

to-know basis to manage insider threat matters; facilitate insider threat investigations and activities; identify threats to PBGC resources, including threats to PBGC's personnel, facilities, and information assets; track tips and referrals of potential insider threats to internal and external partners; meet other insider threat program requirements; and investigate/manage the unauthorized or attempted unauthorized disclosure of PII.

Exemption

Under section 552a(k) of the Privacy Act, PBGC may promulgate regulations exempting information contained in certain systems of records from specified sections of the Privacy Act including the section mandating disclosure of information to an individual who has requested it. Among other systems, PBGC may exempt a system that is "investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes."² Under this provision, PBGC has exempted, in § 4209.11 of its Privacy Act regulation, records of the investigations conducted by its Inspector General and contained in a system of records entitled "PBGC-17, Office of Inspector General Investigative File System—PBGC."

The PBGC-26, PBGC Insider Threat and Data Loss Prevention—PBGC system contains: (1) Records derived from PBGC security investigations, (2) summaries or reports containing information about potential insider threats or the data loss prevention program, (3) information related to investigative or analytical efforts by PBGC insider threat program personnel, (4) reports about potential insider threats obtained through the management and operation of the PBGC insider threat program, and (5) reports about potential insider threats obtained from other Federal Government sources. The records contained in this new system include investigative material of actual, potential, or alleged criminal, civil, or administrative violations and law enforcement actions. These records are within the material permitted to be exempted under section 552a(k)(2) of the Privacy Act.

PBGC is amending its Privacy Act regulation to add a new § 4902.12 that exempts PBGC-26, PBGC Insider Threat and Data Loss Prevention—PBGC, from 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3), (d), (e)(1), (e)(4)(G), (H), and (I) and (f). Exemption from these sections of the Privacy Act means that, with respect to records in the system, PBGC will not be required to: (1) Disclose records to an individual

upon request, (2) keep an accounting of individuals who request records, (3) maintain only records as necessary to accomplish an agency purpose, or (4) publish notice of certain revisions of the system of records.

Compliance With Rulemaking Guidelines

This is a rule of "agency organization, procedure, or practice" and is limited to "agency organization, management, or personnel matters." The exemption from provisions of the Privacy Act provided by the interim final rule affects only PBGC insiders described above. Accordingly, this rule is exempt from notice and public comment requirements under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) and the requirements of Executive Order 12866 and Executive Order 13771.³ Because no general notice of proposed rulemaking is required, the Regulatory Flexibility Act does not apply to this rule. See 5 U.S.C. 601(2), 603, 604.

PBGC finds good cause exists for making the amendments set forth in this interim final rule effective less than 30 days after publication because the amendments support PBGC's new system of records for insider threat detection and data loss prevention, which is effective July 9, 2019.

List of Subjects in 29 CFR Part 4902

Privacy.

In consideration of the foregoing, PBGC is amending 29 CFR part 4902 as follows:

PART 4902—DISCLOSURE AND AMENDMENT OF RECORDS PERTAINING TO INDIVIDUALS UNDER THE PRIVACY ACT

■ 1. The authority citation for part 4902 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552a, 29 U.S.C. 1302(b)(3).

§ 4902.1 [Amended]

■ 2. Amend § 4902.1(d) by removing "4902.11" and adding in its place "4902.12".

§ 4902.12 [Redesignated as § 4902.13]

■ 3. Redesignate § 4902.12 as § 4902.13.
■ 4. Add new § 4902.12 to read as follows:

§ 4902.12 Specific exemptions: Insider Threat and Data Loss Prevention.

(a) *Other law enforcement*—(1) *Exemption.* Under the authority granted by 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2), PBGC hereby exempts the system of records entitled

"PBGC-26, PBGC Insider Threat and Data Loss Prevention—PBGC" from the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a(c)(3), (d), (e)(1), (e)(4)(G), (H), and (I) and (f).

(2) *Reasons for exemption.* The reasons for asserting the exemption in this section are because the disclosure and other requirements of the Privacy Act could substantially compromise the efficacy and integrity of PBGC's ability to investigate insider threat activities and the improper exfiltration of personally identifiable information. Disclosure could invade the privacy of other individuals and disclose their identity when they were expressly promised confidentiality. Disclosure could interfere with the integrity of information which would otherwise be subject to privileges, see, e.g., 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(5), and which could interfere with other important law enforcement concerns, see, e.g., 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(7).

