

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

14 CFR Part 234

[Docket No. DOT-OST-2026-1257]

RIN 2105-AF29

Cause of Airline Delay and Cancellation Categories Under Section 511(b) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024; Delay of Effective Date

AGENCY: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology, U.S. Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Final rule; delay of effective date.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Transportation (Department or DOT) is delaying the effective date of its September 3, 2026 final rule, titled “Cause of Airline Delay and Cancellation Categories under Section 511(b) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024,” until February 1, 2027.

DATES: The effective date of the final rule published on September 3, 2026 (91 FR 56588) is delayed until February 1, 2027.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Robert Nazareth, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590, 202-934-2413, robert.nazareth@dot.gov (email). You may also contact Blane Workie, Office of Aviation Consumer Protection, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590, 202-366-9342 (phone), 202-366-7152 (fax), blane.workie@dot.gov (email).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Delay of Effective Date

On September 3, 2026, the Department published a final rule with an effective date of October 19, 2026 to implement the requirements of Section 511(b) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024. That final rule amended an existing Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) reporting regulation at 14 CFR 234.4. Under 14 CFR 234.4, reporting carriers must file a report of the causes of reportable flight cancellations and delays within 15 days of the end of the month for which data are reported.¹

The September 2026 final rule mandated that ten specific types of events be excluded from the BTS “Air Carrier” causal code for carriers to

report delays and cancellations, consistent with statutory requirements. The air carrier code is reserved for circumstances that are within the carrier’s control. The final rule created a new reporting category to capture these 10 specific events, ensuring that the data reported to the Department and shared with the traveling public accurately reflects the statutory distinction between carrier-controllable events and the specific exclusions identified by Congress. In the final rule, the Department explained that the rule would require revisions to a BTS information collection under OMB Control No. 2138-0041 and approval by OMB of those revisions.

On September 21, 2026, Airlines for America (A4A) requested that the Department extend the effective date of the final rule, which sets forth when airlines must report under the revised cancellation and delay causal reporting categories, to February 1, 2027 so that the changes to reporting under the final rule would start for flights beginning January 1, 2027.² A4A explained that the requested delay of the effective date would provide necessary additional time for the Department to update the BTS technical reporting directive, which provides reporting instructions to carriers; for industry stakeholders to update their systems to ensure that the data is collected, reported, and ingested properly; and for BTS to update its own systems. A4A also stated that a new calendar year would be the “natural and logical” date for the Department to begin applying the updated categories.

For the reasons requested by A4A, the Department agrees that it is appropriate to delay the effective date of the final rule until February 1, 2027. In particular, the Department agrees that applying the reporting requirement to cancellations and delays starting with the new calendar year will provide clearer information for consumers and industry. In addition, the delayed effective date will provide the Department with additional time to obtain necessary approvals for the revised information collection under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

As noted previously, carriers must submit reports on the causes of flight cancellations and delays to BTS within 15 days of the end of the month for which data are reported. Accordingly, the delay of the effective date for the reporting requirement to February 1, 2027 will apply to the reporting of

delays and cancellations of flights occurring on or after January 1, 2027. Airlines must file their reports with BTS for the entire month of January 2027 in a manner reflecting the changes in causal reporting described in the final rule.

Good Cause for This Final Rule

The Administrative Procedure Act provides an exception to its notice-and-comment rulemaking procedures when an agency for good cause finds that the requirement is impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.³ The Department’s final rule titled “Cause of Airline Delay and Cancellation Categories under Section 511(b) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024” would be effective on October 19, 2026 absent a delay of the rule’s effective date. DOT only recently became aware of air carriers’ need to delay the final rule. There is not sufficient time to propose and seek comment on the delayed effective date before the rule would have come into effect. Accordingly, notice-and-comment procedures are impracticable because they cannot be completed prior to the rule’s scheduled effective date.

Signed in Washington, DC.

Edward Strocko,

Acting Director, Bureau of Transportation Statistics.

