

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 considered the environmental impact of this rule and concluded that, under figure 2-1, paragraph (34)(g), of Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, this rule is categorically excluded from further environmental documentation. A "Categorical Exclusion Determination" is 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, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard is amending 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.T07-003 is added to read as follows:

§ 165.T07-003 Security Zones; Charleston Harbor, Cooper River, South Carolina.

(a) *Regulated area.* (1) A temporary fixed security zone is established for the waters around the Highway 17 bridges, to encompass all waters of the Cooper River within a line connecting the following points: 32°48.23' N, 079°55.3' W; 32°48.1' N, 079°54.35' W; 32°48.34' N, 079°55.25' W; 32°48.2' N, 079°54.35' W.

(2) Another temporary fixed security zone is established for the waters around the Interstate 526 Bridge spans (Don Holt Bridge) in Charleston Harbor and on the Cooper River and will encompass all waters within a line connecting the following points: 32°53.49' N, 079°58.05' W; 32°53.42' N, 079°57.48' W; 32°53.53' N, 079°58.05' W; 32°53.47' N, 079°57.47' W.

(b) *Regulations.* In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.33 of this part, vessels are allowed to transit through these zones but are prohibited from mooring, anchoring, or loitering within these zones unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port.

(c) *Authority.* In addition to 33 U.S.C. 1231 and 49 CFR 1.46, the authority for this section includes 33 U.S.C. 1226.

(d) *Effective dates.* This section is effective from 12:01 a.m. on January 16, 2002 until 11:59 p.m. on June 15, 2002.

Dated: January 15, 2002.

G.W. Merrick,

Commander, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Charleston, South Carolina.

[FR Doc. 02-4709 Filed 2-27-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[CGD05-01-071]

RIN 2115-AA97

Security Zone; Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, Chesapeake Bay, Calvert County, MD

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Temporary final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary security zone on the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, Calvert County, Maryland. This zone is necessary to provide for the security of the Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant in response to potential terrorist acts. The security zone will prohibit vessels from entering a well-defined area around Calvert Cliffs nuclear power plant.

DATES: This rule is effective from 5 p.m. on January 9, 2002, to 5 p.m. on June 15, 2002. Comments and related material must reach the Coast Guard on or before April 29, 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 docket CGD05-01-071 and are available for inspection or copying at Commander, Coast Guard Activities Baltimore, 2401 Hawkins Point Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21226-1791, between 9:30 a.m. and 2 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: LT Charles A. Roskam II, Port Safety and Security, Activities Baltimore, 2401 Hawkins Point Road, Building 70, Baltimore, Maryland, 21226-1791, telephone number (410) 576-2676.

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 an NPRM, which would incorporate a comment period before a final rule was issued, would be contrary to the public interest since immediate action is needed to protect the public, ports and waterways of the United States. 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**.

Request for Comments

Although the Coast Guard has good cause to implement this regulation without engaging in the notice of proposed rulemaking process, we want to afford the maritime community the opportunity to participate in this rulemaking by submitting comments and related material regarding the size, scope and duration of the Regulated Navigation Areas, safety zones and security zones in order to minimize unnecessary burdens on waterway users. If you do so, please include your name and address, identify the docket number for this rulemaking [CGD05-01-071], indicate the specific section of this document to which each comment applies, and give the reason for each comment.

Please submit all comments and related material in an unbound format, no larger than 8½ by 11 inches, suitable for copying. If you would like to know they reached us, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed postcard or envelope. We will consider all comments and material received during the comment period. We may change this temporary final rule in view of them.

Background and Purpose

Based on the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center buildings in New York and the Pentagon in Virginia, there is an increased risk that subversive activity could be launched by vessels or persons in close proximity to Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant. On October 3, 2001, Constellation Nuclear—Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant requested this rule to reduce the potential threat that may be posed by vessels that approach the power plant.

Entry into the security zone is prohibited, unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, Baltimore, MD. Federal, state, and local agencies may assist the Coast Guard in the enforcement of this rule.

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).

We expect the economic impact of this rule to be so minimal that a full Regulatory Evaluation under paragraph 10e of the regulatory policies and procedures of DOT is unnecessary. This regulation is of limited duration to handle the emergency situation and vessels may transit around the zone.

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. Because of a good cause exception, this rule was not preceded by a general notice of proposed rulemaking and, therefore, is exempt from the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. (5 U.S.C. 603). Although this rule is exempt, we have reviewed it for potential economic impact on small entities and 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.

