

may apply to the Commission for an exemption from this preemption under certain circumstances.

The Danny Keysar Child Product Safety Notification Act (at section 104(b)(1)(B) of the CPSIA) refers to the rules to be issued under that section as “consumer product safety standards,” thus, implying that the preemptive effect of section 26(a) of the CPSA would apply. Therefore, a rule issued under section 104 of the CPSIA will invoke the preemptive effect of section 26(a) of the CPSA when it becomes effective.

K. Environmental Considerations

The Commission’s regulations provide a categorical exclusion for the Commission’s rules from any requirement to prepare an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement because they “have little or no potential for affecting the human environment.” 16 CFR 1021.5(c)(2). This rule falls within the categorical exclusion, so no environmental assessment or environmental impact statement is required.

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 1233

Consumer protection, Imports, Incorporation by reference, Infants and children, Law enforcement, Safety, Toys.

For the reasons stated above, the Commission amends title 16 CFR chapter II as follows:

PART 1233—SAFETY STANDARD FOR PORTABLE HOOK-ON CHAIRS

- 1. The authority citation for part 1233 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 104, Pub. L. 110–314, 122 Stat. 3016 (August 14, 2008); Sec. 3, Pub. L. 112–28, 125 Stat. 273 (August 12, 2011).

- 2. Revise § 1233.2 to read as follows:

§ 1233.2 Requirements for portable hook-on chairs.

Each portable hook-on chair must comply with all applicable provisions of ASTM F1235–18, *Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Portable Hook-On Chairs*, approved May 1, 2018. The Director of the Federal Register approves the incorporation by reference listed in this section in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. You may obtain a copy of this ASTM standard from ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959 USA; phone: 610–832–9585; <http://www.astm.org/>. You may inspect a copy at the Division of the Secretariat, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission,

Room 820, 4330 East West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814, telephone 301–504–7923, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to: <https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html>.

Alberta E. Mills,

Secretary, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2018–0731]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Intracoastal Waterway, Biscayne Bay, Miami, FL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for certain navigable waters of Biscayne Bay east of Bayfront Park in connection with aerobatic helicopter demonstrations sponsored by Red Bull in Miami, Florida. The safety zone is needed to protect persons, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards associated with the aerial demonstrations over Biscayne Bay. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited, unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port Miami (COTP).

DATES: This rule is effective from 2:30 p.m. October 20, 2018, through 4 p.m. October 21, 2018.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG–2018–0731 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 Omar Beceiro, Sector Miami Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 305–535–4317, email omar.beceiro@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

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. The Coast Guard received information regarding the size and location of the safety zone with insufficient time to publish an NPRM and receive public comments. Because of the potential hazards associated with the aerobatic demonstrations, the safety zone is necessary to provide for the safety of event participants and vessels transiting in proximity to the event area. For these reasons, it would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest to publish an NPRM.

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 impracticable because immediate action is needed to respond to potential safety hazards associated with the event.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 33 U.S.C. 1231. The COTP has determined that potential hazards associated with aerobatic helicopter demonstrations will be a safety concern for persons and vessels traveling underneath the demonstrations. This rule is needed to protect persons, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters contained within the safety zone during aerial demonstrations.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a safety zone for three, 30-minute periods commencing at 2:30 p.m., 4 p.m., and 5:30 p.m. on October 20, 2018, and for three, 30-minute periods commencing at 12:30 p.m., 2 p.m., and 3:30 p.m. on October

21, 2018. The safety zone will cover certain navigable waters of Biscayne Bay east of Bayfront Park in Miami, FL. The duration of the safety zone is intended to protect persons, vessels, and the marine environment in these navigable waters during aerial demonstrations. No vessel or person will be permitted to enter the safety zone without obtaining permission from the COTP or a designated representative.

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 size, location, duration, and time-of-day of the safety zone. Vessel traffic will be temporarily interrupted and prevented from transiting a short section of the Intracoastal Waterway and Fisherman’s Channel in Miami, FL during demonstrations. The interruptions would affect a small designated area of Biscayne Bay for 30-minute periods, three times each day the safety zone is in effect. Moreover, the Coast Guard would issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners via VHF–FM marine channel 16 about the zone, and the rule would allow 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 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 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 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. 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 Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, 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 safety zone lasting approximately 90 minutes (three, 30-minute periods) each day of the two-day event. During each 30-minute period the safety zone is in effect, boating traffic will be temporarily interrupted and prevented from transiting the Intracoastal Waterway or Fisherman’s Channel east of Bayfront Park in Miami, FL. The rule is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(a) of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 01. A Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

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; and Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add a temporary § 165.T07–0731 to read as follows:

§ 165.T07–0731 Safety Zone; Intracoastal Waterway, Biscayne Bay, Miami, FL.

