

## Corrections to Regulatory Text

### § 91.225 [Corrected]

1. On page 30193, in the third column, amend § 91.225 (c) by revising “§ 21.618” to read “§ 21.609.”

### § 91.227 [Corrected]

2. On page 30195, in the second column, amend § 91.227 (f) by revising “§ 21.618” to read “§ 21.609.”

Issued in Washington, DC, on June 24, 2010.

**Pamela Hamilton-Powell,**

*Director, Office of Rulemaking.*

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**BILLING CODE 4910–13–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Federal Aviation Administration

#### 14 CFR Part 91

[Docket No. FAA–2007–29305; Amdt. No. 91–316]

RIN 2120–AI92

#### Automatic Dependent Surveillance—Broadcast (ADS-B) Out Performance Requirements To Support Air Traffic Control (ATC) Service; Technical Amendment

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration, DOT.

**ACTION:** Final rule; technical amendment.

**SUMMARY:** The FAA is making minor technical changes to a final rule published in the **Federal Register** on May 28, 2010. In that final rule the FAA amended its regulations to add equipage requirements and performance standards for Automatic Dependent Surveillance—Broadcast (ADS-B) Out avionics on aircraft operating in Classes A, B, and C airspace, as well as certain other specified classes of airspace within the U.S. National Airspace System (NAS). This technical amendment changes a cross reference to a section in part 21 subpart O to be consistent with revisions to that subpart.

**DATES:** Effective April 16, 2011.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For technical questions concerning this final rule, contact Vincent Capezzuto, Surveillance and Broadcast Services, A/E–6, Air Traffic Organization, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 385–8637; e-mail [vincent.capezzuto@faa.gov](mailto:vincent.capezzuto@faa.gov).

For legal questions concerning this final rule, contact Lorelei Peter, Office of the Chief Counsel, AGC–220, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone 202–267–3134; e-mail [lorelei.peter@faa.gov](mailto:lorelei.peter@faa.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

On October 16, 2009, the FAA published a separate rulemaking entitled “Production and Airworthiness Approval, Part Marking, and Miscellaneous Amendments” (74 FR 53368) in which the FAA revised part 21 subpart O. As part of that revision, current § 21.609 *Approval for deviation* was renumbered as § 21.618, effective April 14, 2010.

On May 28, 2010, the FAA published a final rule entitled, “Automatic Dependent Surveillance—Broadcast (ADS-B) Out Performance Requirements To Support Air Traffic Control (ATC) Service” (75 FR 30160). In that final rule, the FAA referenced § 21.618 *Approval for deviation* in both the preamble and the regulatory text of §§ 91.225 and 91.227. The FAA later published a correction to the October 16, 2009, part 21 rule on March 1, 2010 (75 FR 9095) changing the effective date for the revision of subpart O to April 16, 2011. The FAA inadvertently did not reflect the section is currently numbered § 21.609 and explain that it would become § 21.618 on April 16, 2011.

By a correction document published elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**, the FAA is correcting the cross reference to read “§ 21.609” in the May 28, 2010, ADS-B final rule.

This technical amendment amends §§ 91.225 and 91.227 to revise the cross references to § 21.609 to read § 21.618 effective April 16, 2011.

##### Discussion of Technical Amendment

As discussed above, this action makes the appropriate amendatory change to revise cross references to § 21.609 to read “§ 21.618” in §§ 91.225 and 91.227. This amendment will not impose any additional restrictions on operators affected by these regulations.

On April 16, 2011, the effective date of this technical amendment, the cross reference appearing on page 30164 in the preamble of the May 28, 2010, final rule, which now reads “§ 21.618” and is being corrected to read “§ 21.609” elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**, will revert to reading “§ 21.618.”

##### List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 91

Aircraft, Airmen, Air traffic control, Aviation safety, Incorporation by

Reference, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

#### The Amendment

■ Accordingly, title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 91 is amended as follows:

#### PART 91—GENERAL OPERATING AND FLIGHT RULES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 91 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 1155, 40103, 40113, 40120, 44101, 44111, 44701, 44704, 44709, 44711, 44712, 44715, 44716, 44717, 44722, 46306, 46315, 46316, 46504, 46506–46507, 47122, 47508, 47528–47531, articles 12 and 29 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (61 stat.1180).

#### § 91.225 [Amended]

■ 2. Amend § 91.225 (c) by revising “§ 21.609” to read “§ 21.618.”

#### § 91.227 [Amended]

■ 3. Amend § 91.227 (f) by revising “§ 21.609” to read “§ 21.618.”

Issued in Washington, DC, on June 24, 2010.

**Pamela Hamilton-Powell,**

*Director, Office of Rulemaking.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Coast Guard

#### 33 CFR Parts 154 and 155

#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

#### 40 CFR Part 112

[Docket No. USCG–2010–0592; EPA–HQ–OPA–2010–0559]

RIN 1625–AB49; 2050–AG63

#### Temporary Suspension of Certain Oil Spill Response Time Requirements To Support Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill of National Significance (SONS) Response

**AGENCIES:** Coast Guard, DHS, and Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Emergency temporary interim rule.