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BILLING CODE 4910-9X-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Fiscal Service

31 CFR Part 356

Sale and Issue of Marketable Book-Entry Treasury Bills, Notes, and Bonds

AGENCY: Bureau of the Fiscal Service, Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Treasury (“Treasury” or “we”) is issuing in final form amendments to the Uniform Offering Circular for the Sale and Issue of Marketable Book-Entry Treasury Bills, Notes, and Bonds (the “UOC” or “auction rules”). These amendments make technical changes to several sections of the UOC to remove outdated references and to be consistent with Treasury’s current auction terminology. These amendments also modify the requirements for submitting noncompetitive customer bids, to require submitters to provide all

² Letter from A4A Chief Legal Officer to DOT General Counsel dated September 21, 2026, available at <https://www.regulations.gov/document/DOT-OST-2026-1257-0001/comment>.

³ 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

¹ See 14 CFR 234.5.

customer bid information prior to the noncompetitive auction close.

DATES:

Effective date: October 15, 2026.

Applicability Date: The changes to 31 CFR 356.14 and 356.23 apply to all auctions of Treasury marketable securities beginning with the first Treasury marketable securities auction conducted using Treasury's upgraded auction system, which will be communicated to market participants in advance of the first applicable auction. All other changes apply as of the effective date.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lori Santamorenna, Kevin Hawkins, John Garrison, or Luisa Jou-Penchev, Office of Securities Regulatory Operations, Office of Financing, at govsecreg@fiscal.treasury.gov or 202–504–3632.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The UOC, codified at 31 CFR part 356, sets out the terms and conditions for the sale and issuance by Treasury to the public of marketable book-entry Treasury bills, notes, and bonds.¹ The UOC and the offering announcement for each auction represent a comprehensive statement of the auction terms and conditions.²

Discussion

In September 2026, Treasury announced plans to upgrade the auction system for the sale of marketable Treasury securities.³ In connection with the planned upgrade, Treasury is adopting amendments to the UOC to align auction rules with the planned system upgrades and to make other technical amendments for clarity and consistency.

First, Treasury is modifying the definitions of adjusted value, dated date, index ratio, issue date, and settlement amount in § 356.2 and making conforming changes to the examples in appendix B to part 356 with respect to references to dated date, issue date, and original issue date. The changes include a clarification that the denominator in the formula for calculating the index ratio is always the reference Consumer Price Index applicable for the original dated date. None of the changes affect the calculation of the adjusted value, index ratio, or settlement amount for inflation-protected securities.

Second, Treasury is making several changes to remove outdated references, by modifying (1) the definition of CUSIP number in § 356.2 to remove a reference to the name of the entity that formerly issued CUSIPs; (2) § 356.11(a)(2) to remove a reference to bids in paper form, which are no longer accepted; and (3) the header to Section III of appendix B to part 356 to remove a reference to inflation-indexed securities, which are now uniformly referred to as inflation-protected securities.

Third, Treasury is modifying the definitions of index, index rate, and noncompetitive bid in § 356.2, and modifying §§ 356.15, 356.20, and 356.21 to align references to the high yield, high discount rate, or high discount margin more closely to Treasury's current auction terminology. We are also modifying §§ 356.20 and 356.23 to use the words award and recognize in lieu of accept and tender. Section 356.23(b) is also revised to clarify that the list of information that may be included in the auction results is illustrative. These changes improve consistency between the auction rules, announcements, and results. Treasury will make corresponding adjustments to the terminology on future auction announcements and results press releases, as appropriate.

Fourth, Treasury is modifying the requirements for submitting noncompetitive customer bids in §§ 356.14(c) and (e) to require submitters to provide, prior to the noncompetitive auction close, each individual customer's name and bid amount for all noncompetitive bids. Submitters will no longer be able to submit a summary bid amount; the individual customer names and respective bid amounts may still be submitted in one consolidated list, but it must be received prior to the noncompetitive auction close. These changes, which will be effective with the planned system upgrades, will ensure all noncompetitive bid information is received prior to the noncompetitive auction close and will enable Treasury auction staff to finalize post-auction operations earlier in the day.

