

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG–2010–0547]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; San Francisco Giants Baseball Game Promotion, San Francisco, CA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone in the navigable waters of McCovey Cove in San Francisco Bay off San Francisco, CA in support of the San Francisco Giants Baseball Game Promotion. This safety zone is established to ensure the safety of participants and spectators from the dangers associated with the pyrotechnics. Unauthorized persons and vessels are prohibited from entering into, transiting through, or remaining in the safety zone without permission from the Captain of the Port or his designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 10:45 a.m. through 10:30 p.m. on July 16, 2010.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket USCG–2010–0547 and are available online by going to <http://www.regulations.gov>, inserting USCG–2010–0547 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 Lieutenant Junior Grade Allison Natcher, U.S. Coast Guard Sector San Francisco; telephone 415–399–7440, e-mail D11-PF-MarineEvents@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. Publication of an NPRM would be impracticable because the event would occur before the rulemaking process would be completed. Because of the dangers posed by the pyrotechnics used in this fireworks display, the safety zone is necessary to provide for the safety of event participants, spectators, spectator craft, and other vessels transiting the event area. For the safety concerns noted, it is in the public interest to have these regulations in effect during the event.

Basis and Purpose

The San Francisco Giants will sponsor the San Francisco Giants Baseball Game Promotion on July 16, 2010, on the navigable waters of McCovey Cove, in San Francisco Bay, off of San Francisco, CA. The fireworks display is meant for entertainment purposes. This safety zone is issued to establish a temporary restricted area on the waters surrounding the fireworks launch site during loading of the pyrotechnics, and during the fireworks display. This restricted area around the launch site is necessary to protect spectators, vessels, and other property from the hazards associated with the pyrotechnics on the fireworks barges. The Coast Guard has granted the event sponsor a marine event permit for the fireworks display.

Discussion of Rule

The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone centered at the fireworks launch site, which will be located in position 37°46′38.46″ N, 122°23′1.67″ W (NAD 83). During the set up of the fireworks and until the start of the fireworks display, the temporary safety zone applies to the navigable waters around the fireworks site within a radius of 100 feet. From 10:00 p.m. until 10:15 p.m., the area to which the temporary safety zone applies will increase in size to encompass the navigable waters around the fireworks site within a radius of 1,000 feet. From 10:15 p.m. until 10:30 p.m., the safety zone will only apply to the navigable waters around the fireworks site within a radius of 100 feet.

The effect of the temporary safety zone will be to restrict navigation in the vicinity of the fireworks site while the fireworks are set up, and until the conclusion of the scheduled display. Except for persons or vessels authorized by the Coast Guard Patrol Commander, no person or vessel may enter or remain in the restricted area. These regulations are needed to keep spectators and vessels away from the immediate vicinity of the fireworks barge to ensure the safety of participants, spectators, and transiting vessels.

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 and 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 rule restricts access to the waters encompassed by the safety zone, the effect of this rule will not be significant because the local waterway users will be notified via public Broadcast Notice to Mariners to ensure the safety zone will result in minimum impact. Additionally, vessel traffic can pass safely around the area, and the safety zone will encompass only a small portion of the waterway for a limited period of time. The entities most likely to be affected are pleasure craft engaged in recreational activities.

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 owners and operators of pleasure craft engaged in recreational activities and sightseeing. This rule will not have a significant

economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for several reasons: (i) Vessel traffic can pass safely around the area, (ii) vessels engaged in recreational activities and sightseeing have ample space outside of the effected portion of the areas off San Francisco, CA to engage in these activities, (iii) this rule will encompass only a small portion of the waterway for a limited period of time, and (iv) the maritime public will be advised in advance of this safety zone via Broadcast Notice to Mariners.

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 (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.

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.

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 that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule is categorically excluded, under figure 2–1, paragraph (34)(g), of the Instruction. This rule involves establishing, disestablishing, or changing Regulated Navigation Areas and security or 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, and Waterways.

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

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

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

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1226, 1231; 46 U.S.C. Chapter 701, 3306, 3703; 50 U.S.C. 191, 195; 33 CFR 1.05–1(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. Add § 165.T11–336 to read as follows:

§ 165.T11–336 Safety zone; San Francisco Giants Baseball Game Promotion, San Francisco, CA.

