

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO: APPENDIX 1, HISTORICAL LICENSES; APPENDIX 2, NONHISTORICAL LICENSES; AND APPENDIX 3, DESIGNATED IMPORTER LICENSES FOR QUOTA YEAR 2010—Continued

[Quantities in kilograms]

Article by Additional U.S. Note Number and Country of Origin	Appendix 1	Appendix 2	Appendix 3	
			Tokyo Round	Uruguay Round
ITALIAN-TYPE CHEESES, MADE FROM COW'S MILK, (ROMANO MADE FROM COW'S MILK, REGGIANO, PARMESAN, PROVOLONE, PROVOLETTI, SBRINZ, AND GOYA—NOT IN ORIGINAL LOAVES) AND CHEESE AND SUBSTITUTES FOR CHEESE CONTAINING, OR PROCESSED FROM, SUCH ITALIAN-TYPE CHEESES, WHETHER OR NOT IN ORIGINAL LOAVES (NOTE 21)	6,411,744	1,108,803	795,517	5,165,000
Argentina	3,915,276	210,207	367,517	1,890,000
EU-25	2,496,468	885,532	.....	2,025,000
Romania .....	.....	.....	.....	500,000
Uruguay .....	.....	.....	428,000	750,000
Other Countries .....	.....	13,064	.....	.....
SWISS OR EMMENTHALER CHEESE OTHER THAN WITH EYE FORMATION, GRUYERE-PROCESS CHEESE AND CHEESE AND SUBSTITUTES FOR CHEESE CONTAINING, OR PROCESSED FROM, SUCH CHEESES (NOTE 22)	5,322,872	1,328,442	823,519	380,000
EU-25	4,053,682	1,098,312	393,006	380,000
Switzerland	1,235,692	183,795	430,513	.....
Other Countries	33,498	46,335	.....	.....
CHEESE AND SUBSTITUTES FOR CHEESE, CONTAINING 0.5 PERCENT OR LESS BY WEIGHT OF BUTTERFAT (EXCEPT ARTICLES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF OTHER TARIFF-RATE QUOTAS PROVIDED FOR IN THIS SUBCHAPTER), AND MARGARINE CHEESE (NOTE 23)	1,134,195	3,290,723	1,050,000	.....
EU-25	1,134,194	3,290,723	.....	.....
Israel .....	.....	.....	50,000	.....
New Zealand .....	.....	.....	1,000,000	.....
Other Countries	1	.....	.....	.....
SWISS OR EMMENTHALER CHEESE WITH EYE FORMATION (NOTE 25)	15,953,229	6,344,102	9,557,945	2,620,000
Argentina .....	.....	9,115	70,885	.....
Australia	209,698	.....	290,302	.....
Canada .....	.....	.....	70,000	.....
EU-25	11,160,390	5,316,438	4,003,172	2,420,000
Iceland	149,999	.....	150,001	.....
Israel	27,000	.....	.....	.....
Norway	3,181,685	473,625	3,227,690	.....
Switzerland	1,178,377	505,728	1,745,895	200,000
Other Countries	46,080	39,196	.....	.....
TOTAL: CHEESE ARTICLES	65,051,423	22,849,230	22,764,145	24,921,000
TOTAL: NON-CHEESE ARTICLES	5,231,404	16,633,377		
TOTAL: CHEESE ARTICLES & NON-CHEESE ARTICLES	70,282,827	39,482,607		

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

15 CFR Part 922

[Docket No. 0908201245-0217-01]

RIN 0648-AY20

Gulf of the Farallones, Monterey Bay and Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuaries Technical Corrections

AGENCY: Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

(NOAA), Department of Commerce (DOC).

ACTION: Final rule; technical correction.

SUMMARY: On November 20, 2008, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) published a final rule in the **Federal Register** for the Gulf of the Farallones, Monterey Bay and Cordell Bank national marine sanctuaries (referred to jointly as the joint management plan review or JMPR). Some sets of coordinates in that final rule contained technical errors or omissions that need to be corrected for the zones to be properly mapped. Other

minor corrections are also included in this rule.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This final rule is effective on September 1, 2010.

