

framework within the Government on how to interact and disseminate communications with the impacted public populations overseas. This includes maximizing awareness of UOCAVA eligibility, and providing resources to the impacted public populations. The goal of these changes is to maximize voting assistance effectiveness and outcomes, addressing known concerns impacting the public, ahead of this upcoming election cycle.

DoD believes these amendments will facilitate the Government's coordination role in providing voter assistance to absent uniformed service voters and overseas voters. This will support the government's efforts to implement a comprehensive program to cover all Executive Branch agencies and overseas citizens more broadly under UOCAVA.

E.O. 12866, "Regulatory Planning and Review"; E.O. 13563, "Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review"; and E.O. 13771, "Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs"

E.O.s 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distribute impacts, and equity). E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rule is not a "significant regulatory action," under Section 3(f) of E.O. 12866 and was not reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget. The rule is not is not expected to be an E.O. 13771 regulatory action, because it is not significant under E.O. 12866.

Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 804(2)

Under the Congressional Review Act, a major rule may not take effect until at least 60 days after submission to Congress of a report regarding the rule. A major rule is one that would have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, or have certain other impacts. This rule is not a major rule under the Congressional Review Act.

Sec. 202, Public Law 104-4, "Unfunded Mandates Reform Act"

Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (2 U.S.C. 1532) requires agencies assess anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule whose mandates require spending in any 1 year of \$100 million in 1995 dollars, updated annually for inflation. This rule will not

mandate any requirements for State, local, or tribal governments, nor will the rule affect private sector costs.

Public Law 96-354, "Regulatory Flexibility Act" (5 U.S.C. 601)

The DoD certifies that this rule is not subject to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601) because it would not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Therefore, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, as amended, does not require us to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis.

Public Law 96-511, "Paperwork Reduction Act" (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35)

It has been determined that 32 CFR part 233 does not impose reporting or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

Executive Order 13132, "Federalism"

Executive Order 13132 establishes certain requirements that an agency must meet when it promulgates a final rule that imposes substantial direct requirement costs on State and local governments, preempts State law, or otherwise has Federalism implications. This rule will not have a substantial effect on State and local governments.

List of Subjects in 32 CFR Part 233

Civil rights, Elections, Voting rights.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Department of Defense amends 32 CFR part 233 as follows:

PART 233—FEDERAL VOTING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FVAP)

- 1. The authority citation for part 233 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: E.O. 12642; 10 U.S.C. 1566a; 52 U.S.C. 20506; 52 U.S.C. Ch. 203.

- 2. Amend § 233.2 by:

- a. In paragraph (b), removing the period at the end of the first sentence and adding ", and the United States Maritime Administration (MARAD) under agreement with the Department of Transportation."

- b. Adding paragraph (d).

The addition reads as follows:

§ 233.2 Applicability.

* * * * *

(d) United States Postal Service pursuant to 52 U.S.C. 20304(b)(2) and (4).

- 2. Amend § 233.6 by:

- a. Adding paragraph (b)(5).

- b. In paragraph (c)(1), after "Department of Health and Human Services," removing "are encouraged" and adding in its place " shall enter into

agreements with the Presidential designee".

The addition reads as follows:

§ 233.6 Procedures.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(5) Establish a DoD Component-wide means to communicate effectively with and expeditiously disseminate voting information to Commanders, VAOs, and uniformed services and overseas DoD civilian members of the DoD Component and their voting age dependents. This communication effort should be coordinated with the FVAP.

* * * * *

Dated: February 19, 2020.

Morgan E. Park,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2020-03615 Filed 3-5-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-06-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

32 CFR Part 269

[Docket ID: DOD-2016-OS-0045]

RIN 0790-AK88

Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment

AGENCY: Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), Department of Defense.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Defense is issuing this final rule to adjust each of its statutory civil monetary penalties (CMP) to account for inflation. 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 (the 2015 Act), requires 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 and for each year thereafter.

DATES: This rule is effective March 6, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kellie Allison, 703-614-0410.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background Information

The Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, Public Law 101-410, 104 Stat. 890 (28 U.S.C. 2461, note), as amended by the Debt

Collection Improvement Act of 1996, Public Law 104–134, April 26, 1996, and further amended by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (the 2015 Act), Public Law 114–74, November 2, 2015, required agencies to annually adjust the level of CMPs for inflation to improve their effectiveness and maintain their deterrent effect. The 2015 Act required that not later than July 1, 2016, and not later than January 15 of every year thereafter, the head of each agency must adjust each CMP within its jurisdiction by the inflation adjustment described in the 2015 Act. The inflation adjustment is determined by increasing the maximum CMP or the range of minimum and maximum CMPs, as applicable, for each CMP by the cost-of-living adjustment, rounded to the nearest multiple of \$1. The cost-of-living adjustment is the percentage (if any) for each CMP by which the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the month of October preceding the date of the adjustment, exceeds the CPI for the month of October in the previous calendar year.

The initial catch up adjustments for inflation to the Department of Defense's CMPs were published as an interim final rule in the **Federal Register** on May 26, 2016 (81 FR 33389–33391) and became effective on that date. The interim final rule was published as a final rule without change on September 12, 2016 (81 FR 62629–62631), effective that date. The revised methodology for agencies for 2020 and each year thereafter provides for the improvement of the effectiveness of CMPs and to maintain their deterrent effect. The Department of Defense is adjusting the level of all civil monetary penalties under its jurisdiction by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) directed cost-of-living adjustment multiplier for 2020 of 1.01764 prescribed in OMB Memorandum M–20–05, “Implementation of Penalty Inflation Adjustments for 2020, Pursuant to the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015,” dated December 16, 2019. The Department of Defense'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 Defense after the effective date of the new CMP level.