(a) *Location.* This temporary safety zone is established for the waters of

Lake Tahoe off of Glenbrook, NV. The fireworks launch site will be located in position 37°46'38.46" N, 122°23'1.67" W (NAD 83). From 10:45 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., the temporary safety zone applies to the navigable waters around the fireworks site within a radius of 100 feet. From 10 p.m. until 10:15 p.m. on July 16, 2010, the area to which the temporary safety zone applies will increase in size to encompass the navigable waters around the fireworks site within a radius of 1,000 feet. From 10:15 p.m. until 10:30 p.m., the safety zone will only apply to the navigable waters around the fireworks site within a radius of 100 feet.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section, "designated representative" means a Coast Guard Patrol Commander, including a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer on a Coast Guard vessel or a Federal, State, or local officer designated by or assisting the Captain of the Port San Francisco (COTP) in the enforcement of the safety zone.

(c) *Regulations.*

(1) Under the general regulations in § 165.23 of this title, entry into, transiting, or anchoring within this safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

(2) The safety zone is closed to all vessel traffic, except as may be permitted by the COTP or a designated representative.

(3) Vessel operators desiring to enter or operate within the safety zone must contact the COTP or a designated representative to obtain permission to do so. Vessel operators given permission to enter or operate in the safety zone must comply with all directions given to them by the COTP or the designated representative. Persons and vessels may request permission to enter the safety zone on VHF-16 or through the 24-hour Command Center at telephone 415-399-3547.

(d) *Effective period.* This section is effective from 10:45 a.m. on through 10:30 p.m. on July 16, 2010.

Dated: June 26, 2010.

P.M. Gugg,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port San Francisco.

[FR Doc. 2010-16584 Filed 7-7-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

36 CFR Part 7

RIN 1024-AD79

Special Regulations; Areas of the National Park System

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Final Rule.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service (NPS) is removing the regulation that closed the Harry S Truman Home to all public use until June 1, 2010. The closure was necessary because of serious health and safety hazards to visitors during the repair and restoration work and the potential for damage to irreplaceable artifacts. Closure could not be avoided without compromising the quality and cost of renovation of the Truman Home. It was necessary to become effective upon publication to allow major repair and restoration activities scheduled to proceed. The projects have been completed and the Truman Home has been reopened as scheduled.

DATES: *Effective Date:* July 8, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Superintendent Larry Villalva, at Harry S Truman National Historic Site. Telephone 816-254-2720.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The projects to repair and restore the Truman Home are part of the National Park Service Centennial Initiative, which was introduced in May 2007. The initiative is a nine year plan to improve facilities and services in the National Park Service for the 100th anniversary of the agency in 2016. One of the main goals is stewardship of natural and cultural resources in our National Parks, including rehabilitation, restoration and maintenance of treasured cultural resources such as the Truman Home. The home is a Victorian-style mansion which was built in 1867 and became part of the National Park System in 1983. It served as the residence of Harry S Truman, 33rd President of the United States from 1919 until his death in 1972.

During the closure, we completed four projects: installation of a new HVAC system, installation of a fire suppression system, repair of structural deficiencies, and rehabilitation of walls, ceilings and historic wall covering materials. Before these construction projects, we removed and stored the historic furnishings to protect them from accidental damage from fine dust caused by construction activities.

We removed historic wallpaper from the dining room and upstairs bedroom areas for cleaning, repairing, and reinstallation by a paper conservator. Plaster located in many areas throughout the home failed as a result of deterioration and exposure to moisture which caused ceilings to buckle, and walls to either bulge or crack.

The existing HVAC system installed in 1985 failed to maintain a stable environment in the Truman Home. This compromised the longevity of not only the home's infrastructure, but also the thousands of artifacts on exhibit and in storage within the home. We installed three HVAC units to stabilize the interior environment. Since the project required removal of flooring on the second floor and attic to install ductwork, we used the opportunity for access to the floor cavities to install a fire suppression system.

Administrative Procedure Act

The temporary closure of the Truman Home to visitors ended on June 1, 2010, making it possible for the public to again visit this historic property (36 CFR 7.94; 70 FR 51239). The regulation is no longer necessary and should be removed. Since accepting public comment on this rule would be unnecessary and contrary to the public interest, we find under the Administrative Procedure Act that it is not necessary to publish a proposed rule. For the same reasons, we find that the rule can become effective immediately under the criteria in the Administrative Procedure Act.

Regulatory Planning and Review (Executive Order 12866)

This document is not a significant rule and the Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed this rule under Executive Order 12866. We have made the assessments required by E.O. 12866 and the results are given below.

(1) This rule will not have an effect of \$100 million or more on the economy. It will not adversely affect in a material way the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities. The area restricted through the rulemaking was closed only during the Truman Home repair, preservation and protection construction activities stabilizing the structure, replacing the HVAC systems and adding a fire suppression system, and is now safe for access by the public.

(2) This rule will not create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by