Implementation Dates: With regard to the corrections to the coordinate tables, implementation of this final rule begins on October 1, 2010. With regard to the other corrections, implementation of this final rule begins September 1, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Armor, Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, 1305 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910, or by phone at 301-713-3125.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

NOAA established the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary (GFNMS) in 1981 to protect and preserve a unique and fragile ecological community, including the largest seabird colony in the contiguous United States, and diverse and abundant marine mammals. The GFNMS lies off the coast of California, to the west and north of San Francisco, and is composed of 1,279 square statute miles (966 square nautical miles) of offshore waters, and the submerged lands thereunder, extending out to and around the Farallon Islands and nearshore waters (up to the mean high tide line) from Bodega Head to Rocky Point in Marin. For more information about the GFNMS, see <http://farallones.noaa.gov>.

NOAA established the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) in 1992 for the purposes of protecting and managing the conservation, ecological, recreational, research, educational, historical, and esthetic resources and qualities of the area. The MBNMS is located offshore of California's central coast, adjacent to and south of the GFNMS. It encompasses a shoreline length of approximately 276 statute miles (240 nmi) between Rocky Pt. in Marin County and Cambria in San Luis Obispo County. The sanctuary spans approximately 6,094 square statute miles (4,602 square nautical miles) of ocean and coastal waters, and the submerged lands thereunder, extending an average distance of 30 statute miles (26 nmi) from shore. The distant Davidson Seamount is also part of the sanctuary, though it does not share a contiguous boundary. Supporting some of the world's most diverse marine ecosystems, the MBNMS is home to numerous mammals, seabirds, fishes, invertebrates, sea turtles and plants in a remarkably productive coastal environment. For more information about the MBNMS, please see <http://montereybay.noaa.gov>.

NOAA established the Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary (CBNMS) in 1989 to protect and preserve the extraordinary ecosystem, including marine birds, mammals, and other natural resources of Cordell Bank and its surrounding waters. The CBNMS protects an area of 529 square statute miles (399 square nautical miles) of marine waters, and the submerged lands thereunder, off the northern California coast. The main feature of the sanctuary is Cordell Bank, an offshore granite bank located on the edge of the continental shelf, about 23 statute miles (20 nmi) west of the Point Reyes lighthouse. The CBNMS is entirely offshore and shares its southern and eastern boundary with the GFNMS. The western boundary is the 1000 fathom isobath on the edge of the continental slope. The CBNMS is located in one of the world's four major coastal upwelling systems. The combination of oceanic conditions and undersea topography provides for a highly productive environment in a discrete, well-defined area. For more information about the CBNMS, please see <http://cordellbank.noaa.gov>.

Pursuant to section 304(e) of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (16 U.S.C. 1434 *et seq.*) (NMSA), the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS) conducted a joint review of the management plans for the Gulf of the Farallones, Monterey Bay and Cordell Bank national marine sanctuaries between 2001 and 2008. This review resulted in revised management plans, regulations, and terms of designation for all three sanctuaries. On November 20, 2008, NOAA published the associated final rule and terms of designation (73 FR 70488) and released the revised management plans.

II. Technical Corrections

In the November 20, 2008 **Federal Register** notice, NOAA published the coordinates for the outer boundary of GFNMS and certain zones within the outer boundary. Both sets of coordinates contained technical omissions that need to be corrected so that the digital representation of these boundaries on a map would more accurately represent the boundaries as they are described in the language of the rule.

