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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

18 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. RM05–30–000; Order No. 672]

Rules Concerning Certification of the Electric Reliability Organization; and Procedures for the Establishment, Approval, and Enforcement of Electric Reliability Standards

March 2, 2006.

AGENCY: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, DOE.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) is correcting a final rule that appeared in the *Federal Register* of February 17, 2006 (71 FR 8662). The final rule establishes criteria that an entity must satisfy to qualify to be the Electric Reliability Organization (ERO) which the Commission will certify as the organization that will propose and enforce Reliability Standards for the Bulk-Power System in the United States, subject to Commission approval. The final rule also establishes procedures under which the ERO may propose new or modified Reliability Standards for Commission review and procedures governing an enforcement action for the violation of a Reliability Standard.

DATES: Effective March 20, 2006.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jonathan First, Office of the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426. 202–502–8529.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In FR Doc. 06–1227 appearing on page 8662 in the *Federal Register* of Friday, February 17, 2006, the following correction is made. The Commission notes that the error

does not appear in the order issued by the Commission.

§ 39.6 [Corrected]

■ 1. On page 8739, in the second column, in § 39.6 *Conflict of a Reliability Standard with a Commission Order*, in paragraph (a), “the user owner or operator shall expeditiously notify the Commission * * *” is corrected to read “the Transmission Organization shall expeditiously notify the Commission * * *.”

Magalie R. Salas,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 06–2194 Filed 3–7–06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[COTP St Petersburg 05–166]

RIN 1625–AA11

Regulated Navigation Area; San Carlos Bay, FL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.
ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary regulated navigation area on the waters of San Carlos Bay, Florida. The regulated navigation area is needed to minimize the risk of potential bridge allisions by vessels utilizing the main channel under span “A” (bascule portion) of the Sanibel Island Causeway Bridge and enhance the safety of vessels transiting the area and vehicles crossing over the bridge.

DATES: This rule is effective from 8 a.m. on January 8, 2006 until 8 a.m. on January 7, 2007.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket [COTP St. Petersburg 05–166] and are available for inspection or copying at Coast Guard Sector St Petersburg, 155 Columbia Drive, Tampa, Florida 33606–3598 between 7:30 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lieutenant Junior Grade Jennifer Andrew at Coast Guard Sector St.

Petersburg, Prevention Department, (813) 228–2191, Ext. 8203.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

We did not publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for this regulation. Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing an NPRM. This rule renews a previously established temporary regulated navigation area created in November 2003 to protect the public from hazards associated with the deteriorated condition of the Sanibel Island Causeway Bridge. This regulation was initially extended in 2004 and has since expired in November 2005.

However, the Sanibel Island Causeway Bridge has not been adequately repaired and continues to pose a safety hazard to vessel and vehicle traffic transiting the area. Therefore, publishing an NPRM and delaying its effective date would be contrary to the public interest because immediate action is needed to minimize the risk of potential bridge allisions by vessels utilizing the main channel under span “A” (bascule portion) of the bridge and to enhance the safety of vessels transiting the area and vehicles crossing over the bridge. The Coast Guard will issue a broadcast notice to mariners to advise mariners of the restrictions.

For the same reasons, 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*.

Background and Purpose

On November 18, 2003, the Lee County Board of Commissioners issued an emergency declaration that conditions of the Sanibel Island Causeway Bridge posed an immediate threat to the safety of the traveling public. Immediate initial action was required to minimize the risk of potential bridge allisions of vessels utilizing the main channel under span “A” (bascule portion) and enhance the safety of vessels transiting the area and vehicles crossing over the bridge. The Coast Guard established an RNA (68 FR 68518) in the vicinity of the bridge from November 29, 2003, through November 28, 2004.

On November 2, 2004, Sanibel County engineers reevaluated the Sanibel Island Bridge and determined that the bridge continued to pose a threat to the safety

of the traveling public. The RNA was subsequently extended from November 2004 to November 2005 (69 FR 70374). Repairs of the bridge are still on-going, and could take several years to complete. Therefore, this rule extends the regulated navigation area from January 2006 to January 2007.

Discussion of Rule

The regulated navigation area will encompass the main channel under the "A" span (basculer portion) of the Sanibel Island Causeway Bridge out to 100 feet on either side of the bridge inclusive of the main shipping channel. All vessels are required to transit the area at no-wake speed. However, nothing in this rule negates the requirement to operate at a safe speed as provided in the Navigation Rules and Regulations. A one-way traffic scheme is imposed within the regulated navigation area. Overtaking is prohibited. Tugs with barges must be arranged in a push-ahead configuration with barges made up in tandem. Tugs must be of adequate horsepower to fully maneuver the barges. Tug and barge traffic may transit the regulated navigation area at slack water only. Stern towing is prohibited except by assistance towing vessels, subject to certain conditions. Side towing is permitted. Assistance towing vessels may conduct stern tows when the disabled vessel being towed is less than or equal to 30 feet in length. For disabled vessels greater than 30 feet in length, assistance towing vessels may use a towing arrangement in which one assistance towing vessel is in the lead, towing the disabled vessel, and another assistance towing vessel is astern of the disabled vessel. Assistance towing vessels must be of adequate horsepower to maneuver the vessel under tow and may transit the RNA at slack water only. These regulations are going into effect to minimize the risk of potential bridge collisions by vessels utilizing the main channel under span "A" (basculer portion) of the Sanibel Island Causeway Bridge and enhance the safety of vessels transiting the area and vehicles crossing over the bridge.

