

§ 598.704 Penalty imposition or withdrawal.

(a) *No violation.* If, after considering any response to a prepenalty notice and any relevant facts, the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control determines that there was no violation by the respondent named in the prepenalty notice, the Director promptly shall notify the respondent in writing of that determination and that no monetary penalty will be imposed.

(b) *Violation.* If, after considering any response to a prepenalty notice and any relevant facts, the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control determines that there was a violation by the respondent named in the prepenalty notice, the Director promptly shall issue a written notice of the imposition of the monetary penalty to the respondent. The issuance of a written notice of the imposition of a monetary penalty shall constitute final agency action.

(1) The penalty notice shall inform the respondent that payment of the assessed penalty must be made within 30 days of the date of mailing of the penalty notice.

(2) The penalty notice shall inform the respondent of the requirement to furnish the respondent's taxpayer identification number pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 7701 and that such number will be used for purposes of collecting and reporting on any delinquent penalty amount.

§ 598.705 Administrative collection; referral to United States Department of Justice.

In the event that the respondent does not pay a penalty imposed pursuant to this part or make payment arrangements acceptable to the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control within 30 days of the date of mailing of a penalty notice, the matter may be referred for administrative collection measures by the Department of the Treasury or to the United States Department of Justice for appropriate action to recover the penalty in a civil suit in a Federal district court.

§ 598.706 Judicial review of civil penalty.

A civil penalty imposed pursuant to this subpart G is subject to judicial review only to the extent provided in 5 U.S.C. 702.

Subpart H—Procedures**§ 598.801 Procedures.**

For license application procedures and procedures relating to amendments, modifications, or revocations of licenses; administrative decisions; rulemaking; and requests for documents pursuant to the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C.

552a), see part 501, subpart D of this chapter.

§ 598.802 Availability of information pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act.

Any record or information obtained or created in the implementation of this part is not subject to disclosure under section 552(a)(3) of the Freedom of Information Act. Information required to be made available to the public under other provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) will be made available in accordance with § 501.805(a) of this chapter.

§ 598.803 Delegation by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Any action that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to take pursuant to the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act may be taken by the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control or by any other person to whom the Secretary of the Treasury has delegated authority so to act.

Subpart I—Paperwork Reduction Act**§ 598.901 Paperwork Reduction Act notice.**

For approval by the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507) of information collections relating to recordkeeping and reporting requirements, licensing procedures (including those pursuant to statements of licensing policy), and other procedures, see § 501.901 of this chapter. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid control number assigned by OMB.

Dated: June 6, 2000.

R. Richard Newcomb,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Approved: June 13, 2000.

Elisabeth A. Bresee,

*Assistant Secretary (Enforcement),
Department of the Treasury.*

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Coast Guard****33 CFR Part 165**

[CGD01-00-160]

RIN 2115-AA97

Safety Zone: Hudson Valley Triathlon, Hudson River, Ulster Landing, NY

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for the annual Hudson Valley Triathlon swim located on the Hudson River. This action is necessary to provide for the safety of life on navigable waters during the event. This action is intended to restrict vessel traffic in a portion of the Hudson River.

DATES: This rule is effective from 6:30 a.m. (e.s.t.) until 8:30 a.m. (e.s.t.) on July 9, 2000.

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 (CGD01-00-160) and are available for inspection or copying at Coast Guard Activities New York, 212 Coast Guard Drive, room 204, Staten Island, New York 10305, between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The telephone number is (718) 354-4012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Lieutenant M. Day, Waterways Oversight Branch, Coast Guard Activities New York (718) 354-4012.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Regulatory Information**

We did not publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for this regulation. Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(8), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing an NPRM. Good cause exists for not publishing an NPRM due to the date the Application for Approval of Marine Event was received, there was insufficient time to draft and publish an NPRM. Special Local Regulations have been published for this event in 33 CFR 100.121 for the same date. The location of this year's event has been moved 3.5 nautical miles north in the vicinity of Barrytown Reach, north of the Kingston-Rhinecliff Bridge. The safety zone encompasses about 800 yards of Barrytown Reach and is about 1,000 yards smaller than the permanent area, and it is also scheduled to start and finish 30 minutes earlier as compared to the current regulations. Further, it is a annual, local event, recreational vessels may still transit to the east of the zone during the event, the zone is only in affect for 2 hours, and commercial traffic is not heavy in this area of the Hudson River. It is expected that no more than 1 or 2 commercial vessels may be affected by this event. Due to the publication of this annual event in the Local Notice to Mariners, commercial traffic will be able to adjust their transit time to arrive before or after the event. Any delay encountered in this regulation's effective date would be unnecessary and contrary to public

interest since immediate action is needed to close the waterway and protect swimmers and the maritime public from the hazards associated with 500 athletes competing in the swimming portion of the Hudson Valley Triathlon.

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 is due to the following reasons: Special Local Regulations have been published for this event in 33 CFR 100.121 for the same date. The location of this year's event has been moved 3.5 nautical miles north in the vicinity of Barrytown Reach, north of the Kingston-Rhinecliff Bridge. It encompasses about 800 yards of Barrytown Reach and is about 1,000 yards smaller than the permanent area, it is also scheduled to start and finish 30 minutes earlier, as compared to the current regulations. Further, it is a annual local event, recreational vessels may still transit to the east of the zone during the event, the zone is only in effect for 2 hours, and commercial traffic is not heavy in this area of the Hudson River. It is expected that no more than 1 or 2 commercial vessels may be affected by this event. Due to the publication of this annual event in the Local Notice to Mariners, commercial traffic will be able to adjust their transit time to arrive before or after the event. Any delay encountered in this regulation's effective date would be unnecessary and contrary to public interest since immediate action is needed to close the waterway and protect swimmers and the maritime public from the hazards associated with 500 athletes competing in the swimming portion of the Hudson Valley Triathlon.

Background and Purpose

The Coast Guard has received an application to hold a triathlon swim on the waters of the Hudson River. This regulation establishes a safety zone in all waters of the Hudson River, in the vicinity of Ulster Landing, bound by the following points: 41°59'52.5" N 073°56'34.2" W (about 150 yards south of Hudson River Lighted Buoy 82 (LLNR 38325)), thence to 42°00'15.1" N 073°56'25.2" W, thence to 42°00'05.4" N 073°56'41.9" W, thence to 42°00'03.7" N 073°56'43.1" W, (NAD 1983), thence back to the point of beginning, in the northern end of Barrytown Reach. The safety zone is in effect from 6:30 a.m. (e.s.t.) until 8:30 a.m. (e.s.t.) on Sunday, July 9, 2000. There is no rain date for this event. The safety zone prevents vessels from transiting a portion of the Hudson River. It is needed to protect swimmers and boaters from the hazards associated with 500 swimmers

competing in a confined area of the Hudson River. Recreational vessels can still transit to the east of the zone during the event and will not be precluded from mooring at or getting underway from recreational piers in the vicinity of the zone. Commercial vessels will be precluded from transiting the area because the safety zone encompasses about 800 yards of Barrytown Reach and there is no viable alternative route. Public notifications will be made prior to the event via the Local Notice to Mariners.

Special Local Regulations have been published for this event in 33 CFR 100.121 for the same date. The location of this year's event has been moved 3.5 nautical miles north in the vicinity of Barrytown Reach, north of the Kingston-Rhinecliff Bridge. It encompasses about 800 yards of Barrytown Reach and is about 1,000 yards smaller than the permanent area, it is also scheduled to start and finish 30 minutes earlier, as compared to the current regulations.

Regulatory Evaluation

This final rule is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of that Order. It has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under that Order. It is not significant under the regulatory policies and procedures of the Department of Transportation (DOT) (44 FR 11040, February 26, 1979). The Coast Guard expects the economic impact of this final rule to be so minimal that a full Regulatory Evaluation under paragraph 10e of the regulatory policies and procedures of DOT is unnecessary. This finding is based on the following: This is an annual marine event currently published in 33 CFR 100.121, this final rule will close a smaller portion of the Hudson River, and the minimal time on a Sunday morning that vessels will be restricted from the zone. Recreational vessels may still transit to the east of the zone during the event and will not be precluded from mooring at or getting underway from recreational piers in the vicinity of the zone. Commercial vessels can plan their transits up the river around the time the zone is in effect as they will have advance notice of this annual event, and advance notifications which will be made.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), the Coast Guard considered whether this final rule will 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 dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000.

For reasons discussed in the Regulatory Evaluation above, the Coast Guard certifies under section 605(b) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) that this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Collection of Information

This final rule does not provide for a collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Federalism

The Coast Guard has analyzed this final rule under the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 13132 and has determined that this final rule does not have implications for federalism under that Order.

Unfunded Mandates

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) [Pub. L. 104-4, 109 Stat. 48] requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of certain regulatory actions on State, local, and tribal governments, and the private sector. UMRA requires a written statement of economic and regulatory alternatives for rules that contain Federal mandates. A Federal mandate is a new or additional enforceable duty imposed on any State, local, or tribal government, or the private sector. If any Federal mandate causes those entities to spend, in the aggregate, \$100 million or more in any one year, the UMRA analysis is required. This final rule does not impose Federal mandates on any State, local, or tribal governments, or the private sector.

Environment

The Coast Guard considered the environmental impact of this final rule and concluded that under figure 2-1, paragraph 34(g), of Commandant Instruction M16475.1C, this final rule is categorically excluded from further environmental documentation. This rule fits paragraph 34(g) as it establishes a safety zone. A "Categorical Exclusion Determination" is available in the docket for inspection or copying where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine Safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

Regulation

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR Part 165 as follows:

PART 165—[AMENDED]

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

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 50 U.S.C. 191; 33 CFR 1.05–1(g), 6.04–1, 6.04–6, 160.5; 49 CFR 1.46.

2. Add temporary § 165.T01–160 to read as follows:

§ 165.T01–160 Safety Zone: Hudson Valley Triathlon, Hudson River, Ulster Landing, NY.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All waters of the Hudson River, in the vicinity of Ulster Landing, bound by the following points:

41°59'52.5" N 073°56'34.2" W (about 150 yards south of Hudson River Lighted Buoy 82 (LLNR 38325)), thence to 42°00'15.1" N 073°56'25.2" W, thence to 42°00'05.4" N 073°56'41.9" W, thence to 42°00'03.7" N 073°56'43.1" W, (NAD 1983), thence back to the point of beginning, in the northern end of Barrytown Reach.

(b) *Effective period.* This section is effective from 6:30 a.m. (e.s.t.) until 8:30 a.m. (e.s.t.) on July 9, 2000. There is no rain date for this event.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) The general regulations contained in 33 CFR 165.23 apply.

(2) All persons and vessels shall comply with the instructions of the Coast Guard Captain of the Port or the designated on-scene-patrol personnel. These personnel comprise commissioned, warrant, and petty officers of the Coast Guard. Upon being hailed by a U. S. Coast Guard vessel by siren, radio, flashing light, or other means, the operator of a vessel shall proceed as directed.

Dated: June 27, 2000.

R.E. Bennis,

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

[FR Doc. 00–16889 Filed 7–3–00; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[MA077–7210a; A–1–FRL–6709–5]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Massachusetts; VOC Regulation for Large Commercial Bakeries

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is approving a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This revision establishes and requires large commercial bakeries to meet VOC Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) requirements. The intended effect of this action is to approve a revision to Massachusetts SIP which reduces VOC emissions from bakeries. This action is being taken in accordance with the Clean Air Act.

DATES: This direct final rule is effective on September 5, 2000 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comment by August 4, 2000. If adverse comment is received, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the **Federal Register** and inform the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to David Conroy, Manager, Air Quality Planning Unit, Office of Ecosystems Protection, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region I, JFK Federal Building, Boston, MA 02203. Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours, by appointment at the Office of Ecosystems Protection, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region I, One Congress Street, 11th floor, Boston, MA; and the Division of Air Quality Control, Department of Environmental Protection, One Winter Street, 8th Floor, Boston, MA 02108.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeanne Cosgrove, (617) 918–1669.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes requirements for State Implementation Plans for areas that have not attained the national ambient air quality standards for ozone. Section 182(b)(2) of the CAA expands the applicability of RACT to sources of VOC equal to or greater than 50 tons per year. To help the states identify VOC control options, the CAA required EPA to publish alternative control technology (ACT) documents for a

variety of VOC sources. EPA published an ACT document for Bakery Oven Emissions (EPA 453/R–92–017) in December, 1992. Massachusetts has identified several large commercial bakeries that are greater than 50 ton per year sources and as such are subject to RACT. Massachusetts adopted 310 CMR 7.18(29), Bakeries to reduce VOC emissions from bakeries.

On March 29, 1995, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts submitted a formal revision to its SIP. The SIP revision amends 310 CMR 7.00 by adding Section 310 CMR 7.18(29), Bakeries.

I. Summary of SIP Revision

The adopted air pollution control regulation, 310 CMR 7.18(29) Bakeries, establishes RACT for bakery facilities. The rule applies to any person who owns, leases, operates or controls any bakery which has the potential to emit, before the application of air pollution control equipment, equal to or greater than 50 tons per year of VOC. The rule establishes as RACT that affected bakeries reduce VOC emissions from baking ovens by 81% by weight. The 81% overall reduction requirement is based on a minimum capture efficiency of 90% combined with a minimum destruction efficiency of 90%. According to the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, affected bakeries in the Commonwealth will be installing catalytic oxidation to achieve RACT level VOC reductions. Massachusetts' rule contains the following additional provisions:

1. *Exemption for small bakeries:* This section exempts bakeries that can demonstrate that, since January 1, 1990, the bakery has not emitted, before the application of air pollution control equipment, greater than or equal to 50 tons per year of VOC. Small bakeries must obtain a permit restriction which restricts potential emissions to below 50 tons per year;

2. *Exemptions for small ovens:* This section exempts individual baking ovens (at an applicable facility) which have not emitted since January 1, 1990, before application of air pollution control equipment, greater than 25 tons of VOC in any calendar year from the RACT requirement and plan submittal requirements. (small ovens must still comply with the recordkeeping and testing requirements);

3. *Plan submittal requirements:* This section requires bakeries to submit an emission control plan to the Massachusetts DEP for approval (note that the emission limit requirement in 310 CMR 7.18(29)(e) is directly