The outer boundary coordinate table for GFNMS (Appendix A) published on November 20, 2008 did not contain the final coordinate of the shoreward point. Through this action, NOAA is making a technical correction by reprinting the outer boundary table in Appendix A in its entirety, with the omitted coordinate, point 32. With this correction, from Point 31, the boundary follows the MBNMS boundary northeastward in a

geodetic line towards Point 32 (37.88225N and 122.62753W) until it intersects the mean high water line (MHWL). Because the southern boundary of the GFNMS is the same as the northern boundary for the MBNMS, NOAA is also reprinting the boundary coordinates for the MBNMS (Appendix A for part M of section 922) with this same point (point 32) replacing the existing Point 1 with the same coordinate listed above (37.88225N and 122.62753W). Additional points were changed to correct for a non-stationary intersection of the transient MHWL and the lines connecting offshore and onshore points, and therefore required several points to be moved shoreward, including: Point 35 (35.55483N and 121.10399W), Point 36 (37.59421N and 122.52001W), and Point 39 (37.81777N and 122.53008W). These corrections do not alter the existing boundaries of either sanctuary, but rather provide data points that facilitate the correct depiction of the boundaries as defined by the rule when the points are mapped.

The November 20, 2008 final rule also included a provision to prohibit vessels from anchoring in designated seagrass protection zones in Tomales Bay (with an exception for mariculture operations conducted pursuant to a valid lease, permit, or license). This prohibition was designed to protect the important and fragile seagrass found in several areas of Tomales Bay from the effects of vessel anchor damage. In publishing the boundary coordinates for two of the seven seagrass protection zones, NOAA omitted points that made accurate mapping difficult. NOAA erroneously omitted one point in the table for Zone 2 and one coordinate in the table for Zone 4. As such, NOAA is republishing the coordinate tables for zones 2 and 4 to allow accurate GPS plotting. Inclusion of these previously missing data points does not change the boundaries of either protection zone established in the final rule but rather allows the boundaries of these zones to be correctly delineated on a map.

The final rule in 2008 also inadvertently failed to expressly except from the discharge requirements applicable to cruise ships "vessel engine or generator exhaust" emitted in order to operate the ship. Through this rule, NOAA is correcting this omission by explicitly excepting from the discharge requirements for cruise ships vessel engine or generator exhaust.

This action does not change the intent of the final rule. Historically, cruise ships have regularly transited through the sanctuaries. Given their means of propulsion, cruise ships must discharge vessel engine and generator exhaust to

operate. In recognition of this, regulations in place prior to this rule-making specifically authorized the discharge of vessel exhaust from all types of vessels, including cruise ships. As is evident from the 2006 proposed rules, the 2008 final rule and Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) associated with the rule-making, NOAA's intent was to allow the continued operation of cruise ships within sanctuaries, but subject to greater limitations on certain discharges or deposits, particularly sewage and graywater. Indeed, both the proposed and final rules specifically allow cruise ships to discharge clean engine cooling water, which is produced incidental to vessel operations. Absent an exception for engine and generator exhaust, which under the final rule remains expressly permissible to all other vessels that operate within the sanctuaries, the rule would inadvertently ban all cruise ships from operating in the sanctuaries.

The final rule in 2008 contained an erroneous and possibly confusing duplication in the description of Appendix B to Subpart M for the MBNMS Overflight Restriction Zones. The description as it is currently written in paragraphs 1 and 2 includes both the words "heading" and "bearing." NOAA is correcting this error by eliminating the word "heading" from each description. The revised Appendix B to Subpart M is printed with the corrections in the regulatory text below.

Last, the final rule contained the redundant use of the word "true" in the Mavericks motorized personal watercraft (MPWC) zone description in Appendix E to Subpart M for the MBNMS—Motorized Personal Watercraft Zones and Access Routes Within the Sanctuary. NOAA is correcting this error and removing the redundant words in paragraphs 2 and 5 under this heading. The revised Appendix E to Subpart M is printed with the corrections in the regulatory text below.

III. Classification

A. Administrative Procedure Act

The Acting Assistant Administrator finds good cause pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) and (d)(3), respectively, to waive the requirements of public notice and comment and 30-day delay in effectiveness because they are unnecessary. This rule makes technical non-substantive corrections to errors in the regulations of November 20, 2008 to clarify the intent of that rule. The intent of the final rule published in 2008 is not affected by these corrections. With regard to the corrections to the

coordinate tables, implementation of this final rule will not begin until October 1, 2010 in order to give the public reasonable time to take note of the mapping refinements.

