

MS, from “Intermittent, 1000 to 0300 local time, as activated by NOTAM at least 24 hours in advance,” to “Intermittent by NOTAM at least 24 hours in advance.” Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal. No comments were received.

The Rule

The FAA is amending 14 CFR part 73 by changing the time of designation for restricted area R-4403A, Stennis Space Center, MS, from “Intermittent, 1000 to 0300 local time, as activated by NOTAM at least 24 hours in advance,” to “Intermittent by NOTAM at least 24 hours in advance.”

This change is required to provide the additional restricted area activation time needed to accommodate NASA’s SLS Core Stage engine testing program. The current boundaries and designated altitude for R-4403A remain unchanged. Additionally, this action does not affect restricted areas R-4403B, C, E, or F (Note: there is no “D” subdivision).

Regulatory Notices and Analyses

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore: (1) Is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a “significant rule” under Department of Transportation (DOT) Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that only affects air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this rule, when promulgated, does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Environmental Review

The FAA determined the modification of restricted area R-4403A, Stennis Space Center, MS, to be within the scope of the Navy and NASA’s Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Redesignation and Expansion of Restricted Airspace R-4403 to Support Military Air-To-Ground Munitions Training and NASA Rocket Engine Testing At Stennis Space Center, Mississippi dated November 24, 2015; and the FAA’s decision document adopting the airspace portion of the

above cited EA titled “Federal Aviation Administration, Adoption of the Environmental Assessment and FONSI/ROD for Redesignation and Expansion of Restricted Airspace R-4403, Stennis Space Center, Hancock and Pearl River County, MS, and St Tammany Parrish, LA, signed on March 22, 2016; and that no further environmental review is required.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 73

Airspace, Prohibited areas, Restricted areas.

The Amendment

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 73 as follows:

PART 73—SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE

- 1. The authority citation for part 73 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g); 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 73.44 [Amended]

- 2. Section 73.44 is amended as follows:

* * * * *

R-4403A Stennis Space Center, MS [Amended]

By removing “Time of Designation. Intermittent, 1000 to 0300 local time, as activated by NOTAM at least 24 hours in advance,” and adding in their place:

Time of designation. Intermittent by NOTAM at least 24 hours in advance.

Issued in Washington, DC, on April 24, 2018.

Rodger A. Dean, Jr.,

Manager, Airspace Policy Group.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Secret Service

31 CFR Part 408

Restricted Buildings and Grounds

AGENCY: U.S. Secret Service, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule repeals outdated U.S. Secret Service (“USSS”) regulations concerning the designation of and access to a temporary residence of the President or other USSS protectee. Due to amendments to the relevant statutory authority, the USSS regulations are no longer necessary.

This final rule removes these outdated regulations, thereby bringing the CFR into alignment with the terms of the statutory authority and eliminating unnecessary provisions.

DATES: *Effective Date:* May 1, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Catherine Milhoan, USSS Office of Government and Public Affairs, (202) 406–5708.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

As part of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970, Congress enacted 18 U.S.C. 1752 (Temporary residence of the President) (“Section 1752”), making it unlawful to willfully and knowingly enter or remain in any building or grounds designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a temporary residence of the President or the temporary offices of the President and his staff. Public Law 91–644, Title V, Sec. 18, 84 Stat. 1891–92 (Jan. 2, 1971). Subsection (d) of Section 1752 further authorized the Secretary of the Treasury:

(1) To designate by regulation the buildings and grounds which constitute the temporary residences of the President and the temporary offices of the President and his staff, and

(2) to prescribe regulations governing ingress or egress to such buildings and grounds and to posted, cordoned off, or otherwise restricted areas where the President is or will be temporarily visiting.

Department of Treasury regulations designating the temporary residence of the President and the temporary offices of the President and his staff and governing ingress and egress to those buildings and grounds are set forth in Chapter IV, part 408 of title 31 of the Code of Federal Regulations and consist of sections 408.1–408.3 (31 CFR 408.1–408.3). Section 1752 has been amended several times since its enactment in 1971. For example, amendments in 1982 modified subsection (d) to include the authority to issue regulations concerning the residences of USSS protectees in addition to the President. But further modifications in 2006 have eliminated the need for implementing regulations and have removed provisions regarding the issuance of regulations.