**SUMMARY:** This joint Coast Guard and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) temporary interim rule will suspend oil spill response time requirements, and certain identification and location requirements, for facilities and vessels

whose response resources are relocated in support of the Deepwater Horizon SONS response. By providing oil spill removal organizations (OSROs), and facilities and vessels with their own response resources, with the temporary opportunity to relocate response resources from current locations to the Gulf of Mexico, this rule directly assists in the urgently needed immediate relocation of nationwide oil spill response resources to the Gulf of Mexico to aid in the response to the Deepwater Horizon SONS. The rule also provides notice that the Federal On-Scene Coordinator for the Deepwater Horizon SONS has requested the Armed Forces to relocate Armed Forces oil spill response resources, in particular those of the Navy, from their current locations to the Gulf of Mexico to aid in the response to the Deepwater Horizon SONS.

**DATES:** *Effective Date:* This rule is effective from June 30, 2010 through December 31, 2010.

*Comment Period:* Comments and related material must reach the Coast Guard or EPA at the **ADDRESSES** listed below on or before August 16, 2010.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments identified by docket number USCG–2010–0592; EPA–HQ–OPA–2010–0559 using any one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>.

- *Fax:* Coast Guard, 202–493–2251; EPA, 202–566–9744, Attention Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OPA–2010–0559.

- *Mail:* Coast Guard, Docket Management Facility (M–30), U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590–0001. EPA, EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OPA–2010–0559, Mail Code 2822T, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460.

- *Hand delivery:* Coast Guard, same as mail address above, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The telephone number is 202–366–9329. EPA, EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460. Attention Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OPA–2010–0559. Such deliveries are accepted only during the Docket's normal hours of operation, and special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information.

To avoid duplication, please use only one of these four methods. See the “Public Participation and Request for Comments” portion of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section

below for instructions on submitting comments.

Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of dockets USCG–2010–0592 and EPA–HQ–OPA–2010–0559 and are available online by going to <http://www.regulations.gov>, inserting USCG–2010–0592 or EPA–HQ–OPA–2010–0559 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; and EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460, Public Reading Room, between 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room is 202–566–1744, and the telephone number to make an appointment to view the docket is 202–566–0276.

EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the public docket without change, and may be made available online at <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through [regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) or e-mail.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** If you have questions on this temporary rule, call or e-mail:

*Coast Guard:* (Facilities) Mr. David Condino, Ports and Facilities Division, Coast Guard, telephone 202–372–1145, e-mail [David.A.Condino@uscg.mil](mailto:David.A.Condino@uscg.mil); (Vessels) LCDR Ryan Allain, Office of Vessel Activities, Coast Guard, telephone 202–372–1226, e-mail [Ryan.D.Allain@uscg.mil](mailto:Ryan.D.Allain@uscg.mil). If you have questions on viewing the USCG–2010–0592 docket, call Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202–366–9826.

*EPA:* Troy Swackhammer, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, telephone 202–564–1966, e-mail [swackhammer.j-troy@epa.gov](mailto:swackhammer.j-troy@epa.gov).

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### **I. Public Participation and Request for Comments**

We encourage you to participate in this rulemaking by submitting

comments and related materials on this rule and on the environmental effects of this rule on the Gulf of Mexico and on the areas from which response resources could be deployed. All comments received will be posted, without change, to <http://www.regulations.gov> and will include any personal information you have provided.

#### **A. Submitting Comments**

If you submit a comment, please include the docket numbers for this rulemaking (USCG–2010–0592; EPA–HQ–OPA–2010–0559), indicate the specific section of this document to which each comment applies, and provide a reason for each suggestion or recommendation. You may submit your comments and material online (via <http://www.regulations.gov>) or by fax, mail or hand delivery, but please use only one of these means. If you submit a comment online via <http://www.regulations.gov>, it will be considered received by the Coast Guard and EPA when you successfully transmit the comment. If you fax, hand deliver, or mail your comment, it will be considered received by the Coast Guard and EPA when it is received at either the Docket Management Facility or the EPA Docket Center. We recommend that you include your name and mailing address, e-mail address, or telephone number in the body of your document so that we can contact you if we have questions regarding your submission.

To submit your comment online, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>, click on the “submit a comment” box, which will then become highlighted in blue. In the “Document Type” drop down menu select “Proposed Rule” and insert “USCG–2010–0592” or “EPA–HQ–OPA–2010–0559” in the “Keyword” box. Click “Search” then click on the balloon shape in the “Actions” column. If you submit comments by mail or hand delivery, submit them in an unbound format, no larger than 8½ by 11 inches, suitable for copying and electronic filing. If you submit comments by mail and would like to know that they reached the Facility, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed postcard or envelope. We will consider all comments and material received during the comment period and may change this rule based on your comments.

#### **B. Viewing Comments and Documents**

To view comments, as well as documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>, click on the “read comments” box, which will then become highlighted in blue. In the “Keyword” box insert “USCG–2010–

0592" or "EPA-HQ-OPA-2010-0559" and click "Search." Click the "Open Docket Folder" in the "Actions" column. You may also visit: the Docket Management Facility in Room W12-140 on the ground floor of the Department of Transportation West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays (the Coast Guard has an agreement with the Department of Transportation to use the Docket Management Facility); or the EPA Docket Center Public Reading Room in Room 3334 of the EPA West Building, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460, between 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

### C. Privacy Act

Anyone can search the electronic form of comments received into any of the dockets in <http://www.regulations.gov> by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). You may review a Privacy Act notice regarding Coast Guard public dockets in the January 17, 2008, issue of the **Federal Register** (73 FR 3316).

