

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. It has not been designated by the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs as a significant energy action. Therefore, it does not require a Statement of Energy Effects under Executive Order 13211.

Environment

We have considered the environmental impact of this temporary rule and concluded that under figure 2-1, paragraph (34)(g) of Commandant Instruction M16475.JC, this temporary rule is categorically excluded from further environmental documentation. This temporary rule seeks to modify a well-established Regulated Navigation Area, and will be in effect for less than nine months. 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, Vessels, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 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 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. From October 24, 2001 until June 15, 2002, in § 165.501, add new paragraph (d)(14) to read as follows:

§ 165.501 Chesapeake Bay entrance and Hampton Roads, Va. and adjacent waters—regulated navigation area.

* * * * *

(d) * * *
 (14) Speed restrictions on Norfolk Harbor Reach. Vessels of 300 gross tons or more may not proceed at a speed over eight knots between the Elizabeth River Channel Lighted Gong Buoy 5 (LL 9470) of Norfolk Harbor Reach (northwest of Sewells Point) at approximately 36°58'00" N, 76°20'00" W and gated Elizabeth River Channel Lighted Buoys 17 (LL 9595) and 18 (LL 9600) of Craney Island Reach (southwest of Norfolk International Terminal) at approximately 36°54'17" N, 76°20'11" W. All vessels less than 300 gross tons are exempt from this rule. All coordinates reference Datum NAD 1983. This speed restriction does not apply to Public vessels as defined in 33 U.S.C. 1321(a)(4). The U.S. Navy or other Federal agencies may assist the U.S. Coast Guard in the enforcement of this paragraph.

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Dated: October 10, 2001.
T.W. Allen,
Vice Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard,
Commander, Fifth Coast Guard District.
 [FR Doc. 01-26817 Filed 10-23-01; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[COTP Los Angeles-Long Beach 01-008]

RIN 2115-AA97

Security Zones; Los Angeles Harbor, Los Angeles, CA and Avila Beach, CA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing three temporary security zones—one in the waters surrounding the Coast Guard Base-ISC San Pedro at Reservation Point in the Los Angeles Harbor, the second one in the waters surrounding the Los Angeles Cruise Ship Terminal in the Los Angeles Harbor and the third zone is in the waters adjacent to the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant in Avila Beach, CA. These actions are necessary to ensure public safety and prevent sabotage or terrorist acts against the public and commercial structures and individuals near or in these structures. These security zones will prohibit all persons and vessels from entering,

transiting through or anchoring within the security zones unless authorized by the Captain of the Port (COTP), or his designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 4 p.m. (PDT) on September 28, 2001 to 3:59 p.m. (PDT) March 29, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Any 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 Los Angeles-Long Beach 01-008, and are available for inspection or copying at U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office/Group Los Angeles-Long Beach, 1001 S. Seaside Avenue, Bldg 20, San Pedro, California, 90731, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: BM1 George Kirk, Waterways Management Division, Marine Safety Office/Group Los Angeles-Long Beach, at (310) 732-2020.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

We did not publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for this regulation. In keeping with the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing an NPRM. In keeping with the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard also finds that good cause exists for making this regulation effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**.

On September 11, 2001, two commercial aircraft were hijacked from Logan Airport in Boston, Massachusetts and flown into the World Trade Center in New York, New York inflicting catastrophic human casualties and property damage. A similar attack was conducted on the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia on the same day. National security officials warn that future terrorist attacks against civilian targets may be anticipated. A heightened level of security has been established concerning all vessels transiting in the Los Angeles Harbor and Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant areas. These security zones are needed to protect the United States and more specifically the people, ports, waterways, and properties of the Los Angeles Harbor and Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant areas.

The delay inherent in the NPRM process, and any delay in the effective date of this rule, is contrary to the public interest insofar as it may render individuals and facilities within and adjacent to the Coast Guard Base-ISC San Pedro, Los Angeles Cruise Ship

Terminal and the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant vulnerable to subversive activity, sabotage or terrorist attack. The measures contemplated by the rule are intended to prevent future terrorist attacks against individuals and facilities within or adjacent to these Los Angeles Harbor and Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant area facilities. Immediate action is required to accomplish these objectives. Any delay in the effective date of this rule is impracticable and contrary to the public interest.

