

adjusted end date, or until coverage is otherwise terminated. The service agreement in effect as described in paragraphs (c)(2)(i)(A)(4) or (c)(2)(i)(B)(4) of this section remains in force and the end date is unchanged. In addition, the end date of the TRICARE Reserve Select period of coverage will be extended for a period of time equal to any new period of coverage established as a result of qualifying again under paragraph (c)(2)(i)(B) of this section.

(ii) *Tiers 2 and 3.* When a member covered by TRICARE Reserve Select under either Tier 2 or Tier 3 receives other TRICARE coverage, TRICARE Reserve Select coverage is superseded for the member and any covered family members, but the period of coverage continues to run and the end date of coverage remains unchanged. The service agreement described in paragraphs (c)(2)(ii) and (c)(2)(iii) of this section remains in force and the end date remains unchanged.

(7) *Periodic revision.* Periodically, certain features, rules or procedures of TRICARE Reserve Select may be revised. If such revisions will have a significant effect on members' costs or access to care, members may be given the opportunity to change their type of coverage or terminate coverage coincident with the revisions.

(e) *Relationship to Continued Health Care Benefits Program.* Coverage under TRICARE Reserve Select counts as coverage under a health benefit plan for purposes of individuals qualifying for the Continued Health Care Benefits Program (CHCBP) under § 199.20(d)(1)(ii)(B) or § 199.2(d)(1)(iii)(B) of this part.

(1) *Tier 1.* If at the time a member who qualifies under (c)(2)(i) of this section purchases coverage in TRICARE Reserve Select, or resumes TRICARE Reserve Select coverage after a period in which coverage was superseded under paragraph (d)(6)(i)(A) or suspended under paragraph (d)(6)(i)(B) of this section, the member was also eligible to enroll in the Continued Health Care Benefits Program (CHCBP) under § 199.20(d)(1)(i) of this part (except to the extent eligibility in CHCBP was affected by enrollment in TRICARE Reserve Select), enrollment in TRICARE Reserve Select will be deemed to also constitute preliminary enrollment in CHCBP. If for any reason the member's coverage under TRICARE Reserve Select terminates before the date that is 18 months after discharge or release from the most recent period of active duty upon which CHCBP eligibility was based, the member or the member's family members eligible to be included

in CHCBP coverage may, within 30 days of the effective date of the termination of TRICARE Reserve Select coverage, begin CHCBP coverage by following the applicable procedures to purchase CHCBP coverage. The period of coverage will be as provided in 199.20(d)(6) of the part.

(2) *Tiers 2 and 3.* Coverage for TRICARE Reserve Select under either paragraph (c)(2)(ii) or paragraph (c)(2)(iii) of this section has no effect on eligibility for the CHCBP.

(f) *Preemption of State laws.* (1) Pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1103, the Department of Defense has determined that in the administration of chapter 55 of title 10, U.S. Code, preemption of State and local laws relating to health insurance, prepaid health plans, or other health care delivery or financing methods is necessary to achieve important Federal interests, including but not limited to the assurance of uniform national health programs for military families and the operation of such programs at the lowest possible cost to the Department of Defense, that have a direct and substantial effect on the conduct of military affairs and national security policy of the United States. This determination is applicable to contracts that implement this section.

(2) Based on the determination set forth in paragraph (f)(1) of this section, any State or local law or regulation pertaining to health insurance, prepaid health plans, or other health care delivery, administration, and financing methods is preempted and does not apply in connection with TRICARE Reserve Select. Any such law, or regulation pursuant to such law, is without any force or effect, and State or local governments have no legal authority to enforce them in relation to TRICARE Reserve Select. (However, the Department of Defense may, by contract, establish legal obligations on the part of DoD contractors to conform with requirements similar to or identical to requirements of State or local laws or regulations with respect to TRICARE Reserve Select).

(3) The preemption of State and local laws set forth in paragraph (f)(2) of this section includes State and local laws imposing premium taxes on health insurance carriers or underwriters or other plan managers, or similar taxes on such entities. Such laws are laws relating to health insurance, prepaid health plans, or other health care delivery or financing methods, within the meaning of 10 U.S.C. 1103. Preemption, however, does not apply to taxes, fees, or other payments on net income or profit realized by such entities in the conduct of business

relating to DoD health services contracts, if those taxes, fees or other payments are applicable to a broad range of business activity. For the purposes of assessing the effect of Federal preemption of State and local taxes and fees in connection with DoD health services contracts, interpretations shall be consistent with those applicable to the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program under 5 U.S.C. 8909(f).

(g) *Administration.* The ASD(HA) may establish other rules and procedures for the effective administration of TRICARE Reserve Select, and may authorize exceptions to requirements of this section, if permitted by law, based on extraordinary circumstances.

Dated: June 13, 2006.

L.M. Bynum,

*OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer,
Department of Defense.*

[FR Doc. 06-5490 Filed 6-20-06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-06-M

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[COTP Charleston 06-112]

RIN 1625-AA00

Fireworks Safety Zone; Skull Creek, Hilton Head, SC

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a safety zone extending from a radius of 1000 feet around the barge located in Skull Creek, Hilton Head, South Carolina in (32°13.95' N 080°45.1' W). This regulation is necessary to protect life and property on the navigable waters of Skull Creek due to possible danger associated with fireworks. No vessel or person may enter the safety zone without permission of the Captain of the Port Charleston.