(a) *Location.* The following coordinates define the temporary safety zone located in Biscayne Bay, Miami, FL. All waters of Biscayne Bay contained within the following points: Commencing at 25°46′22″ N, 080°10′28″ W; thence southwest to 25°45′33″ N, 080°10′39″ W; thence northwest to 25°45′42″ N, 080°11′05″ W; then northeast to 25°46′34″ N, 080°10′49″ W; thence southeast along the shoreline to origin. All coordinates are North American Datum 1983.

(b) *Definition.* The term “designated representative” means Coast Guard Patrol Commanders, including Coast Guard coxswains, petty officers, and other officers operating Coast Guard vessels, and Federal, state, and local officers designated by or assisting the COTP in the enforcement of the regulated area.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) No person or vessel will be permitted to enter, transit, anchor, or remain within the regulated area unless authorized by COTP or a designated representative.

(2) Persons and vessels desiring to enter, transit, anchor, or remain within the regulated area may contact the COTP by telephone at 305–535–4313, or a designated representative via VHF radio on channel 16 to request authorization. If authorization is granted, all persons and vessels receiving such authorization must comply with the instructions of the COTP or a designated representative.

(d) *Enforcement period.* This rule will be enforced from 2:30 p.m. through 3 p.m., 4 p.m. through 4:30 p.m., and 5:30 through 6 p.m. on October 20, 2018, and 12:30 p.m. through 1 p.m., 2 p.m. through 2:30 p.m., and 3:30 p.m. through 4 p.m. on October 21, 2018.

Dated: September 18, 2018.

M.M. Dean,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Miami.

[FR Doc. 2018–20670 Filed 9–21–18; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS**38 CFR Part 74**

RIN 2900–AP97

VA Veteran-Owned Small Business (VOSB) Verification Guidelines

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is amending its regulations governing VA’s Veteran-Owned Small Business (VOSB) Verification Program. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (“the NDAA”), placed the responsibility for issuing regulations relating to ownership and control for the verification of VOSBs with the United States Small Business Administration (SBA). This regulation implements the NDAA by referencing SBA’s regulations governing ownership and control and adds and clarifies certain terms and references that are currently part of the verification process. The NDAA also provides that in certain circumstances a firm can qualify as VOSB or Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business (SDVOSB) when there is a surviving spouse or an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP).

DATES: This rule is effective on October 1, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tom McGrath, Director, Center for Verification and Evaluation (00VE), Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20420, (202) 461–4600. (This is not a toll-free number.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In Public Law 114–840, the NDAA designates the SBA as the Federal Agency responsible for creating regulations governing ownership and control. This rule amends VA’s verification regulations in order to implement the NDAA as regulations relating to and clarifying ownership and control are no longer the responsibility of VA.

On January 10, 2018, VA published in the **Federal Register** (83 FR 1203) a proposed rule to amend its regulations governing its VOSB Program. The proposed rule allowed for a comment period ending on March 12, 2018.

During the comment period, VA received several comments from 17 commenters.

Summary of Comments and VA’s Response**A. General**

VA received several comments that described the commenters’ views and experiences without any reference to a proposed regulatory provision. VA is unable to respond to these comments as they did not address the proposed provisions at issue here. One commenter questions the VA’s authority with regards to the verification process and disagrees that the VA is authorized to issue regulations and make determinations of ownership and control. The commenter contends that VA’s function with respect to verification should be limited to verifying veteran and disability status, and maintaining the VA list of verified SDVOSBs and VOSBs. Although the authority to issue regulations setting forth the ownership and control criteria for SDVOSBs and VOSBs now rests with the Administrator of the SBA, the Secretary is still charged with verifying that each applicant complies with those regulatory provisions prior to granting verified status and including the applicant in the VA list of verified firms. As the Secretary still maintains this authority and responsibility, VA finds the commenter’s proposed limitation without merit. However, to eliminate any confusion as to whether the Secretary is attempting to regulate ownership and control requirements, VA will refer directly to SBA’s regulations where appropriate. This will additionally allow VA’s regulation to be immediately updated should SBA make regulatory changes related to ownership and control. Several other commenters discussed their personal difficulties with the verification process, how regulatory provisions are interpreted, and the manner by which the verification process is administered. As these comments do not address the proposed regulation, VA is unable to respond to these comments.

B. Section 74.1

For consistency, § 74.1 proposed removing all references to VetBiz and replacing the words Center for Verification and Evaluation, service-disabled veteran-owned small business, the Department of Veterans Affairs, Vendor Information Pages, and veteran-owned small business, and uses in their place the respective abbreviations—CVE, SDVOSB, VA, VIP, and VOSB in titles and the body of the regulation,