commissioned, warrant or petty officer who has been designated by the Captain of the Port, Sector Lake Michigan, to act on his or her behalf. The on-scene representative of the Captain of the Port, Sector Lake Michigan, will be in the vicinity of the safety zone and will have constant communications with the involved safety vessels which will be provided by the contracting company.

(4) Vessel operators desiring to enter or operate within the safety zone shall contact the Captain of the Port, Sector Lake Michigan, or his or her on-scene representative to obtain permission to do so. The Captain of the Port, Sector Lake Michigan, or his or her on-scene representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16. Vessel operators given permission to enter or operate in the safety zone must comply with all directions given to them by the Captain of the Port, Sector Lake Michigan, or his or her on-scene representative.

Dated: February 18, 2011.

L. Barndt,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard. Captain of the Port, Sector Lake Michigan.

[FR Doc. 2011–4631 Filed 3–25–11; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG–2011–0091]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Chicago Harbor, Navy Pier Southeast, Chicago, IL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of enforcement of regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce the Navy Pier Southeast Safety Zone in Chicago Harbor on the evening of March 12, 2011. This action is necessary and intended to ensure safety of life on the navigable waters of the United States immediately prior to, during, and immediately after fireworks events. This rule will establish restrictions upon, and control movement of, vessels in a specified area immediately prior to, during, and immediately after fireworks events. During the enforcement period, no person or vessel may enter the safety zone without the permission of the Captain of the Port, Sector Lake Michigan.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 165.931 will be enforced from 6:45 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. on March 12, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this notice, call or e-mail BM1 Adam Kraft, Prevention Department, Coast Guard Sector Lake Michigan, Milwaukee, WI at 414–747–7154 or *Adam.D.Kraft@uscg.mil*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce the safety zone; 33 CFR 165.931—Chicago Harbor, Navy Pier Southeast, Chicago, IL for the following event:

(1) *Navy Pier Fireworks;* March 12, 2011 from 6:45 p.m. through 7:15 p.m.

All vessels must obtain permission from the Captain of the Port, Sector Lake Michigan, or his or her on-scene representative to enter, move within, or exit the safety zone. Vessels and persons granted permission to enter the safety zone shall obey all lawful orders or directions of the Captain of the Port, Sector Lake Michigan, or his or her on-scene representative. While within a safety zone, all vessels shall operate at the minimum speed necessary to maintain a safe course.

This notice is issued under authority of 33 CFR 165.931 Safety Zone, Chicago Harbor, Navy Pier Southeast, Chicago IL and 5 U.S.C. 552(a). In addition to this notice in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard will provide the maritime community with advance notification of this enforcement period via broadcast Notice to Mariners or Local Notice to Mariners. The Captain of the Port, Sector Lake Michigan, will issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners notifying the public when enforcement of the safety zone established by this section is suspended. If the Captain of the Port, Sector Lake Michigan, determines that the safety zone need not be enforced for the full duration stated in this notice, he or she may use a Broadcast Notice to Mariners to grant general permission to enter the safety zone. The Captain of the Port, Sector Lake Michigan, or his or her on-scene representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16.

Dated: February 18, 2011.

L. Barndt,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Sector Lake Michigan.

[FR Doc. 2011–4714 Filed 3–1–11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

36 CFR Part 1281

[NARA–07–0005]

RIN 3095–AA82

Presidential Library Facilities; Correction

AGENCY: National Archives and Records Administration.

ACTION: Correcting amendments.

SUMMARY: This document contains a correction to regulations related to architectural and design standards for Presidential libraries and information required in NARA's reports to Congress before accepting title to or entering into an agreement to use land, a facility, and equipment as a Presidential library.

DATES: This regulation is effective March 2, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Laura McCarthy at (301) 837–3023.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

In the final regulations (NARA–07–0005) published in the **Federal Register** on Tuesday, June 17, 2008 (73 FR 34197) that are the subject of this correction, NARA adopted and incorporated by reference ANSI/BOMA Z65.1–1996 as the standard for measuring the square footage of a Presidential library facility and the value for calculating the endowment. The standard was incorrectly listed in § 1281.2(b)(1) as being referenced in §§ 1281.3 and 1281.8; the correct references are §§ 1281.3 and 1281.16.

List of Subjects in 36 CFR Part 1281

Archives and records, Federal buildings and facilities, Incorporation by reference, Reporting and recordkeeping.

Accordingly, 36 CFR part 1281 is corrected by making the following correcting amendment:

PART 1281—PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY FACILITIES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1281 continues to read as follows:

Authority: U.S.C. 2104(a), 2112.

■ 2. Revise § 1281.2(b)(1) to read as follows:

§ 1281.2 What publications are incorporated by reference?

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) ANSI/BOMA Z65.1–1996, Standard Method for Measuring Floor Areas in Office Buildings (the BOMA

Standard), approved June 7, 1996; IBR approved for §§ 1281.3, and 1281.16.

* * * * *

Dated: February 24, 2011.

David S. Ferriero,

Archivist of the United States.

[FR Doc. 2011–4612 Filed 3–1–11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7515–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

38 CFR Part 17

RIN 2900–AN41

Hospital and Outpatient Care for Veterans Released From Incarceration to Transitional Housing

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document affirms as final a proposed rule that amends the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) medical regulations to authorize VA to provide hospital and outpatient care to a veteran in a program that provides temporary housing upon release from incarceration in a prison or jail. The final rule permits VA to work with these veterans while they are in these programs with the goal of continuing to work with them after their release, which will assist in preventing homelessness in this population of veterans.

DATES: This final rule is effective April 1, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James McGuire, Program Manager, Healthcare for Re-entry Veterans, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20420, (202) 461–1591. (This is not a toll free number.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under 38 U.S.C. 1710(h), VA is not required "to furnish care to a veteran to whom another agency of Federal, State, or local government has a duty under law to provide care in an institution of such government." VA implemented this statute in 38 CFR 17.38(c)(5). Generally, § 17.38(c)(5) bars VA from providing "[h]ospital and outpatient care for a veteran who is either a patient or inmate in an institution of another government agency if that agency has a duty to give the care or services." Typically, government agencies have a duty to provide medical care to inmates who have been released from incarceration in a prison or jail to a temporary housing program (such as a community residential re-entry center or halfway house).

This duty may exist even though the responsible government agency expects residents in these programs to arrange for their own medical care. Irrespective of whether a duty exists, however, VA wants to be able to provide hospital and outpatient care to eligible veterans in these programs. Under § 17.38(c)(5), VA cannot provide care to veterans in these programs if the other government agency has a duty to provide the care unless that agency is willing to pay VA for the care by contract.

In a proposed rule published May 12, 2010, we proposed to amend § 17.38 to establish that the exclusion in paragraph (c)(5) does not apply to any veteran who is released from incarceration to a temporary housing program. We explained that this amendment is necessary to authorize VA hospital and outpatient care for these veterans who often require additional assistance in successfully transitioning from incarceration.

VA wants to provide care to these veterans because VA has found that upon release from jail or prison these veterans are particularly at risk of not receiving adequate medical care, and in many cases become homeless, as a result of not receiving such care, after their release from temporary housing programs. Under 38 U.S.C. 2022(a), VA is charged with reaching out "to veterans at risk of homelessness, including particularly veterans who are being discharged or released from institutions after * * * imprisonment." Outreach workers for the Veterans Health Administration report that veterans with acute or chronic medical or psychiatric problems who are treated while incarcerated, often have difficulty obtaining similar treatment during a transitional period. In particular, if mental health issues are not addressed during the transitional period, upon release, many of these veterans are rendered incapable of finding or maintaining appropriate housing.

In addition to being an important component of VA's duty to attempt to prevent veterans from becoming homeless, establishing that the exclusion in 38 CFR 17.38(c)(5) does not apply to veterans who are residents in temporary housing programs offers potentially significant public benefits and will further the success of other VA policies. For example, section 20 of VHA Handbook 1160.01 specifically requires VA to "engage with veterans being released from prison in need of care." VHA Handbook 1160.01, section 20(a)(2). As significant numbers of veterans in these programs have difficulty obtaining medical treatment comparable to the treatment they received in prison, some begin to believe the only way they can obtain treatment is to violate the terms of their release and return to prison. A 2008 Urban Institute study of a large re-entry population cohort, found health care played a key role in the first months of community re-adjustment and reduced recidivism. Mallik-Kane, K, and Visher, C.A., *Health and prisoner re-entry: How physical, mental, and substance abuse conditions shape the process of re-integration.* Urban Institute Justice Policy Center: Washington, DC (2008). In particular, the study noted that access to medications for chronic health and mental health conditions is a low-cost powerful tool in preventing recidivism.

We received three comments on the proposed rule. All of the comments support the substance of the proposed rule. One commenter recommended that VA add a number of services to its medical benefits package, and made strategic recommendations for VA housing programs. This rulemaking simply removes a bar that prevented veterans, who are released from incarceration into temporary housing, from receiving outpatient and hospital care under the medical benefits package. Because the commenter suggested that additional services be added to this package, we do not believe that these comments are within the scope of this rulemaking. However, to the extent that the commenter seeks to connect veterans to needed care and support services, we note that VA currently provides a number of programs that provide housing and other support services to veterans. Nothing prevents formerly incarcerated veterans from taking advantage of any of the programs for which they qualify.

For the foregoing reasons, VA amends 38 CFR 17.38 to revise the exclusion in the VA medical benefits package for a veteran who is a patient or inmate in an institution of another government agency so that the exclusion does not apply to a veteran who is a resident of a temporary housing program. For purposes of this rule, a "temporary housing program," includes community residential re-entry centers, halfway houses, and similar residential facilities.

Unfunded Mandates

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 requires, at 2 U.S.C. 1532, that agencies prepare an assessment of anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule that may result in an expenditure by state, local and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of $100 million or more