

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

14 CFR Chs. I-III

23 CFR Chs. I-III

33 CFR Chs. I and IV

46 CFR Chs. I-III

48 CFR Ch. 12

49 CFR Subtitle A, Chs. I-VI, and Chs. X-XII

DOT-OST-1999-5129

Department Regulatory and Deregulatory Agenda; Semiannual Summary

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, DOT.

ACTION: Unified Agenda of Federal Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions (Regulatory Agenda).

SUMMARY: The Regulatory and Deregulatory Agenda is a semiannual summary of all current and projected rulemakings, reviews of existing regulations, and completed actions

of the Department. The intent of the Agenda is to provide the public with information about the Department of Transportation's regulatory activity planned for the next 12 months. It is expected that this information will enable the public to more effectively participate in the Department's regulatory process. The public is also invited to submit comments on any aspect of this Agenda.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

General

You should direct all comments and inquiries on the Agenda in general to Jonathan Dols, Deputy Assistant General Counsel for Regulation, Office of General Counsel, Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590; (202) 366-4702.

Specific

You should direct all comments and inquiries on particular items in the Agenda to the individual listed for the regulation or the general rulemaking contact person for the operating administration in appendix B.

Table of Contents

Supplementary Information:

Background

Significant/Priority Rulemakings

Explanation of Information on the Agenda

Request for Comments

Purpose

Appendix A—Instructions for Obtaining Copies of Regulatory Documents

Appendix B—General Rulemaking Contact Persons

Appendix C—Public Rulemaking Dockets

Appendix D—Review Plans for Section 610 and Other Requirements

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The U.S. Department of Transportation (Department or DOT) undertakes regulation only after careful consideration and strives to make clear the way the Department measures the risks, costs, and benefits of engaging in—or deciding not to engage in—a particular regulatory action. It is our policy to provide an opportunity for public comment on such actions to all interested stakeholders. Above all, transparency and meaningful engagement mandate that regulations should be straightforward, clear, and accessible to any interested stakeholder. The Department also embraces the notion that there should be no more regulations than necessary. We emphasize consideration of non-regulatory solutions and have rigorous processes in place for continual reassessment of existing regulations. These processes provide that regulations and other agency actions are periodically reviewed and, if appropriate, are revised to ensure that they continue to meet the needs for which they were originally designed, and that they remain cost-effective and cost-justified. DOT was the first agency to incorporate the Administration's regulatory reform policies permanently, codifying reforms to the Department's rulemaking, guidance, and enforcement practices. The rule codifies regulatory budgeting, the "2-for-1" plan, and the RRTF, as well as additional procedures for the Department's most costly rules, including enhanced opportunities for public participation. It also clarifies that guidance documents do not impose legal obligations and shall not be used as a basis for

enforcement. Finally, the rule ensures due process protections for potential subjects of enforcement actions, including open and fair investigations and proceedings.

To help the Department achieve its goals and in accordance with Executive Order (E.O.) 12866, "Regulatory Planning and Review," (58 FR 51735; Oct. 4, 1993) and the Department's "Administrative Rulemaking, Guidance, and Enforcement Procedures" (84 FR 248; Dec. 27, 2019), the Department prepares a semiannual regulatory and deregulatory Agenda. It summarizes all current and projected rulemakings, reviews of existing regulations, and completed actions of the Department. These are matters on which action has begun or is projected during the next 12 months or for which action has been completed since the last Agenda.

In addition, this Agenda was prepared in accordance with three executive orders issued by President Trump, which directed agencies to scrutinize their regulations and other agency actions further. On January 30, 2017, President Trump signed Executive Order 13771, Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs. Under section 2(a) of the Executive order unless prohibited by law, whenever an executive department or agency publicly proposes for notice and comment or otherwise promulgates a new regulation, it must identify at least two existing regulations to be repealed. On February 24, 2017, President Trump signed Executive Order 13777, Enforcing the Regulatory Reform Agenda. Under this Executive order, each agency must establish a Regulatory Reform Task Force (RRTF) to evaluate existing regulations, and make recommendations for their repeal, replacement, or modification. On March 28, 2017, President Trump signed Executive Order 13783, Promoting Energy Independence and Economic Growth, requiring agencies to review all existing regulations, orders, guidance documents, policies, and other similar agency actions that potentially burden the development or use of domestically produced energy resources, with particular attention to oil, natural gas, coal, and nuclear energy resources.

In response to the mandate in Executive Order 13777, the Department formed an RRTF consisting of senior career and non-career leaders, which has already conducted extensive reviews of existing regulations, and identified a number of rules to be repealed, replaced, or modified. As a result of the RRTF's work, since January 2017, the Department has issued deregulatory actions that reduce net regulatory costs on the public by more than \$92 billion (in net present value cost savings). With the RRTF's assistance, the Department has achieved these cost savings in a manner that is fully consistent with safety. For example, on April 30, 2020, NHTSA published the Safer, Affordable, Fuel-Efficient (SAFE) Vehicles rule in conjunction with the Environmental Protection Agency. The SAFE Vehicles rule increases U.S. competitiveness by reducing regulatory costs by over \$163 billion dollars and helps American consumers afford to buy newer, cleaner, and safer vehicles by reducing the average price of new vehicles. In addition, Similarly, on June 1 2020, FMCSA published a rule that would save the public billions of dollars by providing greater flexibility to drivers subject to FMCSA's hours of service regulations without reducing safety.

While each regulatory and deregulatory action is evaluated on its own merits, the RRTF augments the Department's consideration of prospective rulemakings by conducting regular reviews across all OAs to identify and evaluate potential deregulatory actions. The RRTF also works to ensure that any new potential regulatory action is rigorously vetted, including an evaluation of the need or market failure requiring regulatory action, and consideration of non-regulatory alternatives.

The Department's regulatory activities are guided by four fundamental principles – safety, innovation, enabling investment in infrastructure, and reducing unnecessary regulatory burdens. These priorities are grounded in our national interest in maintaining U.S. global leadership in safety, innovation, and economic growth. In light of the unprecedented effects of the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) public health emergency, these priorities are also grounded in regulatory actions that assist in our Nation's

recovery. To accomplish our regulatory goals, the Department must create a regulatory environment that fosters growth in new and innovative industries without burdening them with unnecessary restrictions. At the same time, safety remains our highest priority; the Department remains focused on managing safety risks and ensuring we do not regress from the successes already achieved. Our planned regulatory actions reflect a careful balance that emphasizes the Department's priority in fostering innovation while at the same time meeting the challenges of maintaining a safe, reliable, and sustainable transportation system.

