

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 100

Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 100 as follows:

PART 100—SAFETY OF LIFE ON NAVIGABLE WATERS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 100 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1233.

■ 2. Add § 100.T08–0238 to read as follows:

§ 100.T08–0238 Special Local Regulation; Ohio River MM 598.0–602.7, Louisville, KY.

(a) *Special local regulated area.* The following area is a temporary special local regulation for all navigable waters of the Ohio River between mile 598.0 and mile 602.7 Louisville, KY, extending the entire width of the Ohio River.

(b) *Effective dates.* This special local regulation is effective from 11 a.m. on April 22, 2017 through 2 a.m. on April 23, 2017.

(c) *Special local regulations.* (1) Vessels transiting the regulated area from mm 598–602.7 must do so at the slowest safe speed creating minimum wake.

(2) Vessels are not permitted to anchor within the navigation channel or along the left descending bank between mile 600 and mile 602.7.

(3) The Coast Guard will patrol the regulated area under the direction of a designated Coast Guard Patrol Commander. The Patrol Commander may be contacted via VHF–FM radio channel 16 or by phone at 502–587–8633.

(4) The Patrol Commander may forbid and control the movement of all vessels in the regulated area. When hailed or signaled by an official patrol vessel, a vessel shall come to an immediate stop and comply with the directions given. Failure to do so may result in expulsion from the area, citation for failure to comply, or both.

(5) The Patrol Commander may terminate the event or the operation of any vessel at any time it is deemed necessary for the protection of life or property.

(d) *Informational broadcasts.* The COTP Ohio Valley or a designated representative will inform the public through broadcast notices to mariners of the enforcement period for the regulated area as well as any changes in the planned schedule.

Dated: April 13, 2017.

M. B. Zamperini,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Ohio Valley.

[FR Doc. 2017–07882 Filed 4–18–17; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Coast Guard****33 CFR Part 165**

[Docket Number USCG–2017–0313]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Unexploded Ordnance Detonation; Naval Base Kitsap, Elwood Point; Bremerton, WA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a 500-yard temporary safety zone on in vicinity of Naval Base Kitsap, Elwood Point; Bremerton, WA. The safety zone is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by the unexploded ordnance detonation being conducted by the U.S. Navy. The safety zone will prohibit any person or vessel from entering or remaining in the safety zone unless authorized by the Captain of the Port or a Designated Representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 8 a.m. on April 19, 2017 to 8 p.m. on April 20, 2017. It will only be enforced during two periods: from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on April 19, 2017, and from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on April 20, 2017.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG–2017–0313 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 CWO Jeffrey Zappen, Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 206–217–6051, email SectorPugetSoundWWM@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Table of Abbreviations**

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
E.O. Executive order
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
Pub. L. Public Law
§ 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 publishing an NPRM would be impracticable as delayed promulgation may result in injury or damage to the maritime public as a result of the detonation of ordnance. The Captain of the Port, Sector Puget Sound received notice of the date of the planned detonation on April 12, 2017.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard also 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 impracticable because the danger associated with detonating ordnance will occur on April 19, 2017, and this rule must be effective to protect against those hazards on that date.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 33 U.S.C. 1231. The Captain of the Port, Puget Sound has determined that potential hazards associated with the detonation will be a safety concern for anyone transiting through the location of the operation. This rule is needed to ensure the safety of the maritime public from hazards associated with the unexploded ordnance detonation in the vicinity of Naval Base Kitsap, Elwood Point, Bremerton, WA.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a temporary safety zone from 8 a.m. on April 19, 2017 to 8 p.m. on April 20, 2017. It will only be enforced during two periods: From 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on April 19, 2017, and from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on April 20, 2017. The safety zone will cover all navigable waters within 500 yards of 47°35′30.8″ N. 122°41′11.1″ W., which is located at Point Elwood on Naval Base Kitsap, located in Ostrich Bay, southern end of Dyes Inlet. The duration of the zone is intended to protect personnel,

vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by the unexploded ordnance detonation being conducted by the U.S. Navy. The Captain of the Port may use Broadcast Notice to Mariners to grant general permission to enter the zone within the effective period of this rule once the detonation is complete and the zone is no longer needed.

No vessel or person will be permitted to enter the safety zone without obtaining permission from the COTP or a designated representative. Vessels wishing to enter the safety zone must request permission to do so from the Captain of the Port, Puget Sound by contacting the Joint Harbor Operations Center at 206-217-6001 or the on-scene patrol craft, if any, via VHF-FM Channel 16. If permission for entry is granted, vessels must proceed at a minimum speed for safe navigation.

V. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and executive orders (E.O.s) related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and E.O.s, and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

E.O.s 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. E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rule has not been designated a "significant regulatory action," under E.O. 12866. Accordingly, it has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

This regulatory action determination is based on the limited nature of the size and duration of the temporary safety zone. Moreover, the Coast Guard will issue a Special Marine Information Broadcast via VHF-FM Channel 16 about the safety zone and the rule allows vessels to seek permission to enter the safety 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 safety zone may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section V above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator, because the zone established in this rule is limited in nature of size and duration.

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 contact 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 E.O. 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 E.O. 13132.

Also, this rule does not have tribal implications under E.O. 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. If you believe this rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above.

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 Management Directive 023-01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.ID, 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. This rule involves a temporary safety zone that is limited in duration that will prohibit entry within 500 yards of the designated area. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph 34(g) of Figure 2-1 of the Commandant Instruction. We seek any comments or information that may lead to the discovery of a significant environmental impact from this rule.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protestors. Protesters are asked to contact 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: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 50 U.S.C. 191; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add § 165.T13–0313 to read as follows:

§ 165.T13–0313 Safety Zone; Unexploded Ordnance Detonation; Naval Base Kitsap; Elwood Point; Bremerton, WA.

(a) *Location.* The following area is designated as a safety zone: all waters within 500-yard radius of the unexploded ordnance detonation, Naval Base Kitsap, Elwood Point (47°35'30.8" N, 122°41'11.1" W); Bremerton, WA.

(b) *Regulations.* In accordance with the general regulations in subpart C of this part no person or vessel may enter or remain in the safety zone unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, Puget Sound or a designated representative. To request permission to enter the safety zone, contact the Joint Harbor Operations Center at 206–217–6001, or the on-scene patrol craft, if any, via VHF–FM Channel 16. If permission for entry into the safety zone is granted, vessels or persons must proceed at the minimum speed for safe navigation and in compliance with any other directions given by the Captain of the Port, Puget Sound or a designated representative.

(c) *Effective period.* This section is effective from 8 a.m. on April 19, 2017 to 8 p.m. on April 20, 2017. It will only be enforced during two periods: From 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on April 19, 2017, and from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on April 20, 2017.

Dated: April 13, 2017.

L.A. Sturgis,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Puget Sound.

[FR Doc. 2017–07883 Filed 4–18–17; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

49 CFR Parts 107 and 171

[Docket No. PHMSA–2016–0041 (HM–258D)]
RIN 2137–AF23

Hazardous Materials: Revision of Maximum and Minimum Civil Penalties

AGENCY: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: PHMSA is revising the maximum and minimum civil penalties for a knowing violation of the Federal hazardous material transportation law or a regulation, order, special permit, or approval issued under that law. The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015, which amended the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, required Agencies to update their civil monetary penalties in August 2016 through an interim final rulemaking. PHMSA has elected to do the 2017 update in a final rulemaking. Per this final rule, the maximum civil penalty for a knowing violation is now \$78,376, except for violations that result in death, serious illness, or severe injury to any person or substantial destruction of property, for which the maximum civil penalty is \$182,877. In addition, the minimum civil penalty amount for a violation relating to training is now \$471.

DATES: *Effective Date:* April 19, 2017.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shawn Wolsey, Office of Chief Counsel, (202) 366–4400, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590–0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Civil Penalty Amendments

Section 701 of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (the 2015 Act), Public Law 114–74, which amended the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (the Inflation Adjustment Act), Public Law 101–410, required that the Agency make an initial catch-up adjustment with subsequent annual adjustments to the maximum and minimum civil penalties set forth in 49 U.S.C. 5123(a) for a knowing violation of the Federal hazardous material transportation law or a regulation, order, special permit, or approval issued under that law. These changes to the maximum and minimum civil penalty amounts apply to violations assessed on or after the effective date of August 1, 2016. The 2015 Act also requires that the Agency make subsequent annual adjustments for inflation beginning in 2017, which are to be published no later than January 15th of each subsequent year.

The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) "Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, Implementation of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015," M–17–11, provides guidance on how to update agencies' civil penalties pursuant to the 2015 Act. In order to complete the 2017 annual adjustment, agencies should multiply each applicable penalty by the multiplier (1.01636) and round to the nearest dollar. The multiplier should be applied to the most recent penalty amount, *i.e.*, the one that includes the catch-up adjustment that the 2015 Act required agencies to issue no later than July 1, 2016.

Accordingly, PHMSA is revising the references to the maximum and minimum civil penalty amounts in 49 CFR 107.329, appendix A to subpart D of 49 CFR part 107, and 49 CFR 171.1 to reflect the changes required by the 2015 Act:

- Revising the maximum civil penalty from \$77,114 to \$78,376 for a person who knowingly violates the Federal hazardous material transportation law or a regulation, order, special permit, or approval issued under that law.
- Revising the maximum civil penalty from \$179,933 to \$182,877 for a person who knowingly violates the Federal hazardous material transportation law or a regulation, order, special permit, or approval issued under that law that results in death, serious