

DATES: This deviation is effective from 7 a.m. on October 19, 2009, to 5 p.m. on October 30, 2009.

ADDRESSES: Documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket USCG–2009–0537 and are available online by going to <http://www.regulations.gov>, selecting the Advanced Docket Search option on the right side of the screen, inserting USCG–2009–0537 in the Docket ID box, pressing Enter, and then clicking on the item in the Docket ID column. They are also available for inspections 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 rule, call or e-mail Roger K. Wiebusch, Bridge Administrator, Coast Guard; (314) 269–2378, Roger.K.Wiebusch@uscg.mil. If you have questions on viewing the docket, call Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202–366–9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development requested a temporary deviation for the LA 15 Highway Drawbridge, across the Red River Waterway, Mile 1.0, near Torras, Louisiana, to remain in the closed-to-navigation position for a two-week period to facilitate critical maintenance. The LA 15 Highway Drawbridge currently operates in accordance with 33 CFR 117.5, which states the general requirement that drawbridges shall open promptly and fully for the passage of vessels when a request to open is given in accordance with the subpart. In order to facilitate the needed bridge work, the drawbridge must be kept in the closed-to-navigation position. This deviation allows the bridge to remain in the closed-to-navigation position and is effective from 7 a.m., October 19, 2009, to 5 p.m., October 30, 2009.

Navigation on the waterway consists primarily of commercial tows and recreational watercraft. Access from the Lower Mississippi River to the Atchafalaya River, Red River Waterway, and the Ouachita-Black Waterway is reached by passing under the subject bridge. Navigation will not be significantly impacted due to the scheduled closure of the Lower Old River Lock, at the same river mile as the subject bridge, for approximately 30 days commencing on or about October 15, 2009. The scheduled lock closure

will preclude any requests for a bridge drawspan opening.

The LA 15 Highway Drawbridge navigation span has a vertical clearance of 74.0 feet above zero gauge at the bridge in the closed-to-navigation position. Performing maintenance on the bridge, when the number of vessels likely to be impacted is minimal, is preferred to bridge closure requirements during other times when the lock is operational. This temporary change to the drawbridge's operation has been coordinated with the commercial waterway operators and the Army Corps of Engineers.

To get to Baton Rouge, Louisiana by an alternate route from the Red River Waterway, users may transit down the Atchafalaya River and up the Port Allen Route, adding approximately two days to the transit. For vessels going further north or south of Baton Rouge, additional time would be spent on the transit.

This temporary deviation has been coordinated with waterway users. No objections were received.

Dated: August 7, 2009.

Roger K. Wiebusch,

Bridge Administrator, Eighth Coast Guard District (dwb).

[FR Doc. E9–20514 Filed 8–25–09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG–2009–0767]

RIN 1625–AA11

Safety Zone and Regulated Navigation Area, Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, Romeoville, IL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a safety zone and regulated navigation area on the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal near Romeoville, IL. This temporary final rule places navigational and operational restrictions on all vessels transiting the navigable waters located adjacent to and over the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) electrical dispersal fish barrier system.

DATES: This temporary final rule is effective from 8 a.m. on August 17, 2009, until 5 p.m. on August 25, 2009.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket USCG–2009–

0767 and are available online by going to <http://www.regulations.gov>, inserting USCG–2009–0767 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 final rule, call CDR Tim Cummins, Deputy Prevention Division, Ninth Coast Guard District, telephone 216–902–6045. 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 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) made the decision, without time for a proper notice period, to permanently increase the voltage of the fish barrier to two-volts per inch in response to data which indicates that Asian carp are closer to the Great Lakes waterway system than originally thought. The electric current in the water created by the electrical dispersal barriers coupled with the uncertainty of the effects of the increased voltage poses a safety risk to commercial vessels and recreational boaters who transit the area. Therefore, it would be against the public interest to delay the issuing of this rule.

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** because of the safety risk to commercial vessels and recreational boaters who transit the area. The following discussion and the Background and Purpose section below provide additional support of the Coast Guard's determination that good cause exists for not publishing a NPRM and

for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication.