Most charter fishing activity on the Chesapeake Bay takes place outside of the affected area. Approximately 15 charter-fishing vessels per day operate within the area encompassed by the security zone. These charter-fishing vessels will be excluded from further fishing within this zone, and will be forced to seek fishing opportunities in other areas. The added time and expense necessary to seek out, and travel to other fishing areas will result in a loss of revenue to the charter fishing vessel operators. Localized impact notwithstanding, the overall impact of this regulation on the Chesapeake Bay charter fishing fleet is expected to be minor.

If you think that your business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction qualifies as a small entity

and that this rule will have a significant economic impact on it, please submit a comment to the office listed under **ADDRESSES**. In your comment, explain why you think it qualified and how and to what degree this rule would economically affect it.

Assistance for Small Entities

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule so that they can better evaluate its effects on them and participate in the rulemaking. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the address listed under **ADDRESSES**.

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 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 expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

Taking of Private Property

This rule will not affect 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 Security Risks. This rule is not an economically significant rule and does not create an environmental risk to health or risk to security 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)(g), of Commandant Instruction M16475.ID, this rule is categorically excluded from further environmental documentation. This regulation establishes a security 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;

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 § 165.T05–071 to read as follows:

§ 165.T05–071 Security Zone; Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant, Chesapeake Bay, Calvert County, MD.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a security zone: the waters of the Chesapeake Bay in the vicinity of the Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant bounded by a line drawn from a point located at 38°26'06" N, 076°26'18" W to 38°26'10" N, 076°26'12" W, thence to 38°26'21" N, 076°26'28" W, thence back to shore at 38°26'14" N, 076°26'33" W. All coordinates reference Datum: NAD 1983.

(b) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.33, entry into the security zone described in § 165.T05–071 is prohibited except as authorized by the Captain of the Port or his designated representative.

(2) Persons or vessels requiring entry into or passage within the zone must request authorization from the Captain of the Port or his designated representative by telephone at (410) 576–2693 or by radio on VHF–FM channel 16.

(3) The operator of any vessel within the security zone shall:

(i) Stop the vessel immediately upon being directed to do so by the Coast Guard Captain of the port or his designated representative; and

(ii) Proceed as directed by the Coast Guard Captain of the Port or his designated representative.

(c) *Definitions.* The designated representative of the Captain of the Port is any Coast Guard Commissioned, Warrant, or Petty Officer who has been authorized by the Captain of the Port, Baltimore to act on his behalf.

(d) *Effective period.* This section is effective from 5 p.m. on January 9, 2002 to 5 p.m. on June 15, 2002.

(e) *Enforcement.* The COTP may enlist the cooperation of Federal, state, county, municipal, and private agencies to assist in the enforcement of these regulations.

(f) *Authority.* This section is promulgated under 33 U.S.C. 1226.

Dated: January 9, 2002.

R.B. Peoples,

Commander, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Baltimore, Maryland.

[FR Doc. 02–4710 Filed 2–27–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[COTP San Francisco Bay–01–010]

RIN 2115–AA97

Security Zone; San Francisco Bay, San Francisco, CA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary security zone in the navigable waters of the United States adjacent to Yerba Buena Island. The need for this security zone is based on recent terrorist actions against the United States. The security zone will prohibit all persons and vessels from entering, transiting through or anchoring within a portion of the San Francisco Bay surrounding United States Coast Guard property on Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, California unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, or his designated representative.

DATES: This security zone will be in effect from 5 p.m. (PDT) on October 9, 2001 to 4:59 p.m. (PDT) June 9, 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 docket COTP San Francisco Bay–01–010, and are available for inspection or copying at U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office, San Francisco Bay, Coast Guard Island, Alameda, CA 94501 between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lieutenant Ross Sargent, U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office San Francisco Bay, at (510) 437–3073.

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**.

Due to the recent terrorist attack on the United States, a heightened level of security has been established concerning all vessels entering navigable waters of the United States. As a result, this security zone is needed to protect the United States and more specifically the people, ports, waterways, and properties of the San Francisco Bay area. The incidents necessitating this security zone did not allow a 30-day period for publication prior to the issuance of this temporary regulation. Publishing an NPRM and delaying the effective date would be contrary to national security.

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 the United States Coast Guard property on Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, California present possible hindrances or dangers to government emergency response resources.

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 a temporary security zone in the navigable waters of the United States surrounding the United States Coast Guard property on Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, California. The zone will be in effect from 5:00 p.m. (PDT) on October 9, 2001 to 4:59 p.m. (PDT) on June 9, 2002.

This temporary security zone is necessary to provide for the safety and security of the United States of America and the people, ports, waterways and properties within the San Francisco Bay area. The security zone will be enforced