

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.ID, 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 a temporary safety zone for a marine event.

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:

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, 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 temporary § 165.T11-213 to read as follows:

§ 165.T11-213 Safety Zone; Access Destinations Fireworks; San Diego Bay, CA.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All waters, from surface to bottom, within 250 feet of any point on the U.S.S. Midway, located at approximately 32°42'52" N, 117°10'35" W.

(b) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. on July 30, 2009. If the event concludes prior to the scheduled termination time, the Captain of the Port will cease enforcement of this safety zone and will announce that fact via Broadcast Notice to Mariners.

(c) *Definitions.* The following definition applies to this section: *Designated representative*, means any commissioned, warrant, or petty officers of the Coast Guard on board Coast Guard, Coast Guard Auxiliary, or local, state, or federal law enforcement vessels who have been authorized to act on the behalf of the Captain of the Port.

(d) *Regulations.* (1) Entry into, transit through or anchoring within this safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port of San Diego or his designated on-scene representative.

(2) Mariners requesting permission to transit through the safety zone may request authorization to do so from the Sector San Diego Communications Center (COMCEN). The COMCEN may be contacted via VHF-FM channel 16 or (619) 278-7033.

(3) All persons and vessels shall comply with the instructions of the Coast Guard Captain of the Port or the designated representative.

(4) Upon being hailed by U.S. Coast Guard patrol personnel by siren, radio, flashing light, or other means, the operator of a vessel shall proceed as directed.

(5) The Coast Guard may be assisted by other federal, state, or local agencies.

Dated: July 6, 2009.

T.H. Farris,

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

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Chapter 301

[FTR Amendment 2009-05; FTR Case 2009-305; Docket Number 2009-0001, Sequence 5]

RIN 3090-AI93

Federal Travel Regulation (FTR); FTR Case 2009-305; Travel Purpose Identifier

AGENCY: Office of Governmentwide Policy (MTT), GSA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The General Services Administration (GSA) is amending the provisions of the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) that pertain to the use of the travel purpose identifiers. This final rule updates the list of travel purpose identifiers and incorporates new descriptive language for each identifier to enhance how travel costs are identified by Federal agencies.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This final rule is effective August 20, 2009.

Applicability Date: This final rule is applicable to travel performed on, or after August 20, 2009.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Regulatory Secretariat (VPR), Room 4041, GS Building, Washington, DC 20405, (202) 501-4744, for information pertaining to status or publication schedules. For clarification of content, contact Mr. Rick Miller, Office of Travel, Transportation and Asset Management (MT), General Services Administration at (202) 501-3822 or e-mail at Rodney.Miller@gsa.gov. Please cite FTR Amendment 2009-05; FTR Case 2009-305.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Government began using travel purpose identifiers in the mid-1970s as a result of Congressional interest in the types of travel funded by the Government. Travel purpose identifiers categorize the various types of travel that occur in support of an agency's mission and help classify associated costs for that mission.

The travel purpose identifiers used today and listed in Appendix C to Chapter 301 of FTR are as follows: (1) Site Visit, (2) Information Meeting, (3) Training Attendance, (4) Speech or Presentation, (5) Conference Attendance, (6) Relocation, and (7) Entitlement Travel. As the Government's missions have changed over time, it has become questionable as to whether or not the current identifiers adequately capture the complexity of modern Federal travel.

Consequently, GSA and several other agencies established a Travel Purpose Identifier Focus Group to:

- Review the current identifiers;
- Recommend what, if any, changes should be made;
- Develop one common list of identifiers with the flexibility to accommodate agency-specific sub-identifiers; and
- Provide definitions for the new identifiers.

During the review, the focus group evaluated the current identifiers and discussed current travel processes to include: Trends and changes that have occurred since the travel purpose identifiers were last updated in 1998, how funding is appropriated, what is still relevant, and what new processes need to be evaluated and/or implemented to improve the travel purpose identification process. Two key points seemed evident, namely that “Employee Emergency” and “Mission” travel should be addressed and each identifier should be better defined and categorized.

The focus group deliberations concluded that the current travel purpose identifiers did not adequately define the types of travel that regularly occur today. Thus, the group recommended six new travel purpose identifiers for use within the Federal community. Adoption of the recommended identifiers would:

- Standardize identifiers across the Government;
- Provide the ability to report travel spending by purpose;
- Permit the highlighting of special travel requirements in agency budgets and missions;
- Allow agencies to develop mission-specific sub-identifiers; and
- Provide a greater opportunity to develop standardized reports Governmentwide.

The new travel purpose identifiers are as follows: (1) Employee Emergency, (2) Mission (Operational), (3) Special Agency Mission, (4) Conference—Other Than Training, (5) Training, and (6) Relocation.

B. Executive Order 12866

This final rule is not a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was not subject to review under Section 6(b) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993. This final rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

This final rule is not required to be published in the **Federal Register** for notice and comment, and therefore the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*, does not apply.

D. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because the final changes to the FTR do not impose recordkeeping or

information collection requirements, or the collection of information from offerors, contractors, or members of the public that requires the approval of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

E. Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

This final rule is also exempt from congressional review prescribed under 5 U.S.C. 801 since it relates to agency management and personnel.

List of Subjects in 41 CFR Appendix C to Chapter 301

Standard Data Elements for Federal Travel (Traveler Identification)

Dated: May 8, 2009.

Paul F. Prouty,
Acting Administrator.

■ For the reasons set forth in the preamble and pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5701–5709, 41 CFR Appendix C to Chapter 301 is amended to read as follows:

CHAPTER 301—[AMENDED]

■ Amend Appendix C to Chapter 301, in the table named “Traveler Identification” by revising the entries “Travel Purpose Identifier” and “Payment Method” to read as follows:

Appendix C to Chapter 301—Standard Data Elements for Federal Travel [Travel Identification]

Group name	Data elements	Description
Travel Purpose Identifier.	Employee Emergency	Travel related to an unexpected occurrence/event or injury/illness that affects the employee personally and/or directly that requires immediate action/attention. <i>Examples:</i> Traveler is incapacitated by illness or injury, death or serious illness of a family member (as defined in § 300–3.1 or § 301–30.2), or catastrophic occurrence or impending disaster that directly affects the employee’s home. Emergency travel also includes travel for medical care while employee is TDY away from the official duty station (Part 301–30), death of an employee/immediate family member when performing official duties away from the official duty station or home of record (Part 303–70), medical attendant transportation (Part 301–30), assistance travel for an employee with special needs (Part 301–13), as well as travel for threatened law enforcement/investigative employees (Part 301–31).
	Mission (Operational)	Travel to a particular site in order to perform operational or managerial activities. Travel to attend a meeting to discuss general agency operations, review status reports, or discuss topics of general interest. <i>Examples:</i> Employee’s day-to-day operational or managerial activities, as defined by the agency, to include, but not be limited to: hearings, site visit, information meeting, inspections, audits, investigations, and examinations.
	Special Agency Mission.	Travel to carry out a special agency mission and/or perform a task outside the agency’s normal course of day-to-day business activities that is unique or distinctive. These special missions are defined by the head of agency and are normally not programmed in the agency annual funding authorization. <i>Examples:</i> These agency-defined special missions may include details, security missions, and agency emergency response/recovery such as civil, natural disasters, evacuation, catastrophic events, technical assistance, evaluations or assessments.
	Conference—Other Than Training.	Travel performed in connection with a prearranged meeting, retreat, convention, seminar, or symposium for consultation or exchange of information or discussion. Agencies have to distinguish between conference and training attendance and use the appropriate identifier (see Training below). <i>Examples:</i> To participate in a planned program as a speaker/panelist or other form of presentation, host, planner, or others designated to oversee the conference or attendance with no formal role, or as an exhibitor.

Group name	Data elements	Description
	Training	Travel in conjunction with educational activities to become proficient or qualified in one or more areas of responsibility. 5 USC 4101(4) states that "training" means the process of providing for and making available to an employee, and placing or enrolling the employee in a planned, prepared, and coordinated program, course, curriculum, subject, system, or routine of instruction or education, in scientific, professional, technical, mechanical, trade, clerical, fiscal, administrative, or other fields which will improve individual and organizational performance and assist in achieving the agency's mission and performance goals." The term "conference" may also apply to training activities that are considered to be conferences under 5 CFR 410.404, which states that "agencies may sponsor an employee's attendance at a conference as a developmental assignment under section 4110 of title 5, United States Code, when: (a) The announced purpose of the conference is educational or instructional; (b) More than half of the time is scheduled for a planned, organized exchange of information between presenters and audience which meets the definition of training in section 4101 of title 5, United States Code; (c) The content of the conference is germane to improving individual and/or organizational performance, and (d) Development benefits will be derived through the employee's attendance." Agencies have to distinguish between conference and training attendance and use the appropriate identifier (see Conference—Other Than Training above). <i>Examples:</i> Job required training, Internships, Intergovernmental Personnel Act, and forums.
	Relocation	Travel performed in connection with a transfer from one official duty station to another for employees/immediate family members, as applicable. <i>Examples:</i> Permanent change of station (PCS) moves for domestic and international transferees/new appointees, tour renewal, temporary change of station (TCS), and last move home.
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Payment Method	EFT	Direct deposit via electronic funds transfer.
	Treasury Check	Payment made by Treasury check.
	Imprest Fund	Payment made by Imprest Fund.
		* * * * *

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

44 CFR Part 64

[Docket ID FEMA-2008-0020; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-8083]

Suspension of Community Eligibility

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule identifies communities, where the sale of flood insurance has been authorized under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), that are scheduled for suspension on the effective dates listed within this rule because of noncompliance with the floodplain management requirements of the program. If the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) receives documentation that the community has adopted the required floodplain management measures prior to the effective suspension date given in this rule, the suspension will not occur and a notice of this will be provided by

publication in the **Federal Register** on a subsequent date.

DATES: Effective Dates: The effective date of each community's scheduled suspension is the third date ("Susp.") listed in the third column of the following tables.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you want to determine whether a particular community was suspended on the suspension date or for further information, contact David Stearrett, Mitigation Directorate, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-2953.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NFIP enables property owners to purchase flood insurance which is generally not otherwise available. In return, communities agree to adopt and administer local floodplain management aimed at protecting lives and new construction from future flooding. Section 1315 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4022, prohibits flood insurance coverage as authorized under the NFIP, 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.*; unless an appropriate public body adopts adequate floodplain management measures with effective enforcement measures. The communities listed in this document no longer meet that statutory requirement for compliance with program regulations, 44 CFR part

59. Accordingly, the communities will be suspended on the effective date in the third column. As of that date, flood insurance will no longer be available in the community. However, some of these communities may adopt and submit the required documentation of legally enforceable floodplain management measures after this rule is published but prior to the actual suspension date. These communities will not be suspended and will continue their eligibility for the sale of insurance. A notice withdrawing the suspension of the communities will be published in the **Federal Register**.

In addition, FEMA has identified the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) in these communities by publishing a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The date of the FIRM, if one has been published, is indicated in the fourth column of the table. No direct Federal financial assistance (except assistance pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act not in connection with a flood) may legally be provided for construction or acquisition of buildings in identified SFHAs for communities not participating in the NFIP and identified for more than a year, on FEMA's initial flood insurance map of the community as having flood-prone areas (section 202(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4106(a), as amended). This