

3. Executive Order 12866

This rule is not a significant regulatory action as defined in section 3.f of Executive Order 12866.

4. 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.

5. Direct Final Procedures

Treasury is issuing the amendments to 31 CFR part 16 as a direct final rule. The effective date of this rule is May 3, 2021 without further notice, unless Treasury receives written adverse comments before April 5, 2021.

If Treasury receives timely written adverse comments on the amendments to 31 CFR part 16, Treasury will withdraw the regulation before its effective date.

List of Subjects

31 CFR Part 16

Administrative Practice and Procedure, Claims, Fraud, Penalties.

31 CFR Part 27

Administrative Practice and Procedure, Penalties.

31 CFR Part 50

Insurance, Terrorism.

Authority and Issuance

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, parts 16, 27, and 50 of title 31 of the Code of Federal Regulations are amended as follows:

PART 16—REGULATIONS IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAM FRAUD CIVIL REMEDIES ACT OF 1986

■ 1. The authority citation for part 16 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 31 U.S.C. 3801–3812.

■ 2. Effective May 3, 2021 amend § 16.3 by revising paragraphs (a)(1)(iv) and (b)(1)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 16.3 Basis for civil penalties and assessments.

(a) * * *

(1) * * *

(iv) Is for payment for the provision of property or services which the person has not provided as claimed, shall be subject, in addition to any other remedy that may be prescribed by law, to a civil penalty of not more than \$8,212 for each such claim.

* * * * *

(b) * * * (1) * * *

(ii) Includes or is accompanied by an express certification or affirmation of the truthfulness and accuracy of the content of the statement, shall be subject, in addition to any other remedy that may be prescribed by law, to a civil penalty of not more than \$8,212 for each such statement.

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PART 27—CIVIL PENALTY ASSESSMENT FOR MISUSE OF DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY NAMES, SYMBOLS, ETC.

■ 3. The authority citation for part 27 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 31 U.S.C. 321, 333.

■ 4. Amend § 27.3 by revising paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 27.3 Assessment of civil penalties.

* * * * *

(c) *Civil Penalty.* An assessing official may impose a civil penalty on any person who violates the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section. The amount of a civil monetary penalty shall not exceed \$8,212 for each and every use of any material in violation of paragraph (a), except that such penalty shall not exceed \$41,056 for each and every use if such use is in a broadcast or telecast.

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PART 50—TERRORISM RISK INSURANCE PROGRAM

■ 5. The authority citation for part 50 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 31 U.S.C. 321; Title I, Pub. L. 107–297, 116 Stat. 2322, as amended by Pub. L. 109–144, 119 Stat. 2660, Pub. L. 110–160, 121 Stat. 1839, Pub. L. 114–1, 129 Stat. 3, and Pub. L. 116–94, 133 Stat. 2534 (15 U.S.C. 6701 note); Pub. L. 114–74, 129 Stat. 601, Title VII (28 U.S.C. 2461 note).

■ 6. Amend § 50.83 by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 50.83 Adjustment of civil monetary penalty amount.

(a) *Inflation Adjustment.* Any penalty under the Act and these regulations may not exceed the greater of \$1,436,220 and, in the case of any failure to pay, charge, collect or remit amounts in accordance with the Act or these regulations such amount in dispute.

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John T. Norris,

Assistant Secretary for Management (Acting).

[FR Doc. 2021–04377 Filed 3–3–21; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-AK-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[USCG–2021–0130]

RIN 1625-AA00

Safety Zone; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Horry County, SC

AGENCY: Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing an emergency temporary safety zone that includes all waters of the Waccamaw River from Enterprise Landing at Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AICW) statute mile 375 north to Fantasy Harbour Fixed Bridge at AICW statute mile 366. The safety zone is needed to protect persons and property during a period of high water in the area caused by heavy rainfall and runoff. Vessels operating within the zone shall proceed at speeds that do not create a wake. Vessels that desire to transit this zone at speeds that create a wake, shall first seek authorization from the Captain of the Port (COTP) Charleston.