In 2002, the USACE energized a demonstration electrical dispersal barrier located in the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. The demonstration barrier, commonly referred to as "Barrier I," generates a low-voltage electric field (one-volt per inch) across the canal, which connects the Illinois River to Lake Michigan. Barrier I was built to block the passage of aquatic nuisance species, such as Asian carp, and prevent them from moving between the Mississippi River basin and Great Lakes via the canal. In 2006, the USACE completed construction of a new barrier, "Barrier IIA." Because of its design, Barrier IIA can generate a more powerful electric field (up to four-volts per inch), over a larger area within the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, than Barrier I. Testing was conducted by the USACE which indicated that two-volts per inch is the optimal voltage to deter aquatic nuisance species. The USACE's original plan was to perform testing on the effects of the increased voltage on vessels passing through the fish barrier prior to permanently increasing the voltage. However, after receiving data that the Asian carp were closer to the Great Lakes than expected, the decision was made to immediately energize the barrier to two-volts per inch without prior testing.

A comprehensive, independent analysis of Barrier IIA, conducted in 2008 by the USACE at the one-volt per inch level, found a serious risk of injury or death to persons immersed in the water located adjacent to and over the barrier. Additionally, sparking between barges transiting the barrier (a risk to flammable cargoes) occurred at the one-volt per inch level. The Coast Guard and USACE developed regulations and safety guidelines, with stakeholder input, which addressed the risks and hazards associated with operating the barriers at the one-volt per inch level. These regulations were published in 33 CFR 165.923, 70 FR 76692 (Dec 28, 2005) and in a series of temporary final rules: 71 FR 4488 (Jan 27, 2006); 71 FR 19648 (Apr 17, 2006); 73 FR 33337 (Jun 12, 2008); 73 FR 37810 (Jul 2, 2008); 73 FR 45875 (Aug 7, 2008); 73 FR 63633 (Oct 27, 2008); 74 FR 6352 (Feb 9, 2009); and 74 FR 24722 (May 26, 2009).

The USACE recently notified the Coast Guard that it plans to immediately increase the voltage of Barrier IIA to two-volts per inch on a full-time basis starting August 17, 2009. Both Barrier IIA and Barrier I will operate at the same time; hence, Barrier I will provide a redundant back up to Barrier IIA.

In the past, the Coast Guard has advised the USACE that it has no objection to the activation of Barrier IIA and Barrier I at a maximum strength of one-volt per inch. Testing on commercial vessels transiting the canal over the fish barrier was conducted at one-volt per inch indicating that although the barriers create risks to people and vessels, those risks could be mitigated by following certain procedures. These procedures were implemented in a temporary interim rule establishing a regulated navigation area and safety zone that was published in the **Federal Register** on February 9, 2009 (74 FR 6352) as well as a notice of proposed rulemaking published in the **Federal Register** on May 26, 2009 (74 FR 24722).

However, both of these rulemakings contemplated further testing of the effects of higher voltages on commercial and recreational vessels as well as people. Because no tests have been conducted at voltages higher than one-volt per inch, the Coast Guard will implement this safety zone until such tests are conducted indicating it is safe for vessels to pass over and adjacent to the fish barrier. The regulated navigation area will be implemented only in the event that the voltage of the barriers is decreased to one-volt per inch, or it is determined after additional testing that it is safe for vessels to pass.

Background and Purpose

The Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990, as amended by the National Invasive Species Act of 1996, authorized the USACE to conduct a demonstration project to identify an environmentally sound method for preventing and reducing the dispersal of non-indigenous aquatic nuisance species through the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. The USACE selected an electric barrier because it is a non-lethal deterrent with a proven history, which does not overtly interfere with navigation in the canal.

A demonstration dispersal barrier (Barrier I) was constructed and has been in operation since April 2002. It is located approximately 30 miles from Lake Michigan and creates an electric field in the water by pulsing low voltage DC current through steel cables secured to the bottom of the canal. A second barrier, Barrier IIA, was constructed 800 to 1300 feet downstream of the Barrier I. The potential field strength for Barrier IIA will be up to four times that of the Barrier I. Barrier IIA was successfully operated for the first time for approximately seven weeks in September and October 2008, while

Barrier I was taken down for maintenance. Construction on a third barrier (Barrier IIB) is planned; Barrier IIB would augment the capabilities of Barriers I and IIA.

In the spring of 2004, a commercial towboat operator reported an electrical arc between a wire rope and timberhead while making up a tow in the vicinity of the Barrier I. During subsequent USACE safety testing in January 2005, sparking was observed at points where metal-to-metal contact occurred between two barges in the barrier field.

The electric current in the water also poses a safety risk to commercial and recreational boaters transiting the area. The Navy Experimental Diving Unit (NEDU) was tasked with researching how the electric current from the barriers would affect a human body if immersed in the water. The NEDU final report concluded that the possible effects to a human body if immersed in the water include paralysis of body muscles, inability to breathe, and ventricular fibrillation.

