

Background

On December 3, 2004, the FAA published in the **Federal Register** a notice of proposed rulemaking to revise VOR Federal airways V-2, V-257, and V-343 southeast of Missoula, MT due to the decommissioning of the Drummond VOR (69 FR 70208). Interested parties were invited to participate in this rulemaking effort by submitting written comments on the proposal. One comment was received stating the radials defining V-257 from Phoenix, AZ, to Drake, AZ, were incorrect. The FAA does not agree. A review of V-257 verified that the correct true bearings are listed for V-257 from Phoenix, AZ, to Drake, AZ. With the exception of editorial changes, this amendment is the same as that published in the notice of proposed rulemaking.

The Rule

The FAA is amending Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 71 (part 71) to revise V-2, V-257, and V-343 southeast of Missoula, MT. Specifically, segments of V-2 and V-343 will be eliminated due to the decommissioning of the Drummond VOR. New airway segments on V-2 (between Missoula, MT, and Helena, MT) and V-257 (between SCAAT intersection and the Coppertown VOR) will be established in their place. This action will enhance air safety, simplify routings, and reduce controller workload in Montana.

Domestic VOR Federal airways are published in paragraph 6010(a) of FAA Order 7400.9M dated August 30, 2004, and effective September 16, 2004, which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1. The Federal airways listed in this document will be published subsequently in the order.

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. Therefore, this proposed regulation: (1) Is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a "significant rule" under Department of Transportation (DOT) Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. Since this is a routine matter that will only affect air traffic procedures and air navigation, it is certified that this proposed rule, when promulgated, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial

number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

Adoption of the Amendment

■ In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration amends 14 CFR part 71 as follows:

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D, AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order 7400.9M, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated August 30, 2004, and effective September 16, 2004, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6010(a) Domestic VOR Federal Airways.

* * * * *

V-2 [Revised]

From Seattle, WA; Ellensburg, WA; Moses Lake, WA; Spokane, WA; Mullan Pass, ID; Missoula, MT; Helena, MT; INT Helena 119° and Livingston, MT, 322° radials; Livingston; Billings, MT; Miles City, MT; 24 miles, 90 miles, 55 MSL, Dickinson, ND; 10 miles, 60 miles, 38 MSL, Bismarck, ND; 14 miles, 62 miles, 34 MSL, Jamestown, ND; Fargo, ND; Alexandria, MN; Gopher, MN; Nodine, MN; Lone Rock, WI; Madison, WI; Badger, WI; Muskegon, MI; Lansing, MI; Salem, MI; INT Salem 093° and Aylmer, ON, Canada, 254° radials; Aylmer; INT Aylmer 086° and Buffalo, NY, 259° radials; Buffalo; Rochester, NY; Syracuse, NY; Utica, NY; Albany, NY; INT Albany 084° and Gardner, MA, 284° radials; to Gardner. The airspace within Canada is excluded.

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V-257 [Revised]

From Phoenix, AZ, via INT Phoenix 348° and Drake, AZ, 141° radials; Drake; INT Drake 003° and Grand Canyon, AZ, 211° radials; Grand Canyon; 38 miles 12 AGL, 24 miles 125 MSL, 16 miles 95 MSL, 26 miles 12 AGL, Bryce Canyon, UT; INT Bryce Canyon 338° and Delta, UT, 186° radials, Delta; 39 miles, 105 MSL INT Delta 004° and Malad City, ID, 179° radials; 20 miles, 118 MSL, Malad City; Pocatello, ID; DuBois, ID; Dillon, MT; Coppertown, MT; INT 002° and Great Falls, MT, 222° radials; Great Falls; 73 miles, 56 MSL, Havre, MT. The airspace within Restricted Area R-6403 is excluded.

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V-343 [Revised]

From Dubois, ID; Bozeman, MT.

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Issued in Washington, DC, May 10, 2005.

Edith V. Parish,

Acting Manager, Airspace and Rules.

[FR Doc. 05-9922 Filed 5-17-05; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 110

[CGD11-04-006]

RIN 1625-AA01

Anchorage Ground; Pacific Ocean at Santa Catalina Island, CA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard has established three anchorage areas outside Avalon Bay, Santa Catalina Island, California, for large passenger vessels. This rule provides designated anchorage grounds outside the harbor, thereby allowing safe and secure anchorage for an increasing number of large passenger vessels. This rule increases safety for vessels by enhancing voyage planning and by alerting other recreational and commercial vessels to potential anchorage locations for these large vessels.

DATES: This rule is effective June 17, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Comments and material received from the public, as well as documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket, will become part of this docket and will be available for inspection or copying at Marine Safety Office/Group Los Angeles-Long Beach, 1001 South Seaside Avenue, Building 20, San Pedro, California 90731, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lieutenant Peter Gooding, USCG, Chief of the Waterways Management Division, at (310) 732-2020.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

On November 5, 2004, we published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) entitled Anchorage Ground; Pacific Ocean at Santa Catalina Island, Calif. in the **Federal Register** (69 FR 214). We received no letters

commenting on the proposed rule. No public meeting was requested, and none was held.

Background and Purpose

Large passenger vessels calling on Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, California are forced to anchor offshore due to limited docking capabilities in Avalon Harbor. While these vessels have been anchoring in this location for over 15 years, there has never been a designated anchorage area or annotation on the NOAA chart to indicate these activities. However, with the increase in large passenger vessel operations in Southern California and multiple ships visiting Avalon Harbor on the same day, it is becoming apparent that designated anchorage areas are needed to ensure the safety and security of these vessels.

In developing the proposed rule, the Coast Guard consulted various owners and masters of the large passenger vessels currently calling on Avalon Harbor.

Designated anchorages and the subsequent chart annotations will help ensure recreational and commercial boaters are aware that large passenger vessels may be anchored in these locations. This will be most helpful in conditions of low visibility.

Discussion of Comments and Changes

The Coast Guard received no comments on this rule and has not changed the regulations from the published NPRM.

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).

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), we have considered whether this rule will 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 and operators of private and commercial vessels intending to transit or anchor in the affected area. The impact to these entities will not, however, be significant since this zone encompasses only a small portion of the waterway and vessels could safely navigate around the anchored vessels. Additionally, large passenger vessels already routinely anchor within these anchorage areas.

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 can better evaluate its effects on them and participate in the rulemaking process. If your small business or organization is affected by this rule or you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact Petty Officer Adam Proctor, U.S. Coast Guard Sector San Diego at (619) 683–6435. 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 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 this 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 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 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.

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 standards.

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)(f), of the Instruction, from further environmental documentation.

A final “Environmental Analysis Check List” and a final “Categorical Exclusion Determination” are available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 110

Anchorage grounds.

■ For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 110 as follows:

PART 110—ANCHORAGE REGULATIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 110 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 471, 1221 through 1236, 2030, 2035, and 2071; 33 CFR 1.05–1(g); Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. In § 110.216 add new paragraphs (a)(3) and (b)(6) to read as follows:

§ 110.216 Pacific Ocean at Santa Catalina Island, Calif.

(a) * * *

(3) *Avalon Bay*. (i) *Anchorage A*. The waters within an area described as follows: A circle of 1350 feet radius centered at 33°20′59.0″ N, 118°18′56.2″ W.

(ii) *Anchorage B*. The waters within an area described as follows: A circle of

1350 feet radius centered at 33°20′38.3″ N, 118°18′35.8″ W.

(iii) *Anchorage C*. The waters within an area described as follows: A circle of 1350 feet radius centered at 33°21′21.0″ N, 118°19′16.7″ W.

(b) * * *

(6) The Avalon Bay anchorage is reserved for large passenger vessels of over 1600 gross tons, unless otherwise authorized by the Captain of the Port Los Angeles-Long Beach.

Dated: May 6, 2005.

Kevin J. Eldridge,

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

[FR Doc. 05–9916 Filed 5–17–05; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Parts 117 and 165

[USCG–2005–21072]

Quarterly Listings; Drawbridge Operation Regulations, Safety Zones and Security Zones

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of temporary rules issued.

SUMMARY: This document provides required notice of substantive rules issued by the Coast Guard and temporarily effective between January 1, 2005 and March 31, 2005, that were not published in the **Federal Register**. This quarterly notice lists temporary drawbridge operation regulations, safety zones and security zones, all of limited duration and for which timely publication in the **Federal Register** was not possible.

DATES: This document lists temporary Coast Guard rules that became effective and were terminated between January 1, 2005, and March 31, 2005.

ADDRESSES: The Department of Transportation Docket Management Facility maintains the public docket for this notice. Documents indicated in this notice will be available for inspection or copying at the Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, Room PL–401, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20593–0001 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays. You may electronically access the public docket for this notice on the Internet at <http://dms.dot.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For questions on this notice contact LT Jeff

Bray, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, telephone (202) 267–2830. For questions on viewing, or on submitting material to the docket, contact Renee Z. Wright, Acting Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone (202) 493–0402.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Coast Guard District Commanders and Captains of the Port (COTP) must be immediately responsive to the safety and security needs within their jurisdiction; therefore, District Commanders and COTPs have been delegated the authority to issue certain regulations. Safety zones may be established for safety or environmental purposes. A safety zone may be stationary and described by fixed limits or it may be described as a zone around a vessel in motion. Security zones limit access to prevent injury or damage to vessels, ports, or waterfront facilities and may also describe a zone around a vessel in motion. Drawbridge operation regulations authorize changes to drawbridge schedules to accommodate bridge repairs, seasonal vessel traffic, and local public events. Timely publication of these rules in the **Federal Register** is often precluded when a rule responds to an emergency, or when an event occurs without sufficient advance notice. The affected public is, however, informed of these rules through Local Notices to Mariners, press releases, and other means. Moreover, actual notification is provided by Coast Guard patrol vessels enforcing the restrictions imposed by the rule. Because **Federal Register** publication was not possible before the beginning of the effective period, mariners were personally notified of the contents of these drawbridge operation regulations, security zones or safety zones by Coast Guard officials on-scene prior to any enforcement action. However, the Coast Guard, by law, must publish in the **Federal Register** notice of substantive rules adopted. To meet this obligation without imposing undue expense on the public, the Coast Guard periodically publishes a list of these temporary drawbridge operation regulations, security zones and safety zones. Permanent rules are not included in this list because they are published in their entirety in the **Federal Register**. Temporary rules are also published in their entirety if sufficient time is available to do so before they are placed in effect or terminated. The safety zones, drawbridge operation regulations and security zones listed in this notice have been exempted from review under Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, because of their