Need for Correction

In 2006, the Secret Service Authorization and Technical Modification Act of 2005, Public Law 109–177, Title VI, Sec. 602, 120 Stat. 252 (Mar. 9, 2006), amended Section 1752 to eliminate any reference to regulations. Subsection (d), which

authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue regulations, was stricken. References to residences as “designated” were also eliminated throughout the text. Instead, the offense conduct was described as willfully and knowingly entering or remaining in any posted, cordoned off, or otherwise restricted area of a building or grounds where the President or other person protected by the USSS is or will be temporarily visiting or in any posted, cordoned off, or otherwise restricted area of a building or grounds so restricted in conjunction with an event designated as an event of national significance. With those amendments, the regulations found at 31 CFR part 408 became obsolete.

While Section 1752 was amended again in 2012, the authorization to the promulgate regulations was not reintroduced, and the statute in its current form makes no reference to regulation. Those amendments, made in the Federal Restricted Buildings and Grounds Improvement Act of 2011, Public Law 112–98, Sec. 2, 126 Stat. 263 (Mar. 8, 2012), reflect the most recent expression of Congressional intent. As in 2006, the 2012 amendments to Section 1752 reflect that the offense conduct is fully described in the text of the statute itself. Rather than identifying restricted residences and offices through regulation, the 2012 statutory amendments define those venues as any posted, cordoned off, or otherwise restricted of the White House or its grounds, the Vice President’s official residence and its grounds, the building or grounds where a Secret Service protectee is or will be temporarily visiting, or a building or grounds that is restricted in conjunction with an event designated as a special event of national significance. There have been no amendments to Section 1752 since 2012.

The regulations found in part 408 were not removed after the enactment of the Secret Service Authorization and Technical Modification Act of 2005 or the Federal Restricted Buildings and Grounds Improvement Act of 2011. The regulations have also not been updated since 1984, well before the statutory language was changed in 2006 to eliminate all references to regulation. For instance, the regulations currently list the President’s designated temporary residence in Santa Barbara County, California, as it was in the Reagan Administration.

The existing regulations are now obsolete and retaining them maintains an inconsistency between the terms of the statute itself and the outdated regulations. As a result, USSS is

repealing part 408 in its entirety. This change will align the provisions of the CFR with the express language of the statute and eliminate any potential confusion as to the offense conduct at issue in Section 1752.

Executive Orders 13563, 12866, and 13771

Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 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 (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive 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. Executive Order 13771 (“Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs”) directs agencies to reduce regulation and control regulatory costs. This rule is not a “significant regulatory action,” under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, the Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed this regulation.

DHS considers this final rule to be an Executive Order 13771 deregulatory action. See OMB’s Memorandum titled “Guidance Implementing Executive Order 13771, Titled ‘Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs’” (April 5, 2017).

This rule will serve to remove obsolete provisions and will eliminate any inconsistency between the offense conduct set forth in Section 1752 and the outdated regulatory provisions. This rule will not affect the current application of the terms of the statute. Instead, the rule will provide greater clarity for the public of its application. Therefore, this rule will not impose any costs on USSS or the public. DHS believes that removing the obsolete regulations will reduce confusion for the public and that streamlining the regulations will provide non-monetized efficiencies.

Inapplicability of Notice and Delayed Effective Date

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), an agency may, for good cause, find that notice and public comment procedure on a rule is impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. Part 408 of 31 CFR contains obsolete regulations, which are no longer required pursuant to statutory authority. Further, USSS believes that maintaining outdated regulations causes confusion

for the public. Therefore, USSS has determined that it would be unnecessary and contrary to the public interest to delay publication of this rule in final form pending an opportunity for public comment.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) of the APA, USSS has, for the same reasons, determined that there is good cause for this final rule to become effective immediately upon publication. USSS currently applies the terms of Section 1752 as they appear in the text of the statute as a matter of law. The repeal of obsolete regulations will serve to align the Code of Federal Regulations with the terms of the authorizing statute itself.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement and Fairness Act of 1996, requires agencies to assess the impact of regulations on small entities. 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). The Regulatory Flexibility Act applies only to rules subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements under the APA or any other law (5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2)). Because this rule is not subject to such notice and comment rulemaking requirements, the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act do not apply. However, as discussed above in the “Executive Orders 13563, 12866, and 13771” section, this rule will impose no costs on the public, including small entities, because it merely eliminates outdated USSS regulations.