Finally, Treasury is removing references in §§ 356.23(a) and 356.31(a) to <http://www.treasurydirect.gov> and instead stating that we will make the auction results available on our website. This change will provide Treasury more administrative flexibility while maintaining public transparency regarding auction results.

Procedural Requirements

Executive Order 12866. This final rule is not a significant regulatory action pursuant to Executive Order 12866, as amended.

Administrative Procedure Act (APA). The APA generally imposes requirements on agency rulemakings related to notice, public comment, and delayed effective dates, under 5 U.S.C. 553. However, 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2) exempts matters relating to contracts from those requirements. The auction regulations relate to Treasury securities, which are contracts between Treasury and the owner of the security; therefore, the notice, public comment, and delayed effective date requirements of the APA do not apply to this final rule.

Regulatory Flexibility Act. The provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, do not apply to this final rule because, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2), this rule is not required to be issued with notice and opportunity for public comment.

Paperwork Reduction Act. This final rule does not involve a collection of information. Therefore, the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, does not apply.

Congressional Review Act (CRA). This final rule is not a major rule pursuant to the CRA, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*

List of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 356

Banks, Banking, Bonds, Federal Reserve System, Government securities, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Securities.

Text of Amendments

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 31 CFR part 356 is amended as follows:

PART 356—SALE AND ISSUE OF MARKETABLE BOOK-ENTRY TREASURY BILLS, NOTES, AND BONDS (DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY CIRCULAR, FISCAL SERVICE SERIES NO. 1–93)

- 1. The authority citation for part 356 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 31 U.S.C. 3102, *et seq.*; 12 U.S.C. 391.

- 2. Section 356.2 is amended by revising paragraph (2) of the definition of “Adjusted value” and the definitions of “CUSIP number,” “Dated date,” “Index,” “Index rate,” “Index ratio,” “Issue date,” “Noncompetitive bid,” and “Settlement amount” to read as follows:

§ 356.2 What definitions do I need to know to understand this part?

* * * * *

¹ The UOC was published as a final rule in January 1993. 58 FR 412.

² See 31 CFR 356.10.

³ See Remarks by Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Francis Brooke before the Treasury Market Conference September 22, 2026, available at <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sb0633>.

Adjusted value * * *

(2) Multiplying this value by: 100 divided by the Reference CPI of the original dated date. (See appendix B, section V of this part for an example of how to calculate the adjusted value.)

* * * * *

CUSIP number means the unique identifying number assigned to each separate security issue and each separate STRIPS component. CUSIP is an acronym for Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures.

* * * * *

Dated date means the date from which interest accrues for notes and bonds. The dated date and issue date are usually the same. In those cases where interest begins accruing prior to the issue date, however, the dated date will be prior to the issue date. An example is when the dated date is a Saturday and the issue date is the following Monday. For reopened securities, references to "original dated date" refer to the dated date at original issuance.

Index means the Consumer Price Index for inflation-protected securities. For floating rate notes, the index is the high discount rate on 13-week bills determined by Treasury auctions of those securities.

* * * * *

Index rate means the simple-interest money market yield, computed on an actual/360 basis and rounded to nine decimal places, from the high discount rate of a 13-week bill auction as announced in the Treasury auction results. (See appendix B for methods and examples for computing the index rate.)

* * * * *

Index ratio means, for an inflation-protected security, the Reference CPI of a particular date divided by the Reference CPI of the original dated date.

* * * * *

Issue date means the date specified in the auction announcement on which we issue a security as an obligation of the United States. Interest normally begins to accrue on a security's issue date. For reopened securities, references to "original issue date" refer to the issue date at original issuance.

