

in paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(d)(5) of this section) of the controlled foreign corporation, or, if the United States shareholder is a look-through entity, a United States person that owns an interest in such shareholder directly or indirectly through one or more look-through entities.” is added in its place.

2. In paragraph (b)(5) *Example 29.*, the fourth sentence, the language “C is a partnership with two partners, E, an individual, and F, a corporation that is member of a consolidated group within the meaning of § 1.1502-1(h).” is removed and the language “C is a partnership with two partners, E, an individual, and F, a corporation that is a member of a consolidated group within the meaning of § 1.1502-1(h).” is added in its place.

LaNita Van Dyke,

*Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch,
Legal Processing Division, Associate Chief
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[FR Doc. E8-13247 Filed 6-11-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG-2008-0363]

RIN 1625-AA00

Safety Zone: Parexel Fireworks Display

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is creating a temporary safety zone for the Parexel Fireworks display to be held on June 23, 2008 in Boston, Massachusetts. The zone temporarily closes all waters of Boston Harbor within a three hundred (300) yard radius of the fireworks launch site located in Boston Harbor at approximate position 42°21'26" N., 071°2'38" W. The safety zone is necessary to protect the maritime public from the potential hazards posed by a fireworks display. Entry into this zone is prohibited during the closure period unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, Boston.

DATES: This rule is effective from 9:00 p.m. through 11:00 p.m. on June 23, 2008.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket USCG-2008-0363 and are available online at www.regulations.gov. They are also available for inspection or copying at

two locations: The Docket Management Facility (M-30), U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays, and U.S. Coast Guard, Sector Boston, 427 Commercial St, Boston, MA 02109 between 7 a.m. and 3 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this temporary rule, call Chief Petty Officer Eldridge McFadden at 617-223-5160. If you have questions on viewing the docket, call Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202-366-9826.

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.

As the fireworks display is scheduled to occur on June 23, 2008, any delay encountered in the regulation's effective date would be contrary to the public interest since the safety zone is needed to prevent traffic from transiting a portion of Boston Harbor during the fireworks display thus ensuring that the maritime public is protected from any potential harm associated with such an event. Additionally, although this rule will prevent traffic from transiting a portion of Boston Harbor during the fireworks display, the effect of this rule will not be significant for several reasons: Vessels will be excluded from the safety zone for two hours; small vessels, although excluded from the zone, will have sufficient navigable water to safely maneuver in the waters surrounding the zone; and advance notifications will be made to the local maritime community by marine information broadcasts and Local Notice to Mariners.

Background and Purpose

Parexel is holding a fireworks display for a corporate celebration. This temporary rule established a temporary safety zone on the waters of Boston Harbor within a three hundred (300) yard radius of the fireworks launch site located in Boston harbor at approximate position 42°21'26" N., 071°2'38" W. This safety zone is necessary to protect the life and property of the maritime public from the potential dangers posed by this event. The zone will protect the public by prohibiting entry into or movement within the proscribed portion of Boston Harbor during the fireworks display.

Marine traffic may transit safely outside of the zone during the effective period. The Captain of the Port does not anticipate any negative impact on vessel traffic due to this event. Public notifications will be made prior to and during the effective period via safety marine information broadcasts and Local Notice to Mariners.

Discussion of Rule

The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone in Boston Harbor, Boston, Massachusetts. The safety zone would be in effect from 9 p.m. until 11 p.m. on June 23, 2008. Marine traffic may transit safely outside of the safety zone in Boston Harbor during the event. This safety zone will control vessel traffic during the fireworks display to protect the safety of the maritime public.

Due to the limited time frame of the fireworks display, 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 notice to mariners.

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.

Although this rule will prevent traffic from transiting a portion of Boston Harbor during the fireworks display, the effect of this rule will not be significant for several reasons: vessels will be excluded from the safety zone for two hours, small vessels, although excluded from the zone, will have sufficient navigable water to safely maneuver in the waters surrounding the zone; 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), we have 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 Boston Harbor from 9 p.m. EDT through 11 p.m. on June 23, 2008. This safety zone will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for the reason 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 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.

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). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

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)(g), of the Instruction, from further environmental documentation. 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, and Waterways.

■ For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard proposes to temporarily amend 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, 3306, 3703; 50 U.S.C. 191, 195; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, 160.5; Pub. L. 107–295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add temporary § 165.T01–0363 to read as follows:

§ 165.T–01–0363 Safety Zone: Parexel Fireworks Display, Boston, MA.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All waters of Boston Harbor, from surface to bottom, within a three hundred (300) yard radius of the fireworks launch site located in Boston

Harbor at approximate position 42°21'26" N, 071°2'38" W.

(b) *Effective Date.* This rule is effective from 9:00 p.m. through 11:00 p.m. on June 23, 2008.

(c) *Definitions.* (1) Designated representative means a Coast Guard Patrol Commander, including a Coast Guard coxswain, petty officer, or other officer operating a Coast Guard vessel or a Federal, State, or local officer designated by or assisting the Captain of the Port (COTP).

(d) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in section 165.23 of this part, entry into or movement within this zone by any person or vessel is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port (COTP) Boston or the COTP's designated representative.

(2) Vessel operators desiring to enter or operate within the safety zone must contact the COTP or the COTP's designated representative to obtain permission by calling the Sector Boston Command Center at 617-223-5761. Vessel operators given permission to enter or operate in the safety zone must comply with all directions given to them by the COTP or the COTP's designated representative.

Dated: June 2, 2008.

Gail P. Kulisch,

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

[FR Doc. E8-13137 Filed 6-11-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-15-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 82

[EPA-HQ-OAR-2004-0488; FRL-8578-1]

RIN 2060-AM54

Protection of the Stratospheric Ozone: Alternatives for the Motor Vehicle Air Conditioning Sector Under the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) Program

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Clean Air Act provides for the review of alternatives to ozone-depleting substances and the approval of substitutes that do not present a risk more significant than other alternatives that are available. Under that authority, the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is expanding the list of acceptable substitutes for ozone-depleting substances (ODS). The

substitute addressed in this final rule (i.e., R-152a) is for the motor vehicle air conditioning (MVAC) end-use within the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector. This substitute does not pose significantly more risk than other substitutes that are available in this end use. Additionally, this substitute is a non ozone-depleting gas and consequently does not contribute to stratospheric ozone depletion.

DATES: This final rule is effective on August 11, 2008.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2004-0488. All documents in the docket are listed on the <http://www.regulations.gov> Web site. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically through <http://www.regulations.gov> or in hard copy from the EPA Air and Radiation Docket, EPA/DC, EPA West, Room 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC. This Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the Air and Radiation Docket is (202) 566-1742.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Karen Thundiyil, Stratospheric Protection Division, Office of Air and Radiation, MC 6205J, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (202) 343-9464; fax number: (202) 343-2363; e-mail address: thundiyil.karen@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This final action provides motor vehicle manufacturers and their suppliers an additional refrigerant option for motor vehicle air conditioning systems. The refrigerant substitute discussed in this action (i.e., R-152a) is non ozone-depleting. Members of the MVAC manufacturing and MVAC service industries have all been actively engaged in the development of this rulemaking and are developing prototype systems with the use conditions defined in this rulemaking.

This final action helps harmonize U.S. MVAC alternatives with European Union (EU) MVAC alternatives. The EU has banned the use of R-134a, the predominant MVAC refrigerant in the

U.S. and the EU, in new cars beginning in 2011. By 2020, cars sold in the EU may have to include the new alternative in this action. In response, U.S. original equipment manufacturers are developing MVAC systems using R-152a and other alternative refrigerants for the European market and for possible U.S. sale as well.

EPA is deferring final rulemaking on R-744 (carbon dioxide). EPA is currently continuing to consider further several issues with respect to this regulatory action.

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I. Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) Program Authority

Section 612 of the Clean Air Act (the Act) authorizes EPA to develop a program for evaluating alternatives to ozone-depleting substances. EPA refers to this program as the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program. The major provisions of section 612 are:

A. Rulemaking

Section 612(c) requires EPA to promulgate rules making it unlawful to replace any class I (e.g., chlorofluorocarbon, halon, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform,