PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

1. The authority citation for Part 165 continues to read as follows:


2. From February 6, 2004 until August 6, 2004, temporary § 165.T13–016 is reinstated and revised to read as follows:


(a) Location. The following areas are safety zones: All waters of the Tacoma Narrows, Puget Sound, and adjoining waters of Washington State, within a 250 yard radius around each of the following coordinates (which are the approximate center points of the two new bridge piers): (1) 47 degrees, 15 minutes, 54.08 seconds North; 122 degrees, 32 minutes, 49.65 seconds West; and (2) 47 degrees, 16 minutes, 54.08 seconds North; 122 degrees, 33 minutes, 54.08 seconds West [Datum: NAD 1983].

(b) Regulations. In accordance with the general regulations in 33 CFR Part 165, Subpart C, this Temporary Final Rule applies to any person or vessel in the navigable waters of the United States. No person or vessel may enter or remain in the above safety zones, unless authorized by the Captain of the Port or his designated representatives. Vessels and persons granted authorization to enter the safety zone shall obey all lawful orders or directions of the Captain of the Port or his designated representative.

(c) Effective dates. This section is effective from February 6, 2004 until August 6, 2004.


Danny Ellis,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Puget Sound.

[FR Doc. 04–2514 Filed 2–4–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[CGD05–04–015]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Delaware River

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Captain of the Port is establishing a safety zone encompassing the Delaware River between the Tacony-Palmyra Bridge and Trenton Falls, Trenton, New Jersey. This safety zone is necessary to provide for the safety of life and property and to facilitate commerce. This safety zone limits transits to steel hulled vessels transiting only during daylight hours due to the hazards created by the ice.

DATES: This rule is effective from January 23, 2004 to March 15, 2004.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket CGD05–04–015 and are available for inspection or copying at Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Philadelphia, One Washington Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19147, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lieutenant Junior Grade Kevin Sligh or Ensign Jill Munsch, Coast Guard Marine Safety Office/Group Philadelphia, at (215) 271–4889.

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) and (d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing an NPRM and for making this regulation effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register. Publishing an NPRM and delaying its effective date would be contrary to public interest, since immediate action is needed to protect mariners against the hazards associated with ice conditions on the Delaware River. Record cold temperatures causing ice to form at a greater than normal rate made it impracticable and dangerous to mariners to delay publishing this safety zone.

Background and Purpose

During a moderate or severe winter, frozen waterways present numerous hazards to vessels. Ice in a waterway may hamper a vessel’s ability to maneuver, and could cause visual aids to navigation to be submerged, destroyed or moved off station. Ice abrasions and ice pressure could also compromise a vessel’s watertight integrity, and non-steel hulled vessels would be exposed to a greater risk of hull breach.

When ice conditions develop to a point where vessel operations become unsafe, it becomes necessary to impose operating restrictions to ensure the safe navigation of vessels. Captains of the Port have the authority (33 CFR part 160, subpart B) to restrict and manage vessel movement by implementing a safety zone. The Captain of the Port Philadelphia is establishing a safety zone on the Delaware River that will restrict access through the safety zone to only those vessels with steel hulls and allow for daylight only transits for all vessels through the safety zone during Ice Condition Two.

The purpose of this regulation is to promote maritime safety, and to protect the environment and mariners transiting the area from the potential hazards due to ice conditions that become a threat to navigation. This rule establishes a safety zone encompassing the Delaware River between the Tacony-Palmyra Bridge and Trenton Falls, Trenton, New Jersey.

Discussion of Temporary Final Rule

This rule limits access to the safety zone to only those vessels authorized to enter and operate safely within the zone. Vessels not meeting the operating requirements established by this temporary rule will not be allowed to enter the safety zone. During an emergency situation, a vessel not meeting the operating requirements may obtain permission from the Captain of the Port Philadelphia prior to entering the safety zone during the effective periods. The Captain of the Port will notify the maritime community, via marine broadcasts, of the current ice conditions and the restrictions imposed under those conditions.

Ice Condition Three is the readiness condition in which weather conditions are favorable for the formation of ice in the navigable waters of the Delaware River/Bay C&D Canal. Daily reports for the Coast Guard Stations and commercial vessels are monitored.

Ice Condition Two is the alert condition in which ice begins to form in the upper Delaware River/Bay and C&D Canal. The Captain of the Port Philadelphia may impose shaft horsepower and hull type restrictions.

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 this rule 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 would not result in such 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 concern 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. We invite your comments on how this rule would impact tribal governments, even if that impact may not constitute a “tribal implication” under the Order.

Energy Effects
We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 12211, 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. It has not been designated by the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs as a significant energy action. Therefore, it does not require a Statement of Energy Effects under Executive Order 13211.

Environment
We have considered the environmental impact of this rule and concluded that, under figure 2–1, paragraph (34)(g), of Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, this rule is categorically excluded from further environmental documentation. A “Categorical Exclusion Determination” is 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.

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:


2. Add temporary § 165.T05–015 to read as follows:

§ 165.T05–015 Safety zone; Delaware River.

(a) Location. The following area is a safety zone: All waters located on the Delaware River between the Tacony–Palmyra Bridge and Trenton Falls, Trenton, New Jersey.
The Coast Guard is establishing a safety zone on the Delaware River, Salem River, Christiana River and Schuylkill River that will restrict access through the safety zone to only those vessels with steel hulls through the safety zone during Ice Condition Two.

The purpose of this regulation is to promote maritime safety, and to protect the environment and mariners transiting the area from the potential hazards due to ice conditions that become a threat to navigation. This rule establishes a safety zone encompassing the entire Delaware River between the Salem-Hope Generating Station, Salem County, New Jersey to the entrance of the Appoquinimink River, Kent County, Delaware to Trenton Falls, Trenton, New Jersey including the Salem River, Christiana River and Schuylkill River.

Discussion of Temporary Final Rule

This rule limits access to the safety zone to only those vessels authorized to enter and operate safely within the zone. Vessels not meeting the operating requirements established by this temporary rule will not be allowed to enter the safety zone. During an emergency situation, a vessel not meeting the operating requirements may obtain permission from the Captain of the Port Philadelphia prior to entering the safety zone during the effective periods. The Captain of the Port will notify the maritime community, via marine broadcasts, of the current ice conditions and the restrictions imposed under those conditions.

Ice condition Three is the readiness condition in which weather conditions are favorable for the formation of ice in the navigable waters of the Delaware River/Bay and C&D Canal. Daily reports for the Coast Guard Stations and commercial vessels are monitored.

Ice Condition Two is the alert condition in which ice begins to form in the upper Delaware River/Bay and C&D Canal. The Captain of the Port Philadelphia may impose shaft horsepower and hull type restrictions.

Ice Condition One is the emergency condition in which ice has largely covered the upper Delaware River/Bay and C&D Canal. Convoys are required and restrictions to shaft horsepower and vessel transit are imposed.

The safety zone will protect mariners transiting the area from the potential hazards associated with ice in the Delaware River, Salem River, Christiana River and Schuylkill River during Ice Condition Two.

Regulatory Evaluation

This temporary rule is not a "significant regulatory action" under