

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 published 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
published 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