B. National Environmental Policy Act

NOAA prepared a final environmental impact statement (FEIS) to evaluate the regulatory changes for the Jmpr. This rule does not change that assessment, as this rule contains strictly technical corrections and does not change the intent of the original regulations.

C. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Impact

This regulatory action has been determined to be not significant within the meaning of Executive Order 12866.

D. Executive Order 13132: Federalism Assessment

NOAA has concluded that this regulatory action does not fall within the definition of "policies that have federalism implications" within the meaning of Executive Order 13132. The changes will not preempt State law.

E. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Because notice and opportunity for comment are not required for this action pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553 or any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) are inapplicable. Therefore, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required and has not been prepared.

F. Paperwork Reduction Act

This correction amendment does not contain information collections that are subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act. Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with, a collection of information subject to the requirements of the PRA, unless that collection of information displays a currently valid OMB Control Number.

List of Subjects in 15 CFR Part 922

Administrative practice and procedure, Boundary coordinates, Harbors, Motorized personal watercraft (MPWC), Recreation and recreation areas, Research, Seagrass protection, Water resources, Wildlife, Zones.

Dated: August 19, 2010.

Holly Bamford,

Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management.

■ Accordingly, for the reasons set forth above, 15 CFR part 922 is amended as follows:

PART 922—NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY PROGRAM REGULATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 922 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1431 *et seq.*

■ 2. Amend section 922.82 by revising paragraph (a)(3) to read as follows:

§ 922.82 Prohibited or otherwise regulated activities.

(a) * * *

(3) Discharging or depositing from within or into the Sanctuary any material or other matter from a cruise ship except clean vessel engine cooling water, clean vessel generator cooling water, vessel engine or generator exhaust, clean bilge water, or anchor wash.

* * * * *

■ 3. Appendix A to Subpart H of Part 922 is revised to read as follows:

Appendix A to Subpart H of Part 922—Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary Boundary Coordinates

Coordinates listed in this Appendix are unprojected (Geographic) and based on the North American Datum of 1983.

Point ID No. Sanctuary Boundary	Latitude	Longitude
1	38.29896	− 123.05989
2	38.26390	− 123.18138
3	38.21001	− 123.11913
4	38.16576	− 123.09207
5	38.14072	− 123.08237
6	38.12829	− 123.08742
7	38.10215	− 123.09804
8	38.09069	− 123.10387
9	38.07898	− 123.10924
10	38.06505	− 123.11711
11	38.05202	− 123.12827
12	37.99227	− 123.14137
13	37.98947	− 123.23615
14	37.95880	− 123.32312
15	37.90464	− 123.38958
16	37.83480	− 123.42579
17	37.76687	− 123.42694
18	37.75932	− 123.42686
19	37.68892	− 123.39274
20	37.63356	− 123.32819
21	37.60123	− 123.24292
22	37.59165	− 123.22641
23	37.56305	− 123.19859
24	37.52001	− 123.12879
25	37.50819	− 123.09617
26	37.49418	− 123.00770
27	37.50948	− 122.90614
28	37.52988	− 122.85988
29	37.57147	− 122.80399
30	37.61622	− 122.76937
31	37.66641	− 122.75105
32	37.88225	− 122.62753

■ 4. Table C–2 and table C–4 in Appendix C to Subpart H of Part 922 are revised and Appendix C is republished

in its entirety, with the aforementioned revisions, to read as follows:

**Appendix C to Subpart H of Part 922—
No-Anchoring Seagrass Protection
Zones in Tomales Bay**

Coordinates listed in this appendix are unprojected (Geographic) and based on the North American Datum of 1983.

Table C-1: Zone 1:

Zone 1 is an area of approximately 39.9 hectares offshore south of Millerton Point. The eastern boundary is a straight line that connects points 1 and 2 listed in the coordinate table below. The southern boundary is a straight line that connects points 2 and 3, the western boundary is a straight line that connects points 3 and 4 and the northern boundary is a straight line that connects point 4 to point 5. All coordinates are in the Geographic Coordinate System relative to the North American Datum of 1983.

