

did not need to be further clarified through regulation. The Commission agreed that further clarification was unnecessary and did not propose changes to that section.

Throughout the review process of this part, the Commission received comments that the regulations should include a process for notifying a tribe that an investigation has been concluded. Tribal representatives explained that in some instances they were never notified of the results of investigations opened by the NIGC years ago. The discussion draft attempted to formalize NIGC's informal process of advising a tribe, through NIGC's authorized representative, after an investigation was terminated. All comments received on the discussion draft were supportive of the concept. However, several comments indicated that such a letter should be mandatory and not discretionary. The Commission believes it is important to provide the Chair with the discretion to make those determinations on a case-by-case basis. The final rule retains that discretion.

After considering the comments received from the public and through tribal consultation, the Commission published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on October 12, 2011. The comment period closed on December 12, 2011.

After considering the comments received from the public and through tribal consultation, the Commission published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on October 12, 2011. The comment period closed on December 12, 2011.

III. Review of Public Comments

In response to our Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, published October 11, 2011, 76 FR 63237, we received the following comments.

Comment: Numerous comments support the issuance of an investigation closure letter. Many comments stated the importance of providing some indication when an investigation has been completed and that an enforcement action is no longer active.

Response: The Commission agrees that in some circumstances such a letter may be appropriate.

Comment: One commenter suggested that the issuance of investigation closure letters be mandatory instead of voluntary.

Response: The Commission believes that the Chair should retain discretion in conducting investigations and when staff may indicate that a matter is closed. Therefore, the Commission believes these letters should not be mandatory.

IV. Regulatory Matters

Regulatory Flexibility Act

This rule will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities as defined under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* Indian tribes are not considered to be small entities for the purposes of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804(2), the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. This rule does not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more. This rule will not cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, federal, state or local government agencies or geographic regions and does not have a significant adverse effect on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of U.S. based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises.

Unfunded Mandate Reform Act

The Commission, as an independent regulatory agency within the Department of the Interior, is exempt from compliance with the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act. 2 U.S.C. 1502(1); 2 U.S.C. 658(1).

Takings

In accordance with Executive Order 12630, the Commission has determined that this rule does not have significant takings implications. A takings implication assessment is not required.

Civil Justice Reform

In accordance with Executive Order 12988, the Office of General Counsel has determined that the rule does not unduly burden the judicial system and meets the requirements of sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of the Executive Order.

National Environmental Policy Act

The Commission has determined that this rule does not constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement is required pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not require information collection under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*, and is therefore not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget.

List of Subjects in 25 CFR Part 571

Gambling, Indian—lands, Indian—tribal government, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, for the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Commission amends 25 CFR part 571 as follows:

PART 571—MONITORING AND INVESTIGATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 571 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 25 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*

■ 2. Add new § 571.4 to subpart A to read as follows:

§ 571.4 Investigation completion letter.

In instances where NIGC has concluded its investigation of a particular matter and will not recommend the commencement of an enforcement proceeding against a respondent at that time, the Commission's authorized representative, in his or her discretion, may advise the party by letter that the investigation has been completed. An investigation completion letter does not constitute a finding that no violation of IGRA, NIGC regulations, or a tribe's approved gaming ordinance occurred. Further, an investigation completion letter does not preclude the reopening of an investigation or the initiation of an enforcement action by the Chair.

Dated: July 31, 2012, Washington, DC.

Tracie L. Stevens,

Chairwoman.

Steffani A. Cochran,

Vice-Chairwoman.

Daniel J. Little,

Associate Commissioner.

[FR Doc. 2012–19166 Filed 8–8–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7565–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Indian Gaming Commission

25 CFR Part 573

Enforcement Actions

AGENCY: National Indian Gaming Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The National Indian Gaming Commission (NIGC or Commission) is amending its enforcement regulation to include a graduated pre-enforcement process through which a tribe may come into voluntary compliance.

DATES: *Effective Date:* September 10, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Melissa Schlichting, National Indian Gaming Commission, 1441 L Street NW., Suite 9100, Washington, DC 20005. Telephone: 202-632-7003; email: *Melissa_Schlichting@nigc.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA or Act), Public Law 100-497, 25 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*, was signed into law on October 17, 1988. The Act establishes the National Indian Gaming Commission (“Commission”) and sets out a comprehensive framework for the regulation of gaming on Indian lands. The purposes of IGRA include providing a statutory basis for the operation of gaming by Indian Tribes as a means of promoting tribal economic development, self-sufficiency, and strong tribal governments; ensuring that the Indian tribe is the primary beneficiary of the gaming operation; and declaring that the establishment of independent federal regulatory authority for gaming on Indian lands, the establishment of federal standards for gaming on Indian lands, and the establishment of a National Indian Gaming Commission are necessary to meet congressional concerns regarding gaming and to protect such gaming as a means of generating tribal revenue. 25 U.S.C. 2702.

