

the software for each PFCAS remote electronics unit (REU) from Label 34 to Label 35 by following the Accomplishment Instructions in Gulfstream G650 Customer Bulletin Number 201, dated September 28, 2017, or Gulfstream G650ER Customer Bulletin Number 201, dated September 28, 2017; the Modification Instructions, sections A through C, in Gulfstream G650 Aircraft Service Change No. 069, dated September 28, 2017, or Gulfstream G650ER Aircraft Service Change No. 069, dated September 28, 2017; and the Accomplishment Instructions in Parker Service Bulletin 469000–27–003, Revision 1, dated October 11, 2017; except you are not required to submit information to the manufacturer.

(h) Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)

(1) The Manager, Atlanta ACO Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your request to your principal inspector or local Flight Standards District Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the certification office, send it to the attention of the person identified in paragraph (i)(1) of this AD.

(2) Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the local flight standards district office/certificate holding district office.

(3) For service information that contains steps that are labeled as Required for Compliance (RC), the provisions of paragraphs (h)(3)(i) and (ii) of this AD apply.

(i) The steps labeled as RC, including substeps under an RC step and any figures identified in an RC step, must be done to comply with the AD. An AMOC is required for any deviations to RC steps, including substeps and identified figures.

(ii) Steps not labeled as RC may be deviated from using accepted methods in accordance with the operator's maintenance or inspection program without obtaining approval of an AMOC, provided the RC steps, including substeps and identified figures, can still be done as specified, and the airplane can be put back in an airworthy condition.

(i) Related Information

For more information about this AD, contact Myles Jalalian, Aerospace Engineer, Atlanta ACO Branch, FAA, 1701 Columbia Avenue, College Park, Georgia 30337; phone: (404) 474–5572; fax: (404) 474–5606; email: myles.jalalian@faa.gov.

(j) Material Incorporated by Reference

(1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference (IBR) of the service information listed in this paragraph under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 5.

(2) You must use this service information as applicable to do the actions required by this AD, unless the AD specifies otherwise.

(i) Gulfstream G650 Customer Bulletin Number 201, dated September 28, 2017. (ii) Gulfstream G650ER Customer Bulletin Number 201, dated September 28, 2017.

(iii) Gulfstream G650 Aircraft Service Change 069, dated September 28, 2017.

(iv) Gulfstream G650ER Aircraft Service Change 069, dated September 28, 2017.

(v) Parker Service Bulletin 469000–27–003, Revision 1, dated October 11, 2017

(3) For Gulfstream and Parker service information identified in this AD, Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation, Technical Publications Dept., P.O. Box 2206, Savannah, GA 31402–2206; telephone: (800) 810–4853; fax: (912) 965–3520; email: pubs@gulfstream.com; internet: <https://www.gulfstream.com/customer-support>.

(4) You may view this service information at the FAA, Airworthiness Products Section, Operational Safety Branch, 901 Locust, Kansas City, Missouri 64106. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call (816) 329–4148. In addition, you can access this service information on the internet at <https://www.regulations.gov> by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2019–1024.

(5) You may view this service information that is incorporated by reference at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, email fedreg.legal@nara.gov, or go to: <https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html>.

Issued on May 15, 2020.

Lance T. Gant,

Director, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. 2020–12799 Filed 6–19–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Prisons

28 CFR Part 540

[Docket No. BOP–1177I]

RIN 1120–AB77

Video Visiting and Telephone Calls Under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act

AGENCY: Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Prisons amends its regulations to provide inmates in federal custody with the opportunity for free video-teleconferencing and telephone usage during the national emergency with respect to Coronavirus Disease 2019.

DATES: This rule is effective June 22, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sarah Qureshi, Office of General Counsel, Bureau of Prisons, phone (202) 353–8248.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 13, 2020, the President of the United

States declared that a national emergency existed with respect to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, known as Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Proclamation 9994 of March 13, 2020, 85 FR 15337 (Mar. 18, 2020), available at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/proclamation-declaring-national-emergency-concerning-novel-coronavirus-disease-covid-19-outbreak/>. In the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, Congress provided that, during the emergency period beginning on the date the President declared a national emergency with respect to COVID-19 and ending on the date 30 days after the date on which the national emergency declaration terminates, if the Attorney General finds that emergency conditions will materially affect the functioning of the Bureau of Prisons (Bureau), the Director of the Bureau shall promulgate a regulation regarding the ability of inmates to conduct visitation through video teleconferencing and by phone, free of charge to inmates. See CARES Act, Public Law 116–136, § 12003(c)(1), 134 Stat 281, 618 (2020) [HR 748].

On April 6, 2020, the Attorney General authorized the Bureau of Prisons to exercise this authority under the CARES Act. The CARES Act also exempted these regulations from the requirement of public notice and comment in the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553. See *id.* § 12003(c)(2).

The final rule amends Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 540, to add new § 540.106, Video Visiting and Telephone Calls Under the CARES Act. Section 540.106 establishes that during the covered emergency period, when the Attorney General determines that emergency conditions will materially affect the functioning of the Bureau of Prisons, the Bureau may, on a case-by-case basis, authorize inmates to conduct visitation through video teleconferencing and telephonically, free of charge to inmates, notwithstanding provisions in part 540 to the contrary.

As a general matter, the Attorney General has authorized the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to exercise or perform any of the authority, functions, or duties conferred or imposed upon the Attorney General by laws relating to the commitment, control, or treatment of persons charged with or convicted of offenses against the United States. See 28 CFR 0.96.

The final rule also indicates that access to video and telephone visitation will only occur consistent with logistical and security provisions in this

subpart to ensure Bureau safety, security and good order and protection of the public, and may be modified, terminated, or reinstated during the emergency period based upon a determination by the Director, as designee of the Attorney General, regarding the level of material effect that emergency conditions continue to have on Bureau of Prisons functions. Further, misuse of Bureau systems or technology may result in communication restrictions and/or disciplinary action under 28 CFR part 541, and inmates are advised that they may challenge the Bureau's decisions under this section through the Bureau's administrative remedy program under 28 CFR part 542.

Regulatory Analyses

Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 13771

This final rule has been drafted and reviewed in accordance with Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 13771. This final rule is not a "significant regulatory action" under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, it was not reviewed by OMB.

By way of background, the Bureau manages its own inmate telephone system (ITS). There are three components that make up the system and currently each has a different vendor: One provides software that facilitates the call processing and billing of the call; a second is the call carrier that transmits/facilitates the voice over internet protocol (VOIP) call outside the prison; and a third provides the software that maintains the inmate's account, digital call recording storage, and security settings.

The Bureau provides inmates with the option of placing direct dial; collect; and prepaid collect telephone calls via the ITS. Inmates housed in Bureau facilities normally pay the following per minute rates for direct dial telephone calls to their called parties: Direct Dial—Local: \$0.06; Direct Dial—Long Distance: \$0.21; Direct Dial—Canada: \$0.35; Direct Dial—Mexico: \$0.55; and Direct Dial—International: \$0.99. If inmates place collect or prepaid collect calls, the called party will be charged applicable rates (not direct dial rates). Inmates at those facilities that provide video visitation normally pay a rate of \$6.00 for a 25 minute video session.

The volume of calls and video sessions by prisoners normally fluctuates during non-emergency situations. Inmates are ordinarily limited to calling 300 minutes per month, but the Bureau raised the limit to 500 minutes on March 13, 2020 in recognition of the impact of the COVID

emergency to facilitate inmates' communion with their families. Furthermore, notwithstanding the preparation of this rule, the Bureau implemented no-cost calling for inmates on April 9, 2020, for the same reason. Based on recent inmate usage, the Bureau projects that free-of-charge phone calls for inmates will cost the Bureau approximately \$7 million per month during the COVID emergency and video sessions will cost approximately \$170,000 per month. These costs are being covered out of current Bureau of Prisons appropriations. The total cost of the regulation is uncertain, however, because the length of the emergency and its impact on Bureau operations is not predictable.

Even with that uncertainty, the expected benefits of the rule outweigh the cost for several reasons. First, the provision of free telephone and video visitation is a compassionate response to the COVID emergency. Enabling free visitation by alternatives means that prisoners are able to maintain contact with their families during the COVID emergency. Second, maintaining some form of visitation is a means of ensuring good order and discipline during the emergency, which benefits the safety of prisoners and staff. Third, expending resources on video and telephone visitation benefits the health of prisoners and staff, as well as public health overall, during the emergency by limiting physical contact that could spread COVID. The Bureau has not identified any specific cost savings from the rule.

Executive Order 13132

This regulation will not have substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, under Executive Order 13132, this regulation does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Department of Justice certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact upon a substantial number of small entities because it pertains to the functioning of the BUREAU and funds authorized and appropriated for that purpose by Congress.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

This regulation will not result in the expenditure by State, local and tribal

governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100,000,000 or more in any one year, and it will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, no actions were deemed necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

Congressional Review Act

This regulation is not a major rule as defined by the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 804. This regulation will not result in an annual effect on the economy of \$100,000,000 or more; a major increase in costs or prices; or significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based companies to compete with foreign-based companies in domestic and export markets.

List of Subjects in 28 CFR Part 540

Prisoners.

Michael D. Carvajal,

Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Under rulemaking authority vested in the Attorney General in 5 U.S.C. 301; 28 U.S.C. 509, 510 and delegated to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons in 28 CFR 0.96, 28 CFR part 540 is amended as follows:

■ 1. The authority citation for 28 CFR part 540 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 551, 552a; 18 U.S.C. 1791, 3621, 3622, 3624, 4001, 4042, 4081, 4082 (Repealed in part as to offenses committed on or after November 1, 1987), 5006–5024 (Repealed October 12, 1984 as to offenses committed after that date), 5039; 28 U.S.C. 509, 510; Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Sec. 12003(c).

■ 2. In subpart I, add § 540.106 to read as follows:

§ 540.106 Video visiting and telephone calls under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act.

(a) During the "covered emergency period" as defined by the CARES Act with respect to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), when the Attorney General determines that emergency conditions will materially affect the functioning of the Bureau of Prisons (Bureau), the Bureau may, on a case-by-case basis, authorize inmates to conduct visitation through video teleconferencing and telephonically, free of charge to inmates, notwithstanding provisions in part 540 to the contrary.

(b) Access to video and telephone visitation will only occur consistent with logistical and security provisions in this subpart to ensure Bureau safety,

security and good order and protection of the public.

(c) Access to video and telephone visitation under this section may be modified, terminated, or reinstated during the emergency period based upon a determination by the Director, as designee of the Attorney General, regarding the level of material effect that emergency conditions continue to have on Bureau functions.

(d) Misuse of Bureau systems or technology may result in communication restrictions and/or disciplinary action under 28 CFR part 541.

(e) Inmates may challenge the Bureau's decisions under this section through the Bureau's administrative remedy program under 28 CFR part 542.

[FR Doc. 2020-13004 Filed 6-19-20; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[Docket Number USCG-2020-0207]

RIN 1625-AA08

Special Local Regulation; USA Triathlon, Milwaukee Harbor, Milwaukee, WI

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary special local regulation for certain waters of the Milwaukee Harbor. This action is necessary to provide for the safety of life on these navigable waters within the Lake Shore State Park Lagoon during a triathlon swim event. This rulemaking will prohibit persons and vessels from being in the regulated area unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 8 a.m. on August 7, 2020 through 2 p.m. on August 9, 2020.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <https://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG-2020-0207 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 Chief Petty Officer Kyle Weitzell,

Sector Lake Michigan Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 414-747-7148, email Kyle.W.Weitzell@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

On January 10, 2020, USA Triathlon notified the Coast Guard that it will be hosting a triathlon in Milwaukee, WI from August 7, 2020 through August 9, 2020. Over the course of the three days this triathlon is being held, there will be as many as 6,000 participants involved in the swim portion of the triathlon in the Lake Shore State Park Lagoon within the Milwaukee Harbor. In response, on April 8, 2020, the Coast Guard published a Notice Of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) titled "Special Local Regulation; USA Triathlon, Milwaukee Harbor, Milwaukee, WI" (85 FR 19709). There we stated why we issued the NPRM, and invited comments on our proposed regulatory action related to this triathlon swim event. During the comment period that ended May 8, 2020, the Coast Guard received five comments.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 46 U.S.C. 70041. The Captain of the Port Lake Michigan (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with the swim portion of the triathlon from August 7, 2020 through August 9, 2020 will be a safety concern for anyone within the Lake Shore State Park Lagoon. The purpose of this rule is to protect safety of persons, 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 five comments on our NPRM published April 8, 2020. There are no changes in the regulatory text of this rule from the proposed rule in the NPRM.

One comment expressed agreement with the proposed rule in that it is necessary to protect triathlon participants from potential injury.

One comment expressed concern regarding whether it was appropriate to hold this event during the COVID-19 pandemic, asked whether this event can

take place next year, and asked whether the City of Milwaukee was aware of the event. In response to this comment, the process of issuing a special local regulation for this event does not constitute approval of the event. The Coast Guard is working closely with state and local governments, health officials, and sponsors of marine events to determine whether an event can be held safely. At the time this regulation will be published, we still face uncertainty with regard to how the COVID-19 pandemic will play out in the months to come. As we get closer to the event date, there may be the possibility that the event will be cancelled due to ongoing state or local restrictions put in place for large gatherings as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. That being said, the COTP is continuing to implement these special local regulations in case this event does occur as scheduled, in order to protect persons, vessels, and the navigable waters of the United States. As of the publication of this rule, the COTP is not aware of any plans from the sponsor of this event to postpone this event until 2021. Additionally, the City of Milwaukee maintains a separate permitting process, independent from the process employed by the Coast Guard. The City of Milwaukee is aware of this event and will act in accordance with their own regulations, policies, and procedures.

Two comments expressed concern for the adequacy of environmental protection due to this regulation. Both comments expressed concern that this regulation places priority on the protection of human life, rather than wildlife, and that a triathlon would disturb wildlife in the event area. Paragraph IV.F of the NPRM published on April 8, 2020 discusses the environmental review for this special local regulation, which has been conducted in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). Under NEPA, a review of this regulation evaluated the potential effect on the human environment. NEPA, as codified in 40 CFR 1508.14, clarifies the "human environment shall be interpreted comprehensively to include the natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment." As such, the environmental review conducted for this regulation has taken into account potential effects on endangered and threatened species, critical habitats, migratory birds, wildlife refuges and reserves, essential fish habitats, and coastal management zones, in addition to historical and