

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 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 the establishment of a temporary safety zone for a marine event.

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.T11-213 to read as follows:

§ 165.T11-213 Safety Zone; Access Destinations Fireworks; San Diego Bay, CA.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All waters, from surface to bottom, within 250 feet of any point on the U.S.S. Midway, located at approximately 32°42'52" N, 117°10'35" W.

(b) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. on July 30, 2009. If the event concludes prior to the scheduled termination time, the Captain of the Port will cease enforcement of this safety zone and will announce that fact via Broadcast Notice to Mariners.

(c) *Definitions.* The following definition applies to this section: *Designated representative*, means any commissioned, warrant, or petty officers of the Coast Guard on board Coast Guard, Coast Guard Auxiliary, or local, state, or federal law enforcement vessels who have been authorized to act on the behalf of the Captain of the Port.

(d) *Regulations.* (1) Entry into, transit through or anchoring within this safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port of San Diego or his designated on-scene representative.

(2) Mariners requesting permission to transit through the safety zone may request authorization to do so from the Sector San Diego Communications Center (COMCEN). The COMCEN may be contacted via VHF-FM channel 16 or (619) 278-7033.

(3) All persons and vessels shall comply with the instructions of the Coast Guard Captain of the Port or the designated representative.

(4) Upon being hailed by U.S. Coast Guard patrol personnel by siren, radio, flashing light, or other means, the operator of a vessel shall proceed as directed.

(5) The Coast Guard may be assisted by other federal, state, or local agencies.

Dated: July 6, 2009.

T.H. Farris,
Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port San Diego.

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Chapter 301

[FTR Amendment 2009-05; FTR Case 2009-305; Docket Number 2009-0001, Sequence 5]

RIN 3090-AI93

Federal Travel Regulation (FTR); FTR Case 2009-305; Travel Purpose Identifier

AGENCY: Office of Governmentwide Policy (MTT), GSA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The General Services Administration (GSA) is amending the provisions of the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) that pertain to the use of the travel purpose identifiers. This final rule updates the list of travel purpose identifiers and incorporates new descriptive language for each identifier to enhance how travel costs are identified by Federal agencies.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This final rule is effective August 20, 2009.

Applicability Date: This final rule is applicable to travel performed on, or after August 20, 2009.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Regulatory Secretariat (VPR), Room 4041, GS Building, Washington, DC 20405, (202) 501-4744, for information pertaining to status or publication schedules. For clarification of content, contact Mr. Rick Miller, Office of Travel, Transportation and Asset Management (MT), General Services Administration at (202) 501-3822 or e-mail at Rodney.Miller@gsa.gov. Please cite FTR Amendment 2009-05; FTR Case 2009-305.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Government began using travel purpose identifiers in the mid-1970s as a result of Congressional interest in the types of travel funded by the Government. Travel purpose identifiers categorize the various types of travel that occur in support of an agency's mission and help classify associated costs for that mission.

The travel purpose identifiers used today and listed in Appendix C to Chapter 301 of FTR are as follows: (1) Site Visit, (2) Information Meeting, (3) Training Attendance, (4) Speech or Presentation, (5) Conference Attendance, (6) Relocation, and (7) Entitlement Travel. As the Government's missions have changed over time, it has become questionable as to whether or not the current identifiers adequately capture the complexity of modern Federal travel.

The focus group deliberations concluded that the current travel purpose identifiers did not adequately define the types of travel that regularly occur today. Thus, the group recommended six new travel purpose identifiers for use within the Federal community. Adoption of the recommended identifiers would:

- The new travel purpose identifiers are as follows: (1) Employee Emergency, (2) Mission (Operational), (3) Special Agency Mission, (4) Conference—Other Than Training, (5) Training, and (6) Relocation.

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because the final changes to the FTR do not impose recordkeeping or

Appendix C to Chapter 301—Standard Data Elements for Federal Travel [Travel Identification]

Group name	Data elements	Description
*	*	*
* * *	*	*
Travel Purpose Identifier.	Employee Emergency	Travel related to an unexpected occurrence/event or injury/illness that affects the employee personally and/or directly that requires immediate action/attention. <i>Examples:</i> Traveler is incapacitated by illness or injury, death or serious illness of a family member (as defined in § 300–3.1 or § 301–30.2), or catastrophic occurrence or impending disaster that directly affects the employee’s home. Emergency travel also includes travel for medical care while employee is TDY away from the official duty station (Part 301–30), death of an employee/immediate family member when performing official duties away from the official duty station or home of record (Part 303–70), medical attendant transportation (Part 301–30), assistance travel for an employee with special needs (Part 301–13), as well as travel for threatened law enforcement/investigative employees (Part 301–31).
	Mission (Operational) ..	Travel to a particular site in order to perform operational or managerial activities. Travel to attend a meeting to discuss general agency operations, review status reports, or discuss topics of general interest. <i>Examples:</i> Employee’s day-to-day operational or managerial activities, as defined by the agency, to include, but not be limited to: hearings, site visit, information meeting, inspections, audits, investigations, and examinations.
	Special Agency Mission.	Travel to carry out a special agency mission and/or perform a task outside the agency’s normal course of day-to-day business activities that is unique or distinctive. These special missions are defined by the head of agency and are normally not programmed in the agency annual funding authorization. <i>Examples:</i> These agency-defined special missions may include details, security missions, and agency emergency response/recovery such as civil, natural disasters, evacuation, catastrophic events, technical assistance, evaluations or assessments.
	Conference—Other Than Training.	Travel performed in connection with a prearranged meeting, retreat, convention, seminar, or symposium for consultation or exchange of information or discussion. Agencies have to distinguish between conference and training attendance and use the appropriate identifier (see Training below). <i>Examples:</i> To participate in a planned program as a speaker/panelist or other form of presentation, host, planner, or others designated to oversee the conference or attendance with no formal role, or as an exhibitor.