## II. Abbreviations

AMPD Average Most Probable Discharge  
CEQ Council on Environmental Quality  
CFR Code of Federal Regulations  
COTP Captain of the Port  
DHS Department of Homeland Security  
EPA Environmental Protection Agency  
FOSC Federal On-Scene Coordinator  
FR Federal Register  
MMPD Maximum Most Probable Discharge  
NEPA National Environmental Policy Act of 1969  
NPRM Notice of Proposed Rulemaking  
OMB Office of Management and Budget  
OSRO Oil Spill Removal Organizations  
RFA Regulatory Flexibility Act  
SONS Spill of National Significance  
U.S.C. United States Code  
WCD Worst Case Discharge

## III. Regulatory Information

The Coast Guard and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are issuing this temporary interim rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment pursuant to authority under section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (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 and EPA find that good cause exists for not publishing a notice

of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule because it is impracticable and contrary to public interest to do so for the reasons set forth in the following paragraphs.

This temporary interim rule is part of the response to the explosion and sinking of the Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit "Deepwater Horizon" on April 20, 2010, causing an unprecedented crude oil discharge, which is a Spill of National Significance (SONS). Large quantities of oil continue to discharge into the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Also recently, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for the Deepwater Horizon SONS determined, after working with the appropriate Federal agencies, that an adequate number of available U.S. oil spill response vessels capable of skimming oil cannot be employed in a timely manner to recover the oil released from the Deepwater Horizon SONS. (Memorandum from Rear Admiral J.A. Watson, FOSC BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, to National Incident Command (June 16, 2010), available in the docket).

This temporary interim rule provides, in light of these exigent circumstances, oil spill removal organizations (OSROs) and facilities and vessels with their own response resources that are deploying response resources in support of the response to the Deepwater Horizon SONS, with the opportunity to relocate additional response resources from their current locations to the Gulf of Mexico region to aid in the response to the Deepwater Horizon SONS.

This rule also confirms that the FOSC for the Deepwater Horizon SONS has requested that the Armed Forces relocate response resources, in particular those of the Navy, from their current locations within the continental United States to the Gulf of Mexico to aid in the response to the Deepwater Horizon SONS. This temporary rule is necessary to immediately relieve facilities and vessels from current regulatory requirements that would hinder OSROs, and facilities and vessels with response resources, in their opportunity to participate in the Deepwater Horizon SONS response.

This rule is also necessary to facilitate any incorporation of Armed Forces response resources into cascade plans with private facilities and OSROs. A cascade plan contains a strategy to maximize arrival times and the availability of response resources for plan holders when identified response resources are being used to respond to another facility's or vessel's incident. OSRO's often contract their response resources to multiple facilities and vessels given the unlikelihood of the

need to respond to simultaneous incidents among their clients. To account for the unlikely event of simultaneous incidents, OSROs utilize cascade plans to ensure each of their clients will have the necessary response resources and meet Coast Guard and EPA regulatory response time requirements, and EPA response equipment identification and location requirements. This strategy may include the identification of secondary resources, or backfilling resources that can be accessed through cooperative agreements as needed (cascading resources), through increased partnerships and the increased pooling of resources among several OSROs and other stakeholders.

Publishing an NPRM is impractical because of the ongoing environmental and public health emergency created by the unprecedented release of oil from the Deepwater Horizon SONS, and the environmental damage which would occur during any delay in making this rule effective, including any time devoted to any comment period. In addition, publishing an NPRM is contrary to the public interest of addressing the ongoing environmental and public health emergency and minimizing environmental damage as quickly as possible in response to this situation.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard and EPA find that good cause exists for making this rule effective fewer than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register** for the same reasons discussed in the paragraphs above.

The Coast Guard and EPA request comments on this temporary interim rule, and will consider all material received as well as any evidence obtained from the field in order to determine whether any changes to this rule are necessary. The Coast Guard and EPA will perform the first such consideration of all material and evidence at the close of the comment period, and will then consider any new or additional material and evidence every 30 days thereafter.

The Coast Guard and EPA have coordinated on this emergency temporary interim rule because many oil spill response plans address both Coast Guard and EPA oil spill response requirements. Similarly, many regulated entities utilize the same oil spill response assets for oil spill response plans to comply with Coast Guard and EPA oil spill response requirements. Additionally, States are authorized by Federal law to establish oil spill response standards more stringent than the Coast Guard and EPA. The Coast

Guard and EPA, based on their roles and responsibilities under 40 CFR 300.175, will coordinate and consult with Regional Response Teams and Area Committees, which include State representatives, regarding the need to suspend Coast Guard and EPA response time requirements, and EPA response equipment identification and location requirements, as discussed below.

#### *A. Basis and Purpose*

A major feature of the National Response System under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) (codified at 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*) is the requirement that owners and operators of facilities and vessels have approved response plans that identify and ensure the availability of personnel and equipment, by contract or other approved means, to remove to the maximum extent practicable a worst case discharge or to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge. Coast Guard implementing regulations establish three levels of specific response resources and response times for: (1) A worst case discharge (USCG-regulated facilities and vessels WCD), (2) a maximum most probable discharge (MMPD), and (3) an average most probable discharge (AMPD). See 33 CFR parts 154 and 155. EPA implementing regulations under the FWPCA provide for oil spill responses at similar levels: (1) A worst case discharge to the maximum extent practicable (EPA-regulated facilities WCD), (2) discharges greater than 2,100 gallons and less than or equal to 36,000 gallons or 10 percent of the capacity of the largest tank at the facility, whichever is less, provided that this amount is less than the worst case discharge (Medium Discharge), and (3) a discharge of 2,100 gallons or less, provided that this amount is less than the worst case discharge amount (Small Discharge). See 40 CFR part 112, subpart D.