For example, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is working on reducing regulatory barriers to technology innovation, including the integration of automated vehicles, while continuing to focus on safety. Automated vehicles are expected to increase safety significantly by reducing the likelihood of human error when driving, which today accounts for the overwhelming majority of crashes on our nation's roadways. NHTSA plans to issue regulatory actions that: (1) allow for updates to current FMVSS to enable the introduction of new safety technologies; and (2) streamline NHTSA's regulations outlining the administrative processes for petitioning the agency for exemptions, and reconsiderations. Similarly, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is working to enable, safely and efficiently, the integration of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) into the National Airspace System. UAS are expected to continue to drive innovation and increase safety as operators and manufacturers find new and inventive uses for UAS. For instance, UAS are poised to assist human operators with a number of different mission sets such as inspection of critical infrastructure and search and rescue, enabling beneficial and lifesaving activities that would otherwise be difficult or even impossible for a human to accomplish unassisted. The Department has regulatory efforts underway to further integrate UAS safely and efficiently. The Department's work to update and streamline its regulation of the commercial space sector is well underway. The FAA has proposed a rule that will fundamentally change how FAA licenses launches

and reentries of commercial space vehicles moving from prescriptive requirements to a performance based approach. This shift will facilitate a major transformation of our national space program from one in which the Federal government has a primary role to one in which private industry drives growth in innovation and launches.

Since January 2020, the Department has been providing rapid response and emergency review of legal and operational challenges presented by COVID-19 within the transportation network. Domestically, our efforts have focused on addressing regulatory compliance made impracticable by the COVID-19 public health emergency due to office closures, personnel shortages, and other restrictions. DOT has provided extensive relief to transportation stakeholders impacted by the COVID-19 public health emergency. The Department has taken over 100 actions to provide emergency relief to transportation stakeholders through regulatory waivers, exemptions, extensions of deadlines, statements of enforcement discretion, and other guidance.

These actions individually and collectively kept our transportation systems and supply chains open to provide critical supplies and services during the national emergency. For example, to support commercial vehicle drivers—including the truckers carrying vital medical supplies to hospitals—FMCSA issued its first ever national emergency declaration to provide regulatory relief from its hours-of-service rules. FRA opened an emergency relief docket pursuant to the Administrator's Declaration of Emergency Situation, supporting a number of emergency waivers. FAA took numerous actions to ensure the continued safety of the National Airspace System and operations supporting essential services, including addressing expiring medical certificates and training requirements for pilots, and finalizing a rule to address oxygen mask usage given the risk of COVID-19 transmission. PHMSA provided temporary relief to enable transportation of hand sanitizer and other disinfecting materials.

Pursuant to the President's Executive Order on Regulatory Relief to Support Economic Recovery, the Department has been coordinating with each of its Operating

Administrations to evaluate how to expedite regulatory relief and recovery from COVID-19 without compromising safety, and determine whether such relief may be considered for permanent incorporation into the Department's rules.

Explanation of Information in the Agenda

An Office of Management and Budget memorandum, dated January 16, 2020, establishes the format for this Agenda.

First, the Agenda is divided by initiating offices. Then the Agenda is divided into five categories: (1) prerule stage; (2) proposed rule stage; (3) final rule stage; (4) long-term actions; and (5) completed actions. For each entry, the Agenda provides the following information: (1) its "significance"; (2) a short, descriptive title; (3) its legal basis; (4) the related regulatory citation in the Code of Federal Regulations; (5) any legal deadline and, if so, for what action (e.g., NPRM, final rule); (6) an abstract; (7) a timetable, including the earliest expected date for when a rulemaking document may publish; (8) whether the rulemaking will affect small entities and/or levels of Government and, if so, which categories; (9) whether a Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) analysis is required (for rules that would have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities); (10) a listing of any analyses an office will prepare or has prepared for the action (with minor exceptions, DOT requires an economic analysis for all its rulemakings); (11) an agency contact office or official who can provide further information; (12) a Regulation Identifier Number (RIN) assigned to identify an individual rulemaking in the Agenda and facilitate tracing further action on the issue; (13) whether the action is subject to the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act; (14) whether the action is subject to the Energy Act; (15) the action's designation under Executive Order 13771 explaining whether the action will have a regulatory or deregulatory effect; and (16) whether the action is major under the congressional review provisions of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act.

For nonsignificant regulations issued routinely and frequently as a part of an established body of technical requirements (such as the Federal Aviation Administration's Airspace Rules), to keep those requirements operationally current, we only include the general category of the regulations, the identity of a contact office or official, and an indication of the expected number of regulations; we do not list individual regulations.

In the "Timetable" column, we use abbreviations to indicate the particular documents being considered. ANPRM stands for Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, SNPRM for Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, and NPRM for Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. Listing a future date in this column does not mean we have made a decision to issue a document; it is the earliest date on which a rulemaking document may publish. In addition, these dates are based on current schedules. Information received after the issuance of this Agenda could result in a decision not to take regulatory action or in changes to proposed publication dates. For example, the need for further evaluation could result in a later publication date; evidence of a greater need for the regulation could result in an earlier publication date.

Finally, a dot (•) preceding an entry indicates that the entry appears in the Agenda for the first time.

The Internet is the basic means for disseminating the Unified Agenda. The complete Unified Agenda is available online at www.reginfo.gov in a format that offers users a greatly enhanced ability to obtain information from the Agenda database. A portion of the Agenda is published in the **Federal Register**, however, because the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 602) mandates publication for the regulatory flexibility agenda. Accordingly, DOT's printed Agenda entries include only:

1. The agency's Agenda preamble;
2. Rules that are in the agency's regulatory flexibility agenda, in accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act, because they are likely to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities; and

3. Any rules that the agency has identified for periodic review under section 610 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Printing of these entries is limited to fields that contain information required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act's Agenda requirements. These elements are: Sequence Number; Title; Section 610 Review, if applicable; Legal Authority; Abstract; Timetable; Regulatory Flexibility Analysis Required; Agency Contact; and Regulation Identifier Number (RIN). Additional information (for detailed list, see section heading "Explanation of Information on the Agenda") on these entries is available in the Unified Agenda published on the Internet.

Request for Comments

General

DOT's Agenda is intended primarily for the use of the public. Since its inception, the Department has made modifications and refinements that provide the public with more helpful information, as well as making the Agenda easier to use. We would like you, the public, to make suggestions or comments on how the Agenda could be further improved.

Reviews

The Department also seeks your suggestions on which of our existing regulations you believe should be reviewed to determine whether they should be revised or revoked. We particularly draw your attention to the Department's review plan in appendix D.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Department is especially interested in obtaining information on requirements that have a "significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities" and, therefore, must be reviewed under the Regulatory Flexibility Act. If you have any suggested regulations, please submit them to the Department, along with your explanation of why they should be reviewed.

In accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act, comments are specifically invited on regulations that we have targeted for review under section 610 of the Act. The phrase

(sec. 610 Review) appears at the end of the title for these reviews. Please see appendix D for the Department's section 610 review plans.

