

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301 and 31 U.S.C. 321. Subpart A also issued under 5 U.S.C. 552, as amended. Subpart C also issued under 5 U.S.C. 552a.

PART 1—[AMENDED]

Subpart C—Privacy Act

■ 2. In Subpart C, §1.36, paragraph (g)(1)(x) is amended by adding the following new table below the heading BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT:

Number	System name
BPD.009	U.S. Treasury Securities Fraud Information System.

PART 323—[AMENDED]

■ 3. The authority citation for part 323 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 80 Stat. 379; sec. 3., 60 Stat. 238, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 301, 552.

■ 4. Revise § 323.2(b) to read as follows:

§ 323.2 Rules Governing Availability of Information.

* * * * *

(b) *Limitations on the availability of records relating to securities.* Records relating to the purchase, ownership of, and transactions in Treasury securities or other securities handled by the Bureau of the Public Debt for government agencies or wholly or partially Government-owned corporations will ordinarily be disclosed only to the owners of such securities, their executors, administrators or other legal representatives or to their survivors or to investigative and certain other agencies of the Federal and State governments, to trustees in bankruptcy, receivers of insolvents' estates or where a proper order has been entered requesting disclosure of information to Federal and State courts. These records are confidential because they relate to private financial affairs of the owners under this Part. In addition, the information falls within the category of "personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(6). FOIA Exemption (b)(6) protects the privacy of living persons who own securities as well as the close survivors of deceased owners. Privacy interests, in the sense of the right to control, use, or disclose information about oneself, cease at death. However, the exemption protects the deceased person's family-related privacy interests that survive death where disclosure would cause embarrassment, pain, grief,

or disrupt the peace of mind, of the surviving family. The Bureau of the Public Debt will determine, under FOIA exemption (b)(6), whether disclosure of the records is in the public interest by balancing the surviving family members' privacy interest against the public's right to know the information.

Dated: November 18, 2003.

Teresa Mullett Ressel,
Assistant Secretary for Management and Chief Financial Officer.
 [FR Doc. 03-30241 Filed 12-4-03; 8:45 am]
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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[CGD07-03-151]

RIN 1625-AA08

Special Local Regulations; 2003 Holiday Boat Parade of the Palm Beaches, Riviera Beach, FL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: Temporary special local regulations are being established for the 2003 Holiday Boat Parade in Riviera Beach, Florida. The event will be held on December 6, 2003, on the waters of the Intracoastal Waterway staging in the Lake Worth turning basin southeast of Peanut Island, and proceeding north from Lake Worth South Section Marker 1 and to Jonathan's Landing Marina, Lake Worth Creek Marker 19. These regulations exclude non-participant vessels from the regulated area, which includes the staging area and the parade route, and are needed to provide for the safety of life on navigable waters during the event.

DATES: These regulations are effective from 6 p.m. until 9 p.m. on December 6, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of [CGD07-03-151] and are available for inspection or copying at Coast Guard Group Miami, 100 MacArthur Causeway, Miami Beach, Florida, 33139 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: BMC Vaughn, Coast Guard Group Miami, Florida at (305) 535-4317.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Good Cause

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 would be unnecessary and contrary to public safety interests. These regulations are needed to minimize danger to the public resulting from numerous spectator and participant craft in close proximity to each other around the staging area and parade route. The event will be held on Saturday December 6, 2003. There is not sufficient time to allow for a notice and comment period, prior to the event. For the safety concerns noted, it is in the public interest to have these regulations in effect during the event. In addition, advance notifications will be made via marine information broadcasts.

For the same reasons, 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

The 2003 Holiday Boat Parade of the Palm Beaches is a nighttime parade of approximately 60 pleasure boats decorated with holiday lights. These boats range in length from 15 feet to 50 feet. It is anticipated that approximately 200 spectator craft will view the parade. The parade will form in a staging area located within the Lake Worth turning basin on the southeast side of Peanut Island and encompassing all waters within the turning basin west of a line connecting Marker 12 on the north side of the turning basin and Marker 13 on the south side of the turning basin. The parade will then commence and proceed north from Lake Worth South Section Marker 1 on the Intracoastal Waterway (ICW) to Jonathan's Landing Marina at Lake Worth Creek Marker 19, where the parade will disperse. The regulated area includes the staging area and the parade route.

Discussion of Rule

The special local regulations for this event prohibit non-participant vessels from entering the regulated area, which includes the staging area and the parade route.

The staging area encompasses all waters within the Lake Worth turning basin on the southeast side of Peanut Island west of a line connecting Lake Worth Inlet Marker 12 on the north side of the turning basin and Marker 13 on the south side of the turning basin. No anchoring is permitted in the staging area.

The parade route encompasses the Intracoastal Waterway from Lake Worth

South Section Marker 1 to Lake Worth Creek Marker 19. During transit of the parade, these regulations prohibit non-participating vessels from approaching within 500 feet ahead of the lead parade vessel, 500 feet astern of the last participating vessel, or within 50 feet on either side of the outboard parade vessels in the regulated area, unless authorized by the Coast Guard patrol commander.

Regulatory Evaluation

This proposal 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). This regulation will have a minimal impact on non-participant and non-spectator vessels due to the normally low volume of vessel traffic on the ICW during this time this rule is effective. Moreover, this rule is effective for only 3 hours, it regulates only the waters immediately surrounding the parade vessels, and moves with the parade vessels and should therefore have a minimal impact on non-participant and non-spectator vessels.

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 may be small entities: The owners or operators of vessels intending to transit or anchor in a portion of the regulated area from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. on December 6, 2003. This rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for the following reasons. This rule is for a highly publicized event and will be in effect for only three hours late in the day when vessel traffic is minimal. Any traffic that needs to pass through the regulated area will be allowed to pass

with the permission of the Coast Guard patrol commander once the parade participants have moved further along the parade route.

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 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 requirements 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 the 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 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.

Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, 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(h), of the Instruction, from further environmental documentation. Under figure 2-1,

paragraph (34)(h), 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 100

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

■ For the reasons set out in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 100 as follows:

PART 100—[MARINE EVENTS]

■ 1. The authority citation for Part 100 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1233; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add § 100.35T–07–151 to read as follows:

§ 100.35T–07–151 2003 Holiday Boat Parade of the Palm Beaches, Riviera Beach, FL

(a) *Regulated areas.* (1) The regulated staging area encompasses all waters within the Lake Worth Inlet, Port of Palm Beach, turning basin, west of a line connecting Marker 12 on the north side of the turning basin and Marker 13 on the south side of the turning basin.

(2) The regulated parade area encompasses all waters of the Intracoastal Waterway from Lake Worth South Section Marker 1 behind Peanut Island north to Lake Worth Creek Marker 19 at Jonathan's Landing Marina.

(b) *Coast Guard patrol commander.* The Coast Guard patrol commander is a commissioned, warrant, or petty officer of the Coast Guard who has been designated by Commander, Coast Guard Group Miami, Florida.

(c) *Special local regulations.* (1) *Staging areas.* Entry or anchoring in the staging area by non-participating vessels is prohibited, unless authorized by the Coast Guard patrol commander.

(2) *Parade route.* During the transit of parade vessels, non-participating vessels are prohibited from approaching within 500 feet ahead of the lead parade vessel, 500 feet astern of the last participating vessel in the parade, or within 50 feet either side of the outboard parade vessels, unless authorized by the Coast Guard patrol commander.

(d) *Effective period:* This section is effective from 6 p.m. until 9 p.m. on December 6, 2003.

Dated: November 25, 2003.

Harvey E. Johnson, Jr.,

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

[FR Doc. 03–30278 Filed 12–4–03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[COTP San Diego 03–032]

RIN 1625–AA00

Security Zone: Coronado Bay Bridge, San Diego, CA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing temporary security zones encompassing navigable waters 25 yards around all piers, abutments, fenders and pilings of the Coronado Bay Bridge. These temporary security zones are needed for national security reasons to protect the public and ports from potential subversive actions. Persons and vessels are prohibited from entering into, transiting through, loitering, or anchoring within these security zones unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, or his designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from November 7, 2003, until May 1, 2004.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket, are part of docket [COTP San Diego 03–032] and are available for inspection or copying at Marine Safety Office San Diego, 2716 North Harbor Drive, San Diego, CA 92101–1064 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Petty Officer Austin Murai, USCG, c/o U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port, telephone (619) 683–6495

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. Also, 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**. The threat of maritime attacks is real as evidenced by the October 2002 attack of a tank vessel off the coast of Yemen and the continuing threat to U.S. assets as described in the President's finding in Executive Order 13273 of August 21, 2002 (67 FR 56215, September 3, 2002) that the security of the U.S. is endangered by the September, 11, 2001 attacks and that such disturbances continue to endanger the international

relations of the United States. See also Continuation of the National Emergency with Respect to Certain Terrorist Attacks, (67 FR 58317, September 13, 2002); Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect To Persons Who Commit, Threaten To Commit, Or Support Terrorism, (67 FR 59447, September 20, 2002).

As a result, a heightened level of security has been established around the Coronado Bridge. Maintaining the structural integrity of the Coronado Bridge, which spans San Diego Bay, is very important to the local economy and military units within the San Diego Area. The measures contemplated by this rule are intended to prevent future terrorist attacks against individuals on or near the Coronado Bridge. Any delay in the effective date of this TFR is impractical and contrary to the public interest.

Background and Purpose

Since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York, the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia and Flight 93, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has issued several warnings concerning the potential for additional terrorist attacks within the United States. In addition, the ongoing hostilities in Afghanistan and the war with Iraq have made it prudent to U.S. ports to be on higher state of alert because the Al-Qaeda organization and other similar organizations have declared an ongoing intention to conduct armed attacks on U.S. interests worldwide. In its effort to thwart terrorist activity, the Coast Guard has increased safety and security measures on U.S. ports and waterways. As part of the Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (Pub. L. 99–399), Congress amended section 7 of the Ports and Waterways Safety Act (PWSA), 33 U.S.C. 1226, to allow the Coast Guard to take actions, including the establishment of security and safety zones, to prevent or respond to acts of terrorism against individuals, vessels, or public or commercial structures.

In this particular rulemaking, to address the aforementioned security concerns, and to take steps to prevent the catastrophic impact that a terrorist attack against the Coronado Bridge would have on the public interest, the Coast Guard is establishing security zones around the Coronado Bridge. These security zones help the Coast Guard to prevent vessels or persons from engaging in terrorist actions against these bridges. Due to these heightened security concerns, and the catastrophic impact a terrorist attack on this bridge would have on the public,