Currently, there is an urgent need to maximize the availability of oil spill response assets in the U.S. for use in responding to the unprecedented and ongoing Deepwater Horizon SONS. Those assets are needed in the Gulf region for the response to the Deepwater Horizon SONS. Therefore, the Coast Guard is temporarily releasing facilities and vessels subject to 33 CFR parts 154 and 155, and the EPA is temporarily releasing facilities subject to 40 CFR part 112, subpart D, who own or have under contract response resources deployed in support of the response to the Deepwater Horizon SONS from Coast Guard and EPA regulatory response time requirements, and EPA equipment identification and location

requirements, that would otherwise preclude them from relocating owned response resources or releasing contracted response resources to be moved to the Gulf region.

Some facilities and vessels subject to 33 CFR parts 154 and 155, and some facilities subject to 40 CFR part 112, subpart D, contract with OSROs for the availability of oil spill response resources to comply with Coast Guard and EPA regulatory requirements. These contractual obligations keep OSROs from making their response resources available for the response to the Deepwater Horizon SONS. Other such facilities and vessels have their own response resources to comply with these regulatory requirements, and these requirements make the facilities and vessels unable to make their response resources available for the response to the SONS. The Coast Guard and EPA are encouraging an increase in available response resources for the response to the SONS by temporarily releasing these facilities and vessels from the Coast Guard and EPA regulatory response time requirements, and EPA response equipment identification and location requirements, if and only if they have had their own or contracted response resources relocated to the Gulf of Mexico in support of the response to the Deepwater Horizon SONS.

Section 1321(j)(5)(D)(iii) of 33 U.S.C. requires the identification and the availability of private personnel and equipment necessary to remove to the maximum extent practicable a worst case discharge, and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge. Existing facility and vessel response plans must adequately plan for a worst case discharge to comply with section 1321(j)(5)(D)(iii), as well as additional regulatory requirements under 33 CFR parts 154 and 155 and/or 40 CFR part 112, subpart D. Those regulatory requirements include response times for response resources to respond to incidents of varying degree. Response plans remain in effect as statutorily required by section 1321(j)(5)(D)(iii). The Coast Guard is temporarily suspending only the regulatory response time for those assets to respond to a USCG-regulated facilities and vessels WCD or a MMPD under the facility or vessel response plan, and the EPA is temporarily suspending only the regulatory response time requirements, and response equipment identification and location requirements, for those assets to respond to an EPA-regulated facilities WCD or Medium Discharge under the facility response plan, because of the

unique challenges posed by the Deepwater Horizon spill.

Section 1321(j)(5)(D)(iii) also requires that these response resources be ensured “by contract or other means.” Because contractual agreements between facility and vessel owners and OSROs are not the only way to satisfy the requirements of section 1321(j)(5)(D)(iii), the Coast Guard and EPA are encouraging facilities and vessels to release OSROs under such contractual obligations to provide response resources within specified response times above the AMPD level and/or the Small Discharge level when those OSROs’ response resources are deployed in response to the Deepwater Horizon SONS, and instead to prepare for USCG-regulated facilities and vessels WCDs and MMPDs and/or EPA-regulated facilities WCDs and Medium Discharges through “other means,” including cascade planning. The unique challenges posed by the Deepwater Horizon spill make “other means” more appropriate to ensure such capability while providing urgently needed response resources in the Gulf of Mexico.

Additionally, the Coast Guard and EPA believe this rule meets the intent of 33 U.S.C. 1321 (j)(5)(A) both in terms of dealing, to the maximum extent practicable, with the catastrophic emergency presented by the Deepwater Horizon SONS, and in terms of meeting, to the maximum extent practicable, the potential worst case discharge in all other locations. Response resources located outside the Gulf of Mexico region are urgently needed in the Gulf region to assist in the Deepwater Horizon SONS response. The urgent need to use these assets in response to the Deepwater Horizon SONS affects what is the “maximum extent practicable.”

The phrase “maximum extent practicable” is not defined in the FWPCA. The phrase, however, is defined in Coast Guard regulations for use in 33 CFR parts 154 and 155 to mean “the planned capability to respond to a worst case discharge in adverse weather, as contained in a response plan that meets the criteria [in Coast Guard regulations addressing oil spill response plans for facilities and vessels] or in a specific plan approved by the cognizant COTP.” See 33 CFR 154.1020. This rule temporarily suspends the response time requirements for 33 CFR parts 154 and 155, which in effect amends the regulatory definition of “maximum extent practicable” to exclude response time requirements for MMPD and USCG-regulated facilities and vessels WCD. The phrase is defined in EPA regulations for use in 40 CFR part 112

to mean “within the limitations used to determine oil spill planning resources and response times for on-water recovery, shoreline protection, and cleanup for worst case discharges from onshore non-transportation-related facilities in adverse weather. It includes the planned capability to respond to a worst case discharge in adverse weather, as contained in a response plan that meets the requirements in § 112.20 or in a specific plan approved by the Regional Administrator.” See 40 CFR 112.2. This rule temporarily suspends the response time requirements, and response equipment identification and location requirements, for 40 CFR part 112, which in effect amends the regulatory definition of “maximum extent practicable” to exclude response time requirements for Medium Discharges and EPA-regulated facilities WCD.

