

definition, the party that has a commercial interest in the cargo and the best access to ISF information will fall within the definition of ISF Importer. This will improve the accuracy of the information CBP uses for targeting. In addition, this rule significantly reduces confidentiality concerns that may be caused by the current requirements. Finally, eliminating a step in the transmission process (sending the ISF information from the third party to the current ISF Importer) will result in CBP getting the information sooner. Any extra time can be used for more extensive targeting.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

This section examines the impact of the rulemaking on small entities as required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 603), as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement and Fairness Act of 1996. A small entity may be a small business (defined as any independently owned and operated business not dominant in its field that qualifies as a small business per the Small Business Act); a small not-for-profit organization; or a small governmental jurisdiction (locality with fewer than 50,000 people).

In the Interim Final Rule establishing the ISF requirements (73 FR 71730; November 25, 2008, CBP Decision 08–46; Docket Number USCBP–2007–0077), CBP concluded that many importers of containerized cargo are small entities. The rule could affect any importer of containerized cargo so it could have an impact on a substantial number of small entities.

This impact, however, is very small. The modification of the definition of ISF Importer simply shifts the legal responsibility in some cases for filing the ISF from one party to another for a subset of the total cargo (FROB; IE and T&E; and FTZ cargo). For IE, T&E, and FTZ cargo, the party that is currently required to file the data may not yet even be involved in the transaction at the time the data must be submitted. In these cases another party such as the owner, purchaser, consignee, or agent often files the data, though that party is not legally obligated to file it. Under this rule, these parties will be included in the definition of the party responsible for filing the data. Since these parties are currently submitting this data to CBP, this change will have no significant impact. For FROB, the ISF Importer must currently either obtain the information from a third party that has the necessary information or ask that the third party file the information directly to CBP. In some cases, the third party shares this information with the

ISF Importer, but it usually files the data directly with CBP for confidentiality reasons. In this rule, CBP is expanding the definition of ISF Importer so that the party that most likely has access to the ISF information will submit it directly to CBP as the ISF Importer. Since this third party is already providing the ISF information through the current ISF Importer or directly to CBP, this rule will not add a significant burden to these entities.

For these reasons, CBP certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

C. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

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. This final rule will not result in such an expenditure.

D. Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507), an agency may not conduct, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid control number assigned by OMB. The collections of information related to this final rule are approved by OMB under collection 1651–0001.

List of Subjects in 19 CFR Part 149

Customs duties and inspection, Foreign trade, Foreign trade zones, Freight, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Vessels.

Amendment to the Regulations

For the reasons stated in the preamble, DHS amends part 149 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR part 149) as set forth below:

PART 149—IMPORTER SECURITY FILING

- 1. The authority citation for part 149 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 6 U.S.C. 943; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1624, 2071 note.

- 2. In § 149.1, paragraph (a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 149.1 Definitions.

(a) *Importer Security Filing Importer.* For purposes of this part, Importer Security Filing (ISF) Importer means the

party causing goods to arrive within the limits of a port in the United States by vessel. For shipments other than foreign cargo remaining on board (FROB), the ISF Importer will be the goods' owner, purchaser, consignee, or agent such as a licensed customs broker. For immediate exportation (IE) and transportation and exportation (T&E) in-bond shipments, and goods to be delivered to a Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ), the ISF Importer may also be the party filing the IE, T&E, or FTZ documentation. For FROB cargo, the ISF Importer will be the carrier or the non-vessel operating common carrier.

* * * * *

Elaine C. Duke,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018–07624 Filed 4–11–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

22 CFR Part 193

[Public Notice: 10381]

RIN 1400–AD31

Repeal of Benefits for Hostages in Iraq, Kuwait, or Lebanon

AGENCY: Department of State.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In accordance with Executive Order 13771 of January 30, 2017, which addresses agency review of existing regulations, including those that may be outmoded or ineffective, the State Department is repealing the regulations on Benefits for Hostages in Iraq, Kuwait, or Lebanon. The current regulations, which relate to hostage benefits for U.S. nationals in Iraq, Kuwait, or Lebanon were established in 1990, and are outdated as the program funding has been eliminated.

DATES: This rule is effective on April 12, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Colleen Flood, Office of Legal Affairs, Overseas Citizen Services, U.S.

