

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

[Docket No. USCG–2020–0546]

Special Local Regulations; Swim Around Charleston, Charleston, SC**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.**ACTION:** Notice of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce a special local regulation for the Swim Around Charleston on October 11, 2020, from 8:30 a.m. until 4 p.m., to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during this event. The Coast Guard will enforce a temporary moving safety zone during the Swim Around Charleston, a swimming race occurring on the Wando River, the Cooper River, Charleston Harbor, and the Ashley River, in Charleston, South Carolina. The temporary moving safety zone is necessary to protect swimmers, participant vessels, spectators, and the general public during the event. Persons and vessels would be prohibited from entering the safety zone unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Charleston or a designated representative.

DATES: The regulation in 33 CFR 100.704 Table 1 to § 100.704, Item No. (9) will be enforced from 8:30 a.m. until 4 p.m. on October 11, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions about this proposed rulemaking, call or email Lieutenant Chad Ray, Sector Charleston Office of Waterways Management, Coast Guard; telephone (843) 740–3184, email Chad.L.Ray@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce the special local regulation in 33 CFR 100.704, Table 1 to § 100.704, Item No. (9), for the Swim Around Charleston from 8:30 a.m. through 4 p.m. on October 11, 2020. This action is being taken to provide for the safety of life on navigable waterways during this event. The regulation in § 100.704, Table 1 to § 100.704, Item No. (9), specifies the location of the regulated area for the Swim Around Charleston, which encompasses a portion of the waterways during the 12 mile swim from Remley's Point on the Wando River in approximate position 32°48'49" N, 79°54'27" W, crosses the main shipping channel under the main span of the Ravenel Bridge, and finishes at the I–526 bridge and boat landing on the Ashley River in approximate

position 32°50'14" N, 80°01'23" W. During the enforcement periods, as reflected in § 100.704(c)(1), if you are the operator of a vessel in the regulated area you must comply with directions from the Patrol Commander or any Official Patrol displaying a Coast Guard ensign.

In addition to this notice of enforcement in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard plans to provide notification of this enforcement period via the Local Notice to Mariners, Broadcast Notice to Mariners, and on-scene designated representatives.

Dated: September 22, 2020.

J.D. Cole,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Charleston.

[FR Doc. 2020–21380 Filed 9–29–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

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

[Docket Number USCG–2020–0470]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Neponset River, Boston/Milton, MA**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.**ACTION:** Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for navigable waters within a 100-yard radius of Granite Avenue Bridge over the Neponset River; construction vessels and machinery will restrict the center span of the bascule bridge preventing openings to conduct structural steel repairs. The safety zone is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by repair work on the bridge. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port (COTP) Boston.

DATES: This rule is effective from Friday, October 23, 2020 commencing at 7 p.m. through Friday, November 6, 2020 at 11:59 p.m.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG–2020–0470 in the “SEARCH” box and click “SEARCH.” Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or

email Mr. Timothy Chase, Sector Boston, Waterways, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 617–223–4000, email timothy.w.chase@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

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment pursuant to authority under section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)). This provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are “impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(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 would be unnecessary due to the fact that during the fall months there is less marine traffic and a majority of the vessels that transit under the bridge will not require an opening and may still safely pass by the work vessels at a safe distance.

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 COTP Boston has determined that potential hazards associated with bridge repairs starting October 23, 2020, will be a safety concern for anyone within a 100-yard radius of bridge repair vessels and machinery. This rule is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters within the safety zone while the bridge is being repaired.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a safety zone from 7 p.m. on October 23, 2020, to 11:59 p.m. on November 6, 2020. The safety zone will cover all navigable waters within 100 yards of vessels and machinery being used by personnel to repair the Granite Avenue Bridge in Boston/Milton, Massachusetts. The duration of the zone is intended to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in these navigable waters while the bridge is being repaired. 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. 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 size, location, duration, and time-of-day of the safety zone. Vessel traffic will be able to safely transit around this safety zone. Moreover, the Coast Guard would issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners via VHF–FM marine channel 16 about the zone, and the rule would allow vessels to seek 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 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 sixteen days and will prohibit entry within 100 yards of vessels and machinery being used by personnel to repair the Granite Avenue Bridge in Boston/Milton, Massachusetts. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L(60a) of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1.

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. 0170.1.

- 2. Add § 165.T01–0470 to read as follows:

§ 165.T01–0470 Safety Zone; Neponset River, Boston/Milton, MA.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All navigable waters within a 100-yard radius of the Granite Avenue Bridge over the Neponset River.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section, *designated representative* means a Coast Guard Patrol Commander, including a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer operating a Coast Guard vessel and a Federal, State, and local officer designated by or assisting the COTP Boston in the enforcement of the safety zone.

(c) *Regulations.* When this safety zone is enforced, the following regulations, along with those contained in 33 CFR 165.23 apply:

(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's representative via Channel 16 (VHF-FM) or 617-223-5757 (Sector Boston Command Center). 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.

(d) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from 7 p.m. on October 23, 2020, to 11:59 p.m. on November 6, 2020.

(e) *Penalties.* Those who violate this section are subject to the penalties set forth in 33 U.S.C. 1232.

Dated: September 14, 2020.

Eric J. Doucette,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Boston.

[FR Doc. 2020-20625 Filed 9-29-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent and Trademark Office

37 CFR Part 5

[Docket No. PTO-P-2019-0033]

RIN 0651-AD43

Facilitating the Use of the World Intellectual Property Organization's ePCT System To Prepare International Applications for Filing With the United States Receiving Office

AGENCY: United States Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO or Office) is amending the foreign filing license rules to facilitate the use of ePCT (a World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) online service) to prepare an

international application for filing with the USPTO in its capacity as a Receiving Office (RO/US) under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). While the former foreign filing license rules authorized the export of technical data to ePCT for purposes of preparing an international application for filing in a foreign PCT Receiving Office, they did not authorize the export of technical data to ePCT for purposes of preparing an international application for filing with the RO/US. As a foreign filing license addresses the export of technical data, the USPTO is amending the foreign filing license rules to further provide that a foreign filing license from the USPTO authorizes the export of technical data abroad for purposes related to the use of ePCT to prepare an international application for filing with the RO/US under the PCT.

DATES: This final rule is effective on September 30, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael Neas, Deputy Director, International Patent Legal Administration, at 571-272-3289, or Boris Milef, Senior Legal Examiner, International Patent Legal Administration, at 571-272-3288.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: *Executive Summary: Purpose:*

The rules of practice in 37 CFR part 5 are amended to expand the scope of a foreign filing license from the USPTO to allow U.S. applicants to use WIPO's ePCT web-based service to help prepare their international applications for filing with the RO/US, as they are already permitted to do for filing with foreign ROs.

Summary of Major Provisions: Under former 37 CFR 5.11(b), a foreign filing license from the Commissioner for Patents authorized the export of technical data abroad for purposes related to the preparation, filing or possible filing, and prosecution of a foreign application, including an international application for filing in a PCT Receiving Office other than the RO/US. See 37 CFR 5.11(b)(2). Former 37 CFR 5.11 did not authorize the export of technical data abroad for purposes related to the preparation of an international application for filing with the RO/US. As a foreign filing license addresses the export of technical data, the provisions of 37 CFR 5.11(b) are amended to further provide that a foreign filing license from the Commissioner for Patents authorizes the export of technical data abroad for purposes related to the use of WIPO's online service for preparing an international application for filing with the RO/US.

Costs and Benefits: This rulemaking is not economically significant under Executive Order 12866 (Sept. 30, 1993).

Background: The notice of proposed rulemaking, published January 30, 2020 (85 FR 5362), provides background information on this rulemaking. That information is not repeated here.

This final rule updates the foreign filing license rules to provide that a foreign filing license from the USPTO, which are routinely applied for and granted as a matter of course in new application filings, would authorize the export of technical data abroad for purposes relating to the use of ePCT to prepare an international application for filing with the USPTO in its capacity as a Receiving Office under the PCT.

Applicants who are residents and/or nationals of the United States and its territories can file international applications directly with the Receiving Office of the International Bureau via ePCT or other means, provided that any national security provisions have been met prior to filing, *including obtaining any required foreign filing license*. See 37 CFR 5.11 and Manual of Patent Examining Procedure 140. The provisions of former 37 CFR 5.11(b) authorized U.S. applicants having a foreign filing license to export technical data abroad to servers located outside the United States hosting ePCT to prepare international applications for filing with the International Bureau as a Receiving Office, without having to separately comply with the regulations contained in 22 CFR parts 120 through 130 (International Traffic in Arms Regulations of the Department of State), 15 CFR parts 730 through 774 (Export Administration Regulations of the Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce), and 10 CFR part 810 (Assistance to Foreign Atomic Energy Activities Regulations of the Department of Energy). *Id.* The provisions of former 37 CFR 5.11(b), however, did not authorize the export of technical data to such servers for the purpose of preparing international applications for filing with the RO/US.

The provisions of former 37 CFR 5.11(b) were last revised prior to the date the RO/US began accepting international applications prepared using ePCT and thus did not address whether applicants having a foreign filing license from the USPTO could use ePCT to prepare an international application for filing with the RO/US. Therefore, the USPTO updates the regulations in this final rule to permit applicants having a foreign filing license from the USPTO to use ePCT to prepare an international application for filing with the RO/US without having to