II. Previous Rulemaking Activity

On November 18, 2010, the National Indian Gaming Commission (NIGC) issued a Notice of Inquiry and Notice of Consultation (NOI) advising the public that the NIGC was conducting a comprehensive review of its regulations and requesting public comment. 75 FR 70680 (Nov. 18, 2010). After consulting with tribes, NIGC published a Notice of Regulatory Review Schedule (NRR) setting out a consultation schedule and process for review. 76 FR 18457 (Oct. 12, 2011). The Commission’s regulatory review process established a tribal consultation schedule with a description of the regulation groups to be covered at each consultation. Part 573 was included in this regulatory review.

The Commission conducted tribal consultations as part of its review of Part 573. Tribal consultations were held in every region of the country and were attended by numerous Tribes and Tribal leaders or their representatives.

After considering the comments received from the public and through Tribal consultations, the Commission proposed amending Part 573 to include a graduated pre-enforcement process whereby a gaming operation may

achieve voluntary compliance with the IGRA, Commission regulations or tribal ordinances and resolutions approved by the Chair. Following the publication of the proposed rule, additional Tribal consultations were held. The public comment period on the proposed rule closed on February 27, 2012.

III. Review of Public Comments

In response to our Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, published December 27, 2011, 76 FR 80847, we received the following comments:

Section 573.2 When may a letter of concern and/or warning letter be issued?

Comment: One commenter argued that, as currently drafted, a warning letter is essentially the same as a notice of violation, except that a warning letter cannot be appealed. The commenter stated that a warning letter would be considered final agency action by a court even though it is issued by NIGC staff rather than the Chair. Therefore, the commenter suggested that the NIGC remove warning letters as a pre-enforcement step because a letter of concern is sufficient to accomplish the Commission’s intent to encourage voluntary compliance and resolve any potential enforcement issues. The commenter stated further that because a warning letter contains a finding that a violation has occurred, it could have significant negative repercussions for a tribe that is required to report such actions to lenders or other debt holders, and may also have negative licensing implications for a tribe and its employees.

Response: The Commission agrees with the commenter and has removed warning letters as a pre-enforcement option.

IV. Regulatory Matters

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities as defined under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* Moreover, Indian Tribes are not considered to be small entities for the purposes of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

The rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804(2), the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. The rule does not have an effect on the economy of \$100 million or more. The rule will not cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State,

local government agencies or geographic regions. Nor will the rule have a significant adverse effect on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of the enterprises, to compete with foreign based enterprises.

Unfunded Mandate Reform Act

The Commission, as an independent regulatory agency, is exempt from compliance with the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, 2 U.S.C. 1502(1); 2 U.S.C. 658(1).

Takings

In accordance with Executive Order 12630, the Commission has determined that the rule does not have significant takings implications. A takings implication assessment is not required.

Civil Justice Reform

In accordance with Executive Order 12988, the Commission has determined that the rule does not unduly burden the judicial system and meets the requirements of sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of the Order.

National Environmental Policy Act

The Commission has determined that the rule does not constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement is required pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. 4321, *et seq.*

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not require information collection under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, 44 U.S.C. 2501, *et seq.*, and is therefore not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget.

List of Subjects in 25 CFR Part 573

Enforcement, Enforcement actions, Gambling, Gaming, Indians, Indian gaming.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the National Indian Gaming Commission amends 25 CFR part 573 as follows:

PART 573—COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

- 1. The Authority citation for part 573 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 25 U.S.C. 2706(b)(10); 25 U.S.C. 2713; E.O. 13175, 65 FR 67249, 3 CFR, 2000 Comp., p. 304.

- 2. Revise the part 573 heading to read as set forth above.
- 3. Revise § 573.1 to read as follows:

§ 573.1 What is the purpose of this part?

Voluntary compliance is the goal of the Commission. Voluntary compliance is achieved when a tribe and the NIGC staff are able to resolve any potential enforcement issues prior to the Chair issuing an enforcement action. This part sets forth efforts for achieving voluntary compliance and enforcement action when voluntary compliance is not forthcoming. While this part is intended to garner voluntary compliance through a graduated enforcement process, there may be circumstances under which a graduated enforcement process is omitted and an enforcement action must be taken. This part also sets forth general rules governing the Commission's enforcement of the Act, this chapter, and tribal ordinances and resolutions approved by the Chair under part 522 of this chapter. Civil fines in connection with notice of violation issued under this part are addressed in part 575 of this chapter.

■ 4. Add § 573.2 to read as follows:

§ 573.2 When may a letter of concern be issued?

(a) Prior to the Chair taking an enforcement action, a letter of concern may be provided to the respondent by NIGC staff, detailing concerns regarding the respondent's compliance with the Act, this chapter, or any tribal ordinance or resolution approved by the Chair under part 522 of this chapter. A letter of concern describes the available facts and information, includes a preliminary assessment regarding the incident or condition, and indicates that it may be a violation.

(b) Action under this section does not constitute agency action.

(c) A letter of concern issued under paragraph (b) of this section must provide a time period for the respondent to respond. If the letter of concern is resolved without enforcement action, NIGC staff may send an investigation completion letter pursuant to § 571.4 of this chapter.

(d) The Chair's discretion to take an enforcement action is not limited or constrained in any way by this section. When the Chair takes enforcement action before a letter of concern is issued, the enforcement action must state the reasons for moving directly to an enforcement action without first issuing a letter of concern.

■ 5. In § 573.3, revise paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 573.3 When may the Chair issue a notice of violation?

(a) The Chair may issue a notice of violation to any person for violations of any provision of the Act or this chapter,

or of any tribal ordinance or resolution approved by the Chair under part 522 of this chapter.

* * * * *

§ 573.6 [Redesignated as § 573.4]

■ 6. Redesignate § 573.6 as § 573.4.

■ 7. In newly redesignated § 573.4, revise the section heading and paragraphs (a) introductory text, (a)(3), (6), (7), (8), (9), (12), (c) introductory text, (c)(1), (c)(2) introductory text, and (c)(3) to read as follows:

§ 573.4 When may the Chair issue an order of temporary closure?

(a) *When an order of temporary closure may issue.* Simultaneously with or subsequently to the issuance of a notice of violation under § 573.3, the Chair may issue an order of temporary closure of all or part of an Indian gaming operation if one or more of the following substantial violations are present:

* * * * *

(3) A gaming operation operates for business without a tribal ordinance or resolution that the Chair has approved under part 522 of this chapter.

* * * * *

(6) There is clear and convincing evidence that a gaming operation defrauds a tribe.

(7) A management contractor operates for business without a contract that the Chair has approved under part 533 of this chapter.

(8) Any person knowingly submits false or misleading information to the Commission or a tribe in response to any provision of the Act, this chapter, or a tribal ordinance or resolution that the Chair has approved under part 522 of this chapter.

(9) A gaming operation refuses to allow an authorized representative of the Commission or an authorized tribal official to enter or inspect a gaming operation, in violation of § 571.5 or § 571.6 of this chapter, or of a tribal ordinance or resolution approved by the Chair under part 522 of this chapter.

* * * * *

(12) A gaming operation's facility is constructed, maintained, or operated in a manner that threatens the environment or the public health and safety, in violation of a tribal ordinance or resolution approved by the Chair under part 522 of this chapter.

* * * * *

(c) *Informal expedited review.* Within seven (7) days after service of an order of temporary closure, the respondent may request, orally or in writing, informal expedited review by the Chair.

(1) The Chair shall complete the expedited review provided for by this paragraph within two (2) days after his or her receipt of a timely request.

(2) The Chair shall, within two (2) days after the expedited review provided for by this paragraph:

* * * * *

(3) Whether or not a respondent seeks informal expedited review under this paragraph, within thirty (30) days after the Chair serves an order of temporary closure the respondent may appeal the order to the Commission under part 577 of this chapter. Otherwise, the order shall remain in effect unless rescinded by the Chair for good cause.

■ 8. Add § 573.5 to read as follows:

§ 573.5 When does an enforcement action become final agency action?

An enforcement action shall become final agency action and a final order of the Commission when:

(a) A respondent fails to appeal the enforcement action as provided for in part 577 of this chapter and does not enter into a settlement agreement resolving the matter in its entirety; or

(b) A respondent enters into a settlement agreement resolving the matter in its entirety at any time after the issuance of the enforcement action.

Dated: July 31, 2012, Washington, DC.

Tracie L. Stevens,
Chairwoman.

Steffani A. Cochran,
Vice-Chairwoman.

Daniel J. Little,
Associate Commissioner.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Coast Guard****33 CFR Part 100**

[Docket No. USCG-2012-0656]

Annual Marine Events in the Eighth Coast Guard District, Sabine River; Orange, TX

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce Special Local Regulations for the S.P.O.R.T. Power Boat Neches River in Orange, TX from 3 p.m. on September 21, 2012, through 6 p.m. on September 23, 2012. This action is necessary to provide for the safety of the participants, crew, spectators,