Zone 1 Point ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	38.10571	– 122.84565
2	38.09888	– 122.83603
3	38.09878	– 122.84431
4	38.10514	– 122.84904
5	Same as 1.	Same as 1.

Table C-2: Zone 2:

Zone 2 is an area of approximately 50.3 hectares that begins just south of Marconi and extends approximately 3 kilometers south along the eastern shore of Tomales Bay. The eastern boundary is the mean high water (MHW) line from point 1 to point 2 listed in the coordinate table below. The southern boundary is a straight line that connects point 2 to point 3. The western boundary is a series of straight lines that connect points 3 through 7 in sequence and then connects point 7 to point 8. All coordinates are in the Geographic Coordinate System relative to the North American Datum of 1983.

Zone 2 Point ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	38.14071	– 122.87440
2	38.11601	– 122.85820
3	38.11386	– 122.85851
4	38.11899	– 122.86731
5	38.12563	– 122.86480
6	38.12724	– 122.86488
7	38.13326	– 122.87178
8	Same as 1.	Same as 1.

Table C-3: Zone 3:

Zone 3 is an area of approximately 4.6 hectares that begins just south of Marshall and extends approximately 1 kilometer south along the eastern shore of Tomales Bay. The eastern boundary is the mean high water (MHW) line from point 1 to point 2 listed in the coordinate table below. The southern boundary is a straight line that connects point 2 to point 3, the western boundary is a straight line that connects point 3 to point 4, and the northern boundary is a straight line that connects point 4 to point 5. All coordinates are in the Geographic Coordinate

System relative to the North American Datum of 1983.

Zone 3 Point ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	38.16031	– 122.89442
2	38.15285	– 122.88991
3	38.15250	– 122.89042
4	38.15956	– 122.89573
5	Same as 1.	Same as 1.

Table C-4: Zone 4:

Zone 4 is an area of approximately 61.8 hectares that begins just north of Nicks Cove and extends approximately 5 kilometers south along the eastern shore of Tomales Bay to just south of Cypress Grove. The eastern boundary is the mean high water (MHW) line from point 1 to point 2 listed in the coordinate table below. The southern boundary is a straight line that connects point 2 to point 3. The western boundary is a series of straight lines that connect points 3 through 10 in sequence. The northern boundary is a straight line that connects point 10 to point 11. All coordinates are in the Geographic Coordinate System relative to the North American Datum of 1983.

Zone 4 Point ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	38.20073	– 122.92181
2	38.16259	– 122.89627
3	38.16227	– 122.89650
4	38.16535	– 122.90308
5	38.16869	– 122.90475
6	38.17450	– 122.90545
7	38.17919	– 122.91021
8	38.18651	– 122.91404
9	38.18881	– 122.91740
10	38.20004	– 122.92315
11	Same as 1.	Same as 1.

Table C-5: Zone 5:

Zone 5 is an area of approximately 461.4 hectares that begins east of Lawsons Landing and extends approximately 5 kilometers east and south along the eastern shore of Tomales Bay but excludes areas adjacent (approximately 600 meters) to the mouth of Walker Creek. The boundary follows the mean high water (MHW) mark from point 1 and trends in a southeast direction to point 2 listed in the coordinate table below. From point 2 the boundary trends westward in a straight line to point 3, then trends southward in a straight line to point 4 and then trends eastward in a straight line to point 5. The boundary follows the mean high water line from point 5 southward to point 6. The southern boundary is a straight line that connects point 6 to point 7. The eastern boundary is a series of straight lines that connect points 7 to 9 in sequence and then connects point 9 to point 10. All coordinates are in the Geographic Coordinate System relative to the North American Datum of 1983.

Zone 5 Point ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	38.23122	– 122.96300
2	38.21599	– 122.93749

Zone 5 Point ID	Latitude	Longitude
3	38.20938	– 122.94153
4	38.20366	– 122.93246
5	38.20515	– 122.92453
6	38.20073	– 122.92181
7	38.19405	– 122.93477
8	38.20436	– 122.94305
9	38.21727	– 122.96225
10	Same as 1.	Same as 1.

Table C-6: Zone 6:

Zone 6 is an area of approximately 3.94 hectares in the vicinity of Indian Beach along the western shore of Tomales Bay. The western boundary follows the mean high water (MHW) line from point 1 northward to point 2 listed in the coordinate table below. The northern boundary is a straight line that connects point 2 to point 3. The eastern boundary is a straight line that connects point 3 to point 4. The southern boundary is a straight line that connects point 4 to point 5. All coordinates are in the Geographic Coordinate System relative to the North American Datum of 1983.

Zone 6 Point ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	38.13811	– 122.89603
2	38.14040	– 122.89676
3	38.14103	– 122.89537
4	38.13919	– 122.89391
5	Same as 1.	Same as 1.

Table C-7: Zone 7:

Zone 7 is an area of approximately 32.16 hectares that begins just south of Pebble Beach and extends approximately 3 kilometers south along the western shore of Tomales Bay. The western boundary is the mean high water (MHW) line from point 1 to point 2 listed in the coordinate table below. The northern boundary is a straight line that connects point 2 to point 3. The eastern boundary is a series of straight lines that connect points 3 through 7 in sequence. The southern boundary is a straight line that connects point 7 to point 8. All coordinates are in the Geographic Coordinate System relative to the North American Datum of 1983.

Zone 7 Point ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	38.11034	– 122.86544
2	38.13008	– 122.88742
3	38.13067	– 122.88620
4	38.12362	– 122.87984
5	38.11916	– 122.87491
6	38.11486	– 122.86896
7	38.11096	– 122.86468
8	Same as 1.	Same as 1.

■ 5. Amend section 922.112 by revising paragraph (a)(1)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 922.112 Prohibited or otherwise regulated activities.

- (a) * * *
- (1) * * *

(ii) Discharging or depositing from within or into the Sanctuary any material or other matter from a cruise ship except clean vessel engine cooling water, clean vessel generator cooling water, vessel engine or generator exhaust, clean bilge water, or anchor wash.

* * * * *

■ 6. Amend section 922.132 by revising paragraph (a)(2)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 922.132 Prohibited or otherwise regulated activities.

(a) * * *

(2) * * *

(ii) Discharging or depositing from within or into the Sanctuary any material or other matter from a cruise ship except clean vessel engine cooling water, clean vessel generator cooling water, vessel engine or generator exhaust, clean bilge water, or anchor wash.

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■ 7. Appendix A to Subpart M of Part 922 is revised to read as follows:

Appendix A to Subpart M of Part 922—Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Boundary Coordinates

Coordinates listed in this Appendix are unprojected (Geographic) and based on the North American Datum of 1983.

Point ID No.	Latitude	Longitude
Seaward Boundary		
1	37.88225	– 122.62753
2	37.66641	– 122.75105
3	37.61622	– 122.76937
4	37.57147	– 122.80399
5	37.52988	– 122.85988
6	37.50948	– 122.90614
7	37.49418	– 123.00770
8	37.50819	– 123.09617
9	37.52001	– 123.12879
10	37.45304	– 123.14009
11	37.34316	– 123.13170
12	37.23062	– 123.10431
13	37.13021	– 123.02864
14	37.06295	– 122.91261
15	37.03509	– 122.77639
16	36.92155	– 122.80595
17	36.80632	– 122.81564
18	36.69192	– 122.80539
19	36.57938	– 122.77416
20	36.47338	– 122.72568
21	36.37242	– 122.65789
22	36.27887	– 122.57410
23	36.19571	– 122.47699
24	36.12414	– 122.36527
25	36.06864	– 122.24438
26	36.02451	– 122.11672
27	35.99596	– 121.98232
28	35.98309	– 121.84069
29	35.98157	– 121.75634
30	35.92933	– 121.71119
31	35.83773	– 121.71922
32	35.72063	– 121.71216
33	35.59497	– 121.69030

Point ID No.	Latitude	Longitude
34	35.55327	– 121.63048
35	35.55483	– 121.10399
36	37.59421	– 122.52001
37	37.61367	– 122.61673
38	37.76694	– 122.65011
39	37.81777	– 122.53008

Harbor Exclusions

40	37.49414	– 122.48483
41	37.49540	– 122.48576
42	36.96082	– 122.00175
43	36.96143	– 122.00112
44	36.80684	– 121.79145
45	36.80133	– 121.79047
46	36.60837	– 121.88970
47	36.60580	– 121.88965

■ 8. Appendix B to Subpart M of Part 922 is revised to read as follows:

Appendix B to Subpart M of Part 922—Zones Within the Sanctuary Where Overflights Below 1000 Feet Are Prohibited

The four zones are:

(1) From mean high water to 3 nautical miles (nmi) offshore between a line extending from Point Santa Cruz on a southwesterly bearing of 220° true and a line extending from 2.0 nmi north of Pescadero Point on a southwesterly bearing of 240° true;

(2) From mean high water to 3 nmi offshore between a line extending from the Carmel River mouth on a westerly bearing of 270° true and a line extending due west along latitude parallel 35.55488 N off of Cambria;

(3) From mean high water and within a 5 nmi seaward arc drawn from a center point of 36.80129 N, 121.79034 W (the end of the Moss Landing ocean pier as it appeared on the most current NOAA nautical charts as of January 1, 1993); and

(4) Over the Sanctuary's jurisdictional waters of Elkhorn Slough east of the Highway One bridge to Elkhorn Road.

■ 9. Appendix E to Subpart M of Part 922 is revised to read as follows:

Appendix E to Subpart M of Part 922—Motorized Personal Watercraft Zones and Access Routes Within the Sanctuary

[Coordinates in this appendix are unprojected (Geographic Coordinate System) and are calculated using the North American Datum of 1983]

The five zones and access routes are:

(1) The approximately one [1.0] nmi² area off Pillar Point Harbor from harbor launch ramps, through the harbor entrance to the northern boundary of Zone One:

Point ID No.	Latitude	Longitude
1 (flashing 5-second breakwater entrance light and horn located at the seaward end of the outer west breakwater).	37.49395	– 122.48477
2 (bell buoy) ...	37.48167	– 122.48333
3	37.48000	– 122.46667
4	37.49333	– 122.46667

(2) The approximately five [5.0] nmi² area off of Santa Cruz Small Craft Harbor from harbor launch ramps, through the harbor entrance, and then along a 100-yard wide access route southwest along a bearing of approximately 196° true (180° magnetic) to the red and white whistle buoy at 36.93833 N, 122.01000 W. Zone Two is bounded by:

Point ID No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	36.91667	– 122.03333
2	36.91667	– 121.96667
3	36.94167	– 121.96667
4	36.94167	– 122.03333

(3) The approximately six [6.0] nmi² area off of Moss Landing Harbor from harbor launch ramps, through harbor entrance, and then along a 100-yard wide access route southwest along a bearing of approximately 230° true (215° magnetic) to the red and white bell buoy at the eastern boundary of Zone Three bounded by:

Point ID No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	36.83333	– 121.82167
2	36.83333	– 121.84667
3	36.77833	– 121.84667
4	36.77833	– 121.81667
5 (red and white bell buoy).	36.79833	– 121.80167
6	36.81500	– 121.80333

(4) The approximately five [5.0] nmi² area off of Monterey Harbor from harbor launch ramps to the seaward end of the U.S. Coast Guard Pier, and then along a 100-yard wide access route northeast along a bearing of approximately 15° true (0° magnetic) to the southern boundary of Zone Four bounded by:

Point ID No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	36.64500	– 121.92333
2	36.61500	– 121.87500
3	36.63833	– 121.85500
4	36.66667	– 121.90667