(b) [Reserved]

Issued in Washington, DC.

Gordon Hartogensis,

Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

[FR Doc. 2019-14604 Filed 7-8-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7709-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 117

[Docket No. USCG-2017-0460]

RIN 1625-AA09

Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Shrewsbury River, Monmouth County Highway Bridge, Sea Bright, New Jersey

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is modifying the operating schedule that governs the Monmouth County Highway Bridge (alternatively referred to as the "Sea Bright Bridge" or the "S-32 Bridge") across the Shrewsbury River, mile 4.0 at Sea Bright, New Jersey. The owner of the bridge, the Monmouth County Board of Chosen Freeholders (Monmouth County), submitted a request to reduce the number of bridge openings during the summer months to better serve the needs of the community while continuing to meet the reasonable needs of navigation.

DATES: This rule is effective July 23, 2019.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being

² See 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2).

³ See section 3(d)(3) of Executive Order 12866 and section 4(b) of Executive Order 13771.

available in the docket, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Type USCG–2017–0460 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 Ms. Donna D. Leoce, Bridge Management Specialist, First Coast Guard District, telephone (212) 514–4332, email Donna.D.Leoce@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
OMB Office of Management and Budget
NPRM Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (Advance, Supplemental)
§ Section
U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

On July 18, 2017, we published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) entitled, “Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Shrewsbury River, Sea Bright, New Jersey” in the **Federal Register** (82 FR 32777). We received 129 comments from the NPRM. Further, Commander (dpb), First Coast Guard District also published a Public Notice 1–155 dated July 28, 2017. The notice requested comments and directed those comments be added to the docket. In response to the 129 comments received, additional data was gathered, including follow-up meetings with Monmouth County officials and review of bridge logs and traffic counts. Subsequently, the Coast Guard tested a temporary deviation with an alternate schedule for the 2018 boating season. On May 22, 2018 the Coast Guard published a temporary deviation from the operating schedule entitled, “Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Shrewsbury River, Sea Bright, New Jersey” in the **Federal Register** (83 FR 23581). The 2018 proposed change to the bridge operating schedule was tested to determine whether a permanent change was warranted to allow the draw to open as follows:

The draw shall open on signal at all times; except that, from the Friday before Memorial Day through Labor Day, on Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and holidays, between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., the draw need only open on the hour.

One-hundred-twelve comments were received in response to the test deviation. This number includes the comments received directly to U.S. Coast Guard District One, Bridge Branch. We received a total of 241

comments from the 2017 NPRM and the 2018 test deviation.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective in less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. This final rule lessens prior restrictions for notice requirements on the weekends and holidays during the summer months, and provides set schedules for bridge openings. The public comments in response to the test deviation and the NPRM support the promulgation of the modified regulation to reduce the notice required for bridge openings and set hourly openings for a specific period of time during the summer months. Making this rule effective as soon as possible within the timeframe most impacted (Memorial Day to Labor Day) will serve the needs of the community while continuing to meet the reasonable needs of navigation.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority 33 U.S.C. 499. The Monmouth County Highway Bridge, mile 4.0, across the Shrewsbury River at Sea Bright, New Jersey, has a vertical clearance of 15 feet at Mean High Water and 17 feet at Mean Low Water when the span is in the closed position. Vertical clearance is unlimited when the draw is open. Horizontal clearance is 75 feet. Waterway users include recreational vessels and a limited number of commercial vessels including tug/barge combinations.

The existing drawbridge regulation, 33 CFR 117.755, requires the draw of the Monmouth County Highway Bridge to open as follows: The draw shall open on signal at all times; except that, from May 15 through September 30, Saturday, Sunday and holidays, between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., the draw need open only on the hour and half hour. This regulation has been in effect since July 6, 2010. Monmouth County, the owner of the bridge, requested a change to the drawbridge operating regulations given the increased volume of vehicular traffic crossing the bridge associated with the summer months. The increase of vehicular traffic resulted in significant traffic congestion on either side of the bridge during peak travel hours. The owner of the bridge asserted that traffic congestion will be improved or relieved through reduction of required bridge openings for vessels. In the summer of 2018, a deviation from the operating regulation was tested, from the Friday before Memorial Day through Labor Day. The operating regulations presently encompassing Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays was expanded to include Fridays as well,

between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., the draw was open only on the hour to allow for more efficient and economical operation of the bridge, given the volume of vehicular traffic crossing the bridge at the beginning of the weekend.