DATES: The rule is effective from 6 p.m. on July 4, 2006 until 12:01 a.m. on July 5, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket [COTP Charleston 06-112] and are available for inspection or copying at Coast Guard Sector Charleston (WWM), 196 Tradd Street, Charleston, South Carolina 29401 between 7:30 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chief Warrant Officer James J. McHugh, Sector Charleston office of Waterways Management, at (843) 723-7647.

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. Publishing an NPRM, which would incorporate a comment period before a final rule could be issued and delay the effective date, would be contrary to the public interest because immediate action is needed to protect the public and waters of the United States.

For the same reason, 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**. A Coast Guard patrol vessel will be on scene for the duration of the effective period to notify mariners of the restrictions.

Background and Purpose

These proposed regulations are required to provide for the safety of life on navigable waters because of the inherent danger of fireworks during the Skull Creek July 4th celebration, Skull Creek, Hilton Head, SC.

Discussion of Rule

The temporary safety zone will be enforced in an area extending a radius of 1000 feet around the barge located in Skull Creek, Hilton Head, South Carolina, in approximate position 32°13.95' N 080°45.1' W. The temporary safety zone will be enforced from 6 p.m. on July 4, 2006 until 12:01 a.m. on July 5, 2006. Marine Traffic will not be permitted to enter the safety zone without permission of the Captain Of the Port Charleston. Any concerned traffic can contact the on-scene designated representative of the Captain of the Port on board the lead U.S. Coast Guard Patrol vessel. Traffic needing permission to pass through the safety zone can contact the representative for the COTP on VHF-FM channel 16 or via phone at (843) 724-7616.

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) because the regulation will only be in effect for a short duration, the impact on routine navigation is expected to be minimal, marine traffic will still be able to safely transit around the temporary safety zone and vessels may be allowed to enter the zone with the permission of the COTP or designated representative.

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. The owners and operators of vessels navigating in vicinity of Skull Creek, Hilton Head, S.C., may be impacted by this rule. This impact will not be significant because the regulation will only be in effect for a short duration, the impact on routine navigation is expected to be minimal, marine traffic will still be able to safely transit around the temporary safety zone and vessels may be allowed to enter the zone with the permission of the COTP or designated representative.

Assistance for Small Entities

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-121), we offered 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.

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 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 and Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 5100.1, 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 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. A final "Environmental Analysis Check List" and a final "Categorical Exclusion Determination" are available in the docket where indicated under

ADDRESSES.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

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

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

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

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

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1226, 1231; 46 U.S.C. Chapter 701; 50 U.S.C. 191, 195; 33 CFR 1.05–1(g), 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Public Law 107–295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. A new temporary § 165.T07–112 is added to read as follows:

§ 165.T07–112 Shelter Cove, Hilton Head, SC.

(a) *Regulated Area.* The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for a fireworks display extending a radius of 1000 feet around the barge located in Skull Creek, Hilton Head, South Carolina, in approximate position 32°13.95' N 080°45.1' W. All coordinates referenced use Datum: NAD 1983.

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

Designated representative means Coast Guard Patrol Commanders including Coats Guard coxswains, petty officers and other officers operating Coast Guard vessels, and federal, state, and local officers designated by or assisting the Captain of the Port Charleston (COTP) in the enforcement of the regulated area.

(c) *Regulations.* In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23 of this part, anchoring, mooring or transiting in this zone is prohibited, except as provided for herein, or unless authorized by the Coast Guard Captain of the Port Charleston, South Carolina or his designated representative. Persons and vessels may request permission to enter the safety zone on VHF–FM channel 16 or via phone at (843) 724–7616.

(d) *Date.* This rule is effective from 6 p.m. on July 4, 2006 until 12:01 a.m. on July 5, 2006.

Dated: May 23, 2006.

John E. Cameron,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Charleston, SC.

[FR Doc. E6–9801 Filed 6–20–06; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[COTP Charleston 06–113]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Cooper River, River Front Park, North Charleston, SC

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone on the navigable waters of the Cooper River for a fireworks display. The temporary safety zone extends 1000 feet in all directions from the center of the spud barge located at 32°51'57" N 079°57'35" W. This rule prohibits entry, anchoring, mooring or transiting within the safety zone without the permission of the Captain of the Port Charleston or his designated representative. This rule is necessary to protect life and property on the navigable waters of the Upper Cooper River from the hazards associated with the launching of fireworks.

DATES: The rule is effective from 6 p.m. on July 4, 2006 until 12:01 a.m. on July 5, 2006.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket [COTP Charleston 06–113] and are available for inspection or copying at Coast Guard Sector Charleston (WWM), 196 Tradd Street, Charleston, South Carolina 29401 between 7:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chief Warrant Officer James J. McHugh, Sector Charleston office of Waterways Management, at (843) 723–7647.

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. Publishing an NPRM, which would incorporate a comment period before a final rule could be issued and delay the effective date, would be contrary to the public interest because immediate action is needed to protect the public and waters of the United States.

For the same reason, under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule