

(3) The Marine Safety Office San Juan will attempt to notify the maritime community of periods during which these security zones will be in effect by providing advance notice of scheduled arrivals and departures of cruise ships via a broadcast notice to mariners.

(c) *Definition.* As used in this section, *cruise ship* means a passenger vessel greater than 100 feet in length that is authorized to carry more than 150 passengers for hire, except for a ferry.

(d) *Authority.* In addition to 33 U.S.C. 1231 and 50 U.S.C. 191, the authority for this section includes 33 U.S.C. 1226.

Dated: May 15, 2003.

William J. Uberti,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR 165

[COTP Miami 03-075]

RIN 1625-AA00

Safety Zone; Coral Reef Club 4th of July Fireworks Display, Miami, FL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary fixed safety zone offshore from Coral Reef Yacht Club in Miami, FL. The safety zone is established to protect boaters from the hazards associated with the Coral Reef Yacht Club fireworks display being held offshore from Coral Reef Yacht Club in Miami. This rule is necessary to ensure safety of life on the navigable waters of the United States.

DATES: This safety zone is effective from 9 p.m. on July 4, 2003 until 10 p.m. on July 4, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Comments and material received from the public, as well as documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, are part of docket COTP Miami 03-075 and are available for inspection or copying at Marine Safety Office Miami, 100 MacArthur Causeway, Miami Beach, FL 33139 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: BMC D. Vaughn and/or BM3 A. Harless at Coast Guard Group Miami, ATON/Deck Miami Beach, FL, tel: (305) 535-4317.

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), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing an NPRM. Publishing an NPRM and delaying the rule's effective date is unnecessary and contrary to public safety because immediate action is necessary to protect the public and waters of the United States. Moreover, an NPRM is unnecessary due to the limited amount of time this rule will be in effect.

For the same reasons, 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**.

Background and Purpose

The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone encompassing a 350-foot circle surrounding a barge in approximate position 25° 44.10 N, 080° 14.30 W offshore from Coral Reef Yacht Club in Miami for the Coral Reef Yacht Club 4th of July fireworks display. This rule is needed to increase safety in Miami from 9 p.m. July 4, 2003 to 10 p.m. on July 4, 2003 during the Coral Reef Yacht Club 4th of July fireworks display due to the significant number of vessels in the area for this event. The safety zone is created to provide for the safety of the spectator craft in the vicinity offshore from Coral Reef Yacht Club in Miami, FL. Vessels are prohibited from anchoring, mooring, or transiting within this zone, unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Miami. The safety zone encompasses the area offshore from Coral Reef Yacht Club in Miami, FL.

This regulation 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 cost and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of that order. The Office of Management and Budget has exempted it from review under the order. It is not significant under the regulatory policies and procedures of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) because these regulations will only be in effect for a short period of time, and the impacts on routine navigation are expected to be minimal.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601-612), we considered whether this rule would have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

"Small entities" include small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominate in their field, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000.

The Coast Guard certifies under section 605 (b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact upon a substantial number of small entities because the regulations will only be in effect for 2 hours and vessels may be allowed to transit the zone with the express permission of the Captain of the Port of Miami.

Assistance for Small Entities

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-121), we offer 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 the rule will affect your small business, organization, or government jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** for assistance in understanding this rule.

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 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