

designated representative while navigating in the regulated area.

(d) *Informational broadcasts.* The COTP or a designated representative will inform the public of the enforcement date and times for this safety zone, as well as any emergent safety concerns that may delay the enforcement of the zone through Broadcast Notice to Mariners (BNM) and or Local Notices to Mariners (LNMs).

Dated: August 13, 2021.

R.M. Scott,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Sector Upper Mississippi River.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG-2021-0451]

RIN 1625-AA00

Safety Zone; Ohio River, Newburgh, IN

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for all navigable waters of the Ohio River extending the entire width of the river, from mile marker (MM) 777.3 to MM 778.3. This action is necessary to provide for the safety of life on these navigable waters near Newburgh, Indiana during the City of Newburgh fireworks display on September 4, 2021. This regulation prohibits persons and vessels from being in the safety zone unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Sector Ohio Valley or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 9:30 p.m. through 10 p.m. on September 4, 2021.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG-2021-0451 in the search box and click "Search." Next, in the Document Type column, select "Supporting & Related Material."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or email MST3 Christopher Matthews, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 502-779-5334, email Christopher.S.Matthews@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COTP Captain of the Port Sector Ohio Valley
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

On June 17, 2021, the Historic Newburgh, Inc notified the Coast Guard that it will be conducting a fireworks display from 9:30 p.m. through 10 p.m. on September 4, 2021. The fireworks are to be launched from the shore of the Ohio River at approximately mile marker (MM) 777.3 to MM 778.3. Hazards from firework displays include accidental discharge of fireworks, dangerous projectiles, and falling hot embers or other debris. The Captain of the Port Sector Ohio Valley (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with the fireworks to be used in this display would be a safety concern for anyone on a one-mile stretch of the Ohio River. In response, on July 2, 2021, the Coast Guard published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) titled "Safety Zone; Ohio River, Newburgh, IN" docket number USCG-2021-0451 (86 FR 35242). There we stated why we issued the NPRM, and invited comments on our proposed regulatory action related to this fireworks display. During the comment period that ended August 2, 2021, we received 1 comment.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. Delaying the effective date of this rule would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest because we must establish the safety zone by September 4, 2021 to protect the public from the potential hazards associated with the fireworks event on that date.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70034 (previously 33 U.S.C. 1231). The Captain of the Port Sector Ohio Valley (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with the fireworks to be used in this September 4, 2021 display will be a safety concern for anyone within the area. The purpose of this rule is to ensure safety of vessels and the navigable waters in the safety zone before, during, and after the scheduled event.

IV. Discussion of Comments, Changes, and the Rule

As noted above, we received one comment on our NPRM published July 2, 2021. The comment was from a citizen concerned about environmental impact of this fireworks display. The environmental concerns raised by the commenter appear to be in regards to the potential dangers to the environment from the fireworks, and not the environmental impact of this safety zone. The Coast Guard is not sponsoring or conducting the fireworks; we are only establishing a safety zone around the display to protect persons and property from hazards associated with the display. During the development of this temporary final rule, the Coast Guard underwent an environmental review process and determined this safety zone fit a categorical exclusion under the National Environmental Policy Act as explained in greater detail in paragraph F of this document. The Coast Guard duly considered the environmental impacts in our decision to authorize the safety zone as part of the decision making process. No changes have been made to the final rule regulatory text from what was proposed in the NPRM.

This rule establishes a safety zone from 9:30 p.m. through 10 p.m. on September 4, 2021. The safety zone will cover all navigable waters, extending the entire width of the Ohio River from MM 777.3 to MM 778.3. The duration of the zone is intended to ensure the safety of vessels and these navigable waters before, during, and after the scheduled 9:30 p.m. to 10 p.m. fireworks display. No vessel or person will be permitted to enter the safety zone without obtaining permission from the COTP or a designated representative.

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 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. 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).

This regulatory action determination is based on the size, location, and duration of the temporary safety zone. This safety zone restricts transit on a one-mile stretch of the Ohio River for thirty minutes on one day. Moreover, the Coast Guard would issue Broadcast Notice to Mariners (BNMs), Local Notices to Mariners (LNMs), and Marine Safety Information Bulletins (MSIBs) about this safety zone so that waterway users may plan accordingly for this short restriction on transit, and the rule would allow vessels to request permission to enter the zone.

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 received no comments from the Small Business Administration on this rulemaking. 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 safety zone may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section V.A above, this rule will 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 call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

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.

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 involves a safety

zone lasting 30 minutes that will prohibit entry within a one-mile stretch of the Ohio River for one day. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(a) of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1. A Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket. For instructions on locating the docket, see the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble.

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 in 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 part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS.

- 1. 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. 00170.1., Revision No. 01.2

- 2. Add § 165.T08–0451 to read as follows:

§ 165.T08–0451 Safety Zone; Ohio River, Newburgh, IN.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All navigable waters of the Ohio River between MM 777.3 to MM 778.3 in Newburgh, IN.

(b) *Regulations.* (1) Under the general safety zone regulations in subpart C of this part, you may not enter the safety zone described in paragraph (a) of this section unless authorized by the COTP or the COTP’s designated representative.

(2) To seek permission to enter, contact the COTP or the COTP’s representative by VHF–FM radio channel 16 or phone at 1–800–253–7465. Those in the safety zone must comply with all lawful orders or directions given to them by the COTP or the COTP’s designated representative.

(c) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from 9:30 p.m. through 10 p.m. on September 4, 2021.

Dated: August 12, 2021

A.M. Beach,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Sector Ohio Valley.

[FR Doc. 2021-17892 Filed 8-19-21; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 10 and 11

[PS Docket Nos. 15-94 and 15-91; FCC 21-77; FR ID 37637]

Emergency Alert System, Wireless Emergency Alerts; National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communication Commission (the FCC or Commission), implements section 9201 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, improving the way the public receives emergency alerts from the nation's Emergency Alert System (EAS) and Wireless Emergency Alerts System (WEA) on their mobile phones, televisions, and radios. The Commission adopts rules to ensure that more people receive relevant emergency alerts, to enable EAS and WEA participants to report false alerts when they occur, and to improve the way states plan for emergency alerts.

DATES: Effective September 20, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher Fedeli, Attorney Advisor, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau at 202-418-1514 or Christopher.Fedeli@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Report and Order (*Order*) and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, in PS Docket Nos. 15-94 and 15-91, FCC 21-77, adopted and released on June 17, 2021. The full text of this document is available at <https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-further-strengthens-emergency-alerting-0>.

Synopsis

In the Report and Order (*Order*), the Commission takes measures to enhance the efficacy of the EAS and WEA. The nation's EAS and WEA ensure that the public is quickly informed about emergency alerts issued by federal, state, local, Tribal, and territorial governments and delivered over the radio, television, and mobile wireless devices. Specifically, and in

consultation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Commission implements Section 9201 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, Public Law 116-283, 134 Stat. 3388, § 9201 (NDAA21), which requires the Commission to complete a rulemaking and adopt rules within 180 days to (a) ensure mobile devices cannot opt out of receiving WEA alerts from the FEMA Administrator; (b) establish a state EAS plan checklist for State Emergency Communications Committees (SECCs) and amend the requirements for SECCs, to ensure they meet, review, and update their EAS plans annually; (c) enable reporting by the FEMA Administrator and State, Tribal, or local governments of false EAS and WEA alerts; and (d) provide for repeating EAS alerts issued by the President, the FEMA Administrator, and any other entity determined appropriate by the Commission, in consultation with the FEMA Administrator. The Commission believes the rules it adopts today will improve the capabilities and efficacy of EAS and WEA as systems for distributing vital alert information to all Americans, and will do so in a cost-effective manner.

The Commission implements section 9201(a) of the NDAA21 by adopting rules to ensure that mobile devices cannot opt-out of receiving WEA alerts from the FEMA Administrator. The Commission implements section 9201(b) of the NDAA21 by adopting rules to (i) encourage chief executives of states and territories to form SECCs if none exist in their states, or if the state has an SECC, to review its composition and governance criteria; (ii) include as a required element in the State EAS Plan, a certification by the SECC Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson that the SECC met (in person, via teleconference, or via other methods of conducting virtual meetings) at least once in the twelve months prior to submitting the annual updated plan to review and update their State EAS Plan—and incorporate such certification into the Alert Reporting System (ARS); (iii) require that the Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau (Bureau) to approve or reject State EAS Plans submitted for approval within 60 days of receipt—for those instances in which the Bureau finds defects in a submitted plan requiring correction by the SECC, that State EAS Plan will be considered to be temporarily withdrawn, restarting the 60-day review and approval period anew upon resubmission of the corrected plan in ARS; (iv) require the

Bureau to list the approval dates of State EAS Plans submitted on ARS on the Commission's website, and in the event a final decision is made to deny a plan, directly notify the chief executive of the State to which the plan applies of that determination and the reasons for such denial within 30 days of such decision; and (v) adopt an EAS Plan Content Checklist composed of the plan content requirements set forth in § 11.21 of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR 11.21, and direct the Bureau to post the checklist on the Commission's website and incorporate it as an appendix in the ARS user manual.

The Commission implements section 9201(c) of the NDAA21 by adopting rules to enable the Administrator of FEMA and state, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to report false EAS and WEA alerts when they occur. The Commission implements section 9201(d) of the NDAA21 by adopting a rule specifying how alert originators can repeat their alert transmissions. The rules the Commission adopts are intended to facilitate the further development of a robust and redundant system for distributing vital alert information to all Americans.

Accessible Formats

To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202-418-0530 (voice), 202-418-0432 (tty).

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, as amended (RFA), an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) was incorporated in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) in PS Docket Nos. 15-94 and 15-91, 86 FR 16565 (Mar. 30, 2021). The Commission sought written public comment on the proposals in the NPRM, including comment on the IRFA. No comments were filed addressing the IRFA. This present Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) conforms to the RFA.

A. Need for, and Objectives of, the Final Rules

In the *Order*, the Commission adopts rules to improve the way the public receives emergency alerts on their mobile phones, televisions, and radios via WEA and EAS, in response to the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021. WEA and EAS ensure that the public is quickly informed about emergency alerts issued by federal,