Statement of Authority and Costs and Benefits

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, effective 2017, to make annual adjustments for inflation to CMPs notwithstanding section 553 of title 5, United States Code. Additionally, the methodology used, effective 2017, for adjusting CMPs for inflation is established in statute, with no discretion provided to agencies regarding the substance of the adjustments for inflation to CMPs. The Department of Defense is charged only with performing ministerial computations to determine the dollar amount of adjustments for inflation to CMPs.

Further, there are no significant costs associated with the regulatory revisions that would impose any mandates on the Department of Defense, Federal, State or local governments, or the private sector. Accordingly, prior public notice and an opportunity for public comment are not required for this rule. The benefit of this rule is the Department of Defense anticipates that civil monetary penalty collections may increase in the future due to new penalty authorities and other changes in this rule. However, it is difficult to accurately predict the extent of any increase, if any, due to a variety of factors, such as budget and staff resources, the number and quality of civil penalty referrals or leads, and the length of time needed to investigate and resolve a case.

Regulatory Procedures

Executive Order 12866, “Regulatory Planning and Review” and Executive Order 13563, “Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review”

Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distribute impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rule is not a “significant regulatory action,” and was not reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

Executive Order 13771, “Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs”

This final rule is not an E.O. 13771 regulatory action because this rule is not significant under E.O. 12866.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (2 U.S.C. Chapter 25)

Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (2 U.S.C. 1532) requires agencies to assess anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule the mandates of which require spending in any year of \$100 million in 1995 dollars, updated annually for inflation. In 2016, that threshold is approximately \$146 million. This rule will not mandate any requirements for State, local, or tribal governments, nor will it affect private sector costs.

Public Law 96–354, “Regulatory Flexibility Act” (5 U.S.C. Chapter 6)

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.

Public Law 96–511, “Paperwork Reduction Act” (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35)

The Department of Defense determined that 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.

Executive Order 13132, “Federalism”

Executive Order 13132 establishes certain requirements that an agency must meet when it promulgates a rule that imposes substantial direct requirement costs on State and local governments, preempts State law, or otherwise has Federalism implications. This final rule will not have a substantial effect on State and local governments.

List of Subjects in 32 CFR Part 269

Administrative practice and procedure, Penalties.

Accordingly, 32 CFR part 269 is amended as follows.

PART 269—[AMENDED]

- 1. The authority citation for 32 CFR part 269 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.

■ 2. In § 269.4, revise paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 269.4 Cost of living adjustments of civil monetary penalties.

* * * * *

(d) *Inflation adjustment.* Maximum civil monetary penalties within the jurisdiction of the Department are adjusted for inflation as follows:

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (d)

United States code	Civil monetary penalty description	Maximum penalty amount as of 01/15/19	New adjusted maximum penalty amount
National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2005, 10 U.S.C 113, note.	Unauthorized Activities Directed at or Possession of Sunken Military Craft.	132,470	134,807
10 U.S.C. 1094(c)(1)	Unlawful Provision of Health Care	11,632	11,837
10 U.S.C. 1102(k)	Wrongful Disclosure—Medical Records:		
	First Offense	6,878	6,999
	Subsequent Offense	45,854	46,663
10 U.S.C. 2674(c)(2)	Violation of the Pentagon Reservation Operation and Parking of Motor Vehicles Rules and Regulations.	1,895	1,928
31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(1)	Violation Involving False Claim	11,463	11,665
31 U.S.C. 3802(a)(2)	Violation Involving False Statement	11,463	11,665

Dated: February 21, 2020.

Morgan E. Park,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2020–03858 Filed 3–5–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2019–0686]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; San Juan Harbor, San Juan, PR

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is extending the duration of a temporary safety zone for all navigable waters within an area of one half mile around each Liquefied Gas carrier entering and departing San Juan Harbor and a 50-yard radius around each vessel when moored at the Puma Energy dock, Cataño Oil dock, or Wharf B. This safety zone is needed to protect personnel, transiting vessels, and Liquefied Gas carriers. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port San Juan or his designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective without actual notice from March 6, 2020 through April 30, 2020. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from February 29, 2020 through March 6, 2020.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments identified by docket number USCG–2019–0686 using the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov>. See the “Public Participation and Request for Comments” portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for further instructions on submitting comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this rulemaking, call or email Lieutenant Commander Pedro Mendoza, Sector San Juan Prevention Department, Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 787–729–2374, email Pedro.L.Mendoza@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
LNG Liquefied Natural Gas
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 issuing this temporary final rule because it

continues to be necessary to safeguard incoming, moored, and outgoing LNG carriers within San Juan Harbor, San Juan, Puerto Rico. This rule extends the duration of the existing temporary safety zone on navigable waters within one half mile around each Liquefied Gas carrier entering and departing San Juan Harbor and a 50-yard radius around each vessel when moored. This extension is necessary while we complete the rulemaking process for the associated NPRM,¹ which proposes to permanently revise the existing regulation in § 165.754 to add LNG carriers is ongoing. The first temporary rule was effective from September 13, 2019 until 11:59 p.m. on November 15, 2019. The second temporary rule extended the duration of the safety zone and is set to expire at 11:59 p.m. on February 28, 2020. This action extends the duration of the safety zone until 11:59 p.m. on April 30, 2020. This action allows for time to complete the rulemaking process for the associated NPRM. Therefore, it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest for the existing temporary safety zone to lapse.

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** for the same reasons discussed above.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034. Potential hazards associated with LNG carriers continues to be a safety concern

¹ See NPRM entitled, “Safety Zone; San Juan Harbor, San Juan, PR, which published on December 17, 2019 (84 FR 68860).