(5) The approximately one-tenth [0.10] nmi² area near Pillar Point from the Pillar Point Harbor entrance along a 100-yard wide access route southeast along a bearing of approximately 174° true (159° magnetic) to the green bell buoy (identified as "Buoy 3") at 37.48154 N, 122.48156 W and then along a 100-yard wide access route northwest along

a bearing of approximately 284° true (269° magnetic) to the green gong buoy (identified as "Buoy 1") at 37.48625 N, 122.50603 W, the southwest boundary of Zone Five. Zone Five exists only when a High Surf Warning has been issued by the National Weather Service and is in effect for San Mateo County and only during December, January, and February. Zone Five is bounded by:

Point ID No.	Latitude	Longitude
1 (gong buoy identified as "Buoy 1").	37.48625	– 122.50603
2	37.49305	– 122.50603
3 (Sail Rock) ...	37.49305	– 122.50105
4	37.48625	– 122.50105

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG–2010–0799]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Olympia Harbor Days Tug Boat Races, Budd Inlet, WA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone within the navigation channel in Budd Inlet, WA during Olympia Harbor Days tug boat races. This safety zone is necessary to restrict vessel movement during racing activity in order to ensure the safety of participants, spectators, and the maritime public. This action is intended to restrict vessel traffic movement on specified waters of the Budd Inlet, WA during Olympia Harbor Days tug boat races.

DATES: This rule is effective from 8 a.m. until 8 p.m. on September 5th, 2010.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket USCG–2010–0799 and are available online by going to <http://www.regulations.gov>, inserting USCG–2010–0799 in the "Keyword" box, and then clicking "Search." They are also available for inspection or copying at the Docket Management Facility (M–30), U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this temporary

rule, call or e-mail LTJG Ashley M. Wanzer, Sector Puget Sound, Waterways Management Division, Coast Guard; telephone 206–217–6175, e-mail SectorSeattleWWM@uscg.mil. If you have questions on viewing the docket, call Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202–366–9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary final 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 is contrary to the public interest to delay the effective date of this rule. Delaying the effective date by first publishing an NPRM would be contrary to the safety zone's intended objectives because immediate action is needed to restrict vessel movement during racing activity in order to ensure the safety of participants, spectators, and the maritime public.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. Due to the need for immediate action, the restriction of vessel traffic is necessary to protect life and property; therefore, a 30-day notice is impracticable. Delaying the effective date would be contrary to the safety zone's intended objectives of protecting persons and vessels involved in the event, and enhancing public and maritime safety.

Basis and Purpose

This temporary rule addresses safety concerns associated with the Olympia Harbor Days tugboat races. Tugboat races result in vessel and spectator congestion in the proximity of the race course. Additionally, the draft of these vessels creates a large wake when accelerating at fast speeds during races. This safety zone is necessary to ensure spectators remain an adequate distance from the race course and to provide unencumbered access for emergency response craft in the event of a race-related emergency. This safety zone will do so by prohibiting persons and vessel

operators from entering, transiting or remaining within this safety zone while enforced.

Discussion of Rule

Olympia Harbor Days is an annual tugboat race in Budd Inlet, WA involving three classes of tugboat races. Each class of vessel will compete in a heat which will take place in the navigation channel. This safety zone restricts vessel movement in the navigation channel during each heat of racing. This rule is effective from 8 a.m. until 8 p.m. on September 5th, 2010. The safety zone will encompass all waters of Budd Inlet, WA the width of the navigation channel south of a line connecting the following points: 47°05'34" N 122°55'53" W and 47°05'34" N 122°55'28" W, until reaching the northernmost end of the navigation channel at a line connecting the following points 47°05'06" N 122°55'28" W and 47°05'03" N, 122°55'44" W then southeasterly until reaching the southernmost entrance of the navigation channel at a line connecting the following points 47°04'00" N 122°54'28" N 122°54'35" W. Access to the zone will be restricted during the specified date and time. Entry into, transit through, mooring or anchoring within this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, Puget Sound or Designated Representative.

Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on 13 of these statutes or executive orders.

Regulatory Planning and Review

This rule is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of that Order. The Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed it under that Order. This rule is not a significant regulatory action because it is short in duration and vessels will be able to transit the navigation channel between heats of racing.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), we have considered whether this rule would have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The term "small entities" comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently