

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 amending the enforcement period of an existing safety zone. 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, 160.5; Pub. L. 107–295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1

■ 2. Amend § 165.1315 by revising Paragraph (a)(7)(ii) to read as follows:

#### § 165.1315 Safety Zones: Fireworks Displays in the Captain of the Port Columbia River Zone.

(a) \* \* \*

(7) \* \* \*

(ii) *Enforcement Period.* One day between the third week of August and the third week of September.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dated: March 19, 2011.

**D.E. Kaup,**

*Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Columbia River.*

[FR Doc. 2011–7877 Filed 4–1–11; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 9110–04–P**

#### DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

#### Coast Guard

#### 33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG–2011–0139]

RIN 1625–AA00

#### Safety Zone; Naval Air Station Corpus Christi Air Show, Oso Bay, Corpus Christi, TX

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.

**ACTION:** Temporary final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone on the navigable waters of Oso Bay in Corpus Christi, Texas in support of the 2011 Naval Air Station Corpus Christi Air Show. This temporary safety zone is necessary to provide for the safety of other vessels and users of the waterway. Persons and vessels would be prohibited from entering into, transiting through, or anchoring within this temporary safety zone unless authorized by the Captain of the Port or his designated representative.

**DATES:** This rule is effective from 8 a.m. Friday, April 8, 2011 until 7 p.m. Sunday, April 10, 2011.

**ADDRESSES:** Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the

docket are part of docket USCG–2011–0139 and are available online by going to <http://www.regulations.gov>, inserting USCG–2011–0139 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 LT Wes Geyer, Sector Corpus Christi Waterways Management Division, Coast Guard; telephone 361–888–3162, e-mail

[Wes.M.Geyer@uscg.mil](mailto:Wes.M.Geyer@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 immediate action is necessary to ensure the safety of participants and spectators in the Naval Air Station Corpus Christi Air Show.

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 and the fact the no commercial entities and very few recreational fisherman utilize this section of Oso Bay, the restriction of vessel traffic and spectator craft is necessary to protect life, property and the environment; therefore, a 30-day notice is impracticable. Delaying the effective date would be contrary to the safety zone’s intended objectives of protecting participants and spectators in the Naval Air Station Corpus Christi Air Show.

#### Basis and Purpose

The Coast Guard is establishing this temporary safety zone to help ensure the

safety of the maritime public during the Naval Air Station Corpus Christi Air Show taking place on Naval Air Station Corpus Christi in Corpus Christi, Texas. The safety zone is necessary because of the numerous potential hazards associated with air show events.

#### Discussion of Rule

The temporary safety zone created by this rule encompasses all waters within the points, Ocean Drive Bridge over Oso Bay, (27N 42°36.2', -97W 18°31.4") running south to the point (27N 41°50.4', -97W 18°52.4"), running southeast to the Turtle Cove Park (27N 41°3.3', -97W 17°55.6") and running north along the shoreline of the Naval Air Station back to the Ocean Drive bridge across Oso Bay.

The zone resembles a triangle running from the Ocean Drive Bridge over Oso Bay south to the point in the middle of the Bay, then east towards Turtle Cove Park and then running along the shoreline of the Naval Air Station back to the bridge across Oso Bay.

#### 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.

#### 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.

This rule will affect the following entities, some of which may be small entities: The owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the affected waterway during the time of

enforcement. The safety zone will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for the following reasons: It is minimal in size, shallow in water-depth, short in duration, there are no known commercial fishermen that utilize this affected area and infrequent recreational fishermen utilize this area.

#### 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

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 M16475.1D, 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 which 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 a temporary safety zone on Oso Bay in Corpus Christi, Texas.

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.

- 2. Add temporary § 165.T08-0140 to read as follows:

#### § 165.T08-0139 Safety Zone; Naval Air Station Corpus Christi Air Show, Oso Bay, Corpus Christi, TX.

(a) *Regulated Area.* The following regulated area is a safety zone. All waters within the points, Ocean Drive Bridge over Oso Bay, (27N 42°36.2", - 97 W 18°31.4") running south to the point (27N 41°50.4" - 97 W 18°52.4"), running southeast to the Turtle Cove

Park (27N 41°3.3", - 97 W 17°55.6") and running north along the shoreline of the Naval Air Station back to the Ocean Drive bridge across Oso Bay. The zone resembles a triangle running from the Ocean Drive Bridge over Oso Bay south to the point in the middle of the Bay, then east towards Turtle Cove Park and then running along the shoreline of the Naval Air Station back to the bridge across Oso Bay.

(b) *Enforcement Period.* The rule will be enforced from approximately 8 a.m. until approximately 7 p.m., daily, from Friday, April 8, 2011 until Sunday, April 10, 2011, unless canceled sooner by the Captain of the Port.

(c) *Definitions.* The term "designated representative" means any commissioned, warrant, and petty officers of the Coast Guard on board Coast Guard, Coast Guard Auxiliary, and local, State, and Federal law enforcement vessels who have been authorized to act on the behalf of the Captain of the Port.

(d) *Regulations.* (1) All persons and vessels are prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within the regulated area unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Corpus Christi or a designated representative.

(2) Persons and vessels desiring to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the regulated area may contact the Captain of the Port Corpus Christi via telephone at 361-939-6393, or a designated representative via VHF radio on channel 16, to seek permission. If permission to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the regulated area is granted by the Captain of the Port Corpus Christi or a designated representative, all persons and vessels receiving such permission must comply with the instructions of the Captain of the Port Corpus Christi or a designated representative. (3) The Coast Guard will provide notice of the regulated area via local notice to mariners, marine safety information bulletins, broadcast notice to mariners, and by on-scene designated representatives.

(e) The Coast Guard may be assisted by other Federal, State, or local agencies.

Dated: March 2, 2011.

#### K. Moore,

*Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Alternate Captain of the Port Corpus Christi.*

[FR Doc. 2011-7874 Filed 4-1-11; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 9110-04-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Coast Guard

#### 33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG-2010-0939]

RIN 1625-AA00

#### Safety Zones; M/V Davy Crockett, Columbia and Willamette Rivers

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.

**ACTION:** Temporary final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Coast Guard is extending the stationary and moving emergency safety zones established on the waters of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers surrounding the M/V DAVY CROCKETT. The Coast Guard is also reducing the size of the stationary emergency safety zone surrounding the M/V DAVY CROCKETT at approximately river mile 117 on the Columbia River. The safety zones are necessary to help ensure the safety of the response workers and maritime public from the hazards associated with deleterious state of and ongoing response operations involving the M/V DAVY CROCKETT. All persons and vessels are prohibited from entering or remaining in the safety zones unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, Columbia River or his designated representative.

**DATES:** This rule is effective from April 4, 2011 through April 17, 2011. This rule is effective with actual notice for purposes of enforcement on March 11, 2011. This rule will remain in effect through April 17, 2011.

**ADDRESSES:** Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket USCG-2010-0939 and are available online by going to <http://www.regulations.gov>, inserting USCG-2010-0939 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 MST1 Jaime Sayers, Waterways Management Division, Marine Safety Unit Portland, Coast Guard; telephone 503-240-9319, e-mail [Jaime.A.Sayers@uscg.mil](mailto:Jaime.A.Sayers@uscg.mil). If you have questions on viewing the docket, call Renee V. Wright, Program Manager,