Consultation with State, Local, and Tribal Governments

Executive Orders 13132 and 13175 require the Department to develop an account process to ensure “meaningful and timely input” by State, local, and tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism or tribal implications. These policies are defined in the Executive orders to include regulations that have “substantial direct effects” on States or Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and them, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and various levels of Government or Indian tribes. Therefore, we encourage State and local Governments or Indian tribes to provide us with information about how the Department's rulemakings impact them.

Purpose

The Department is publishing this regulatory Agenda in the **Federal Register** to share with interested members of the public the Department's preliminary expectations regarding its future regulatory actions. This should enable the public to be more aware of the Department's regulatory activity and should result in more effective public participation. This publication in the **Federal Register** does not impose any binding obligation on the Department or any of the offices within the Department with regard to any specific item on the Agenda. Regulatory action, in addition to the items listed, is not precluded.

This document of the Department of Transportation was signed on December 7, 2020, by Elaine L. Chao, Secretary of Transportation. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by the Department of Transportation. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the Department of Transportation has delegated authority to the undersigned RISC Federal

Register Liaison Officer to re-sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of the Department of Transportation. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the Federal Register.

Dated: March 11, 2021,

Alvin Levi Harrod.

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Regulatory Information Service Center.

Appendix A—Instructions for Obtaining Copies of Regulatory Documents

To obtain a copy of a specific regulatory document in the Agenda, you should communicate directly with the contact person listed with the regulation at the address below. We note that most, if not all, such documents, including the Semiannual Regulatory Agenda, are available through the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov>. See appendix C for more information.

Appendix B—General Rulemaking Contact Persons

The following is a list of persons who can be contacted within the Department for general information concerning the rulemaking process within the various operating administrations.

FAA—Brandon Roberts, Acting Executive Director, Office of Rulemaking, 800 Independence Avenue S.W., Washington, D.C. 20591; telephone (202) 267-9677.

FHWA—Jennifer Outhouse, Office of Chief Counsel, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, D.C. 20590; telephone (202) 366-0761.

FMCSA—Steven J. LaFreniere, Regulatory Ombudsman, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, D.C. 20590; telephone (202) 366-0596.

NHTSA—Dee Fujita, Office of Chief Counsel, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, D.C. 20590; telephone (202) 366-2992.

FRA—Amanda Maizel, Office of Chief Counsel, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, D.C. 20590; telephone (202) 493-8014.

FTA—Chaya Koffman, Office of Chief Counsel, 1200 New Jersey Avenue E, Washington, D.C. 20590; telephone (202) 366-3101.

SLSDC—Carrie Mann Lavigne, Chief Counsel, 180 Andrews Street, Massena, NY 13662; telephone (315) 764-3200.

PHMSA—Robert Ross, Office of Chief Counsel, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, D.C. 20590; telephone (202) 768-1365.

MARAD—Gabriel Chavez, Office of Chief Counsel, Maritime Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, D.C. 20590; telephone (202) 366-2621.

OST—Jonathan Dols, Deputy Assistant General Counsel for Regulation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, D.C. 20590; telephone (202) 366-4723.

Appendix C—Public Rulemaking Dockets

All comments submitted via the Internet are submitted through the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) at the following address: <http://www.regulations.gov>. The FDMS allows the public to search, view, download, and comment on all Federal agency rulemaking documents in one central online system. The above referenced Internet address also allows the public to sign up to receive notification when certain documents are placed in the dockets.

The public also may review regulatory dockets at or deliver comments on proposed rulemakings to the Dockets Office at 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Room W12-140, Washington, D.C. 20590, 1-800-647-5527. Working Hours: 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

Appendix D—Review Plans for Section 610 and Other Requirements

Part I—The Plan

General

The Department of Transportation has long recognized the importance of regularly reviewing its existing regulations to determine whether they need to be revised or revoked. Our Regulatory Policies and Procedures require such reviews. DOT also has responsibilities under Executive Order 12866, “Regulatory Planning and Review,” Executive Order 13563, “Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review,” 76 FR 3821 (January 18, 2011), Executive Order 13771 “Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs,” Executive Order 13777, “Enforcing the Regulatory Agenda,” and section 610 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act to conduct such reviews. This includes the designation of a Regulatory Reform Officer, the establishment of a Regulatory Reform Task Force, and the use of plain language techniques in new rules and considering its

use in existing rules when we have the opportunity and resources to revise them. We are committed to continuing our reviews of existing rules and, if it is needed, will initiate rulemaking actions based on these reviews. The Department began a new 10-year review cycle with the Fall 2018 Agenda.

Section 610 Review Plan

Section 610 requires that we conduct reviews of rules that: (1) have been published within the last 10 years; and (2) have a “significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities” (SEISNOSE). It also requires that we publish in the **Federal Register** each year a list of any such rules that we will review during the next year. The Office of the Secretary and each of the Department’s Operating Administrations have a 10-year review plan. These reviews comply with section 610 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Changes to the Review Plan

Some reviews may be conducted earlier than scheduled. For example, to the extent resources permit, the plain language reviews will be conducted more quickly. Other events, such as accidents, may result in the need to conduct earlier reviews of some rules. Other factors may also result in the need to make changes; for example, we may make changes in response to public comment on this plan or in response to a presidentially mandated review. If there is any change to the review plan, we will note the change in the following Agenda. For any section 610 review, we will provide the required notice prior to the review.

Part II—The Review Process

The Analysis

Generally, the agencies have divided their rules into 10 different groups and plan to analyze one group each year. For purposes of these reviews, a year will coincide with the fall-to-fall schedule for publication of the Agenda. Most agencies provide historical information about the reviews that have occurred over the past 10 years. Thus, Year 1 (2018) begins in the fall of 2018 and ends in the fall of 2019; Year 2 (2019) begins in the fall of 2019 and ends in the fall of 2020, and so on. The exception to this general rule is the FAA, which provides information about the reviews it completed for this year and prospective information about the reviews it intends to complete in the next 10 years. Thus, for FAA Year 1 (2017) begins in the fall of 2017 and ends in the fall of 2018; Year 2 (2018) begins in the fall of 2018 and ends in the fall of 2019, and so on. We request public comment on the timing of the reviews. For example, is there a reason for scheduling an analysis and review for a particular rule earlier than we have? Any comments concerning the plan or analyses should be submitted to the regulatory contacts listed in appendix B, General Rulemaking Contact Persons.

Section 610 Review

The agency will analyze each of the rules in a given year's group to determine whether any rule has a SEISNOSE and, thus, requires review in accordance with section 610 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. The level of analysis will, of course, depend on the nature of the rule and its applicability. Publication of agencies' section 610 analyses listed each fall in this Agenda provides the public with notice and an opportunity to comment consistent with the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. We request that public comments be submitted to the Department early in the analysis year concerning the small entity impact of the rules to help us in making our determinations.

In each Fall Agenda, the agency will publish the results of the analyses it has completed during the previous year. For rules that had a negative finding on SEISNOSE, we will give a short explanation (e.g., “these rules only establish petition processes that have no cost impact” or “these rules do not apply to any small entities”). For parts, subparts, or other discrete sections of rules that do have a SEISNOSE, we will announce that we will be conducting a formal section 610 review during the following 12 months. At this stage, DOT will add an entry to the Agenda in the pre-rulemaking section describing the review in more detail. We also will seek public comment on how best to lessen the impact of these rules and provide a name or docket to which public comments can be submitted. In some cases, the section 610 review may be part of another unrelated review of the rule. In such a case, we plan to clearly indicate which parts of the review are being conducted under section 610.

Other Reviews

The agency will also examine the specified rules to determine whether any other reasons exist for revising or revoking the rule or for rewriting the rule in plain language. In each Fall Agenda, the agency will also publish information on the results of the examinations completed during the previous year.

Part III—List of Pending Section 610 Reviews

The Agenda identifies the pending DOT section 610 Reviews by inserting “(Section 610 Review)” after the title for the specific entry. For further information on the pending reviews, see the Agenda entries at www.reginfo.gov. For example, to obtain a list of all entries that are in section 610 Reviews under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, a user would select the desired responses on the search screen (by selecting “advanced search”) and, in effect, generate the desired “index” of reviews.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SECTION 610 AND OTHER REVIEWS

Year	Regulations To Be Reviewed	Analysis Year	Review Year
1	49 CFR parts 91 through 99 14 CFR parts 200 through 212 48 CFR parts 1201 through 1224	2018	2019
2	48 CFR parts 1227 through 1253 and new parts and subparts	2019	2020
3	14 CFR parts 213 through 232	2020	2021
4	14 CFR parts 234 through 254	2021	2022
5	14 CFR parts 255 through 298 and 49 CFR part 40	2022	2023
6	14 CFR parts 300 through 373	2023	2024
7	14 CFR parts 374 through 398	2024	2025
8	14 CFR part 399 and 49 CFR parts 1 through 15	2025	2026
9	49 CFR parts 17 through 28	2026	2027
10	49 CFR parts 29 through 39 and parts 41 through 89	2027	2028

Year 1 (Fall 2018) List of rules that are under ongoing analysis

49 CFR part 91—International Air Transportation Fair Competitive Practices

49 CFR part 92—Recovering Debts to the United States by Salary Offset

- Section 610: OST conducted a Section 610 review of this part and found no SEISNOSE.

- General: The agency is aware of several outdated references to operating administrations within the Department that need to be updated. OST's plain language review of these rules indicates no need for substantial revision.

49 CFR part 93—Aircraft Allocation

49 CFR part 98—Enforcement of Restrictions on Post-Employment Activities

49 CFR part 99—Employee Responsibilities and Conduct

14 CFR part 200—Definitions and Instructions

14 CFR part 201—Air Carrier Authority under Subtitle VII of Title 49 of the United States Code [Amended]

14 CFR part 203—Waiver of Warsaw Convention Liability Limits and Defenses

14 CFR part 204—Data to Support Fitness Determinations

14 CFR part 205—Aircraft Accident Liability Insurance

14 CFR part 206—Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity: Special Authorizations and Exemptions

14 CFR part 207—Charter Trips by U.S. Scheduled Air Carriers

14 CFR part 208—Charter Trips by U.S. Charter Air Carriers

14 CFR part 211—Applications for Permits to Foreign Air Carriers

14 CFR part 212—Charter Rules for U.S. and Foreign Direct Air Carriers

48 CFR part 1201—Federal Acquisition Regulations System

48 CFR part 1202—Definitions of Words and Terms

48 CFR part 1203—Improper Business Practices and Personal Conflicts of Interest

48 CFR part 1204—Administrative Matters

48 CFR part 1205—Publicizing Contract Actions

48 CFR part 1206—Competition Requirements

48 CFR part 1207—Acquisition Planning

48 CFR part 1208-1210—[Reserved]

48 CFR part 1211—Describing Agency Needs

48 CFR part 1212— [Reserved]

48 CFR part 1213—Simplified Acquisition Procedures

48 CFR part 1214—Sealed Bidding

48 CFR part 1215—Contracting by Negotiation

48 CFR part 1216—Types of Contracts

48 CFR part 1217—Special Contracting Methods

48 CFR part 1218—[Reserved]

48 CFR part 1219—Small Business Programs

48 CFR part 1220—1221—[Reserved]

48 CFR part 1222—Application of Labor Laws to Government Acquisitions

48 CFR part 1223—Environment, Energy and Water Efficiency, Renewable Energy Technologies, Occupational Safety, and Drug-Free Workplace

48 CFR part 1224—Protection of Privacy and Freedom of Information

Year 2 (Fall 2019) List of rules analyzed and summary of results

48 CFR parts 1227 through 1253 and new parts and subparts

48 CFR part 1227—Patents, Data, and Copyrights

48 CFR part 1228—Bonds and Insurance

48 CFR part 1231—Contract Costs Principles and Procedures

48 CFR part 1232—Contract Financing

48 CFR part 1233—Protests, Disputes, and Appeals

48 CFR part 1235—Research and Development Contracting

48 CFR part 1236—Construction and Architect-Engineer Contracts

48 CFR part 1237—Service Contracting

48 CFR part 1239—Acquisition of Information Technology

48 CFR part 1242—Contract Administration and Audit Services

48 CFR part 1245—Government Contracting

48 CFR part 1246—Quality Assurance

48 CFR part 1247—Transportation

48 CFR part 1252—Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses

48 CFR part 1253—Forms

DOT has determined that updates need to be made to the regulations identified under Year 2. The regulations will be updated as part of RIN 2105-AE26 (Revisions to the Transportation Acquisition Regulations).

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 610 AND OTHER REVIEWS

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has elected to use the two-step, two-year process used by most Department of Transportation (DOT) modes in past plans. As such, the FAA has divided its rules into 10 groups as displayed in the table below. During the first year (the “analysis year”), all rules published during the previous 10 years within a 10% block of the regulations will be analyzed to identify those with a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities (SEISNOSE). During the second year (the “review year”), each rule identified in the analysis year as having a SEISNOSE will be reviewed in accordance with section 610 (b) to determine if it should be continued without change or changed to minimize impact on small entities. Results of those reviews will be published in the DOT Semiannual Regulatory Agenda.

Year	Regulations To Be Reviewed	Analysis Year	Review Year
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1	14 CFR parts 141 through 147 and parts 170 through 187	2020	2021
2	14 CFR parts 189 through 198 and parts 1 through 16	2021	2022
3	14 CFR parts 17 through 33	2022	2023
4	14 CFR parts 34 through 39 and parts 400 through 405	2023	2024
5	14 CFR parts 43 through 49 and parts 406 through 415	2024	2025
6	14 CFR parts 60 through 77	2025	2026
7	14 CFR parts 91 through 107	2026	2027
8	14 CFR parts 417 through 460	2027	2028
9	14 CFR parts 119 through 129 and parts 150 through 156	2028	2029
10	14 CFR parts 133 through 139 and parts 157 through 169	2029	2030

Defining SEISNOSE for FAA Regulations

The RFA does not define “significant economic impact.” Therefore, there is no clear rule or number to determine when a significant economic impact occurs. However, the Small Business Administration (SBA) states that significance should be determined by considering the size of the business, the size of the competitor’s business and the impact the same regulation has on larger competitors.

Likewise, the RFA does not define “substantial number.” However, the legislative history of the RFA suggests that a substantial number must be at least one but does not need to be an overwhelming percentage such as more than half. The SBA states that the substantiality of the number of small businesses affected should be determined on an industry-specific basis.

This analysis consisted of the following three steps:

1. Review of the number of small entities affected by the amendments to parts 141 through 147 and parts 170 through 187.
2. Identification and analysis of all amendments to parts 141 through 147 and parts 170 through 187 since July 2010 to determine whether any still have or now have a SEISNOSE.
3. Review of the FAA's regulatory flexibility assessment of each amendment performed as required by the RFA.

Year 2 - List of rules to be analyzed next year (2021)

14 CFR part 1 Definitions and abbreviations

14 CFR part 3 General requirements

14 CFR part 11 General rulemaking procedures

14 CFR part 13 Investigative and enforcement procedures

14 CFR part 14 Rules implementing the Equal Access to Justice Act of 1980

14 CFR part 15 Administrative claims under Federal Tort Claims Act

14 CFR part 16 Rules of practice for Federally-assisted airport enforcement proceedings

14 CFR part 189 Use of Federal Aviation Administration communications system

14 CFR part 193 Protection of voluntarily submitted information

14 CFR part 198 Aviation insurance

Year 1 - List of rules to be analyzed this year (2020)

14 CFR part 141 Pilot Schools

14 CFR part 142 Training Centers

14 CFR part 143 Reserved

14 CFR part 144 Does not exist

14 CFR part 145 Repair Stations

14 CFR part 146 Does not exist

14 CFR part 147 Aviation Maintenance Technician Schools

14 CFR part 170 Establishment and Discontinuance Criteria for Air Traffic Control
Services and Navigational Facilities

14 CFR part 171 Non-Federal Navigation Facilities

14 CFR part 172 through 182 Does not exist

14 CFR part 183 Representatives of the Administrator

14 CFR part 184 Does not exist

Year 1 (2020) List of rules analyzed and summary of results

14 CFR part 141 Pilot Schools

Section 610: The agency conducted a Section 610 review of this part and found
no SEISNOSE.

General: No changes are needed.

14 CFR part 142 Training Centers

Section 610: The agency conducted a Section 610 review of this part and found
no SEISNOSE.

General: No changes are needed.

14 CFR part 145 Repair Stations

Section 610: The agency conducted a Section 610 review of this part and found
no SEISNOSE.

General: No changes are needed.

14 CFR part 147 Aviation Maintenance Technician Schools

Section 610: The agency conducted a Section 610 review of this part and found
no SEISNOSE.

General: No changes are needed.

14 CFR part 170 Establishment and Discontinuance Criteria for Air Traffic Control
Services and Navigational Facilities

Section 610: The agency conducted a Section 610 review of this part and found
no SEISNOSE.

General: No changes are needed.

14 CFR part 171: Non-Federal Navigational Facilities

Section 610: The agency conducted a Section 610 review of this part and found
no amendments to 14 CFR 185 since July 2010. Thus, no SEISNOSE exists in this part.

General: No changes are needed.

14 CFR part 183: Representatives of the Administrator

Section 610: The agency conducted a Section 610 review of this part and found
no SEISNOSE.

General: No changes are needed.

14 CFR part 185: Testimony by Employees and Production of Records in Legal
Proceedings, and Service of Legal Process and Pleadings

Section 610: The agency conducted a section 610 review of this part and found
no amendments to 14 CFR 185 since July 2010. Thus, no SEISNOSE exists in this part.

General: No changes are needed.

14 CFR part 187: Fees

Section 610: The agency conducted a section 610 review of this part and found
no SEISNOSE.

General: No changes are needed.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 610 AND OTHER REVIEWS

Year	Regulations To Be Reviewed	Analysis Year	Review Year
1	None	2018	2019
2	23 CFR parts 1 to 260	2019	2020
3	23 CFR parts 420 to 470	2020	2021
4	23 CFR part 500	2021	2022
5	23 CFR parts 620 to 637	2022	2023
6	23 CFR parts 645 to 669	2023	2024
7	23 CFR parts 710 to 924	2024	2025
8	23 CFR parts 940 to 973	2025	2026
9	23 CFR parts 1200 to 1252	2026	2027
10	New parts and subparts	2027	2028

Federal-Aid Highway Program

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has adopted regulations in title 23 of the CFR, chapter I, related to the Federal-Aid Highway Program. These regulations implement and carry out the provisions of Federal law relating to the administration of Federal aid for highways. The primary law authorizing Federal aid for highways is chapter I of title 23 of the U.S.C. section 145, which expressly provides for a federally assisted State program. For this reason, the regulations adopted by the FHWA in title 23 of the CFR primarily relate to the requirements that States must meet to receive Federal funds for construction and other work related to highways. Because the regulations in

title 23 primarily relate to States, which are not defined as small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, the FHWA believes that its regulations in title 23 do not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The FHWA solicits public comment on this preliminary conclusion.

Year 2 (Fall 2019) List of rules that will be analyzed during the next year and a summary of results

23 CFR part 1—General

- Section 610: No SEISNOSE. No small entities are affected.
- General: No changes are needed. These regulations are cost effective and impose the least burden. FHWA's plain language review of these rules indicates no need for substantial revision.

23 CFR part 140—Reimbursement

- Section 610: No SEISNOSE. No small entities are affected.
- General: No changes are needed. These regulations are cost effective and impose the least burden. FHWA's plain language review of these rules indicates no need for substantial revision.

23 CFR part 172—Procurement, management, and administration of engineering and design related services

- Section 610: No SEISNOSE. No small entities are affected.
- General: No changes are needed. These regulations are cost effective and impose the least burden. FHWA's plain language review of these rules indicates no need for substantial revision.