Department of State, 2201 C. Street NW, SA–17A, Washington, DC 20520, (202) 485–6070, FloodCB@state.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule removes 22 CFR part 193 of the Code of Federal Regulations, which relates to limited monetary payments and federal life and health insurance benefits as a humanitarian gesture to certain U.S. nationals held hostage in Kuwait, Iraq, or Lebanon, and to the family members thereof, subject to specified funding and other limitations. The authorization to obligate funds under Section 599C of

Public Law 101–513 expired on May 5, 1991.

The 1992–1993 Foreign Relations Authorization Act amended the Hostage Relief Act of 1990 to extend both the period of time during which the benefits were available and the eligibility criteria. In addition, section 302 contained two additional changes with respect to hostages captured in Lebanon. Section 302(a)(3) provided that health and life insurance benefits were available under certain circumstances for the period of the individual's hostage status, plus a 60-month period following the termination of hostage status. Previously, these benefits expired 12 months after the termination of hostage status, which remained the law with respect to hostages held in Iraq and Kuwait.

Title 22 CFR part 193 implemented these statutes, and described the classes of persons who could apply for benefits under the Act and the procedures according to which such applications will be processed by the Department of State.

The funds allocated for the benefits have been depleted; in addition, given the way the beneficiaries are defined, no one is able to qualify for these benefits any longer. Therefore, the Department of State is repealing part 193.

Regulatory Analysis and Notices

Administrative Procedure Act

This action is being taken as a final rule pursuant to the “good cause” provision of 5 U.S.C. 553(b). It is the position of the Department that notice and comment are not necessary in light of the fact that part 193 is obsolete. There is no authority for these rules.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

It is hereby certified that the repeal of these regulations will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 605(b), because the issues addressed are not of an economic nature. In addition, the repeal of this regulation does not have federalism implications under E.O. 13132.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, 2 U.S.C. 1532, generally requires agencies to prepare a statement before proposing

any rule that may result in an annual expenditure of \$100 million or more by State, local, or tribal governments, or by the private sector. This rule will not result in any such expenditure, nor will it significantly or uniquely affect small governments.

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

The Department of State has reviewed this rule to ensure its consistency with the regulatory philosophy and principles set forth in Executive Order 12866 and has determined that the benefits of this regulation justify its costs. The Department does not consider this rule to be an economically significant action within the scope of section 3(f)(1) of the Executive Order since it is not likely to have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or to adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local or tribal governments or communities. This rule is not an E.O. 13771 regulatory action because this rule is not significant under E.O. 12866.

Federalism

This regulation will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Nor will the rule have federalism implications warranting the application of Executive Orders 12372 and No. 13132.

Civil Justice Reform

The Department has reviewed the regulations in light of sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988 to eliminate ambiguity, minimize litigation, establish clear legal standards, and reduce burden.

Consultations With Tribal Governments

The Department has determined that this rulemaking will not have Tribal implications, will not impose substantial direct compliance costs on Indian Tribal governments, and will not pre-empt Tribal law. Accordingly, the requirements of Executive Order 13175 do not apply to this rulemaking.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not impose information collection requirements under the

provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35.

PART 193—[REMOVED]

■ Accordingly, under the authority of 22 U.S.C. 2651a(a)(4) and Executive Orders 13563, 13771 and 13777, 22 CFR part 193 is removed.

Carl C. Risch,

Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State.

[FR Doc. 2018–07074 Filed 4–11–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket No. USCG–2018–0268]

Special Local Regulations; Marine Events Within the Captain of the Port Zone Columbia River

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce special local regulations at various locations in the Sector Columbia River Captain of the Port zone. This action is necessary to provide for the safety of life on these navigable waters during marine events. These regulations prohibit persons and vessels from being in the regulated area unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Sector Columbia River or a designated representative.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 100.1302 will be enforced for the regulated areas identified in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below for the dates and times specified in this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this notice of enforcement, call or email LCDR Laura Springer, Waterways Management Division, Marine Safety Unit Portland, Coast Guard; telephone 503–240–9319, email msupdxwwm@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce special local regulations in 33 CFR 100.1302 for the following events only during the hours specified on the dates listed in the following Table: