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 that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule is categorically excluded, paragraph (34)(g), of the Instruction. This rule involves the establishment of safety zones. An environmental analysis checklist and a categorical exclusion determination are available in the docket where indicated under ADDRESSES.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

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

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

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

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


2. Add § 165.T13–184 to read as follows:

§ 165.T13–184 Safety Zones; Multiple Firework Displays in Captain of the Port, Puget Sound Area of Responsibility

(a) Location. The following areas are designated as safety zones:

1. Freeland Third of July, Holmes Harbor, Freeland, WA: All waters of Holmes Harbor encompassed within a 300 yard radius around position 48° 1.18′ N, 122° 31.88′ W.

2. Boston Harbor Fireworks, Boston Harbor, Olympia, WA: All waters of Boston Harbor encompassed within a 200 yard radius around position 47° 08.5′ N, 122° 54.2′ W.

3. Everett Fourth of July Foundation, Port Gardner, Everett, WA: All waters of Port Gardner encompassed within a 300 yard radius around position 48° 00.672′ N, 122° 13.391′ W.

4. Tenold-Jordan Wedding, Shilshole Bay, Seattle, WA: All waters of Shilshole Bay encompassed within a 150 yard radius around position 47° 40.489′ N, 122° 24.795′ W.

5. Port Ludlow Celebration, Port Ludlow, WA: All waters of Port Ludlow encompassed within a 150 yard radius around position 47° 55.161′ N, 122° 41.157′ W.

6. Barghausen’s Annual Firework Display, Green Point, Spieden Island, WA: All waters east of Spieden Island encompassed within a 350 yard radius around position 48° 37.939′ N, 123° 05.99′ W.

(b) Regulations. In accordance with the general regulations in 33 CFR part 165, Subpart C, no person or vessel may enter or remain in the safety zone created by this section without the permission of the Captain of the Port or his designated representative. Designated representatives are Coast Guard Personnel authorized by the Captain of the Port to grant persons or vessels permission to enter or remain in the safety zone created by this section. See 33 CFR part 165, Subpart C, for additional information and requirements.

(c) Enforcement Period. The safety zones created by this section will be in effect as follows:

1. Freeland Third of July, Holmes Harbor, Freeland, WA: 5 p.m. on July 3, 2011 until 1 a.m. on July 4, 2011.

2. Boston Harbor Fireworks, Boston Harbor, Olympia, WA: 5 p.m. on July 3, 2011 until 1 a.m. on July 4, 2011.

3. Everett Fourth of July Foundation, Port Gardner, Everett, WA: 5 p.m. July 4, 2011 until 1 a.m. on July 5, 2011.

4. Tenold-Jordan Wedding, Shilshole Bay, Seattle, WA: 5 p.m. on July 23, 2011 until 1 a.m. on July 24, 2011.

5. Port Ludlow Celebration, Port Ludlow, WA: 5 p.m. on July 30, 2011 until 1 a.m. on July 31, 2011.

6. Barghausen’s Annual Firework Display, Green Point, Spieden Island, WA: 5 p.m. on August 12, 2011 until 1 a.m. on August 13, 2011.

Dated: May 20, 2011.

S. J. Ferguson,
Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Puget Sound.

[FR Doc. 2011–14139 Filed 6–7–11; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG–2011–0439]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zones; July 4th Fireworks Displays Within the Captain of the Port Miami Zone, FL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing temporary safety zones during Fourth of July fireworks events on the navigable waterways of Bal Harbour, Boynton Beach, Deerfield Beach, Delray Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood, Key Biscayne, Lauderdale by the Sea, Miami Beach, Pompano Beach, Stuart, and West Palm Beach, Florida. These safety zones are necessary to protect the public from the
hazards associated with launching fireworks over the navigable waters of the United States. Persons and vessels are prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within any of the safety zones unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Miami or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 8:30 p.m. until 9:45 p.m. on July 4, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket USCG–2011–0439 and are available online by going to http://www.regulations.gov, inserting USCG–2011–0439 in the “Keyword” box, and then clicking “Search.” They are also available for inspection or copying at the Docket Management Facility (M–30), U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this temporary final rule, call or e-mail Lieutenant Paul A. Steiner, Sector Miami Prevention Department, Coast Guard; telephone 305–535–8724, e-mail Paul.A.Steiner@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 the Coast Guard did not receive necessary information regarding the fireworks displays until May 16, 2011. As a result, the Coast Guard did not have sufficient time to publish an NPRM and to receive public comments prior to the fireworks displays. Any delay in the effective date of this rule would be contrary to the public interest because immediate action is necessary to minimize potential danger to the public during the fireworks displays.

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. Immediate action is necessary in order to restrict vessel movement and ensure maritime public safety during this fireworks display.

Basis and Purpose

The legal basis for the rule is the Coast Guard’s authority to establish regulated navigation areas and other limited access areas: 33 U.S.C. 1226, 1231; 46 U.S.C. Chapter 701; 3306, 3702; 50 U.S.C. 191, 195; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Public Law 107–295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

The purpose of the rule is to protect the public from the hazards associated with the launching of fireworks over navigable waters of the United States.

Discussion of Rule

Multiple fireworks displays are planned for the Fourth of July celebration throughout the Captain of the Port Miami Zone. The fireworks will be launched from land, piers, or barges. Whether launched from land, pier, or barge, such fireworks will explode over navigable waters of the United States.

The Coast Guard is establishing twelve temporary safety zones for fireworks displays on July 4, 2011 within the navigable waters of the Captain of the Miami Zone. The safety zones are listed below.

1. Bal Harbour, Florida. All waters within a 280 yard radius around the pier from which the fireworks will be launched, located on the Atlantic Ocean. This safety zone will be enforced from 9 p.m. until 9:30 p.m.

2. Boynton Beach, Florida. All waters within a 374 yard radius around the barge from which the fireworks will be launched, located on the Intracoastal Waterway. This safety zone will be enforced from 8:30 p.m. until 9:30 p.m.

3. Deerfield Beach, Florida. All waters within a 467 yard radius around the pier from which the fireworks will be launched, located on the Atlantic Ocean. This safety zone will be enforced from 9 p.m. until 9:30 p.m.

4. Delray Beach, Florida. All waters within a 467 yard radius around the barge from which the fireworks will be launched, located on the Atlantic Ocean. This safety zone will be enforced from 8:30 p.m. until 9:30 p.m.

5. Fort Lauderdale, Florida. All waters within a 467 yard radius around the barge from which the fireworks will be launched, located on the Atlantic Ocean. This safety zone will be enforced from 9 p.m. until 9:45 p.m.

6. Hollywood, Florida. All waters within a 467 yard radius around the barge from which the fireworks will be launched, located on the Atlantic Ocean. This safety zone will be enforced from 9 p.m. until 9:45 p.m.

7. Key Biscayne, Florida. All waters within a 560 yard radius around the barge from which the fireworks will be launched, located on Biscayne Bay. This safety zone will be enforced from 8:30 p.m. until 9:30 p.m.

8. Lauderdale by the Sea, Florida. All waters within a 187 yard radius around the pier from which the fireworks will be launched, located on the Atlantic Ocean. This safety zone will be enforced from 9 p.m. until 9:30 p.m.

9. Miami Beach, Florida. All waters within a 280 yard radius around the area from which the fireworks will be launched, located adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean. This safety zone will be enforced from 9 p.m. until 9:30 p.m.

10. Pompano Beach, Florida. All waters within a 374 yard radius around the barge from which the fireworks will be launched, located on the Atlantic Ocean. This safety zone will be enforced from 9 p.m. until 9:30 p.m.

11. Stuart, Florida. All waters within a 560 yard radius around the barge from which the fireworks will be launched, located on the St. Lucie River. This safety zone will be enforced from 9 p.m. until 9:30 p.m.

12. West Palm Beach, Florida. All waters within a 280 yard radius around the barge from which the fireworks will be launched, located on the Intracoastal Waterway. This safety zone will be enforced from 9 p.m. until 9:45 p.m.

Persons and vessels are prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within any of the safety zones unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Miami or a designated representative. Persons and vessels desiring to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within any of the safety zones may contact the Captain of the Port Miami by telephone at 305–535–4472, or a designated representative via VHF radio on channel 16, to request authorization. The Coast Guard will provide notice of the safety zones by Local Notice to Mariners, Broadcast Notice to Mariners, and on-scene designated representatives.

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.
Executive Order 12866 and Executive Order 13563

This rule is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, as supplemented by Executive Order 13563, 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.

The economic impact of this rule is not significant for the following reasons: (1) Each safety zone will be enforced for a maximum of one hour; (2) vessel traffic in the areas are expected to be minimal during the enforcement period; (3) although persons and vessels will not be able to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within any of the safety zones; (4) persons and vessels may still enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the safety zones if authorized by the Captain of the Port Miami or a designated representative; and (5) the Coast Guard will provide advance notification of the safety zones to the local maritime community by Local Notice to Mariners and Broadcast Notice to Mariners.

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 may affect the following entities, some of which may be small entities: The owners or operators of vessels intending to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within any of the safety zones described in this regulation during the respective enforcement period. For the reasons discussed in the Executive Order 12866 and Executive Order 13563 section above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

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 the establishment of twelve temporary safety zones to protect the public on navigable waters of the United States. 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) All persons and vessels are prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within the regulated areas unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Miami or a designated representative.

(2) Persons and vessels desiring to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the regulated areas may contact the Captain of the Port Miami by telephone at 305–535–4472, or a designated representative via VHF radio on channel 16, to request authorization. If authorization to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the regulated areas is granted by the Captain of the Port Miami or a designated representative, all persons and vessels receiving such authorization must comply with the instructions of the Captain of the Port Miami or a designated representative.

(3) The Coast Guard will provide notice of the regulated areas by Local Notice to Mariners, Broadcast Notice to Mariners, and on-scene designated representatives. (d) Effective Dates. This rule is effective from 8:30 p.m. on July 4, 2011 until 9:45 p.m. on July 4, 2011.

Dated: June 1, 2011.

C.P. Scraba,
Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Miami.

[FR Doc. 2011–14318 Filed 6–6–11; 4:15 pm]
BILLING CODE 9110–04–P