A Safety Work Group facilitated by the Coast Guard and in partnership with the USACE and industry initially met in February 2008 and focused on three goals: (1) Education and public outreach, (2) keeping people out of the water, and (3) egress/rescue efforts. The Safety Work Group has regularly been attended by eleven stakeholders. Key partners include the American Waterways Operators, Illinois River Carriers Association, Army Corps of Engineers Chicago District, Coast Guard Marine Safety Unit Chicago, Coast Guard Sector Lake Michigan/Captain of the Port Lake Michigan, and the Ninth Coast Guard District.

Based on the safety hazards associated with electric current flowing through navigable waterways and the uncertainty of the effects of higher voltage on people and vessels that pass over and adjacent to the barriers, the Coast Guard is closing the waterway until proper testing can be conducted by the USACE. The Coast Guard appreciates the commercial significance of this waterway and will work closely with the USACE to re-open the waterway as soon as possible; however, it is imperative that this safety zone be immediately enacted to avoid loss of life.

The Coast Guard plans on publishing a new temporary interim rule (TIR) with requests for comments as soon as safety testing of the waterway is completed in order to accommodate for the results of the testing. The Coast Guard will then likely follow with a supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking (SNPRM) in order to provide a complete notice and

comment period for interested parties. We encourage the public to participate in the rulemaking process by submitting and reviewing comments and related materials at <http://www.regulations.gov> to the dockets associated with this TIR and any subsequent NPRM/SNPRM.

Discussion of Rule

This temporary final rule will suspend 33 CFR 165.T09–1247. This rule also continues the suspension of 33 CFR 165.923 which was earlier suspended from January 18, 2009, until September 30, 2009 (74 FR 6352, Feb. 9, 2009). This rule places a safety zone on all waters located adjacent to and over the electrical dispersal barriers on the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. The safety zone will be enforced at all times the USACE operates the electrical dispersal barrier higher than one-volt per inch until safety testing is conducted that indicates vessels may safely pass. This safety zone, which encompasses all the waters of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal located between mile marker 296.0 (approximately 958 feet south of the Romeo Road Bridge) and mile marker 296.7 (aerial pipeline located approximately 0.51 miles north east of Romeo Road Bridge), will be enforced by the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan, for such times before, during, and after barrier testing as he or she deems necessary to protect mariners and vessels from damage or injury. The Captain of the Port Lake Michigan will cause notice of enforcement or suspension of enforcement of this safety zone to be made by all appropriate means to effect the widest publicity among the affected segments of the public. Such means of notification will include, but are not limited to, Broadcast Notice to Mariners and Local Notice to Mariners. The Captain of the Port will issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners notifying the public when enforcement of the safety zone is suspended. In addition, the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan maintains a telephone line that is manned 24-hours a day, seven days a week. The public can obtain information concerning enforcement of the safety zone by contacting the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan via the Coast Guard Sector Lake Michigan Command Center at (414) 747–7182.

In the event that the barrier voltage is dropped back to one-volt per inch; it is deemed safe for vessels to transit the over and adjacent to the barriers; or the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan grants waivers to the safety zone; this rule implements a regulated navigation area to control the movements of all

vessels passing over and adjacent to the barriers. This regulated navigation area is the same as those previously implemented in this area. The regulated navigation area encompasses all waters of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal located between mile marker 295.0 (approximately 1.1 miles south of the Romeo Road Bridge) and mile marker 297.5 (approximately 1.3 miles northeast of the Romeo Road Bridge). The requirements placed on commercial vessels include: (1) Vessels engaged in commercial service, as defined in 46 U.S.C. 2101(5), may not pass (meet or overtake) in the regulated navigation area and must make a SECURITE call when approaching the regulated navigation area to announce intentions and work out passing arrangements on either side; (2) commercial tows transiting the regulated navigation area must be made up with wire rope to ensure electrical connectivity between all segments of the tow; and (3) all up-bound and down-bound barge tows that contain one or more red flag barges must be assisted by a bow boat until the entire tow is clear of the regulated navigation area. Red flag barges are barges certificated to carry, in bulk, any hazardous material as defined in 46 CFR 150.115. Currently, 46 CFR 150.115 defines hazardous material as:

(a) A flammable liquid as defined in 46 CFR 30.10–22 or a combustible liquid as defined in 46 CFR 30.10–15;

(b) A material listed in Table 151.05, Table 1 of part 153, or Table 4 of part 154 of Title 46, CFR; or

(c) A liquid, liquefied gas, or compressed gas listed in 49 CFR 172.101.

The USACE has informed the Coast Guard that they will continue to contract bow boat assistance for barge tows containing one or more red flag barges. Operators of tows containing one or more red flag barges should notify the bow boat contractor at least two hours prior to the need for assistance. The tow operator should then remain in contact with the contractor after the initial call for bow boat assistance and advise the contractor of any delays. Information on how to arrange for bow boat assistance may be obtained by contacting the Army Corps of Engineers at 312–846–5333, during normal working hours. The Coast Guard will also publish this information in its Local Notice to Mariners.

This temporary final rule places additional restrictions and operating requirements on all vessels within a smaller portion of the regulated navigation area, specifically, the waters between the Romeo Road Bridge (approximate mile marker 296.18) and mile marker 296.7 (aerial pipeline

located approximately 0.51 miles north east of Romeo Road Bridge). Within this smaller area, this temporary final rule prohibits all vessels from loitering, mooring or laying up on the right or left descending banks, or making or breaking tows on the waters between the Romeo Road Bridge (approximate mile marker 296.18) and mile marker 296.7 (aerial pipeline located approximately 0.51 miles north east of Romeo Road Bridge). In addition, vessels may only enter the waters between the Romeo Road Bridge (approximate mile marker 296.18) and mile marker 296.7 (aerial pipeline located approximately 0.51 miles north east of Romeo Road Bridge) for the sole purpose of transiting to the other side and must maintain headway throughout the transit. All vessels and persons are prohibited from dredging, laying cable, dragging, fishing, conducting salvage operations, or any other activity, which could disturb the bottom of the canal in the area located between the Romeo Road Bridge (approximate mile marker 296.18) and mile marker 296.7 (aerial pipeline located approximately 0.51 miles north east of Romeo Road Bridge). The temporary final rule also requires all personnel on open decks to wear a Coast Guard approved Type I personal flotation device while on the waters between the Romeo Road Bridge (approximate mile marker 296.18) and mile marker 296.7 (aerial pipeline located approximately 0.51 miles north east of Romeo Road Bridge).

These restrictions are necessary for safe navigation of the regulated navigation area and to ensure the safety of vessels and their personnel as well as the public's safety due to the electrical discharges noted during safety tests conducted by the USACE. Deviation from this temporary final rule is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Commander, Ninth Coast Guard District or his designated representatives. The Commander, Ninth Coast Guard District designates Captain of the Port Lake Michigan and Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Unit Chicago, as his designated representatives for the purposes of the regulated navigation area.

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.

We expect the economic impact of this rule to be minimal. This determination is based the following: (1) The Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal will be re-opened as soon as is practicable; (2) the Coast Guard expects to be able to re-open the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal at least to some commercial traffic as soon as the first phase of safety testing is complete; (3) interested parties were already notified by a notice of enforcement under a previous temporary interim rule that this portion of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal would be closed for safety testing by the USACE from 8 a.m. until 8 p.m. August 17, 2009, to August 21, 2009; (4) if the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal is re-opened to commercial traffic, the USACE intends to pay the cost of the bow boat required by barge tows containing one or more red flag barges during the time this rule is effective; and (5) vessels may request permission from the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan to transit through the safety zone while the safety zone is enforced; (6) in exigent circumstances, it may be possible to temporarily drop the voltage of the fish barrier back to one-volt per inch.

Because this safety zone must be implemented immediately without a full notice and comment period, the full economic impact of this rule is difficult to determine at this time. The Coast Guard urges interested parties to submit comments that specifically address the economic impacts of permanent or temporary closures of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), we have considered whether this proposed 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.

This rule would affect the following entities, some of which might be small: the owners and operators of vessels

intending to transit or anchor in a portion of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal.

This safety zone and regulated navigation area will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for the following reasons: (1) The Chicago Ship and Sanitary Canal will be re-opened as soon as is practicable; (2) the Coast Guard expects to be able to re-open the Chicago Ship and Sanitary Canal at least to some commercial traffic as soon as the first phase of safety testing is complete; (3) interested parties were already notified by a notice of enforcement under the previous temporary interim rule that this portion of the Chicago Ship and Sanitary Canal would be closed for safety testing by the USACE from 8 a.m. until 8 p.m. August 17, 2009, to August 21, 2009, (4) if the Chicago Ship and Sanitary Canal is re-opened to commercial traffic, the USACE intends to pay the cost of the bow boat required by barge tows containing one or more red flag barges during the time this rule is effective; and (5) vessels may request permission from the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan to transit through the safety zone while the safety zone is enforced; (6) in exigent circumstances, it may be possible to temporarily drop the voltage of the fish barrier back to one-volt per inch.