Regulatory Evaluation

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. It is not "significant" under the regulatory policies and procedures of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The Coast Guard expects the

economic impact of this regulation to be so minimal that a full Regulatory Evaluation under the regulatory policies and procedures of DHS is unnecessary. The Coast Guard bases this finding on the following: Vessels may still transit the area, the waterway is not a major commercial route, and the Coast Guard expects only modest delays due to the nature of the marine traffic that traditionally uses this waterway.

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 might be small entities: The owners or operators of vessels intending to transit a portion of San Carlos Bay. This regulated navigation area will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for the following reasons: Vessels may still transit the area; the waterway is not a major commercial route, and the Coast Guard expects only modest delays due to the nature of the marine traffic that traditionally uses the waterway.

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 could better evaluate its effects on them and participate in the rulemaking process. Small entities may contact the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** for assistance in understanding and participating in this rulemaking. We also have a point of contact for commenting on actions by employees of the Coast Guard. 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).

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 Commandant Instruction M16475.ID, which guides the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321-4370f), and have concluded that there are no factors in this case that would limit the use of a categorical exclusion under section 2.B.2 of the Instruction. Therefore, this rule is categorically excluded, under figure 2-1, paragraph (34)(g), of the Instruction, from further environmental documentation. This rule fits in paragraph (34)(g) because it is a regulated navigation area. Under figure 2-1, paragraph (34)(g), of the Instruction, an "Environmental Analysis

Check List" and a "Categorical Exclusion Determination" are not required for this rule.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, 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; 50 U.S.C. 191, 195; 33 CFR 1.05-1(g), 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. Temporarily add new section 165.T07-166 to read as follows:

§ 165.T07-166 Regulated Navigation Area, San Carlos Bay, Florida.

(a) *Regulated Area.* The following area is a regulated navigation area (RNA): the waters bounded by the following points: NW Corner: 26[deg]28'59" N, 082[deg]00'54" W; NE Corner: 26[deg]28'59" N, 082[deg]00'52" W; SE Corner: 26[deg]28'57" N, 082[deg]00'51" W; SW Corner: 26[deg]28'57" N, 082[deg]00'53" W.

(b) *Regulations.* (1) A vessel in the RNA established under paragraph (a) of this section will operate at no-wake speed. Nothing in this rule is to be construed as to negate the requirement to at all times operate at a safe speed as provided in the Navigation Rules and Regulations.

(2) A one-way traffic scheme is established. Vessel traffic may proceed in one direction at a time through the RNA. Overtaking is prohibited.

(3) Tugs with barges must be arranged in a push-ahead configuration with the barges made up in tandem. Tugs must be of adequate horsepower to maneuver the barges. Tug and barge traffic may transit the RNA at slack water only.

(4) Stern tows are prohibited except for assistance towing vessels, subject to conditions. Side tows are authorized. Assistance towing vessels may conduct stern tows of disabled vessels that are less than or equal to 30 feet in length. For vessels that are greater than 30 feet in length, assistance towing vessels may use a towing arrangement in which one assistance towing vessel is in the lead, towing the disabled vessel, and another assistance towing vessel is astern of the disabled vessel. All assistance towing vessels operating within the regulated navigation area must be of adequate

horsepower to maneuver the vessel under tow and the transit must be at slack water only.

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

(1) Assistance towing means assistance provided to disabled vessels.

(2) Assistance towing vessels means commercially registered or documented vessels that have been specially equipped to provide commercial services in the marine assistance industry.

(3) Disabled vessel means a vessel, which while being operated, has been rendered incapable of proceeding under its own power and is in need of assistance.

(4) Overtaking means a vessel shall be deemed to be overtaking when coming up with another vessel from a direction more than 22.5 degrees abaft her beam, that is, in such a position with reference to the vessel she is overtaking, that at night she would be able to see only the stern light of the vessel but neither of her sidelights.

(5) Slack water means the state of a tidal current when its speed is near zero, especially the moment when a reversing current changes direction and its speed is zero. The term also is applied to the entire period of low speed near the time of turning of the current when it is too weak to be of any practical importance in navigation.

(6) Vessel means every description of watercraft, including non-displacement craft and seaplanes, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water.

(d) *Violations.* Persons in violation of these regulations will be subject to civil penalty under 33 U.S.C. 1232 of this part, to include a maximum civil penalty of \$32,500 per violation.

(e) Effective period. This section is effective from 8 a.m. on January 8, 2006 until 8 a.m. on January 7, 2007.

Dated: January 3, 2006.

D.B. Peterman,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, Seventh Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 06-2160 Filed 3-7-06; 8:45 am]

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