

enrollee remains eligible and chooses to continue enrollment. An enrollee's disenrollment from the TRDP at any time for any reason, including termination for failure to pay premiums, is subject to a lockout period of 12 months. After any lockout period, eligible individuals may elect to reenroll and are subject to a new initial enrollment period. The enrollment periods and conditions stipulated in this paragraph apply only to the basic benefit coverage described in paragraph (f)(1) of this section. Effective with the implementation of an enhanced benefit program, new enrollments for basic coverage will cease. Enrollees in the basic program at that time may continue their enrollment for basic coverage, subject to the applicable provisions of this section, as long as the contract administering that coverage is in effect.

(ii) *Enrollment period for enhanced benefits.* The initial enrollment period for enhanced benefit coverage described in paragraph (f)(2) of this section shall be established by the Director, OCHAMPUS, or designee, when such coverage is offered, to be a period of not less than 12 months and not more than 24 months. The initial enrollment period shall be followed by renewal periods of up to 12 months as long as the enrollee chooses to continue enrollment and remains eligible. An enrollee's disenrollment from the TRDP during an enrollment period for any reason, including termination for failure to pay premiums, is subject to a lockout period of 12 months. This lockout provision does not apply to disenrollment during an enrollment grace period as defined in paragraph (d)(5)(ii) of this section or following completion of an initial or renewal enrollment period. Eligible individuals who elect to reenroll following a lockout period or a disenrollment after completion of an enrollment period are subject to a new initial enrollment period.

(5) *Termination of coverage.*—(i) *Involuntary termination.* TRDP coverage is terminated when the member's entitlement to retired pay is terminated, the member's status as a member of the Retired Reserve is terminated, a dependent child loses eligible child dependent status, or a surviving spouse remarries.

(ii) *Voluntary termination.* Regardless of the reason, TRDP coverage shall be canceled, or otherwise terminated, upon written request from an enrollee if the request is received by the TRDP contractor within thirty (30) calendar days following the enrollment effective date and there has been no use of TRDP benefits by the enrolled member,

enrolled spouse, or enrolled dependents during that period. If such is the case, the enrollment is voided and all premium payments are refunded. However, use of benefits during this 30-day enrollment grace period constitutes acceptance by the enrollee of the enrollment and the enrollment period commitment. In this case, a request for voluntary disenrollment before the end of the initial enrollment period will not be honored, and premiums will not be refunded.

* * * * *

(f) *Plan benefits.* The Director, OCHAMPUS, or designee, may modify the services covered by the TRDP to the extent determined appropriate based on developments in common dental care practices and standard dental programs. In addition, the Director, OCHAMPUS, or designee, may establish such exclusions and limitations as are consistent with those established by dental insurance and prepayment plans to control utilization and quality of care for the services and items covered by the TRDP.

(1) *Basic benefits.* The minimum TRDP benefit is basic dental care to include diagnostic services, preventive services, basic restorative services (including endodontics), oral surgery services, and emergency services. The following is the minimum TRDP covered dental benefit (using the American Dental Association's The Council on Dental Care Program's Code on Dental Procedures and Nomenclature):

* * * * *

(2) *Enhanced benefits.* In addition to the minimum TRDP services in paragraph (f)(1) of this section, other services that are comparable to those contained in paragraph (e)(2) of § 199.13 may be covered pursuant to TRDP benefit policy decisions made by the Director, OCHAMPUS, or designee. In general, these include additional diagnostic and preventive services, major restorative services, prosthodontics (removable and fixed), additional oral surgery services, orthodontics, and additional adjunctive general services (including general anesthesia and intravenous sedation). Enrollees in the basis plan will be given an enrollment option at the time the enhanced plan is implemented.

