

activities as a force protection measure to ensure only authorized vehicles were granted access. DLA ceased registering vehicles accessing DLA activities in November 2011 following policy direction from the Department of Defense. DoD Directive-Type Memorandum (DTM) 09-012, "Interim Policy Guidance for DoD Physical Access Control" (available at <http://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dtm/DTM-09-012.pdf?ver=2018-08-23-074619-957>), was published in September 2009 and defined new minimum standards for controlling access to DoD installations. Access control shifted from vehicle identification to personnel identification and validation of personnel identification credentials. DLA formally rescinded its policy, DLA Instruction 4309, "Vehicle Registration," on August 2, 2012.

This rule is not significant under Executive Order (E.O.) 12866, "Regulatory Planning and Review." Therefore, E.O. 13771, "Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs," does not apply.

List of Subjects in 32 CFR Part 1288

Motor vehicles.

PART 1288—[REMOVED]

■ Accordingly, by the authority of 5 U.S.C. 301, 32 CFR part 1288 is removed.

Dated: January 27, 2020.

Aaron T. Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2020-01686 Filed 2-5-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-06-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Parts 3, 100, and 165

[Docket Number USCG-2019-0943]

Coast Guard Sector Virginia; Sector Name Conforming Amendment

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule makes non-substantive amendments to Coast Guard regulations in association with a change in the Coast Guard's internal organization. The amendment describes the name change of "Sector Hampton Roads Marine Inspection Zone and Captain of the Port Zone" to "Sector Virginia Marine Inspection Zone and

Captain of the Port Zone." This rule will have no substantive effect on the regulated public.

DATES: This rule is effective February 6, 2020.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG-2019-0943 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 Commander Eric Matthies, Sector Logistics Division Chief, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 757-483-8515, email Eric.J.Matthies@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

Sector Hampton Roads leadership made the strategic decision to submit an Organization Modification Request to change the existing unit name from "Sector Hampton Roads Marine Inspection Zone and Captain of the Port Zone" (Sector Hampton Roads) to "Sector Virginia Marine Inspection Zone and Captain of the Port Zone" (Sector Virginia). The action was necessary to more accurately reflect the Sector's geographic operational responsibility and jurisdiction as well as to eliminate confusion and bolster community relations. From a strategic communications and community relations perspective, keeping the name "Sector Hampton Roads" created a unique challenge when working and coordinating efforts with communities, the media, and government officials outside of the Hampton Roads region. The name Sector Hampton Roads created confusion with outlying communities such as those in the Upper Middle Peninsulas of Virginia as well as the Eastern Shore of Virginia. By renaming the unit to "Sector Virginia," it more appropriately identifies the unit to our federal, state, and local government agency partners, who cohesively service the state of Virginia, with the exception of the Maryland-National Capital Region. Also, the name change to "Sector Virginia" enhances communications and formal Coast Guard name recognition with our port partners who attend statewide meetings

in support of the Area Maritime Security Committees, Area Committees and Harbor Safety Committees as well as coordinating incident response during natural disasters and National Special Security Events. The name change to "Sector Virginia" has no effect on the area of operation boundary lines or existing organizational structure.

The purpose of this rulemaking is to align the text of Coast Guard regulations, with a change in the Coast Guard's internal organization. Specifically, this rule amends 33 CFR 3.25-10, to reflect the changed sector name from "Sector Hampton Roads Marine Inspection Zone and Captain of the Port Zone" to "Sector Virginia Marine Inspection Zone and Captain of the Port Zone", and makes corresponding changes to 33 CFR 100.501, 165.501, 165.503, 165.504, 165.506, 165.518, and 165.550.

We did not publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for this regulation. Under both 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(A) and (B), the Coast Guard finds that this rule is exempt from notice and comment rulemaking requirements because these changes involve rules of agency organization, and good cause exists for not publishing an NPRM because the changes made are all non-substantive. This rule consists only of organizational amendments. These changes will have no substantive effect on the public; therefore, it is unnecessary to publish an NPRM. Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that, for the same reasons, good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. The rule makes non-substantive amendments to Coast Guard regulations, in order to align with a change in the Coast Guard's internal organization. The amendment describes the name change from Sector Hampton Roads to Sector Virginia. This rule will have no substantive effect on the regulated public.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 14 U.S.C. 504(a)(2), as delegated, to establish, change the location of, maintain, and operate Coast Guard shore establishments. The rule is needed to reflect a change in the Coast Guard's internal organization.

IV. 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 finding that the name change will have no substantive effect on the public.

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.

For the reasons stated in section IV.A above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on any member of the public, including “small entities.”

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 call or email 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, 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 consists only of an organizational amendment. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L55 in Table 3–

1 of U.S. Coast Guard Environmental Planning Implementing Procedures.

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

33 CFR Part 3

Organization and functions (Government agencies).

33 CFR Part 100

Marine safety, Navigation (Water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Waterways.

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 parts 3, 100, and 165 as follows:

PART 3—SAFETY COAST GUARD AREAS, DISTRICTS, SECTORS, MARINE INSPECTION ZONES, AND CAPTAIN OF THE PORT ZONES

- 1. The authority citation for part 3 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 14 U.S.C. 92 & 93; Pub. L. 107–296, 116 Stat. 2135; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1, para. 2(23).

§ 3.25–10 [Amended]

- 2. In § 3.25–10, remove the words “Hampton Roads” wherever they appear and add in their place the word “Virginia”.