As noted above, the Coast Guard intends to publish an SNPRM and specifically seek public comment as to a permanent regulated navigation area and safety zone. The Coast Guard encourages public comment regarding the potential economic impact of the regulated navigation area and safety zone.

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 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 effect 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

The Coast Guard recognizes the treaty rights of Native American Tribes. Moreover, the Coast Guard is committed to working with Tribal Governments to implement local policies and to mitigate Tribal concerns. We have determined

that these regulations and fishing rights protection need not be incompatible. We have also determined that 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. Nevertheless, Indian Tribes that have questions concerning the provisions of this rule or options for compliance are encouraged to contact the point of contact listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

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 that this action is one of the category of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, this rule is categorically excluded, under section 2.B.2 Figure 2-1, paragraph (34)(g), of the Instruction and neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required. This rule involves the establishing, disestablishing, or changing of 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, 6.04-1, 6.04-6, and 160.5; Pub. L. 107-295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

§ 165.T09-1247 [Suspended]

■ 2. Section 165.T09-1247 is suspended.

■ 3. A new temporary section 165.T09-0767 is added as follows:

§ 165.T09-0767 Safety Zone and Regulated Navigation Area, Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, Romeoville, IL.

(a) *Safety Zone.* (1) The following area is a permanent safety zone: All waters of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal located between mile marker 296.0 (approximately 958 feet south of the Romeo Road Bridge) and mile marker 296.7 (aerial pipeline located approximately 0.51 miles northeast of Romeo Road Bridge).

(2) *Enforcement Period.* The safety zone will be enforced from 8 p.m. on August 17, 2009, until 5 p.m. on August 25, 2009.

(3) *Notice of suspension of enforcement.* The Captain of the Port Lake Michigan will enforce the safety zone established by this section at all times. However, the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan may temporarily

suspend enforcement of the safety zone. If enforcement of the zone is temporarily suspended, the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan will cause a notice of the suspension of enforcement of this safety zone to be made by all appropriate means to effect the widest publicity among the affected segments of the public including publication in the **Federal Register** as practicable, in accordance with 33 CFR 165.7(a). Such means of notification may also include but are not limited to, Broadcast Notice to Mariners or Local Notice to Mariners. The Captain of the Port Lake Michigan will also issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners and Local Notice to Mariners notifying the public when the temporary suspension of enforcement is over and the zone is once again in operation.

(4) *Regulations.* (i) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23 of this part, entry into, transiting, or anchoring within this safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan, or his on-scene representative.

(ii) This safety zone is closed to all vessel traffic, except as may be permitted by the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan or his on-scene representative.

(iii) The "on-scene representative" of the Captain of the Port is any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant or petty officer who has been designated by the Captain of the Port to act on her behalf. The on-scene representative of the Captain of the Port will be aboard a Coast Guard, Coast Guard Auxiliary, or other designated vessel or will be on shore and will communicate with vessels via VHF-FM radio or loudhailer. The Captain of the Port or his on-scene representative may be contacted via VHF-FM radio Channel 16.

(iv) Vessel operators desiring to enter or operate within the safety zone shall contact the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan or her on-scene representative to obtain permission to do so. Vessel operators given permission to enter or operate in the safety zone must comply with all directions given to them by the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan or his on-scene representative.

(b) *Regulated Navigation Area.* The following is a Regulated Navigation Area: All waters of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, Romeoville, IL located between mile marker 295.0 (approximately 1.1 miles south of the Romeo Road Bridge) and mile marker 297.5 (approximately 1.3 miles northeast of the Romeo Road Bridge).

(1) *Definitions.* The following definitions apply to this section:

Bow boat means a towing vessel capable of providing positive control of

the bow of a tow containing one or more barges, while transiting the regulated navigation area. The bow boat must be capable of preventing a tow containing one or more barges from coming into contact with the shore and other moored vessels.

Designated representatives means the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan and Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Unit Chicago.

Hazardous material means any material as defined in 46 CFR 150.115.

Red flag barge means any barge certificated to carry any hazardous material in bulk.

