

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Coast Guard****33 CFR Part 155****[USCG-1998-3417]****RIN 1625-AA19****Salvage and Marine Firefighting Requirements; Vessel Response Plans for Oil****AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.**ACTION:** Rule; information collection approval; clarification.

SUMMARY: On September 3, 2010, the Coast Guard announced the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval of the information collection associated with the vessel response plan salvage and marine firefighting requirements for tank vessels carrying oil. That announcement indicated that the collection of information requirements would be enforced beginning September 3, 2010. This document clarifies that although OMB has approved the information collection, the compliance date for updates to vessel response plans required by the Salvage and Marine Firefighting final rule remains February 22, 2011.

DATES: The collection of information approved under OMB Control Number 1625-0066 became enforceable beginning September 3, 2010. The compliance date for updates to vessel response plans required by the Salvage and Marine Firefighting final rule remains February 22, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this document contact Lieutenant Commander Ryan Allain at 202-372-1226 or Ryan.D.Allain@uscg.mil. If you have questions on viewing the docket (USCG-1998-3417), call Ms. Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202-366-9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On December 31, 2008, the Coast Guard published a final rule entitled "Salvage and Marine Firefighting Requirements; Vessel Response Plans for Oil" (73 FR 80618). The final rule amended the vessel response plan salvage and marine firefighting requirements for tank vessels carrying oil. The final rule included information collection requirements affecting OMB Control Number 1625-0066 that could not be enforced without approval by OMB. In the final rule the Coast Guard stated that it would publish notice in the **Federal Register** announcing OMB's decision to

approve, modify, or disapprove the collection.

On August 31, 2009, the Coast Guard published another final rule concerning vessel response plans, "Vessel and Facility Response Plans for Oil: 2003 Removal Equipment Requirements and Alternative Technology Revisions" (74 FR 45004). One of the effects of this rule was to defer the compliance date for the salvage and marine firefighting requirements from June 1, 2010, to February 22, 2011.

The information collection associated with OMB Control Number 1625-0066 affects a variety of vessel response plans, not just salvage and marine firefighting requirements. On August 20, 2010, OMB approved the Coast Guard's requested revisions to OMB Control Number 1625-0066, and on September 3, 2010, the Coast Guard published a notice announcing this approval (75 FR 54026). OMB approval of this information collection does not alter the existing compliance date for vessel response plan salvage and marine firefighting requirements for tank vessels carrying oil.

Dated: September 9, 2010.

Kathryn Sinniger,

Acting Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Coast Guard****33 CFR Part 165****[Docket No. USCG-2010-0786]****RIN 1625-AA00****Safety Zone; Illinois River, Mile 000.5 to 001.5****AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.**ACTION:** Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for all waters of the Illinois River, Mile 000.5 to 001.5, extending the entire width of the river. This safety zone is needed to protect persons and vessels from safety hazards associated with a land based firework display occurring on the Illinois River. Entry into this zone will be prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port Upper Mississippi River or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 9 p.m. until 10 p.m. on September 18, 2010.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket USCG-2010-0786 and are available online by going to <http://www.regulations.gov>, inserting USCG-2010-0786 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 Lieutenant (LT) Rob McCaskey, Sector Upper Mississippi River Response Department at telephone 314-269-2541, e-mail

Rob.E.McCaskey@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." The Coast Guard finds that it would be impracticable to publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule because the event would occur before the rulemaking process could be completed.

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**. Publishing a NPRM and delaying its effective date would be impracticable because immediate action is needed to protect vessels and mariners from the safety hazards associated with a land based fireworks display.

Basis and Purpose

On September 18, 2010 the City of Grafton will be conducting a land based fireworks display at mile 001.0 on the Illinois River. This event presents safety hazards to the navigation of vessels between mile 000.5 and mile 001.5, extending the entire width of the river. A safety zone around the launch site is

necessary to protect spectators, vessels, and other property from the hazards associated with the fireworks. The Captain of the Port Upper Mississippi River will inform the public of all safety zone changes through broadcast notice to mariners.

Discussion of Rule

The Coast Guard is establishing a safety zone for all waters of the Illinois River, Mile 000.5 to 001.5, extending the entire width of the river. Entry into this zone will be prohibited to all vessels and persons except participants and those persons and vessels specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port Upper Mississippi River. This rule will be effective from 9 p.m. until 10 p.m. CDT on September 18, 2010. The Captain of the Port Upper Mississippi River will inform the public through broadcast notice to mariners of all safety zone changes and enforcement periods.

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.

Although this rule restricts access to the waters encompassed by the safety zone, the effect of this rule will not be significant because of the very brief duration of the effective period of the zone. Furthermore, the local waterway users will be notified via public Broadcast Notice to Mariners to ensure the safety zone will result in minimum impact.

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 owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000.

The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have

a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for the following reasons: (1) This rule will only be in effect for a limited period of time; and (2) the local waterway users will be notified via public Broadcast Notice to Mariners.

Assistance for Small Entities

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we offer to assist small entities in understanding the rule so that they can better evaluate its effects on them and participate in the rulemaking process.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency’s responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

Collection of Information

This rule calls for no new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

Federalism

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on State or local governments and would either preempt State law or impose a substantial direct cost of compliance on them. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it does not have implications for federalism.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

Taking of Private Property

This rule will not cause a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under Executive Order 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights.

Civil Justice Reform

This rule meets applicable standards in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform, to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden.

Protection of Children

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks. This rule is not an economically significant rule and does not create an environmental risk to health or risk to safety that may disproportionately affect children.

Indian Tribal Governments

This rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

Energy Effects

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use. We have determined that it is not a “significant energy action” under that order because it is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866 and is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. The Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has not designated it as a significant energy action. Therefore, it does not require a Statement of Energy Effects under Executive Order 13211.

Technical Standards

The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note) directs agencies to use voluntary consensus standards in their regulatory activities unless the agency provides Congress, through the Office of Management and Budget, with an explanation of why using these standards would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are

technical standards (e.g., specifications of materials, performance, design, or operation; test methods; sampling procedures; and related management systems practices) that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies.

This rule does not use technical standards. Therefore, we did not consider the use of voluntary consensus standards.

Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023-01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.ID, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321-4370f), and have concluded this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule is categorically excluded, under figure 2-1, paragraph (34)(g), of the Instruction. This rule involves establishing, disestablishing, or changing Regulated Navigation Areas and security or safety zones.

An environmental analysis checklist and a categorical exclusion determination are available in the docket where indicated under

ADDRESSES.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

■ For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR Part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

■ 1. The authority citation for Part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1226, 1231; 46 U.S.C. Chapter 701, 3306, 3703; 50 U.S.C. 191, 195; 33 CFR 1.05-1(g), 6.04-1, 6.04-6, and 160.5; Pub. L. 107-295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add § 165.T08-0786 to read as follows:

§ 165.T08-0786 Safety Zone; Illinois River, Mile 000.5 to 001.5.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: all waters of the Illinois River, Mile 000.5 to 001.5 extending the entire width of the waterway.

(b) *Effective date.* This rule is effective from 9 p.m. until 10 p.m. CDT on September 18, 2010.

(c) *Periods of Enforcement.* This rule will be enforced from 9 p.m. until 10

p.m. CDT on September 18, 2010. The Captain of the Port Upper Mississippi River will inform the public through broadcast notice to mariners of all safety zone changes and enforcement periods.

(d) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23 of this part, entry into this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Upper Mississippi River or a designated representative.

(2) Persons or vessels requiring entry into or passage through the zone must request permission from the Captain of the Port Upper Mississippi River or a designated representative. The Captain of the Port Upper Mississippi River representative may be contacted at 314-269-2332.

(3) All persons and vessels shall comply with the instructions of the Captain of the Port Upper Mississippi River or their designated representative. Designated Captain of the Port representatives include United States Coast Guard commissioned, warrant, and petty officers of the U.S. Coast Guard.

Dated: August 23, 2010.

S.L. Hudson,

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

[FR Doc. 2010-23007 Filed 9-14-10; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG-2010-0462]

RIN 1625-AA00

Safety Zone; San Diego Harbor Shark Fest Swim; San Diego Bay, San Diego, CA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone upon the navigable waters of the San Diego Bay, San Diego, CA, in support of a bay swim in San Diego Harbor. This temporary safety zone is necessary to provide for the safety of the participants, crew, spectators, participating vessels, and other vessels and users of the waterway. Persons and vessels are prohibited from entering into, transiting through, or anchoring within this safety zone unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, or designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 8:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. on September 19, 2010.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket USCG-2010-0462 and are available online by going to <http://www.regulations.gov>, inserting USCG-2010-0462 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 Petty Officer Corey McDonald, Waterways Management, U.S. Coast Guard Sector San Diego, Coast Guard; telephone 619-278-7262, e-mail Corey.R.McDonald@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 publishing an NPRM is impractical as the Coast Guard did not receive notification of the logistical details of the San Diego Bay swim in sufficient time to issue an NPRM without delaying this rulemaking. A delay or cancellation of the event in order to allow for a notice and comment period is contrary to the public interest because it is necessary to protect participants, crew, spectators, sponsor vessels, and other users of the waterway during the event.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. Delaying the effective date would be contrary to the public interest, since immediate action is needed to ensure public safety.