PART 100—SAFETY OF LIFE ON NAVIGABLE WATERS

- 3. The authority for part 100 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 70041; 33 CFR 1.05–1.

§ 100.501 [Amended]

- 4. In § 100.501, remove the words “Hampton Roads” wherever they appear and add in their place the word “Virginia”.

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

- 5. 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.

§ 165.501 [Amended]

■ 6. In § 165.501(b), remove the words “Hampton Roads” wherever they appear and add in their place the word “Virginia”.

§ 165.503 [Amended]

■ 7. In § 165.503:

■ a. In paragraph (a) amend the definition of “Designated Representative” by removing the words “Hampton Roads,”; and

■ b. Amend paragraphs (b) and (c) by removing the words “Hampton Roads” and adding their place “Virginia.”

§ 165.504 [Amended]

■ 8. In § 165.504(c)(1)(vii)(A), remove the words “Hampton Roads,”.

§ 165.506 [Amended]

■ 9. In § 165.506, remove the words “Hampton Roads” wherever they appear and add in their place the word “Virginia”.

§ 165.518 [Amended]

■ 10. In § 165.518(c)(7), remove the words “Hampton Roads” wherever they appear and add in their place the word “Virginia”.

§ 165.550 [Amended]

■ 11. In § 165.550 (a)(3) and (d)(2)(iii), remove the words “Hampton Roads” wherever they appear and add in their place the word “Virginia”.

Dated: January 30, 2020.

K.M. Carroll,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Sector Commander.

[FR Doc. 2020–02214 Filed 2–5–20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 117

[Docket No. USCG–2019–0178]

RIN 1625–AA09

Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Fox River, Green Bay, WI

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is modifying the operating schedule that governs the Main Street Bridge, mile 1.58, the

Walnut Street Bridge, mile 1.81, and the Tilleman Memorial Bridge, mile 2.27, all over the Fox River at Green Bay, WI to allow them to operate remotely.

DATES: This rule is effective March 9, 2020.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Type USCG–2019–0178 in the “SEARCH” box and click “SEARCH.” Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this rulemaking.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or email: Mr. Lee D. Soule, Bridge Management Specialist, Ninth Coast Guard District; telephone 216–902–6085, email Lee.D.Soule@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
 DHS Department of Homeland Security
 FR Federal Register
 HDCCTV High Definition Closed Circuit Television
 IGLD85 International Great Lakes Datum of 1985
 IRCCTV Infrared Closed Circuit Television
 LWD Low Water Datum based on IGLD 85
 NPRM Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (Advance, Supplemental)
 OMB Office of Management and Budget
 PLC Programmable Logic Control
 § Section
 U.S.C. United States Code
 WI–FI Wireless Fidelity
 WISDOT Wisconsin Department of Transportation

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

On April 29, 2019, we published a notice of proposed rulemaking entitled: Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Fox River, Green Bay, WI in the **Federal Register** (84 FR 17979). We received five comments on this rule.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority 33 U.S.C. 499.

There are three bascule bridges operated by WISDOT and the City of Green Bay: Main Street Bridge, mile 1.58, provides 120 feet horizontal and 12 feet vertical clearance in the closed position; the Walnut Street Bridge, mile 1.81, provides 124 feet horizontal and 11 feet vertical clearance in the closed position; and the Tilleman Memorial Bridge, mile 2.27, provides 124 feet horizontal and 32 feet vertical clearance in the closed position.

IV. Discussion of Comments, Changes and the Final Rule

The Coast Guard provided a 180 day comment period and received five comments. During the comment period the bridges were managed by WISDOT with city of Green Bay personnel operating the three bridges. As of December 1, 2019 Brown County began operating the bridges with personnel from the snow plow division. This prevented snow plow drivers from being laid off in the summer and drawtenders from being laid off in the winter. The current drawtenders lost their jobs unless they could obtain a commercial driver’s license to operate a snow plow in the winter. We believe this may have influenced some of the comments we received; however, below we address each comment provided:

The first comment: “The Main Street Bridge was renamed the Ray Nitschke Memorial Bridge in 1998”. We reached out to the State of Wisconsin and the City of Green Bay and asked them to send us a letter requesting the name change to be made and they have declined to do so.

The second comment addressed several factors: “As long as vehicles are still crashing through the gates there should be a live presence, *i.e.*, a Bridge Tender, on every bridge that is being operated.” We asked WISDOT for the last three years of vehicle incidents. There were zero incidents in 2017, two in 2018, and two in 2019. All three years indicated live drawtenders manning the bridges. We do not have any data from other remotely operated bridges to support the claim that remote bridges have a higher incidents of vehicles hitting barriers during the opening cycle of the bridge or that responses to vehicles hitting the barriers have been lessened. “Instead of the risk and cost of an experimental wireless remote operation, just establish a call-in period. By making Tilleman bridge a 4 hour call-in, 24–7, and by making Walnut and Nitschke bridges a 4 hour call-in from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m., you could reduce the number of Bridge Tenders to 6 (half of what they have now). You would still have a live Bridge Tender on each bridge when they require an opening.” This suggested schedule would place an additional burden on the mariners. The wireless equipment is not experimental. It is a commercial grade wireless system developed for city wide municipal use with a 20 mile range.

The third comment: “As a tour boat company we feel it is in the best interest of auto, pedestrian and boat traffic to keep bridgetenders at Main Street