

■ 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; Pub. L. 107–295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. A new temporary § 165.T09–019 is added to read as follows:

§ 165.T09–019 Safety Zone; Rochester Harbor Boat Parade, Rochester, NY.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a temporary safety zone: all waters of Rochester Harbor and the Genesee River encompassed by an area 800-yards around the West Jetty pier in approximate position: 43° 15'40" N, 077° 36'05" W.

These coordinates are based upon NAD 83.

(b) *Regulations.* (1) Entry into or remaining in this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Coast Guard Captain of the Port, Buffalo.

(2) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23 of this part, entry into this safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Coast Guard Captain of the Port Buffalo, or his designated on-scene representative.

(c) *Authority.* In addition to 33 U.S.C. 1231, the authority for this section includes 33 U.S.C. 1226.

(d) *Effective time and date.* This section is effective from 9 p.m. (local) on June 24, 2005 through 10 p.m. (local) on June 24, 2005.

Dated: May 23, 2005.

P.M. Gugg,

Commander, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Buffalo.

[FR Doc. 05–11674 Filed 6–13–05; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[CGD1–05–036]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone: Boston Fourth of July Fireworks—Charles River, Boston, MA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for the Boston Fourth of July Fireworks.

The safety zone is necessary to protect the life and property of the maritime public from the potential hazards posed by a fireworks display. The safety zone will temporarily prohibit entry into or movement within this portion of the Charles River during its effective period.

DATES: This rule is effective from 7 p.m. e.d.t. on July 4, 2005 until 11:30 p.m. e.d.t. on July 4, 2005, with a rain date of July 5, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket CGD01–05–036 and are available for inspection or copying at Sector Boston, 427 Commercial Street, Boston, MA between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Chief Petty Officer Paul English, Sector Boston, Waterways Management Division, at (617) 223–5750.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory History

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. An NPRM was not published for this regulation because the final details regarding the nature of the zone were not determined with sufficient time to draft and publish an NPRM. Any delay encountered in the regulation's effective date would be contrary to public interest since the safety zone is needed to prevent traffic from transiting a portion of the Charles River, Boston, Massachusetts, during the fireworks display and to provide for the safety of life on navigable waters. 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 zone should have minimal negative impact on vessel use of the Charles River because vessels will only be excluded from the area of the safety zone for 4.5 hours and will be able to operate in other areas of the river during this time.

Background and Purpose

Boston's Fourth of July is holding a fireworks display as part of Boston's celebration in honor of Independence Day. This regulation establishes a temporary safety zone on the waters of the Charles River within a four hundred (400) yard radius around the fireworks launch site located midway between the

Longfellow and Massachusetts Avenue Bridges, specifically at 42°21.28' N, 071°05.00' W.

This safety zone is necessary to protect the life and property of the maritime public from the dangers posed by this event. It will protect the public by prohibiting entry into or movement within this portion of the Charles River during the fireworks display.

Discussion of Rule

The safety zone is in effect from 7 p.m. EDT until 11:30 p.m. EDT July 4, 2005 with a rain date of July 5, 2005. Marine traffic may transit safely outside of the safety zone during the event thereby allowing navigation of the entire river except for the portion delineated by this rule.

Due to the size of the river and the size of this safety zone, the Captain of the Port anticipates minimal negative impact on vessel traffic due to this event. Public notifications will be made prior to the effective period via local media, local notice to mariners and marine information broadcasts.

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).

The Coast Guard expects the economic impact of this rule to be so minimal that a full Regulatory Evaluation under of the regulatory policies and procedures of DHS is unnecessary.

Although this regulation prevents vessel traffic from transiting into a portion of the Charles River during this event, the effect of this regulation will not be significant for several reasons: vessels will only be excluded from the area of the safety zone for 4.5 hours; although vessels will not be able to transit the river in the vicinity of the zone, they will be able to operate in other areas of the river during the effective period; and advance notifications will be made to the local maritime community by marine information broadcasts and Local Notice to Mariners.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), the Coast Guard 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 will 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 Charles River from 7 p.m. EDT until 11:30 p.m. EDT July 4, 2005 with a rain date of July 5, 2005. This safety zone will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for the reasons described under the Regulatory Evaluation section.

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 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 would call 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 State, local or tribal governments, 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 this preamble.

Taking of Private Property

This rule would not affect 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 pose 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 Considering 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 standard.

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 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. This rule fits the category selected from paragraph (34)(g), as it would establish a safety zone. A final "Environmental Analysis Check List" and a final "Categorical Exclusion Determination" will be 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; Pub. L. 107-295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add temporary section 165.T05-036 to read as follows:

§ 165.T05-036 Safety Zone: Boston 4th of July Fireworks, Charles River, Boston, Massachusetts.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All waters of the Charles River within a 400 yard radius of the fireworks launch site located midway between the Longfellow Bridge and the Massachusetts Avenue Bridge, Boston, MA, specifically at 42° 21.28' N, 071° 05.00' W.

(b) *Effective Date.* This section is effective from 7 p.m. e.d.t. until 11:30 p.m. e.d.t. on July 4, 2005, with a rain date of July 5, 2005.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in section 165.23 of this part, entry into or movement within this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Boston.

(2) All vessel operators shall comply with the instructions of the COTP or the designated on-scene U.S. Coast Guard patrol personnel. On-scene Coast Guard patrol personnel include commissioned, warrant, and petty officers of the Coast Guard on board Coast Guard, Coast Guard Auxiliary, local, state, and federal law enforcement vessels.

Dated: June 2, 2005.
James L. McDonald,
Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Boston, Massachusetts.
 [FR Doc. 05-11672 Filed 6-13-05; 8:45 am]
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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[AZ 137-0089; FRL-7912-4]

Revisions to the Arizona State Implementation Plan, Maricopa County Environmental Services Department

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is finalizing approval of a revision to the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department (MCESD) portion of the Arizona State Implementation Plan (SIP). This revision was proposed in the **Federal Register** on March 18, 2005 and concerns volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the fiberboard saturation process at W.R. Meadows, Inc., Goodyear, AZ. We are approving a local permit condition that regulates this source-specific emission unit under the Clean Air Act as amended in 1990 (CAA or the Act).

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule is effective on July 14, 2005.

ADDRESSES: You can inspect a copy of the submitted SIP revision, EPA's technical support document (TSD), and public comments at our Region IX office during normal business hours by appointment. You may also see a copy of the submitted SIP revision by appointment at the following locations:

Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Room B-102, (Mail Code 6102T), 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20460.

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, 1110 West Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007.

Maricopa County Environmental Services Department, 1001 North Central Avenue, Suite 695, Phoenix, AZ 85004.

A copy of the rule may also be available via the Internet at <http://www.maricopa.gov/envsvc/air/ruledesc.asp>. Please be advised that this is not an EPA Web site and may not contain the same version of the rule that was submitted to EPA.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Al Petersen, EPA Region IX, (415) 947-4118, petersen.alfred@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, "we," "us" and "our" refer to EPA.

I. Proposed Action

On March 18, 2005 (70 FR 13125), EPA proposed to approve a draft version of the following permit condition into the Arizona SIP.

TABLE 1.—SUBMITTED RULE

Local agency	Rule No.	Rule title	Revised	Submitted
MCESD	Permit V98-004, Condition 23.	<i>RACT Requirements for the Fiberboard Saturation Process, W.R. Meadows of Arizona, Inc., Goodyear, AZ.</i>	02/17/05	04/20/05

On April 26, 2005, the submittal of the permit condition in Table 1 was found to meet the completeness criteria in 40 CFR part 51, appendix V, which must be met before formal EPA review. The submitted version is substantively identical to the draft version proposed for EPA approval. We proposed to approve this permit condition because we determined that it complied with the relevant CAA requirements. Our proposed action contains more information on the rule and our evaluation.

II. Public Comments and EPA Responses

EPA's proposed action provided a 30-day public comment period. During this

period, we did not receive any comments.

III. EPA Action

No comments were submitted to change our assessment that the submitted permit condition complies with the relevant CAA requirements. Therefore, as authorized in section 110(k)(3) of the CAA, EPA is fully approving the permit condition into the Arizona SIP.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a "significant regulatory action" and therefore is not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget. For this reason, this action is also not

subject to Executive Order 13211, "Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use" (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001). This action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and imposes no additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. Accordingly, the Administrator certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). Because this rule approves pre-existing requirements under state law and does not impose any additional enforceable duty beyond that required by state law, it does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small