(3) *Alternative course of treatment policy.* The Director, OCHAMPUS, or designee, may establish, in accordance with generally accepted dental benefit practices, an alternative course of treatment policy which provides reimbursement in instances where the dentist and TRDP enrollee select a more

expensive service, procedure, or course of treatment than is customarily provided. The alternative course of treatment policy must meet the following conditions:

(i) The service, procedure, or course of treatment must be consistent with sound professional standards of generally accepted dental practice for the dental condition concerned.

(ii) The service, procedure, or course of treatment must be a generally accepted alternative for a service or procedure covered by the TRDP for the dental condition.

(iii) Payment for the alternative service or procedure may not exceed the lower of the prevailing limits for the alternative procedure, the prevailing limits or dental plan contractor's scheduled allowance for the otherwise authorized benefit procedure for which the alternative is substituted, or the actual charge for the alternative procedure.

(g) *Maximum coverage amounts.* Each enrollee is subject to an annual maximum coverage amount for non-orthodontic dental benefits and, if an orthodontic benefit is offered, a lifetime maximum coverage amount for orthodontics as established by the Director, OCHAMPUS, or designee.

* * * * *

Dated: January 24, 2002.

L. M. Bynum,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 02-2172 Filed 1-29-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-08-M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[COTP MIAMI-01-142]

RIN 2115-AA97

Security Zones; Hutchinson Island, St. Lucia, FL and Turkey Point Biscayne Bay, Florida City, FL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing temporary security zones around the Florida Power and Light Company power plants located at Hutchinson Island, Saint Lucia, Florida and Turkey Point, Florida City, Florida. These security zones are needed for national security reasons to protect the public and waterways from potential subversive acts. Entry into these zones

is prohibited, unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, Miami, Florida or his designated representative.

DATES: This regulation is effective from 8 p.m. on December 10, 2001 through 11:59 p.m. on June 15, 2002.

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 [COTP Miami 01-142] and are available for inspection or copying at Marine Safety Office Miami, 100 MacArthur Causeway, Miami Beach, FL 33319-6940 between 7:30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: LT Warren Weedon, Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Miami, at (305) 535-4766.

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 a NPRM. Publishing a NPRM and delaying the rule's effective date would be contrary to the public interest since immediate action is needed to protect the public, ports and waterways of the United States. The Coast Guard will issue a broadcast notice to mariners and place Coast Guard vessels in the vicinity of these zones to advise mariners of the restriction.

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

Based on the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center buildings in New York and the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia, there is an increased risk that subversive activity could be launched by vessels or persons in close proximity to the Florida Power and Light Company power plants located at Hutchinson Island, Saint Lucia, Florida and Turkey Point, Florida City, Florida. The security zone area for Hutchinson Island includes all waters within lines connecting the following points: 27°21.20' N, 080°16.26' W; 27°19.18' N, 080°15.21' W; 27°20.36' N, 080°12.83' W; and 27°22.43' N, 080°13.8' W. The security zone area for Turkey Point includes all land and water within lines connecting the following points: 25°26.8' N, 080°16.8' W; 25°26.8' N,

080°21' W; 25°20' N, 080°16.8' W; and 25°20' N, 080°20.4' W.

There will be Coast Guard and local police department patrol vessels on scene to monitor traffic through these areas. Entry into these security zones is prohibited, unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, Miami, Florida or his designated representative. During the period, the COTP may issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners on VHF-FM Channels 16 and 22 (157.1 MHz) notifying mariners when they are allowed to temporarily enter the zone.

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 Transportation (DOT) (44 FR 11040; February 26, 1979) because these zones cover a limited area and vessels may be allowed to enter the zone with the permission of the Captain of the Port.

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 effect upon 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.

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 because small entities may be allowed to enter on a case by case basis with the authorization of the Captain of the Port.

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 requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520).

Federalism

A rule has implication 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.

Environmental

The Coast Guard considered the environmental impact of this rule and concluded under Figure 2-1, paragraph 34(g) of Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, this rule is categorically excluded from further environmental documentation.

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 concern 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 relationships 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 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.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reports 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. A new temporary § 165.T07–142 is added to read as follows:

§ 165.T07–142 Security Zone; Hutchinson Island, St. Lucie, Florida and Turkey Point, Biscayne Bay, Florida City, Florida.

(a) *Regulated area.* The Coast Guard has established temporary security zones around the Saint Lucie and Turkey Point power plants. The security

zone area for Hutchinson Island includes all waters within lines connecting the following points: 27°21.20' N, 080°16.26' W; 27°19.18' N, 080°15.21' W; 27°20.36' N, 080°12.83' W; and 27°22.43' N, 080°13.8' W. The security zone area for Turkey Point includes all land and water within lines connecting the following points: 25°26.8' N, 080°16.8' W; 25°26.8' N, 080°21' W; 25°20' N, 080°16.8' W; and 25°20' N, 080°20.4' W.

(b) *Regulations.* In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.33 of this part, entry into this zone is prohibited except as authorized by the Captain of the Port, or a Coast Guard commissioned, warrant, or petty officer designated by him. The COTP may issue a Broadcast Notice to Mariners on VHF–FM Channels 16 and 22 (157.1 MHz) notifying mariners when they are allowed to temporarily enter the zone. Law enforcement patrol boats will be on scene and may be contacted on channel 16 VHF/FM.

(c) *Dates.* This section is effective from 8 p.m. on December 10, 2001 through 11:59 p.m. on June 15, 2002.

(d) *Authority.* This section is promulgated under 33 U.S.C. 1226, 33 U.S.C. 1231, 33 CFR 1.05–(g) and 49 CFR 1.46.

Dated: December 10, 2001.

J. A. Watson, IV,

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

[FR Doc. 02–2210 Filed 1–29–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–15–U

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

38 CFR Part 17

RIN 2900–AK89

Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs (CHAMPVA)

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Interim final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule implements provisions of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 and the Veterans' Survivor Benefits Improvements Act of 2001. These changes extend CHAMPVA eligibility to persons age 65 and over who would have otherwise lost their CHAMPVA eligibility due to attainment of entitlement to hospital insurance benefits under Medicare Part A. This rule also implements coverage of physical examinations required in connection with school enrollment for

beneficiaries through age 17 and reduces the catastrophic cap for CHAMPVA dependents and survivors (per family) from \$7,500 to \$3,000 for each calendar year. These regulatory changes implement the statutory provisions.

DATES: Effective Dates: This document is effective on January 30, 2002; except for 38 CFR 17.271(b) and 17.272(a)(31)(x) which are effective October 1, 2001, and for 38 CFR 17.274(c) which is effective January 1, 2002.

Comment Date: Written comments must be received by VA on or before April 1, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Mail or hand-deliver written comments to: Director, Office of Regulations Management (02D), Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Ave., NW, Room 1154, Washington, DC 20420; or fax comments to (202) 273–9289; or e-mail comments to OGCRegulations@mail.va.gov. Comments should indicate that they are submitted in response to "RIN 2900–AK89." All comments received will be available for public inspection in the Office of Regulations Management, Room 1158, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday (except holidays).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Susan Schmetzer, Chief, Policy & Compliance Division, VA Health Administration Center, P.O. Box 65020, Denver, CO 80206–9020, telephone (303) 331–7552.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Overview of the Rule

CHAMPVA provides health care benefits to the dependents and survivors of veterans rated as 100% permanently and totally disabled from a service-connected condition; to the survivors of veterans who died from a service-connected medical condition; or to survivors of veterans who died in the line of duty and who are not otherwise covered under the TRICARE program.

On October 30, 2000, the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001, Public Law 106–398, was enacted. On June 5, 2001, the Veterans' Survivor Benefits Improvements Act of 2001, Public Law 107–14, was enacted. This interim final rule implements these Acts for the CHAMPVA program. 38 U.S.C. 1713 requires CHAMPVA to provide the same or similar benefits as the DoD TRICARE program (formerly known as CHAMPUS).