Background and Purpose

On September 11, 2001, terrorists launched attacks on civilian and military targets within the United States killing large numbers of people and damaging properties of national significance. Vessels operating near these installations within Los Angeles Harbor and the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant present possible platforms from which individuals may gain unauthorized access to these installations, or launch terrorist attacks upon the waterfront structures and adjacent population centers.

As part of the Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (Pub. L. 99-399), Congress amended The Ports and Waterways Safety Act (PWSA) to allow the Coast Guard to take actions, including the establishment of security and safety zones, to prevent or respond to acts of terrorism against individuals, vessels, or public or commercial structures. 33 U.S.C. 1226. The terrorist acts against the United States on September 11, 2001 have increased the need for safety and security measures on U.S. ports and waterways. In response to these terrorist acts, and in order to prevent similar occurrences, the Coast Guard is establishing three temporary security zones in the navigable waters of the United States within Los Angeles Harbor and the navigable waters of the United States adjacent to the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant.

These temporary security zones are necessary to provide for the safety and security of the United States of America and the people, ports, waterways and properties within the Los Angeles Harbor and Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant area. These temporary security zones, prohibiting all vessel traffic from entering, transiting or anchoring within the above described areas, are necessary for the security and protection of the Coast Guard Base-ISC San Pedro, the Los Angeles Cruise Ship Terminal and any vessels moored there, as well as the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. These zones will be enforced by Coast Guard patrol craft or

any patrol craft enlisted by the COTP. Persons and vessels are prohibited from entering into these security zones unless authorized by the Captain of the Port or his designated representative. Each person and vessel in a security zone shall obey any direction or order of the COTP. The COTP may remove any person, vessel, article, or thing from a security zone. No person may board, or take or place any article or thing on board, any vessel in a security zone without the permission of the COTP.

Any violation of either security zone described herein, is punishable by, among other things, civil penalties (not to exceed \$25,000 per violation, where each day of a continuing violation is a separate violation), criminal penalties (imprisonment for not more than 12 years and a fine of not more than \$250,000), in rem liability against the offending vessel, and license sanctions.

Regulatory Evaluation

This temporary final 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 Transportation (DOT) (44 FR 11040, February 26, 1979).

Due to the recent terrorist actions against the United States the implementation of this security zone is necessary for the protection of the United States and its people. Because these security zones are established in an area of the Los Angeles Harbor that is seldom used by non-Coast Guard vessels and non-cruise ships; and in an area near the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant that is seldom used, the Coast Guard expects the economic impact of this rule to so minimal that full regulatory evaluation under paragraph 10(e) of the regulatory policies and procedures of DOT is unnecessary.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601-612), the Coast Guard considered whether this rule would have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The term "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 less than 50,000.

These security zones will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities because these security zones are only closing small portions of the navigable waters of the Los Angeles Main Channel. Vessels may still continue to transit other portions of the Los Angeles Main Channel. The portion of the security zone that affects the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant will also have an insignificant impact on small entities, because the area is infrequently transited. In addition, there are no small entities shoreward of any of these security zones, and no vessels other than Coast Guard vessels and/or cruise ships would normally transit these zones. Therefore, the Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this temporary final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Assistance for Small Entities

In accordance with § 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-121), the Coast Guard offers 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 and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact BM1 George Kirk, Waterways Management Division, Marine Safety Office/Group Los Angeles-Long Beach, at (310) 732-2020.

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 and have determined that this

rule 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. It has not been designated by the

Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs as a significant energy action. Therefore, it does not require a Statement of Energy Effects under Executive Order 13211.

Environment

We have considered the environmental impact of this rule and concluded that under figure 2-1, paragraph (34), of Commandant Instruction M16475.ID, this rule, which establishes three security zones, is categorically excluded from further environmental documentation. 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.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 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. 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 new § 165.T11-055 to read as follows:

§ 165.T11-055 Security Zones: Waters surrounding Coast Guard Base-ISC San Pedro, Reservation Point; Los Angeles Cruise Ship Terminal, Los Angeles Harbor; and Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, Avila Beach, CA.

(a) *Location.* (1) *Coast Guard Base-ISC San Pedro.* This security zone encompasses all waters of Los Angeles Harbor Main Channel within 100 yards of the western shore of Reservation Point including the small boat basin.

(2) *Los Angeles Cruise Ship Terminal.* This security zone encompasses all waters of Los Angeles Harbor Main Channel within 100 yards of the cruise ship terminal, including the entire basin at berth 93 to a point 100 yards east of the south end of berth 94.

(3) *Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant.* This security zone encompasses waters within a one-nautical-mile radius of Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant that is centered at the following coordinate: latitude 35°12'30" N, longitude 120°51'30" W.

(b) *Effective dates.* These security zones will be in effect from 4 p.m. (PDT) on September 28, 2001 to 3:59 p.m.

(PST) on March 29, 2002. If the need for these security zones ends before the scheduled termination time and date, the Captain of the Port will cease enforcement of the security zones and will also announce that fact via Broadcast Notice to Mariners and Local Notice to Mariners.

(c) *Regulations.* In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.33 of this part, no person or vessel may enter or remain in the security zone established by this temporary section, unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, or his designated representative. All other general regulations of § 165.33 of this part apply in the security zones established by this temporary section. Mariners requesting permission to transit through the security zones must request authorization to do so from the Captain of the Port, who may be contacted through Coast Guard Group Los Angeles—Long Beach on VHF—FM Channel 16.

Dated: October 2, 2001.

J.M. Holmes,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Los Angeles-Long Beach, California.

[FR Doc. 01-26816 Filed 10-23-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-15-U

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[OPP-301182; FRL-6805-8]

RIN 2070-AB78

Vinyl Acetate Polymers; Tolerance Exemption

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of vinyl acetate polymers; when used as an inert ingredient in or on growing crops, when applied to raw agricultural commodities after harvest, or to animals. Uniqema submitted a petition to EPA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA) requesting an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. This regulation eliminates the need to establish a maximum permissible level for residues of vinyl acetate polymers.

DATES: This regulation is effective October 24, 2001. Objections and requests for hearings, identified by docket control number OPP-301182,

must be received by EPA on or before December 24, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Written objections and hearing requests may be submitted by mail, in person, or by courier. Please follow the detailed instructions for each method as provided in Unit VIII. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.** To ensure proper receipt by EPA, your objections and hearing requests must identify docket control number OPP-301182 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Treva Alston, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460; telephone number: (703) 308-8373 and e-mail address: alston.treva@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

You may be affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. Potentially affected categories and entities may include, but are not limited to:

Categories	NAICS codes	Examples of Potentially Affected Entities
Industry	111 112 311 32532	Crop production Animal production Food manufacturing Pesticide manufacturing

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in the table could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether or not this action might apply to certain entities. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.**

B. How Can I Get Additional Information, Including Copies of this Document and Other Related Documents?

1. *Electronically.* You may obtain electronic copies of this document, and certain other related documents that might be available electronically, from the EPA Internet homepage at <http://www.epa.gov/>. To access this document,

on the homepage select "Laws and Regulations," "Regulations and Proposed Rules," and then look up the entry for this document under the "Federal Register—Environmental Documents." You can also go directly to the **Federal Register** listings at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/>. A frequently updated electronic version of 40 CFR part 180 is available at http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfrhtml/180/Title_40/40cfr180_00.html, a beta site currently under development.

2. *In person.* The Agency has established an official record for this action under docket control number OPP-301182. The official record consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, and other information related to this action, including any information claimed as Confidential Business Information (CBI). This official record includes the documents that are physically located in the docket, as well as the documents that are referenced in those documents. The public version of the official record does not include any information claimed as CBI. The public version of the official record, which includes printed, paper versions of any electronic comments submitted during an applicable comment period is available for inspection in the Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA, from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The PIRIB telephone number is (703) 305-5805.

II. Background and Statutory Findings

In the **Federal Register** of June 20, 2001, (66 FR 33081) (FRL-6785-9), EPA issued a notice pursuant to section 408 of FFDCA, 21 U.S.C. 346a, as amended by FQPA (Public Law 104-170) announcing the filing of a pesticide petition (PP 1E6294) by Uniqema, 900 Uniqema Blvd, New Castle, DE 19720. This notice included a summary of the petition prepared by the petitioner. There were no comments received in response to the notice of filing.

The petition requested that 40 CFR 180.1001(c), and (e) be amended by establishing an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of vinyl acetate polymers.

Section 408(c)(2)(A)(i) of the FFDCA allows EPA to establish an exemption from the requirement for a tolerance (the legal limit for a pesticide chemical residue in or on a food) only if EPA determines that the tolerance is "safe." Section 408(c)(2)(A)(ii) defines "safe" to mean that "there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide