DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 71

[Docket No. FA-2004-17427; Airspace Docket No. 04-ACE-27]

Modification of Class E Airspace; Oshkosh, NE

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT. **ACTION:** Direct final rule; request for comments; correction.

SUMMARY: This action corrects a direct final rule; request for comments that was publised in the **Federal Register** on Tuesday, May 11, 2004, (69 FR 26029) [FR Doc. 04–10636]. It corrects an error in the legal description.

DATES: This direct final rule is effective on 0901 UTC, August 5, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Brenda Mumper, Air Traffic Division, Airspace Branch, ACE–520A, DOT Regional Headquarters Building, Federal Aviation Administration, 901 Locust, Kansas City, MO 64106; telephone: (816) 329–2524.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

History

Federal Register document 04-10636, published on Tuesday, May 11, 2004, (69 FR 26029) modified Class E airspace areas at Oshkosh, NE. The modification corrected discrepancies in the dimensions controlled airspace for diverse departures from Garden County Airport, expanded the area by .5 mile, corrected errors in the location of the Oshkosh, NE nondirectional radio beacon used in the legal description, redefined the extension to the airspace area and brought the legal description of the Oshkosh, NE Class E airspace area into compliance with FAA Order 7400.2E, Procedures for Handling Airspace Matters. However, the line in the legal description identifying the airport was not in the correct format.

■ Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, the legal description of Oshkosh, NE Class E airspace, as publised in the **Federal Register** on Tuesday, May 11, 2004, (69 FR 26029) [FR Doc. 04–10636] is corrected as follows:

PART 71-[AMENDED]

§71.1 [Corrected]

■ On page 26030, Column 2, third paragraph, second line, change "Garden County Airport, NE" to read "Oshkosh, Garden County Airport, NE". Issued in Kansas City, MO, on May 13, 2004.

Paul J. Sheridan,

Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division, Central Region.

[FR Doc. 04–11787 Filed 5–24–04; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[COTP Savannah-04-040]

RIN 1625-AA00, AA11

Security Zones and Regulated Navigation Area; Savannah River, GA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS. **ACTION:** Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing temporary security zones and a temporary regulated navigation area, from June 5, 2004, through June 11, 2004, for the G-8 Summit to be held in Sea Island, Georgia. These rules are required to provide for the security of the public, the G–8 Summit and its participants, and the safety of the waterways due to the potential for hostile and violent acts from demonstrators protesting the G-8. These temporary security zones prohibit the entry of all vessels and persons into all waters of the Savannah River from Port Wentworth south, including the Back River, the Elba Island South Channel, and the Intracoastal Waterway Alternate Route in the vicinity of St. Augustine Creek, to the boundary of the temporary regulated navigation area that is located in the vicinity of the south east tip of Elba Island at the western portion of the Lower Flats Range. The temporary regulated navigation area controls the movement of all vessels operating on the Intracoastal Waterway in the vicinity of Fields Cut and south through Elba Island Cut to St. Augustine Creek. DATES: This rule is effective from 8 a.m.

on June 5, 2004 until 4 p.m. on June 11, 2004.

ADDRESSES: Comments and material received from the public, as well as documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket, are part of docket [COTP Savannah 04–040] and are available for inspection or copying at Marine Safety Office Savannah, 100 W. Oglethorpe Ave., Suite 1017, Savannah, Georgia 31401 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

LTJG Anthony Quirino, Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Savannah, (912) 652–4353, ext 235.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

On April 8, 2004, we published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) entitled Security Zones and Regulated Navigation Areas; Savannah River, GA in the **Federal Register** (69 FR 18797). We received one letter commenting on the proposed rule. No public hearing was requested, and none was held.

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.** This rule is needed to provide for the security of the public, the G-8 Summit and its participants, and the safety of the waterways due to the potential for hostile and violent acts from demonstrators protesting the G–8. Law enforcement officials require sufficient time to put security measures in place for the start of the G-8 summit on June 8th. Therefore, it is in the public interest to have these regulations effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

Background and Purpose

The G8 (Group of 8) is an informal group of eight countries—Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States—whose leaders meet to discuss broad economic and foreign policies. The 30th G8 summit will be held in Sea Island, Georgia, from June 8 through June 10, 2004.

Cities that have recently hosted conferences or summits similar to the G–8 Summit have experienced significant property damage, and their law enforcement officers and public citizens have sustained personal injuries from a segment of protestors engaged in violent demonstrations against those summits and their agendas. Examples include the September 2003 World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial in Cancun, Mexico; the 2003 G-8 Summit in Calgary, Canada, the 2001 G-8 Summit in Genoa, Italy; and the 1999 World Trade Organization in Seattle, Washington. These conferences and summits experienced an influx of protestors, and in particular protest groups opposing international trade who have a propensity for violence and a desire to engage in hostile acts against, among others, summit attendees, conference venues, the general public, business and municipal buildings, and law enforcement officials. Information and intelligence indicates that there is