Therefore, from June 30, 2010 through December 31, 2010 (or such other date as may be established by publication in the **Federal Register** after the effective date of this rule):

- Oil spill and facility response plan holders need not require response times for MMPD and USCG-regulated facilities and vessels WCD levels, and need not require response time requirements and response equipment identification and location requirements for Medium Discharge and EPA-regulated facilities WCD levels when their existing plans and contracts for response resources will be impacted due to providing response resources in support of the Deepwater Horizon SONS so that meeting those response requirements is impossible. The Coast Guard and EPA will allow greater use of cascade plans which, in combination, will protect ports and coastlines to the MMPD and USCG-regulated facilities and vessels WCD levels and to Medium Discharge and EPA-regulated facilities WCD levels; and

- Owners of facilities and vessels with contracts with OSROs are encouraged to relieve those OSROs of their responsibility to respond to MMPD and USCG-regulated facilities and vessels WCD levels and to Medium Discharge and EPA-regulated facilities WCD levels within the required response times under such contracts when those OSROs’ response resources are deployed in response to the Deepwater Horizon SONS.

The Coast Guard and EPA response time requirements, and EPA identification and location requirements, for response resources for an AMPD and/or Small Discharge, as applicable, remain in effect, except for installations of the Armed Forces that relocate spill response assets to the Gulf

of Mexico in response to the FOSC’s request for assets. Those installations are authorized to drop below the Coast Guard and EPA response time requirements, and EPA response equipment identification and location requirements, for response resources for an AMPD and/or a Small Discharge, as applicable.

The intent of this rule is to make available more response resources for use in responding to the Deepwater Horizon SONS. When the FOSC makes a request for response resources, the FOSC will coordinate with the cognizant Captains of the Port (COTPs), Regional Response Teams, Area Committees, EPA and the National Incident Commander in order to consider the relative environmental and other risks and impacts of requesting and accepting offers for specific response resources from locations outside the Gulf of Mexico.

This action is supported by 33 U.S.C. 1321(c) and (j), and is promulgated under 33 U.S.C. 1321(j)(5)(A).

#### *B. Discussion of Coast Guard Rule*

This rule adds to Coast Guard regulations a temporary, new § 154.T150 to 33 CFR part 154, and a temporary, new § 155.T150 to 33 CFR part 155. Paragraph (a) of the temporary sections sets forth applicability of each section. These sections only apply to facilities and vessels that have contracted response resources, or their own response resources, that are deployed to participate in the Deepwater Horizon SONS response.

Paragraph (b) of the temporary sections suspend the regulatory response time requirements for (1) MMPD and (2) USCG-regulated facilities and vessels WCD. Paragraph (b) suspends these requirements only from June 30, 2010 through December 31, 2010. Except as described in paragraph (d), paragraph (c) of the temporary sections makes clear that the response time requirements for AMPD remain in effect for all facilities and vessels regulated by 33 CFR Parts 154 and 155.

In addition to OSROs and facilities and vessels regulated by 33 CFR parts 154 and 155, Armed Forces installations have response resources that are needed to respond to the Deepwater Horizon SONS. Paragraph (d) of § 154.T150 confirms that the FOSC has requested that the Armed Forces relocate response assets to support the SONS response, and authorizes Armed Forces installations responding to such a FOSC request to revise their response times below what is necessary for an AMPD in order to make the urgently needed response resources of Armed Forces

installations available for deployment in support of the SONS response.

Armed Forces installations are more able than private facilities and vessels to mitigate their own risk of delayed response times and take advantage of any cascade planning, if they relocate response resources to assist in the response to the Deepwater Horizon SONS. The National Contingency Plan at 40 CFR 300.175(b)(4) specifically authorizes the Department of Defense “consistent with its operational requirements and upon request of the [F]OSC, provide locally deployed U.S. Navy oil spill equipment and provide assistance to other federal agencies on request.” Because of the inherent mobility of the Armed Forces, an Armed Forces installation could more quickly return response resources to the original installation, if necessary, than an individual, private facility or vessel. Additionally, an Armed Forces installation provides its own response resources, which are dedicated to that installation, compared to a facility or vessel that relies on one or more OSROs to provide response resources which are also contracted to other facilities or vessels. Therefore, the FOSC has requested that Armed Forces installations relocate response resources to the urgent situation in the Gulf of Mexico as set forth in this temporary interim rule.

#### *C. Discussion of EPA Rule*

This rule adds to EPA regulations a temporary, new § 112.22 to 40 CFR part 112. Paragraph (a) of the temporary section sets forth the applicability of this section. This section only applies to facilities that have contracted response resources, or their own response resources, that are deployed to participate in the SONS response.

Paragraph (b) of the temporary section suspends the regulatory requirements for response times and the identification of response equipment and its location for (1) Medium Discharges and (2) EPA-regulated facilities WCDs. Paragraph (b) suspends these requirements only from June 30, 2010 through December 31, 2010. Paragraph (b) also states that changes to facility response plans due to relocation of response equipment in support of the response to the Deepwater Horizon SONS are not required. Except as described in paragraph (d), paragraph (c) makes clear that the response times for Small Discharges remain in effect for facilities regulated by 40 CFR Part 112.

In addition to facilities regulated by 40 CFR Part 112, Armed Forces installations have response resources that are needed to respond to the

Deepwater Horizon SONS. Paragraph (d) of § 112.22 authorizes Armed Forces installations responding to a FOSC request to support SONS response to revise their response times below what is necessary for a Small Discharge in order to make the urgently needed response resources of Armed Forces installations available for deployment in support of the SONS response. The National Contingency Plan at 40 CFR 300.175(b)(4) supports this provision for the Armed Forces.

#### IV. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on 14 of these statutes or executive orders.

##### A. Regulatory Planning and Review

This temporary interim rule is in response to an emergency situation and the Coast Guard and EPA must act more quickly than normal review procedures under Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review. In accordance with section 6(a)(3)(D) of that Order, the Coast Guard and EPA have communicated with the Office of Management and Budget. The 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.

This rule will temporarily suspend Coast Guard and EPA response time requirements, and EPA response equipment identification and location requirements, for facilities and vessels subject to 33 CFR parts 154 and 155 and/or 40 CFR 112, subpart D, as applicable. The suspension of these regulatory requirements provides industry and government the opportunity to relocate oil spill response resources to the Gulf of Mexico to aid in the response to the Deepwater Horizon SONS. There may be additional costs for relocating these resources.

If OSROs, or facilities or vessels with their own response resources, temporarily relocate infrastructure and assets to the Gulf of Mexico, other regions may not have the same level of response times for response resources available in the event an oil spill occurred in those other regions. This may marginally increase the risk of delayed response times in those areas because there would be fewer assets immediately available for spill response. However, we expect these risks to be temporary and small, because the suspension of certain response time

requirements is only until the end of this calendar year, and the Coast Guard and affected industry stakeholders will coordinate the positioning and deployment of additional response assets in the Gulf of Mexico.

Additionally, if planned-for response resources have relocated to the Gulf of Mexico, cascade plans can be used to help minimize the risk of delayed response times. A cascade plan contains an OSRO's strategy to maximize arrival times and the availability of response resources for plan holders given the deployment of response resources. This strategy may include the identification of secondary or cascading resources through increased partnerships and the increased pooling of resources among several OSROs and other stakeholders. Coast Guard COTPs will assist in facilitating the incorporation of Armed Forces installations into cascade plans when revising their respective Area Response Plans. The inclusion of Armed Forces installations in cascade planning may be necessary to provide Armed Forces installations that have temporarily revised their response times below that necessary for an average most probable discharge and/or a Small Discharge with access to additional response resources. The inclusion of Armed Forces installations in cascade planning will also allow Coast Guard regulated facilities and vessels to access remaining Armed Forces installation response resources in the event they are needed.

Additional assets are urgently needed in the Gulf region for the response to the unprecedented and ongoing Deepwater Horizon SONS. Current assets in the Gulf region have been fully utilized in response to the SONS. Based on the urgent need to maximize the availability of oil spill response assets from around the country, the Coast Guard is temporarily releasing facilities and vessels subject to 33 CFR parts 154 and 155, and the EPA is temporarily releasing facilities subject to 40 CFR part 112, subpart D, whose response plans are impacted by relocation of response resources in support of the response to the Deepwater Horizon SONS, from Coast Guard and EPA regulatory response time requirements, and EPA response equipment identification and location requirements, that would keep OSROs, and facilities with their own response resources, from relocating their response resources to the Gulf region. Some facilities and vessels subject to 33 CFR parts 154 and 155, and some facilities subject to 40 CFR part 112, subpart D, contract with OSROs for the availability of response resources to comply with

these required regulatory response times. These contractual obligations keep OSROs from making their response resources available for the response to the SONS. Other such facilities and vessels have their own response resources to comply with these regulatory requirements, and these requirements preclude the facilities and vessels from making their response resources available for the response to the SONS. By releasing these facilities and vessels from the required Coast Guard and EPA regulatory response times, and EPA response equipment identification and location requirements, the Coast Guard and EPA are encouraging owners and contracting facilities and vessels to make more response resources available for the response to the SONS. This will allow these additional response resources from these areas to begin being brought into the Gulf of Mexico to respond to the SONS.

##### B. Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601–612) requires agencies to consider whether regulatory actions 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. An RFA analysis is not required when a rule is exempt from notice and comment rulemaking under 5 U.S.C. 553(b). The Coast Guard and EPA determined that this rule is exempt from notice and comment rulemaking pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). Therefore, an RFA analysis is not required for this rule.

##### C. 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 or EPA,

call 1-888-REG-FAIR (1-888-734-3247). Neither the Coast Guard nor EPA will retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard or EPA.

#### *D. Congressional Review Act*

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. Section 808 allows the issuing agency to make a rule effective sooner than otherwise provided by the CRA if the agency makes a good cause finding that notice and public procedure is impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest. This determination must be supported by a brief statement. 5 U.S.C. 808(2). As stated previously, Coast Guard and EPA have made such a good cause finding, including the reasons therefor, and established an effective date of June 30, 2010. Coast Guard and EPA will submit a report, as described in § 801(a)(1)(A), containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

#### *E. 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).

#### *F. 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.

#### *G. 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.

#### *H. 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.

#### *I. 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.

#### *J. 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.

#### *K. 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.

#### *L. 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 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.

#### *M. 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.

#### *N. Environment*

This is an emergency rulemaking, and in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations Implementing the Procedural Requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR parts 1500-1508) and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (43 U.S.C. 4321-4370f), the Coast Guard, with the assistance of EPA, is consulting with CEQ for this action. The Coast Guard, with the assistance of EPA, will continue to consult CEQ as well as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other key authorities in order to determine appropriate environmental impact analysis. The Coast Guard and EPA especially invite public comment on environmental impacts and management of relative risks of this regulatory action to address an immediate environmental need in the context of preparedness to meet potential environmental needs.

#### **List of Subjects**

##### *33 CFR Part 154*

Alaska, Fire prevention, Hazardous substances, Oil pollution, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

##### *33 CFR Part 155*

Alaska, Hazardous substances, Oil pollution, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

##### *40 CFR Part 112*

Environmental protection, Facility response plan, Oil pollution, Oil spill response, Oil spill removal organization, OSRO, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

■ For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR parts 154 and 155 and the EPA amends 40 CFR part 112 as follows:



**TITLE 33—NAVIGATION AND  
NAVIGABLE WATERS****PART 154—FACILITIES  
TRANSFERRING OIL OR HAZARDOUS  
MATERIAL IN BULK**

- 1. The authority citation for part 154 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 33 U.S.C. 1231, 1321(j)(1)(C), (j)(5), (j)(6), and (m)(2); sec. 2, E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1. Subpart F is also issued under 33 U.S.C. 2735.

- 2. Add § 154.T150 to read as follows:

**§ 154.T150 Temporary Suspension of  
Requirements to Permit Support of  
Deepwater Horizon Spill Response.**

(a) *Applicability.* This section applies to—

(1) Any facility described in § 154.100 of this part, that has contracted with any oil spill removal organization (OSRO), as defined in § 154.1020 of this part, if the OSRO's response resources, as defined in § 154.1020 of this part, are deployed in coordination with the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), as defined in 40 CFR 300.5, in support of the response to the Deepwater Horizon Spill of National Significance; and

(2) Any facility described in § 154.100 of this part, that owns, operates, or has under its direct control, response resources, as defined in § 154.1020 of this part, deployed in coordination with the OSC, as described in 40 CFR 300.5, in support of the response to the Deepwater Horizon Spill of National Significance.

(b) *Suspension of certain response time requirements.* From June 30, 2010 through December 31, 2010, the stipulated response times, including the response times contained in any written contractual agreement with any OSRO, for the availability of response resources, as defined in § 154.1020 of this part, for a maximum most probable discharge and a worst case discharge are not necessary to meet the requirements of this part.

(c) *Other response time requirements still effective.* Any response time requirements for the availability of response resources, as defined in § 154.1020 of this part, for an average most probable discharge, as required by this part, remain in effect.

(d) *Armed Forces installation planning factors.* The Coast Guard authorizes the Armed Forces to revise Armed Forces installation response times to below that which is necessary to respond to an average most probable discharge at those installations that have deployed assets in support of the response to the Deepwater Horizon Spill

of National Significance in response to a request from the OSC, as described in 40 CFR 300.5, for such assets.

**PART 155—OIL OR HAZARDOUS  
MATERIAL POLLUTION PREVENTION  
REGULATIONS FOR VESSELS**

- 3. The authority citation for part 155 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 33 U.S.C. 1231, 1321(j); 46 U.S.C. 3703; E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p. 351; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1. Sections 155.100 through 155.130, 150.350 through 155.400, 155.430, 155.440, 155.470, 155.1030(j) and (k), and 155.1065(g) are also issued under 33 U.S.C. 1903(b). Section 155.490 also issued under section 4110(b) of Pub. L. 101–380. Sections 155.1110 through 155.1150 also issued under 33 U.S.C. 2735.

- 4. Add § 155.T150 to read as follows:

**§ 155.T150 Temporary Suspension of  
Requirements to Permit Support of  
Deepwater Horizon Spill Response.**

(a) *Applicability.* This section applies to—

(1) Any ship and any tank vessel described in § 155.100 of this part, that has contracted with any oil spill removal organization (OSRO), as defined in § 155.1020 of this part, if the OSRO's response resources, as defined in § 154.1020 of this part, are deployed in coordination with the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), as defined in 40 CFR 300.5, in support of the response to the Deepwater Horizon Spill of National Significance; and

(2) Any ship and any tank vessel described in § 155.100 of this part, that owns, operates, or has under its direct control, response resources, as defined in § 155.1020 of this part, deployed in coordination with the OSC, as defined in 40 CFR 300.5, in support of the response to the Deepwater Horizon Spill of National Significance.

(b) *Suspension of certain response time requirements.* From June 30, 2010 through December 31, 2010, the stipulated response times, including the response times contained in any written contractual agreement with any OSRO, for the availability of response resources, as defined in § 155.1020 of this part, for a maximum most probable discharge and a worst case discharge are not necessary to meet the requirements of this part.

(c) *Other response time requirements still effective.* Any response time requirements for the availability of response resources, as defined in § 154.1020 of this part, for an average most probable discharge, as required by this part, remain in effect.

**TITLE 40—PROTECTION OF  
ENVIRONMENT****PART 112—OIL POLLUTION  
PREVENTION**

- 5. The authority citation for part 112 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*; 33 U.S.C. 2720; E.O. 12777 (October 18, 1991), 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p. 351.

- 6. Add § 112.22 to read as follows:

**§ 112.22 Temporary Suspension of  
Response Planning Level Requirements to  
Support Deepwater Horizon Spill Response.**

(a) *Applicability.* This section applies to any person who owns or operates—

(1) Any facility described in § 112.20 of this part, who has contracted with any oil spill removal organization (OSRO), as defined in § 112.2 of this part, where the OSRO's response resources, as required under 112.20(h)(3) and Appendix E, Sections 4.0 and 5.0, are deployed in support of the response to the Deepwater Horizon Spill of National Significance; and

(2) Any facility described in § 112.20 of this part, who owns, operates, or has under direct control, response resources, as required under 112.20(h)(3) and Appendix E, Sections 4.0 and 5.0, deployed in support of the response to the Deepwater Horizon Spill of National Significance.

(b) *Suspension of certain response planning level requirements.* From June 30, 2010 through December 31, 2010, facility response plan requirements relating to the identification of response equipment and its location and the stipulated response times, including the response times contained in any written contractual agreement with any OSRO, for the availability of response resources, as required under § 112.20(h)(3) and Appendix E, Sections 4.0 and 5.0, for a medium discharge as described in § 112.20(h)(5)(iii) of this part, and for a worst case discharge over 2,100 gallons as described under § 112.20(h)(5)(i), are suspended. Changes to facility response plans due to relocation of response equipment in support of the response to the Deepwater Horizon Spill of National Significance, do not require a revision under § 112.20(d).

(c) *Other response time and response equipment identification and location requirements still effective.* Response times and response equipment identification and location requirements required under § 112.20(h)(3) and Appendix E, Section 3.0 for a small discharge, as described in 112.20(h)(5)(ii), remain in effect.



(d) *Armed Forces installation planning factors.* Armed Forces may revise Armed Forces installation response times and response equipment identification and location requirements below that which is necessary to respond to a small discharge, as described in 112.20(h)(5)(ii), at those installations that have deployed assets in support of the response to the Deepwater Horizon Spill of National Significance in response to a request from the On-Scene Coordinator, as defined in 40 CFR 300.5, for such assets.

Dated: June 28, 2010.

**Robert Papp,**

*Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commandant.*

**Lisa P. Jackson,**

*Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.*

[FR Doc. 2010-16005 Filed 6-29-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P; 6560-50-P

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Coast Guard

#### 33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG-2010-0571]

RIN 1625-AA00

#### Safety Zone; New Bern Air Show, Neuse River, NC

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.

**ACTION:** Temporary final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone on the waters of the Neuse River in the vicinity of New Bern, North Carolina to support the New Bern Air Show. This action is intended to restrict vessel traffic movement on the Neuse River to protect mariners and property from the hazards associated with air show events.

**DATES:** This rule is effective from 6 p.m. until 9 p.m. on July 4, 2010.

**ADDRESSES:** Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket USCG-2010-0571 and are available online by going to <http://www.regulations.gov>, inserting USCG-2010-0571 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 CWO4 Stephen Lyons, Waterways Management Division Chief, Coast Guard Sector North Carolina; telephone (252) 247-4525, e-mail [Stephen.W.Lyons2@uscg.mil](mailto:Stephen.W.Lyons2@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 delaying the effective date by first publishing an NPRM would be contrary to the safety zone's intended objective since immediate action is needed to protect person's and vessels against the hazards associated with air shows. Additionally, the zone should have negligible impact on vessel transits due to the fact that vessels will be limited from the area for only three hours on one day while the zone is in effect and vessels can still transit in the majority of the Neuse River during the event. Accordingly, under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing an NPRM.

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 public interest, since immediate action is needed to ensure the safety of human life and property from the hazards associated with air show operations.

##### Basis and Purpose

Coast Guard Sector North Carolina has been notified that on July 4, 2010, New Bern, North Carolina will host an air show event on the Neuse River in the vicinity of New Bern, North Carolina. In recent years, there have been unfortunate instances of aircraft crashes during performances at air shows. Typical of plane crashes, there is a wide area of scattered debris that damages property and could cause significant injury or death. Due to the hazards

associated with air show events the Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone on the waters of the Neuse River immediately below the air show.

##### Discussion of Rule

The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone to encompass the specified waters of the Neuse River in the vicinity of New Bern, North Carolina within a 1,700-yard by 1,100-yard boundary, located at the following coordinates: 35°06'55.5" N., 077°02'5.9" W., thence to 35°07'9.2" N., 077°01'32.9" W., thence to 35°06'38.8" N., 077°01'16.7" W., thence to 35°06'6.1" N., 077°01'23" W., thence to 35°06'2.9" N., 077°01'56.6" W., thence to 35°06'40.4" N., 077°01'54.7" W., Access to this area will be temporarily restricted for public safety purposes. All vessels are prohibited from transiting, anchoring in, or loitering in this section of the waterway while the safety zone is in effect. This zone will be in effect from 6 p.m. until 9 p.m. on July 4, 2010. Entry into the zone during the closure period will not be permitted except as specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port or a designated representative. To seek permission to transit the area, mariners can contact Sector North Carolina at telephone number (252) 247-4570.

##### 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 regulation will restrict access to the area, the effect of this rule will not be significant because: (i) The safety zone will only be in effect from 6 p.m. until 9 p.m. July 4, 2010 (ii) the Coast Guard will give advance notification via maritime advisories so mariners can adjust their plans accordingly, and (iii) although the safety zone will apply to the section of the Neuse River, vessel traffic can use the federally marked channel to transit safely around the safety zone.