23 CFR part 180—Credit assistance for surface transportation projects

- Section 610: No SEISNOSE. No small entities are affected.

- General: No changes are needed. These regulations are cost effective and impose the least burden. FHWA's plain language review of these rules indicates no need for substantial revision.

23 CFR part 190—Incentive payments for controlling outdoor advertising on the interstate system

- Section 610: No SEISNOSE. No small entities are affected.
- General: No changes are needed. These regulations are cost effective and impose the least burden. FHWA's plain language review of these rules indicates no need for substantial revision.

23 CFR part 192—Drug offender's driver's license suspension

- Section 610: No SEISNOSE. No small entities are affected.
- General: FHWA is updating these regulations under RIN 2125-AF93 to increase are cost effectiveness and reduce burden. FHWA's plain language review of these rules indicates no need for substantial revision.

23 CFR part 200—Title VI program and related statutes – implementation and review procedures

- Section 610: No SEISNOSE. No small entities are affected.
- General: No changes are needed. These regulations are cost effective and impose the least burden. FHWA's plain language review of these rules indicates no need for substantial revision.

23 CFR part 230—External programs

- Section 610: No SEISNOSE. No small entities are affected.
- General: FHWA is updating these subpart C of these regulations under RIN 2125-AF87 to reduce duplicative burdens. FHWA's plain language review of these rules indicates no need for substantial revision.

23 CFR part 260—Education and training programs

- Section 610: No SEISNOSE. No small entities are affected.

- General: No changes are needed. These regulations are cost effective and impose the least burden. FHWA's plain language review of these rules indicates no need for substantial revision.

Year 3 (Fall 2020) List of rules that will be analyzed during the next year

23 CFR part 420—Planning and research program administration

23 CFR part 450—Planning assistance and standards

23 CFR part 460—Public road mileage for apportionment of highway safety funds

23 CFR part 470—Highway systems

FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 610 AND OTHER REVIEWS

Year	Regulations to Be Reviewed	Analysis Year	Review Year
1	49 CFR part 386	2018	2019
2	49 CFR part 385	2019	2020
3	49 CFR parts 382 and 383	2020	2021
4	49 CFR part 380	2021	2022
5	49 CFR part 387	2022	2023
6	49 CFR part 398	2023	2024
7	49 CFR part 392	2024	2025
8	49 CFR part 375	2025	2026
9	49 CFR part 367	2026	2027
10	49 CFR part 395	2027	2028

Year 2 (2019) List of rules with ongoing analysis

49 CFR part 386—Rules of Practice for Motor Carrier, Intermodal Equipment Provider, Broker, Freight Forwarder, and Hazardous Materials Proceedings.

- Section 610: FMCSA analyzed 49 CFR part 386, and found no SEIOSNOSE. 49 CFR part 386 is a permissive set of rules that establish procedures for respondents, petitioners, and others seeking relief from a determination of non-compliance with Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations or Hazardous Materials Regulations. The rule also provides recourse for commercial drivers to report employer harassment or coercion to violate rules.

- General: There is no need for substantial revision. These regulations provide necessary/clear guidance to industry and drivers. The regulations are written consistent with plain language guidelines, are cost effective, and impose the least economic burden to industry.

49 CFR part 385—Safety Fitness Procedures

- Section 610: FMCSA analyzed 49 CFR part 385, and found no SEIOSNOSE. 49 CFR part 385 provides guidance on safety fitness procedures including monitoring, new entrants, intermodal equipment, and hazardous materials safety permits. The rule addresses safety initiatives whose cost are required by 49 CFR parts 360, 367, 387, and 390. These rules do not result in a SEISNOSE, because they do not introduce new costs to small carriers.

- General: There is no need for substantial revision as these regulations provide necessary guidance to the industry. The regulations are written consistent with plain language guidelines and impose the least economic burden to industry.

Year 3 (2020) List of rules that will be analyzed during the next year

49 CFR part 382—Controlled Substances and Alcohol Use and Testing

49 CFR part 383—Commercial Driver's License Standards; Requirements and Penalties

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 610 AND OTHER REVIEWS

Year	Regulations To Be reviewed	Analysis Year	Review Year
1	49 CFR parts 571.223 through 571.500, and parts 575 and 579	2018	2019
2	23 CFR parts 1200 and 1300		
	2019	2020	
3	49 CFR parts 501 through 526 and 571.213	2020	2021
4	49 CFR parts 571.131, 571.217, 571.220, 571.221, and 571.222	2021	2022
5	49 CFR parts 571.101 through 571.110, and 571.135, 571.136, 571.138 and 571.139	2022	2023
6	49 CFR parts 571.141, 529 through 578, except parts 571 and 575	2023	2024
7	49 CFR parts 571.111 through 571.129 and 580	2024	2025

	through 588		
8	49 parts CFR 571.201 through 571.212	2025	2026
9	49 parts CFR 571.214 through 571.219, except 571.217	2026	2027

Years 1 and 2 (Fall 2019/2020) List of rules with ongoing analysis

49 CFR part 571.223—Rear Impact Guards

49 CFR part 571.224—Rear Impact Protection

49 CFR part 571.225—Child Restraint Anchorage Systems

49 CFR part 571.226—Ejection Mitigation

49 CFR part 571.301—Fuel System Integrity

49 CFR part 571.302—Flammability of Interior Materials

49 CFR part 571.303—Fuel System Integrity of Compressed Natural Gas Vehicles

49 CFR part 571.304—Compressed Natural Gas Fuel Container Integrity

49 CFR part 571.305—Electric-Powered Vehicles: Electrolyte Spillage and Electrical
Shock Protection

49 CFR part 571.401—Interior Trunk Release

49 CFR part 571.403—Platform Lift Systems for Motor Vehicles

49 CFR part 571.404—Platform Lift Installations in Motor Vehicles

49 CFR part 571.500—Low-Speed Vehicles

49 CFR part 575—Consumer Information

49 CFR part 579—Reporting of Information and Communications About Potential Defects

23 CFR part 1200—Uniform Procedures for State Highway Safety Grant Programs

23 CFR part 1300—Uniform Procedures for State Highway Safety Grant Programs

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 610 AND OTHER REVIEWS

Year	Regulations To Be Reviewed	Analysis Year	Review Year
1	49 CFR parts 200, 207, 209, and 210	2018	2019
2	49 CFR parts 211, 212, 213, 214, and 215	2019	2020
3	49 CFR parts 216, 217, 218, 219, and 220	2020	2021
4	49 CFR parts 221, 222, 223, 224, and 225	2021	2022
5	49 CFR parts 227, 228, 229, 230, and 231	2022	2023
6	49 CFR parts 232, 233, 234, 235, and 236	2023	2024
7	49 CFR parts 237, 238, 249, 240, and 241	2024	2025
8	49 CFR parts 242, 243, 244, 250, and 256	2025	2026
9	49 CFR parts 261, 262, 264, 266, and 268	2026	2027
10	49 CFR parts 269, 270, and 272	2027	2028

Year 2 (Fall 2019) List of rules analyzed and a summary of results

49 CFR Part 211- Rules of Practice

- Section 610: There is no SEIOSNOSE.
- General: No changes are needed. These regulations are cost effective and impose the least burden. FRA's plain language review of this rule indicates no need for substantial revision.

49 CFR Part 212 – State Safety Participation Regulations

- Section 610: There is no SEIOSNOSE.

- General: No changes are needed. These regulations are cost effective and impose the least burden. FRA's plain language review of this rule indicates no need for substantial revision.

49 CFR Part 213 – Track Safety Standards

- Section 610: This rule is expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities (SEIOSNOSE). These small entities are approximately 737 short line railroads. As part of the rulemaking process, FRA conducted a review of the impact that this rulemaking could have on small businesses and whether any opportunities may exist to reduce the burdens on small railroads without compromising safety.
- General: The rule prescribes minimum safety requirements for railroad track that is part of the general railroad system of transportation. The objective of the rule is to enhance the safety of rail transportation, protecting both those traveling and working on the system and those off the system who might be adversely affected by a rail incident. FRA's plain language review of this rule indicates no need for substantial revision.

49 CFR Part 214 – Railroad Workplace Safety

- Section 610: There is a SEIOSNOSE. As part of the rulemaking process, FRA conducted a review of the impact that this rulemaking could have on small businesses and whether any opportunities may exist to reduce the burdens on small railroads without compromising safety.

- General: FRA's plain language review of this rule indicates no need for substantial revision.

49 CFR Part 215 – Railroad Freight Car Safety Standards

- Section 610: There is a SEIOSNOSE.
- General: No changes are needed. This rule already limits economic impact on small entities through Appendix D of the rule. FRA's plain language review of this rule indicates no need for substantial revision.

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 610 AND OTHER REVIEWS

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA), as amended (sections 601 through 612 of title 5, United States Code), requires Federal regulatory agencies to analyze all proposed and final rules to determine their economic impact on small entities, which include small businesses, organizations, and governmental jurisdictions. Section 610 requires government agencies to periodically review all regulations that will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities (SEISNOSE).

In complying with this section, the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) has elected to use the two-step, two-year process used by most Department of Transportation (DOT) modes. As such, FTA has divided its rules into 10 groups as displayed in the table below. During the analysis year, the listed rules will be analyzed to identify those with a SEISNOSE. During the review year, each rule identified in the analysis year as having a

SEISNOSE will be reviewed in accordance with Section 610(b) to determine if it should be continued without change or changed to minimize the impact on small entities.

Year	Regulations to Be Reviewed	Analysis Year	Review Year
1	49 CFR parts 604, 605, and 624	2018	2019
2	49 CFR parts 609 and 640	2019	2020
3	49 CFR part 633	2020	2021
4	49 CFR part 611	2021	2022
5	49 CFR part 655	2022	2023
6	49 CFR parts 602 and 614	2023	2024
7	49 CFR parts 661 and 663	2024	2025
8	49 CFR parts 625, 630, and 665	2025	2026
9	49 CFR parts 613, 622, 670 and 674	2026	2027
10	49 CFR parts 650, 672 and 673	2027	2028

Year 2 (2019) List of rules analyzed and summary of results

49 CFR part 609—Transportation for Elderly and Handicapped Persons

- Section 610: FTA conducted a Section 610 review of 49 CFR part 609 and determined that it would not result in a SEISNOSE within the meaning of the RFA. The rule ensures that applicants for financial assistance under section 5307 of title 49, United States Code, as a condition of receiving such assistance, provide half-fares for elderly and handicapped persons during non-peak hours for transportation utilizing or involving the facilities and equipment of the project financed with FTA assistance.
- General: No changes are needed. FTA estimated the costs and projected benefits of the rule and believes it is cost-effective and imposes the least burden. FTA's plain language review of this rule indicates no need for substantial revision.

49 CFR part 640— Credit Assistance for Surface Transportation Projects

- Section 610: FTA conducted a Section 610 review of 49 CFR part 640 and determined that it would not result in a SEISNOSE within the meaning of the RFA. The regulation is a cross-reference to the Department of Transportation's Credit Assistance for Surface Transportation Projects regulation at 49 CFR part 80. FTA does not own the cross-referenced regulation and, accordingly, cannot make changes or determine whether it is a SEISNOSE within the meaning of the RFA.
- General: No changes are needed. The regulation is a cross-reference to a DOT regulation.

Year 3 (2020) List of rules to be analyzed the next year

49 CFR part 633—Project Management Oversight

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 610 AND OTHER REVIEWS

Year	Regulations To Be Reviewed	Analysis Year	Review Year
1	46 CFR parts 201 through 205, 46 CFR parts 315 through 340, 46 CFR part 345 through 347, and 46 CFR parts 381 and 382	2018	2019
2	46 CFR parts 221 through 232	2019	2020
3	46 CFR parts 249 through 296	2020	2021
4	46 CFR parts 221, 298, 308,	2021	2022

	and 309		
5	46 CFR parts 307 through 309	2022	2023
6	46 CFR part 310	2023	2024
7	46 CFR parts 315 through 340	2024	2025
8	46 CFR parts 345 through 381	2025	2026
9	46 CFR parts 382 through 389	2026	2027
10	46 CFR parts 390 through 393	2027	2028

Year 1 (2018) List of rules with ongoing analysis

46 CFR part 201—Rules of Practice and Procedure

46 CFR part 202—Procedures relating to review by Secretary of Transportation of actions by Maritime Subsidy Board

46 CFR part 203—Procedures relating to conduct of certain hearings under the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended

46 CFR part 205—Audit Appeals; Policy and Procedure

46 CFR part 315—Agency Agreements and Appointment of Agents

46 CFR part 317—Bonding of Ship's Personnel

46 CFR part 324—Procedural Rules for Financial Transactions Under Agency Agreements

46 CFR part 325—Procedure to Be Followed by General Agents in Preparation of Invoices and Payment of Compensation Pursuant to Provisions of NSA Order No. 47

46 CFR part 326—Marine Protection and Indemnity Insurance Under Agreements with Agents

46 CFR part 327—Seamen's Claims; Administrative Action and Litigation

46 CFR part 328—Slop Chests

46 CFR part 329—Voyage Data

46 CFR part 330—Launch Services

46 CFR part 332—Repatriation of Seamen

46 CFR part 335—Authority and Responsibility of General Agents to Undertake
Emergency Repairs in Foreign Ports

46 CFR part 336—Authority and Responsibility of General Agents to Undertake in
Continental United States Ports Voyage Repairs and Service Equipment of Vessels
Operated for the Account of The National Shipping Authority Under General Agency
Agreement