Signing Authority

Prior to March 1, 2003, USSS was a component of the Department of the Treasury. On November 25, 2002, the President signed the Homeland Security Act of 2002, 6 U.S.C. 101 *et seq.*, Public Law 107–296, (the “HSA”), establishing the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”). Pursuant to section 821 of the HSA, the USSS was transferred from Treasury to DHS effective March 1, 2003. Accordingly, this final rule to repeal Treasury regulations impacting USSS functions may be signed by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

List of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 408

Federal buildings and facilities, Security measures.

PART 408—[REMOVED AND RESERVED]

■ Under 18 U.S.C. 1752 and for the reasons discussed in the preamble, amend 31 CFR chapter IV by removing and reserving part 408.

Claire M. Grady,

Acting Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018-09230 Filed 4-30-18; 8:45 am]

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

[Docket Number USCG 2017-1080]

RIN 1625-AA00

Safety Zone; Sabine River, Orange, Texas

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for certain navigable waters of the Sabine River, shoreline to shoreline, adjacent to the public boat ramp located in Orange, TX. This action is necessary to protect persons and vessels from hazards associated with a high speed boat race competition in Orange, TX. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur.

DATES: This rule is effective from 8:30 a.m. on May 19, 2018 through 6 p.m. on May 20, 2018.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG-2017-1080 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 Mr. Scott Whalen, Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 409-719-5086, email Scott.K.Whalen@uscg.mil.

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

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COTP Captain of the Port Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
PATCOM Patrol Commander

§ 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)(3)(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. This safety zone must be established by May 19, 2018 and we lack sufficient time to provide a reasonable comment period and then consider those comments before issuing this rule. The NPRM process would delay the establishment of the safety zone until after the dates of the high speed boat races and compromise public safety.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making it effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. Delaying the effective date of this rule would be impracticable and contrary to public interest because immediate action is needed to protect participants, spectators, and other persons and vessels from the potential hazards during a high speed boat race on a navigable waterway.

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 Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur (COTP) has determined that the potential hazards associated with high speed boat races are a safety concern for vessels operating on the Sabine River. Possible hazards include risks of injury or death from near or actual contact among participant vessels and spectators or mariners traversing through the safety zone. This rule is needed to protect all waterway users, including event participants and spectators, before, during, and after the scheduled event.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a temporary safety zone from 8:30 a.m. through 6 p.m. each day on from May 19, 2018 through May 20, 2018. The safety zone covers all navigable waters of the Sabine River, extending the entire width of the

river, adjacent to the public boat ramp located in Orange, TX bounded by the Navy Pier One at latitude 30°05′50″ N to the north and latitude 30°05′33″ N to the south. The duration of the safety zone is intended to protect participants, spectators, and other persons and vessels, in the navigable waters of the Sabine River during the high speed boat races and will include breaks and opportunity for vessels to transit through the regulated area.

No vessel or person is permitted to enter the safety zone without obtaining permission from the COTP or a designated representative. They may be contacted on VHF-FM channel 13 or 16, or by telephone at 409-719-5070. A designated representative may be a Patrol Commander (PATCOM). The PATCOM may be aboard either a Coast Guard or Coast Guard Auxiliary vessel. The PATCOM may be contacted on Channel 16 VHF-FM (156.8 MHz) by the call sign “PATCOM”. The “official patrol vessels” consist of any Coast Guard, state, or local law enforcement and sponsor provided vessels assigned or approved by the COTP or a designated representative to patrol the zone. All persons and vessels not registered with the sponsor as participants or official patrol vessels are considered spectators.

Spectator vessels desiring to transit the zone may do so only with prior approval of the COTP or a designated representative and when so directed by that officer must be operated at a minimum safe navigation speed in a manner that will not endanger any other vessels. No spectator vessel shall anchor, block, loiter, or impede the through transit of official patrol vessels in the zone during the effective dates and times, unless cleared for entry by or through the COTP or a designated representative. Any spectator vessel may anchor outside the zone, but may not anchor in, block, or loiter in a navigable channel. Spectator vessels may be moored to a waterfront facility within the zone in such a way that they shall not interfere with the progress of the event. Such mooring must be complete at least 30 minutes prior to the establishment of the zone and remain moored through the duration of the event.

The COTP or a designated representative may forbid and control the movement of all vessels in the zone. 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 zone, citation for failure to comply, or both.