as required by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101–410; 28 U.S.C. 2461), as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–134) and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (Section 701 of Pub. L. 114–74), of each civil monetary penalty provided by law within the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Commerce (Department of Commerce).

§ 6.3 Adjustments for inflation to civil monetary penalties.

The civil monetary penalties provided by law within the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce, as set forth in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section, are hereby adjusted for inflation in 2019 in accordance with the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of

1990, as amended, from the amounts of such civil monetary penalties that were in effect as of March 1, 2019, to the amounts of such civil monetary penalties, as thus adjusted. The year stated in parenthesis represents the year that the civil monetary penalty was last set by law or adjusted by law (excluding adjustments for inflation).

(a) *United States Department of Commerce.* (1) 31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(1), Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986 (1986), violation, maximum from \$11,463 to \$11,665.

(2) 31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(2), Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986 (1986), violation, maximum from \$11,463 to \$11,665.

(3) 31 U.S.C. 3729(a)(1)(G), False Claims Act (1986); violation, minimum from \$11,463 to \$11,665; maximum from \$22,927 to \$23,331.

(b) *Bureau of Economic Analysis.* (1) 22 U.S.C. 3105(a), International Investment and Trade in Services Act (1990); failure to furnish information, minimum from \$4,735 to \$4,819; maximum from \$47,357 to \$48,192.

(c) *Bureau of Industry and Security.* (1) 15 U.S.C. 5408(b)(1), Fastener Quality Act (1990), violation, maximum from \$47,357 to \$48,192.

(2) 22 U.S.C. 6761(a)(1)(A), Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act (1998), violation, maximum from \$38,549 to \$39,229.

(3) 22 U.S.C. 6761(a)(1)(B), Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act (1998), violation, maximum from \$7,710 to \$7,846.

(4) 50 U.S.C. 1705(b), International Emergency Economic Powers Act (2007), violation, maximum from \$302,584 to \$307,922.

(5) 22 U.S.C. 8142(a), United States Additional Protocol Implementation Act (2006), violation, maximum from \$31,328 to \$31,881.

(6) 50 U.S.C. 4819, Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (2018), violation, maximum from \$300,000 to \$305,292.

(d) *Census Bureau.* (1) 13 U.S.C. 304, Collection of Foreign Trade Statistics (2002), each day's delinquency of a violation; total of not to exceed maximum per violation, from \$1,394 to \$1,419; maximum per violation, from \$13,948 to \$14,194.

(2) 13 U.S.C. 305(b), Collection of Foreign Trade Statistics (2002), violation, maximum from \$13,948 to \$14,194.

(e) *International Trade Administration.* (1) 19 U.S.C. 81s, Foreign Trade Zone (1934), violation, maximum from \$2,924 to \$2,976.

(2) 19 U.S.C. 1677f(f)(4), U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement Protective Order

(1988), violation, maximum from \$210,386 to \$214,097.

(f) *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*. (1) 51 U.S.C. 60123(a), Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 2010 (2010), violation, maximum from \$11,562 to \$11,766.

(2) 51 U.S.C. 60148(c), Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 2010 (2010), violation, maximum from \$11,562 to \$11,766.

(3) 16 U.S.C. 773f(a), Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982 (2007), violation, maximum from \$242,069 to \$246,339.

(4) 16 U.S.C. 783, Sponge Act (1914), violation, maximum from \$1,729 to \$1,759.

(5) 16 U.S.C. 957(d), (e), and (f), Tuna Conventions Act of 1950 (1962):

(i) Violation of 16 U.S.C. 957(a), maximum from \$86,389 to \$87,913.

(ii) Subsequent violation of 16 U.S.C. 957(a), maximum from \$186,070 to \$189,352.

(iii) Violation of 16 U.S.C. 957(b), maximum from \$2,924 to \$2,976.

(iv) Subsequent violation of 16 U.S.C. 957(b), maximum from \$17,278 to \$17,583.

(v) Violation of 16 U.S.C. 957(c), maximum from \$372,141 to \$378,706.

(6) 16 U.S.C. 957(i), Tuna Conventions Act of 1950,¹ violation, maximum from \$189,427 to \$192,768.

(7) 16 U.S.C. 959, Tuna Conventions Act of 1950,² violation, maximum from \$189,427 to \$192,768.

(8) 16 U.S.C. 971f(a), Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975,³ violation, maximum from \$189,427 to \$192,768.

(9) 16 U.S.C. 973f(a), South Pacific Tuna Act of 1988 (1988), violation, maximum from \$525,965 to \$535,243.

(10) 16 U.S.C. 1174(b), Fur Seal Act Amendments of 1983 (1983), violation, maximum from \$25,037 to \$25,479.

(11) 16 U.S.C. 1375(a)(1), Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (1972), violation, maximum from \$29,239 to \$29,755.

(12) 16 U.S.C. 1385(e), Dolphin Protection Consumer Information Act,⁴ violation, maximum from \$189,427 to \$192,768.

(13) 16 U.S.C. 1437(d)(1), National Marine Sanctuaries Act (1992), violation, maximum from \$178,338 to \$181,484.

(14) 16 U.S.C. 1540(a)(1), Endangered Species Act of 1973:

(i) Violation as specified (1988), maximum from \$52,596 to \$53,524.

(ii) Violation as specified (1988), maximum from \$25,246 to \$25,691.

(iii) Otherwise violation (1978), maximum from \$1,729 to \$1,759.

(15) 16 U.S.C. 1858(a), Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (1990), violation, maximum from \$189,427 to \$192,768.

(16) 16 U.S.C. 2437(a), Antarctic Marine Living Resources Convention Act of 1984,⁵ violation, maximum from \$189,427 to \$192,768.

(17) 16 U.S.C. 2465(a), Antarctic Protection Act of 1990,⁶ violation, maximum from \$189,427 to \$192,768.

(18) 16 U.S.C. 3373(a), Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 (1981):

(i) 16 U.S.C. 3373(a)(1), violation, maximum from \$27,075 to \$27,553.

(ii) 16 U.S.C. 3373(a)(2), violation, maximum from \$677 to \$689.

(19) 16 U.S.C. 3606(b)(1), Atlantic Salmon Convention Act of 1982,⁷ violation, maximum from \$189,427 to \$192,768.

(20) 16 U.S.C. 3637(b), Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985,⁸ violation, maximum from \$189,427 to \$192,768.

(21) 16 U.S.C. 4016(b)(1)(B), Fish and Seafood Promotion Act of 1986 (1986); violation, minimum from \$1,146 to \$1,166; maximum from \$11,463 to \$11,665.

(22) 16 U.S.C. 5010, North Pacific Anadromous Stocks Act of 1992,⁹ violation, maximum from \$189,427 to \$192,768.

(23) 16 U.S.C. 5103(b)(2), Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act,¹⁰ violation, maximum from \$189,427 to \$192,768.

(24) 16 U.S.C. 5154(c)(1), Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act,¹¹ violation, maximum from \$189,427 to \$192,768.

(25) 16 U.S.C. 5507(a), High Seas Fishing Compliance Act of 1995 (1995), violation, maximum from \$164,531 to \$167,433.

(26) 16 U.S.C. 5606(b), Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act of 1995,¹² violation, maximum from \$189,427 to \$192,768.

(27) 16 U.S.C. 6905(c), Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention Implementation Act,¹³ violation, maximum from \$189,427 to \$192,768.

(28) 16 U.S.C. 7009(c) and (d), Pacific Whiting Act of 2006,¹⁴ violation, maximum from \$189,427 to \$192,768.

(29) 22 U.S.C. 1978(e), Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (1971):

(i) Violation, maximum from \$29,239 to \$29,755.

(ii) Subsequent violation, maximum from \$86,389 to \$87,913.

(30) 30 U.S.C. 1462(a), Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act (1980), violation, maximum, from \$74,552 to \$75,867.

(31) 42 U.S.C. 9152(c), Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Act of 1980 (1980), violation, maximum from \$74,552 to \$75,867.

(32) 16 U.S.C. 1827a, Billfish Conservation Act of 2012,¹⁵ violation, maximum from \$189,427 to \$192,768.

(33) 16 U.S.C. 7407(b), Port State Measures Agreement Act of 2015,¹⁶ violation, maximum from \$189,427 to \$192,768.

(34) 16 U.S.C. 1826g(f), High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act,¹⁷ violation, maximum from \$189,427 to \$192,768.

(35) 16 U.S.C. 7705, Ensuring Access to Pacific Fisheries Act,¹⁸ violation, maximum from \$189,427 to \$192,768.

(36) 16 U.S.C. 7805, Ensuring Access to Pacific Fisheries Act,¹⁹ violation, maximum from \$189,427 to \$192,768.

(g) *National Technical Information Service*. (1) 42 U.S.C. 1306c(c), Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (2013), (newly reported penalty), violation \$1,000; (newly reported penalty), maximum total penalty on any person for any calendar year, excluding willful or intentional violations \$250,000.

¹This National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration maximum civil monetary penalty, as prescribed by law, is the maximum civil penalty per 16 U.S.C. 1858(a), Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act civil monetary penalty (item (15)).

² See footnote 1.

³ See footnote 1.

⁴ See footnote 1.

⁵ See footnote 1.

⁶ See footnote 1.

⁷ See footnote 1.

⁸ See footnote 1.

⁹ See footnote 1.

¹⁰ See footnote 1.

¹¹ See footnote 1.

¹² See footnote 1.

¹³ See footnote 1.

¹⁴ See footnote 1.

¹⁵ See footnote 1.

¹⁶ See footnote 1.

¹⁷ See footnote 1.

¹⁸ See footnote 1.

¹⁹ See footnote 1.

§ 6.4 Effective date of adjustments for inflation to civil monetary penalties.

The Department of Commerce's 2020 adjustments for inflation made by § 6.3, of the civil monetary penalties there specified, are effective on January 15, 2020, and said civil monetary penalties, as thus adjusted by the adjustments for inflation made by § 6.3, apply only to those civil monetary penalties, including those whose associated violation predated such adjustment, which are assessed by the Department of Commerce after the effective date of the new civil monetary penalty level, and before the effective date of any future adjustments for inflation to civil monetary penalties thereto made subsequent to January 15, 2020, as provided in § 6.5.

§ 6.5 Subsequent annual adjustments for inflation to civil monetary penalties.

The Secretary of Commerce or his or her designee by regulation shall make subsequent adjustments for inflation to the Department of Commerce's civil monetary penalties annually, which shall take effect not later than January 15, notwithstanding section 553 of title 5, United States Code.

[FR Doc. 2019-27864 Filed 1-2-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DP-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG-2019-0967]

RIN 1625-AA00

Safety Zones; Sacramento New Years Eve Fireworks Display, Sacramento River, Sacramento, CA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing three temporary safety zones in the navigable waters of the Sacramento River near River Walk Park and the Tower Bridge in Sacramento, CA in support of the Sacramento New Years Eve Fireworks Display on December 31, 2019. These safety zones are necessary to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from the dangers associated with pyrotechnics. Unauthorized persons or vessels are prohibited from entering into, transiting through, or remaining in the safety zones without permission of the Captain of the Port or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 8:30 p.m. to 10 p.m. on December 31, 2019.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG-2019-0967 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 Lieutenant Emily Rowan, U.S. Coast Guard Sector San Francisco; telephone (415) 399-7443, email SFWaterways@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

COTP Captain of the Port San Francisco
DHS Department of Homeland Security
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary final 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 with respect to this rule because it is impracticable. The Coast Guard did not receive final details for this event until November 5, 2019. There was insufficient time to undergo the full rulemaking process, including providing a reasonable comment period and considering those comments, because the Coast Guard must establish this temporary safety zone by December 31, 2019.

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 public interest because immediate action is necessary to respond to the potential safety hazards associated with the firework display near Sacramento, CA.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority 46 U.S.C. 70034 (previously 33 U.S.C. 1231). The Captain of the Port San Francisco has determined that potential hazards associated with the Sacramento New Year's Eve fireworks display on December 31, 2019, will be a safety concern for anyone within a 175-foot radius of the fireworks firing sites. This rule is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters around the fireworks firing site during the fireworks display.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes three temporary safety zones from 8:30 p.m. to 10 p.m. on December 31, 2019. At 8:30 p.m., 30 minutes prior to the commencement of the 20-minute fireworks display, scheduled to being at 9:00 p.m. on December 31, 2019, the three safety

zones for the Sacramento New Years Eve Fireworks Display will encompass the navigable waters, from surface to bottom, around the fireworks firing sites within three respective circles each with a radius of 175 feet with the respective circle centers in approximate positions:

Southern Firing Site at 38°34'50" N, 121°30'30" W,

Northern Firing Site at 38°35'02" N, 121°30'40" W, and

Near the Tower Bridge at 38°34'50" N, 121°30'30" W (NAD83).

The safety zones shall terminate at 10 p.m. on December 31, 2019.

This regulation is needed to keep persons and vessels away from the immediate vicinity of the firework display locations to ensure the safety of participants, spectators, and transiting vessels. Except for persons or vessels authorized by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative, no person or vessel may enter or remain in the restricted areas. A "designated representative" means a Coast Guard Patrol Commander, including a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer operating a Coast Guard vessel or a Federal, State, or local officer designated by or assisting the COTP in the enforcement of the safety zones. The COTP or the COTP's designated representative will notify the maritime community of periods during which these zones will be enforced using information broadcasts.

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), and pursuant to OMB guidance it is exempt from the requirements of Executive Order 13771.

This regulatory action determination is based on the limited duration and narrowly tailored geographic area of the