(2) *Notice of enforcement or suspension of enforcement.* The Captain of the Port Lake Michigan will enforce the Regulated Navigation Area established by this section only upon notice. Captain of the Port Lake Michigan will cause notice of the enforcement of this regulated navigation area to be made by all appropriate means to effect the widest publicity among the affected segments of the public including publication in the **Federal Register** as practicable, in accordance with 33 CFR 165.7(a). Such means of notification may also include but are not limited to, Broadcast Notice to Mariners or Local Notice to Mariners. The Captain of the Port Lake Michigan will issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners and Local Notice to Mariners notifying the public when enforcement of these safety zones is suspended.

(3) *Regulations.* (i) The general regulations contained in 33 CFR 165.13 apply.

(ii) All up-bound and down-bound barge tows that contain one or more red flag barges transiting through the regulated navigation area must be assisted by a bow boat until the entire tow is clear of the regulated navigation area.

(iii) Vessels engaged in commercial service, as defined in 46 U.S.C. 2101(5), may not pass (meet or overtake) in the regulated navigation area and must make a SECURITE call when approaching the regulated navigation area to announce intentions and work out passing arrangements on either side.

(iv) Commercial tows transiting the regulated navigation area must be made up with wire rope to ensure electrical connectivity between all segments of the tow.

(v) All vessels are prohibited from loitering between the Romeo Road Bridge (approximate mile marker 296.18) and mile marker 296.7 (aerial pipeline located approximately 0.51 miles north east of Romeo Road Bridge).

(vi) Vessels may enter the waters between the Romeo Road Bridge

(approximate mile marker 296.18) and mile marker 296.7 (aerial pipeline located approximately 0.51 miles north east of Romeo Road Bridge) for the sole purpose of transiting to the other side and must maintain headway throughout the transit. All vessels and persons are prohibited from dredging, laying cable, dragging, fishing, conducting salvage operations, or any other activity, which could disturb the bottom of the canal in the area located between the Romeo Road Bridge (approximate mile marker 296.18) and mile marker 296.7 (aerial pipeline located approximately 0.51 miles north east of Romeo Road Bridge).

(vii) All personnel on open decks must wear a Coast Guard approved Type I personal flotation device while in the waters between the Romeo Road Bridge (approximate mile marker 296.18) and mile marker 296.7 (aerial pipeline located approximately 0.51 miles north east of Romeo Road Bridge).

(viii) Vessels may not moor or lay up on the right or left descending banks of the waters between the Romeo Road Bridge (approximate mile marker 296.18) and mile marker 296.7 (aerial pipeline located approximately 0.51 miles north east of Romeo Road Bridge).

(ix) Towboats may not make or break tows if any portion of the towboat or tow is located in the waters between the Romeo Road Bridge (approximate mile marker 296.18) and mile marker 296.7 (aerial pipeline located approximately 0.51 miles north east of Romeo Road Bridge).

(4) *Compliance.* All persons and vessels must comply with this section and any additional instructions or orders of the Ninth Coast Guard District Commander, or his designated representatives.

(5) *Waiver.* For any vessel, the Ninth Coast Guard District Commander, or his designated representatives, may waive any of the requirements of this section, upon finding that operational conditions or other circumstances are such that application of this section is unnecessary or impractical for the purposes of vessel and mariner safety.

Dated: August 17, 2009.

D.R. Callahan,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, Ninth Coast Guard District, Acting.

[FR Doc. E9-20619 Filed 8-24-09; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG-2009-0359]

RIN 1625-AA00

Safety Zone; Sabine River, Orange, TX

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone on a portion of the Sabine River, shoreline to shoreline, adjacent to the Naval Reserve Center and the Orange public boat ramps located in Orange, Texas. With the exception of participating vessels and patrol craft, entry into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, Port Arthur, or a designated representative. This safety zone is needed to protect spectators and vessels from potential safety hazards associated with a high speed boat race.

DATES: This rule is effective from 9 a.m. on September 19, 2009, until 6 p.m. on September 20, 2009.

ADDRESSES: Comments and material received from the public, as well as documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, are part of docket USCG-2009-0359 and are available online by going to <http://www.regulations.gov>, inserting USCG-2009-0359 in the "Keyword" box, and then clicking "Search." This material is 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 Mr. Scott Whalen, USCG, Marine Safety Unit Port Arthur, TX; telephone (409) 719-5806, e-mail scott.k.whalen@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

On June 12, 2009, we published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) entitled "Safety Zone; Sabine River, Orange, TX" in the **Federal Register** (74 FR 27953). We received no comments