Density patterns were recorded from the Monmouth County 2018 bridge logs for the Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Holiday timeframes. In June, from the first through the fifth weekends, boats requiring bridge openings numbered: 42, 50, 59, 52, and 76 respectfully. In July, from the first through the fourth weekends, including the July 4th holiday, boats requiring bridge openings numbered: 101, 41, 29, and 66, respectively. In August through September 3, 2018, from the first through the fifth weekend, boats requiring bridge openings numbered: 53, 40, 40, 77, and 22 respectively. The vessels that utilize the waterway are primarily recreational power boats, as well as sailboats and occasional commercial vessels including tugs and barges.

Recorded from the Monmouth County vehicle traffic counts transiting east and west bound over the bridge from the first through the fifth weekends, July through September 3, 2018 range from 11,000 to over 15,000 vehicle crossings.

IV. Discussion of Comments, Changes and the Final Rule

One-hundred and ninety-three comments of the 241 comments received supported the modified and expanded bridge operating schedule; the majority of comments citing an improved difference in the vehicle traffic congestion or no difference in marine navigation, and recommended making the regulation permanent. Additionally, comments stated that emergency vehicles (including Fire Department/EMS and Law Enforcement) are better able to respond to emergency calls. Some comments indicated that switching to hourly weekend openings between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. (as opposed to openings on the hour and the half-hour) would likely mitigate (if not eliminate entirely) the worst aspects of recurrent traffic jams through reduced bridge openings.

Thirty-one comments of the 241 comments received did not support the proposed hourly weekend opening schedule. These comments suggested that the modified bridge operation schedule either did not make a difference in the level of vehicular traffic congestion and actually created even more vehicular traffic or that hourly openings created marine safety issues or were inconvenient for boaters. Some commenters additionally note that

a backup in marine traffic could pose an environmental issue, due to increased diesel exhaust in the area from boats idling awaiting the bridge opening. In addition, some commenters stated bridge tenders tend to leave bridge open too long. While this may be the case, the Coast Guard believes on-site bridge tenders have a clear view of the waterway and are the best persons to determine safe situations for vessel transits.

Some commenters suggested instead of changing the bridge opening schedule that unnecessary bridge openings could be avoided by training bridge tenders to demand antennas and outriggers be lowered. The Coast Guard disagrees with this suggestion, as the regulations found in 33 CFR 117.11 discuss the unnecessary openings of drawbridge, including vessels who have not lowered all appurtenances that can be lowered. Any complaints of non-compliance of these regulations shall be reported to the Coast Guard.

Other comments stated when the bridge is open every hour and half hour, boat traffic moves through more quickly and road traffic is not delayed as long as during the hourly openings. While the Coast Guard agrees that boat traffic would be faster with the half hour openings compared to hourly openings, we disagree with the assertion that road traffic is not effected. After review of the vessel and traffic counts presented in Section III above and follow-up discussions with Monmouth County engineers, the Coast Guard concluded that there is an improvement to land traffic with little effect to marine traffic. Lastly, some commenters stated the test deviation created more hazardous conditions, including increased congestion on the water and a higher risk for accidents due to inexperienced boaters, currents, and difficulty maneuvering. While the Coast Guard agrees the waterway is narrow and challenging to maneuver during tidal cycles, mariners should be knowledgeable of the waterway “Rules of the Road” and be able to plan their voyages accordingly under this modified regulation to enable safe transits through the bridge. In response to the additional comments summarized that a new, higher bridge should be built, Monmouth County is in the pre-application phase of concept development for a new bridge and the public will have an opportunity to comment.

Some comments expressed either no clear preference or alternate suggestions to the proposed rule change. The suggested alternatives offered by commenters included: 1. Curtailing the

bridge openings on the weekends further to every two hours or not at all; 2. Opening the bridge every 45 minutes within the specific hour window in the proposed rule; 3. Shrinking the hourly opening window to between 11:00 and 4:00 p.m. The agency considered all options presented by commenters. As stated, the agency feels that the proposed rule strikes the correct balance between relieving traffic congestion issues and boater safety, and declines to adopt the proposed suggestions.

It is the Coast Guard’s opinion that this rule meets the reasonable needs of marine navigation with a positive effect on vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The rule allows for more efficient and economical operation of the bridge. Further, the new schedule balances the seasonally high volume of roadway traffic crossing the bridge during peak hours, with the existing needs of marine traffic.

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 protesters.

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, it 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.

The Coast Guard believes this rule is not a significant regulatory action. The bridge will open on the hour from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., during Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and holidays, throughout the summertime boating season, while still opening on signal during evening hours as well as through the autumn, winter and spring months. The minimum 15 foot vertical clearance available while the bridge is in the closed position is sufficient to allow a significant number of recreational vessels to safely and expeditiously pass through the draw without opening.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA), 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 received no comments from the Small Business Administration on this rule. 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 bridge may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section V.A. above, this final rule would 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 contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**, above.

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 calls for no new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Government

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. The Coast Guard received no comments on this section. If you believe this rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

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. The Coast Guard received no comments on this section.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, which guides the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have made a determination that this action is one of a category of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule simply promulgates the operating regulations or procedures for drawbridges. This action is categorically excluded from further review, under Figure 2–1, paragraph (32)(e), of the Instruction.

A preliminary Record of Environmental Consideration and a Memorandum for the Record are not required for this rule.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact 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 117

Bridges.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 117 as follows:

PART 117—DRAWBRIDGE OPERATION REGULATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 117 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 499; 33 CFR 1.05–1; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. In § 117.755, paragraph (a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 117.755 Shrewsbury River.

* * * * *

(a) The draw shall open on signal at all times; except that, from the Friday before Memorial Day through Labor Day, on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and holidays, between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., the draw need only open on the hour.

* * * * *

Dated: June 17, 2019.

R.W. Warren,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Acting Commander, First Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 2019–14496 Filed 7–8–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

36 CFR Part 7

[NPS–NCR–28341; PPNCNAMAS0, PMPSPD1Z.YM0000]

RIN 1024–AE59

National Capital Region; Event at the Washington Monument

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Temporary rule.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service is temporarily revising a regulation for the National Capital Region. This revision will allow the projection of government-selected film footage and associated imagery of the Apollo 11 Mission onto the Washington Monument for an

official celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Apollo 11 lunar landing. This revision will allow for the event within a restricted zone at the Washington Monument from July 16 to July 20, 2019. The revision to the regulations will last long enough to allow for the setup and take-down of equipment related to the event, from July 12 through July 23.

DATES: Effective July 12, 2019 through 11:59 EDT on July 23, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeffrey Reinbold, Superintendent, National Mall and Memorial Parks, (202) 245–4661, NAMA_Superintendent@nps.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Washington Monument is located on the National Mall and honors our Nation's first President. Completed in 1884 through a combination of military and civilian efforts, the Monument stood taller than any structure in the world. It has become an indelible symbol of the Nation and its capital.

On July 20, 1969, the Nation reached even farther into the sky when the Apollo 11 Mission, another combination of military and civilian efforts, succeeded in landing the first humans on the surface of the moon. On June 18, 2019, in anticipation of the fiftieth anniversary of this momentous event, Congress passed H.J. Res. 60, a joint resolution that “requests the Secretary of the Interior to authorize unique and one-time arrangements for the display of NASA and Smithsonian artifacts, digital content, film footage, and associated historic audio and imagery, in and around the vicinity of the National Mall, including projected onto the surface of the Washington Monument for five nights of public display during the period beginning on July 16, 2019 and ending on July 20, 2019”. H.J. Res. 60. To effectuate this resolution, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum, and the Department of the Interior (DOI) now seek to express the Nation's continued admiration of American courage, sacrifice, and vision that has led this Nation from its founding to the unimaginable new heights reached by Apollo 11.

In response to H.J. Res 60, the Secretary of the Interior has directed the National Park Service (NPS), from July 16 through July 20, 2019, to allow a once-in-a-lifetime commemorative event to project film footage and associated imagery of the Apollo 11 Mission onto the façade of the Washington