* * * * *

Noncompetitive bid means, for a single-price auction, a bid to purchase a stated par amount of securities at the high yield, high discount rate, or high discount margin awarded to competitive bidders. For a multiple-price auction, a noncompetitive bid means a bid to purchase securities at the weighted average yield, weighted average discount rate, or weighted average

discount margin of awards to competitive bidders.

* * * * *

Settlement amount means the total of the par amount of securities awarded, less any discount amount or plus any premium amount, and plus any accrued interest. For inflation-protected securities, the settlement amount also includes any inflation-adjusted principal.

* * * * *

■ 2. Section 356.11 is amended by revising the third sentence of paragraph (a)(2) to read as follows:

§ 356.11 How are bids submitted in an auction?

(a) * * *

(2) * * * Our computer time stamp will establish the receipt time. * * *

* * * * *

■ 3. Section 356.14 is amended by revising the last sentence of paragraph (c) introductory text and paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 356.14 What are the requirements for submitting bids for customers?

* * * * *

(c) * * * For trusts or other fiduciary estates (see appendix A), submitters must provide:

* * * * *

(e) *Noncompetitive customer bids.* For each noncompetitive bid, the submitter must provide the customer's name and the amount bid.

■ 4. Section 356.15 is amended by revising the first sentence of paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 356.15 What rules apply to bids submitted by investment advisers?

* * * * *

(e) *Proration of awards.* Investment advisers that submit competitive bids in the names of controlled accounts are responsible for prorating any awards at the high yield, high discount rate, or high discount margin using the same percentage that we announce. * * *

■ 5. Section 356.20 is amended by revising paragraphs (a), (d)(1) and (2) to read as follows:

§ 356.20 How does the Treasury determine auction awards?

(a) *Determining the range and amount of awarded competitive bids—(1)*

Awarding bids. After the competitive auction closes, we award noncompetitive bids that were submitted prior to the noncompetitive auction close, subject to the noncompetitive bidding limitations and restrictions described in this part. Then we award competitive bids at the lowest

yields, discount rates, or discount margins, through successively higher yields, discount rates, or discount margins, up to the amount required to meet the offering amount. When necessary, we prorate bids at the high yield, high discount rate, or high discount margin as described below. If the amount of noncompetitive bids would absorb all or most of the offering amount, we will award competitive bids in an amount sufficient to provide a fair determination of the yield, discount rate, or discount margin for the securities we are auctioning.

(2) *Awarding bids at the high yield, high discount rate, or high discount margin.* Generally, the total amount of bids at the high yield, high discount rate, or high discount margin exceeds the offering amount remaining after we award the noncompetitive bids and the competitive bids at the lower yields, discount rates, or discount margins. In order to keep the total amount of awards as close as possible to the announced offering amount, we award a percentage of the bids at the high yield, high discount rate, or high discount margin. We derive the percentage by dividing the remaining par amount needed to fill the offering amount by the par amount of the bids at the high yield, high discount rate, or high discount margin and rounding up to the next hundredth of a whole percentage point, for example, 17.13%.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(1) *Single-price auctions.* Both noncompetitive and competitive bidders receive the price equivalent to the high yield, high discount rate, or high discount margin at which bids were awarded. For inflation-protected securities, the price for awarded securities is the price equivalent to the high real yield.

(2) *Multiple-price auctions—(i) Competitive bids.* Competitive bidders receive the price equivalent to each yield, discount rate, or discount margin at which their bids were awarded.

(ii) *Noncompetitive bids.* Noncompetitive bidders receive the price equivalent to the weighted average yield, discount rate, or discount margin of awarded competitive bids.

■ 6. Section 356.21 is revised to read as follows:

§ 356.21 How are awards at the high yield, high discount rate, or high discount margin calculated?

(a) *Awards to submitters.* We generally prorate bids at the high yield, high discount rate, or high discount margin under § 356.20(a)(2) of this part. For example, if 80.15% is the

announced percentage at the high yield, high discount rate, or high discount margin, we award 80.15% of the amount of each bid at that yield, discount rate, or discount margin. A bid for \$100 million at the high yield, high discount rate, or high discount margin would be awarded \$80,150,000 in this example. We always make awards for at least the minimum to bid, and above that amount we make awards in the appropriate multiple to bid. For example, Treasury bills may be issued with a minimum to bid of \$100 and multiples to bid of \$100. Say we accept an \$18,000 bid at the high discount rate, and the percent awarded at the high discount rate is 88.27%. We would award \$15,900 to that bidder, which is an upward adjustment from \$15,888.60 (\$18,000 × .8827) to the nearest multiple of \$100. If we were to award 4.65% of bids at the high discount rate, for example, the award for a \$100 bid at that rate would be \$100, rather than \$4.65, in order to meet the minimum to bid for a bill issue.

(b) *Awards to customers.* The same prorating rules apply to customers as apply to submitters. Depository institutions and dealers, whether submitters or intermediaries, are responsible for prorating awards for their customers at the same percentage that we announce. For example, if 80.15% is the announced percentage at the high yield, high discount rate, or high discount margin, then each customer bid at that yield, discount rate, or discount margin must be awarded 80.15%.

■ 7. Section 356.23 is amended by revising paragraphs (a), (b) introductory

text, (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(5), and (b)(6) to read as follows:

§ 356.23 How are the auction results announced?

(a) After the conclusion of the auction, we will make the auction results available on our website.

(b) The auction results may include such information as:

(1) The amounts of bids we recognized and awarded;

(2) The range of awarded yields, discount rates, or discount margins.

* * * * *

(5) A breakdown of the amounts of noncompetitive and competitive bids we recognized from, and awarded to, the public;

(6) The amounts of bids recognized from and awarded to the Federal Reserve Banks for their own accounts;

* * * * *

■ 8. Section 356.31 is amended by revising the last sentence of paragraph (a) and paragraph (c)(3)(i) to read as follows:

§ 356.31 How does the STRIPS program work?

(a) * * * We provide the CUSIP numbers and payment dates for the principal and interest components in auction announcements and on our website.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(3) * * *

(i) *Adjusted value.* Interest components stripped from inflation-protected securities are maintained in accounts, and transferred, at their adjusted value. This value is derived by

multiplying the semiannual interest rate by the par amount and then multiplying this value by: 100 divided by the Reference CPI of the original dated date. See appendix B, section V of this part for an example of how to do this calculation.

* * * * *

■ 9. Amend appendix B to part 356 by:

■ a. In section I.B., revising paragraph 2, the first sentence of paragraph 3(iv), and the first sentence of the example in paragraph 5;

■ b. In section III:

■ i. Revising the section heading;

■ ii. Removing “Ref CPI_{IssueDate}” and adding in its place “Ref CPI_{OriginalDatedDate}” wherever it appears;

■ iii. Under the “Definitions” heading, removing the note following the undesignated text before paragraph A;

■ iv. In paragraph B(2) revising the definition of “Bidding” and the Example; and

■ c. In section V., in the Definitions section, removing the definition of “Ref CPI_{IssueDate}” and adding in its place the definition of “Ref CPI_{OriginalDatedDate}”.

The revisions read as follows:

Appendix B to Part 356—Formulas and Tables

* * * * *

I. * * *

B. * * * 2. *Index Ratio.* The numerator of the Index Ratio, the Ref CPI_{Date}, is the index number applicable for a specific day. The denominator of the Index Ratio is the Ref CPI applicable for the original dated date. The formula for calculating the Index Ratio is:

$$\text{Index Ratio}_{\text{Date}} = \frac{\text{Ref CPI}_{\text{Date}}}{\text{Ref CPI}_{\text{OriginalDatedDate}}}$$

Where:

Date = valuation date

3. * * *

(iv) To calculate the Index Ratio for April 16, 1996, for an inflation-protected security originally issued on April 15, 1996, with an original dated date of April 15, 1996, the Ref CPI_{April 16, 1996} must first be calculated. * * *

* * * * *

Example

A 10-year inflation-protected note paying 37/8% interest was originally issued on January 15, 1999, with an

original dated date of January 15, 1999, with the first interest payment on July 15, 1999. * * *

* * * * *

III. Formulas for Conversion of Inflation-Protected Security Yields to Equivalent Prices.

* * * * *

B. * * *

(2) * * *

Bidding: The dollar amount of each bid is in terms of the par amount. For example, if the Ref CPI applicable to the original dated date of the note is 120, and the reference CPI applicable to the issue date is 132, a bid of \$10,000 will

in effect be a bid of \$10,000 × (132/120), or \$11,000.

* * * * *

Example:

We originally issued a 35/8% 10-year inflation-protected note on January 15, 1998, with an original dated date of January 15, 1998, with interest payments on July 15 and January 15. For a reopening on October 15, 1998, with inflation compensation accruing from January 15, 1998 to October 15, 1998, and accrued interest accruing from July 15, 1998 to October 15, 1998 (92 days), solve for the price per 100 (P) at a real yield, as determined in the reopening

auction, of 3.65%. The base index applicable to the original dated date of this note is 161.55484 and the reference CPI applicable to October 15, 1998, is 163.29032.

* * * * *

V. * * *

Definitions: * * *

Ref $CPI_{OriginalDatedDate}$ = reference CPI for the original dated date of the underlying (unstripped) security.

* * * * *

Gary Grippo,

Acting Fiscal Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2026–21069 Filed 10–14–26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–AS–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2026–1291]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Lake Michigan, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for navigable waters within an area of Lake Michigan in Chicago, IL. The safety zone is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by the Navy Pier Fireworks and Drone Show. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, Sector Lake Michigan or their designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 9 p.m. through 9:15 p.m. on October 15, 2026.

ADDRESSES: To view available documents go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for USCG–2026–1291.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this rule, call or email Lieutenant Michael Vega, Marine Safety Unit Chicago, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone (206) 815–6711, email D09-SMB-MSUChicago-WWM@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COTP Captain of the Port
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking

§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background and Authority

The Coast Guard received notification that fireworks will be launched from a barge and drones from the pier at Navy Pier at Chicago Harbor in Chicago, IL. The Captain of the Port (COTP) Sector Lake Michigan has determined that potential hazards associated with fireworks and drones are a safety concern for anyone within 800 feet of the fireworks display. Therefore, the COTP is issuing this rule under the authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034, which is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters within the safety zone.

Because of these potential hazards, the Coast Guard is issuing this rule without prior notice and comment. As is authorized by 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 it is impracticable. The Coast Guard was notified of this event on September 25, 2026 but we must establish this safety zone by October 15, 2026 to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment. Therefore, we do not have enough time to solicit and respond to comments.

For the same reason, the Coast Guard finds that under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**.

III. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a safety zone from 9:00 p.m. through 9:15 p.m. on October 15, 2026. The safety zone will cover all waters in Lake Michigan bounded by the points beginning 41°53′00″ N, 87°36′36″ W, east to 41°53′00″ N, 87°36′11″ W, north to 41°53′28″ N, 87°36′11″ W, west to 41°53′28″ N, 87°36′34″ W, and then south to the point of origin. Vessels and persons will not be allowed to enter the zone during this time, unless authorized by the Captain of the Port.

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.

A. Impact on Small Entities

The regulatory flexibility analysis provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, do not apply to rules that are not subject to notice and comment. Because the Coast

Guard has, for good cause, waived the notice and comment requirement that would otherwise apply to this rulemaking, the Regulatory Flexibility Act's flexibility analysis provisions do not apply here.

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), if this rule will affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions, contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

Small businesses may send comments to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards by calling 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.

B. 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).

C. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in that Order.

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.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

As required by The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538), the Coast Guard certifies that this rule will not result in an annual expenditure of \$100,000,000 or more (adjusted for inflation) by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector.

E. 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