DATES: This rule is effective without actual notice from March 4, 2021 through March 7, 2021. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from March 1, 2021 until March 4, 2021.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG–2021–0130 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 Chad Ray, Sector Charleston Office of Waterways Management, Coast Guard; telephone (843) 740–3184, email Chad.L.Ray@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 publishing an NPRM would be contrary to public interest due to waters suddenly reaching dangerously high levels. Immediate action is needed to address safety hazards created by transiting vessels’ wake, which threatens persons and property in flooded areas. It is impracticable to publish an NPRM because we must establish this safety zone by March 1, 2021.

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 the potential safety hazards associated with this emergent high water event.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034. The Captain of the Port Charleston (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with the high water conditions are a safety concern for persons and property in this area. Vessels that transit the zone create a wake that exacerbates the safety hazards associated with dangerously high water levels created by recent heavy rainfall and unexpected increases in runoff. This rule is needed to protect personnel and property throughout the duration of the high water conditions.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a safety zone from March 1, 2021 through March 7, 2021, or until the high water conditions subside, whichever occurs first. The safety zone will cover all waters of the Waccamaw River from Enterprise Landing at Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AICW) statute mile 375 north to Fantasy Harbour Fixed Bridge at AICW statute mile 366. The duration

of the zone is intended to protect personnel, property, and the marine environment throughout the duration of the high water event. Vessels operating within the zone shall proceed at speeds that do not create a wake. Vessels that desire to transit this zone at speeds that create a wake, shall first seek authorization from the Captain of the Port (COTP) Charleston.

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 scope of the safety zone. The safety zone will be enforced only so long as the duration of the high water conditions, which makes it limited in duration. The safety zone is limited in scope because it only affects those areas immediately impacted by high water levels along identified sections of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway. The safety is limited in scope as it allows vessels to enter the zone with the approval of the COTP so long as the vessel transits the zone at speeds that do not create a wake. The Coast Guard will provide actual notification of the zone by on-scene designated representatives and broadcast notice to mariners via VHF-FM marine channel 16, and a marine safety information bulletin.

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 call or email 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.

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, Rev. 1, associated implementing instructions, and Environmental Planning COMDTINST 5090.1 (series), 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 only throughout the high water conditions and will only restrict the speed at which vessels transit the 11 mile section of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60a of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to call or email 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: 46 U.S.C. 70034, 70051; 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.T07–0130 to read as follows:

§ 165.T07–0130 Safety Zone; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway; Horry County, SC.

(a) *Location.* All waters of the Waccamaw River from Enterprise Landing at Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AICW) statute mile 375 north to Fantasy Harbour Fixed Bridge at AICW statute mile 366.

(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 Captain of the Port (COTP) Charleston in the enforcement of the regulated areas.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) All vessels are prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within the regulated area unless authorized by the COTP Charleston or a designated representative.

(2) Persons or vessels desiring to enter, transit through, or remain within the regulated area must proceed at speeds that do not create a wake.

(3) Vessels that desire to transit this zone at speeds that create a wake, shall first seek authorization from the COTP Charleston. The COTP Charleston, or a designated representative, can be contacted via telephone at 843–740–7050, or 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 Charleston or a designated representative.

(4) The Coast Guard will provide actual notice of the zone by on-scene designated representatives and broadcast notice to mariners via VHF–FM marine channel 16, and a marine safety information bulletin.

(d) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from March 1, 2021 through March 7, 2021, or until the conclusion of the high water conditions, whichever occurs first.

Dated: March 1, 2021.

J.D. Cole,

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

[FR Doc. 2021–04475 Filed 3–3–21; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2021–0071]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Mile Marker 368 Through 370, Natchez, MS

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for all navigable waters of the Lower Mississippi River (LMR), Mile Marker 368 through 370. The safety zone is needed to protect persons, property, and the marine environment from the potential safety hazards associated with line pulling operations in the vicinity of the Natchez, MS. Entry of persons or vessels into this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Sector Lower Mississippi River or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective without actual notice from March 4, 2021 until March 15, 2021. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from March 1, 2021 until March 4, 2021.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG–2021–0071 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 MSTC Lindsey Swindle, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 901–521–4813, email Lindsey.M.Swindle@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COTP Captain of the Port Sector Lower Mississippi River
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code