46 CFR part 337—General Agent's Responsibility in Connection with Foreign Repair
Custom's Entries

46 CFR part 338—Procedure for Accomplishment of Vessel Repairs Under National
Shipping Authority Master Lump Sum Repair Contract—NSA-Lumpsumrep

46 CFR part 339—Procedure for Accomplishment of Ship Repairs Under National
Shipping Authority Individual Contract for Minor Repairs—NSA-Workmanship

46 CFR part 340—Priority Use and Allocation of Shipping Services, Containers and
Chassis, and Port Facilities and Services for National Security and National Defense
Related Operations

46 CFR part 345—Restrictions Upon the Transfer or Change in Use or In Terms
Governing Utilization of Port Facilities

46 CFR part 346—Federal Port Controllers

46 CFR part 347—Operating Contract

46 CFR part 381—Cargo Preference—U.S.-Flag Vessels

46 CFR part 382—Determination of Fair and Reasonable Rates for the Carriage of Bulk
and Packaged Preference Cargoes on U.S.-Flag Commercial Vessels

Year 1 (2018) List of rules analyzed and a summary of results

46 CFR part 204—Claims against the Maritime Administration under the Federal Tort
Claims Act

- Section 610: There is no SEIOSNOSE.

- General: The purpose of this rule is to prescribe the requirements and procedures for administrative claims against the United States involving the Maritime Administration under the Federal Tort Claims Act. The agency has determined that the rule is cost-effective and imposes the least possible burden on small entities. MARAD's plain language review of this rule indicates no need of substantial revision.

Year 2 (2019) List of rules analyzed and a summary of results

46 CFR part 221 Regulated Transactions Involving Documented Vessels and Other Maritime Interests

- Section 610: There is no SEIOSNOSE.
- General: The purpose of this rule is to govern practice and procedure in regulating interest in or control of Documented Vessels owned by Citizens of the United States to Noncitizens and transactions involving certain maritime interests in time of war or national emergency. The agency has determined that the rule is cost-effective and imposes the least possible burden on small entities. MARAD's plain language review of this rule indicates no need of substantial revision.

46 CFR 232 Uniform Financial Reporting Requirements

- Section 610: There is no SEIOSNOSE.
- General: The purpose of this rule is to govern practice and procedure to all participants in financial assistance programs administered by the Maritime Administration. The agency has determined that the rule is cost-effective and imposes the least possible burden on small entities. MARAD's plain language review of this rule indicates no need of substantial revision.

Year 3 (2020) List of rules that will be analyzed during this year

46 CFR part 249—Approval of Underwriters for Marine Hull Insurance

46 CFR part 272—Requirements and Procedures for Conducting Condition Surveys and Administering Maintenance and Repair Subsidy

46 CFR part 277—Domestic and Foreign Trade; Interpretations

46 CFR part 287—Establishment of Construction Reserve Funds

46 CFR part 289—Insurance of Construction-Differential Subsidy Vessels, Operating-Differential Subsidy Vessels and of Vessels Sold or Adjusted Under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946

46 CFR part 295—Maritime Security Program

46 CFR part 296—Maritime Security Program

PIPELINE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY ADMINISTRATION (PHMSA)

SECTION 610 AND OTHER REVIEWS

Year	Regulations To Be Reviewed	Analysis Year	Review Year
1	49 CFR part 178	2018	2019
2	49 CFR parts 178 through 180	2019	2020
3	49 CFR parts 172 and 175	2020	2021
4	49 CFR part 171, sections 171.15 and 171.16	2021	2022
5	49 CFR parts 106, 107, 171, 190, and 195	2022	2023
6	49 CFR parts 174, 177, and 199	2023	2024
7	49 CFR parts 176, 191 and 192	2024	2025
8	49 CFR parts 172 and 178	2025	2026
9	49 CFR parts 172, 173, 174, 176, 177, and 193	2026	2027
10	49 CFR parts 173 and 194	2027	2028

Year 2 (Fall 2020) List of rules analyzed and a summary of results

- 49 CFR part 178—Specifications for Packaging

- 49 CFR part 179—Specifications for Tank Cars
- 49 CFR part 180—Continuing Qualification and Maintenance of Packaging

Section 610: PHMSA conducted a review of these parts and found no SEISNOSE.

- General: PHMSA has reviewed these parts and found that while these parts do not have SEISNOSE, they could be streamlined to reflect new technologies and updated to reflect current practices. Therefore, PHMSA has initiated deregulatory rulemakings to reduce the compliance burdens of parts 178, 179, and 180. Further, PHMSA's plain language review of these parts indicates no need for substantial revision. Where confusing or ambiguous language has been identified, PHMSA plans to propose or finalize revisions in rulemakings.

As an example, the Modal Regulatory Reforms Initiatives, 2137-AF41, rulemaking action is part of PHMSA's response to clarify current regulatory requirements and address public comments received to the Department's regulatory reform and infrastructure notices. This rulemaking also proposes to address a variety of petitions for rulemaking, specific to modal stakeholders, and other issues identified by PHMSA during its regulatory review.

The impact that the 2137-AF41 rulemaking will have on small entities is not expected to be significant. The rulemaking is based on PHMSA's initiatives and correspondence with the regulated community, as well as PHMSA's consultation with its modal partners, including FMCSA, FRA, and the United States Coast Guard (USCG). The proposed changes are generally intended to provide regulatory relief or clarity and, as a result, positive economic benefits to shippers, carriers, and packaging manufacturers and testers, including small entities.

In conclusion, many companies are expecting to realize economic benefits, because of the proposed amendments in the 2137-AF41 rulemaking. The proposed amendments are expected to result in an overall net cost savings and ease the regulatory compliance burden for shippers, carriers, manufacturers, and requalifiers, specifically those modal-

specific packaging and requalification requirements. This rulemaking is one example of PHMSA's review of rulemakings which ensures that our rules do not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Year 3 (Fall 2021) List of rules that will be analyzed during the next year

49 CFR part 172—Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, Training Requirements, and Security Plans

49 CFR part 175—Carriage by Aircraft

SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

SECTION 610 AND OTHER REVIEWS

Year	Regulations To Be Reviewed	Analysis Year	Review Year
1	*33 CFR parts 401 through 403	2018	2019

**The review for these regulations is recurring each year of the 10-year review cycle (currently 2018 through 2027).*

Year 1 (Fall 2018) List of rules that will be analyzed during the next year

33 CFR part 401—Seaway Regulations and Rules

33 CFR part 402—Tariff of Tolls

33 CFR part 403—Rules of Procedure of the Joint Tolls Review Board