

to 27°55.25'N 082°26.73'W, then north-northwest to 27°55.60'N 082°26.80'W, then north-northeast to 27°56.00'N 082°26.74'W, then northeast to 27°56.56'N 082°26.55'W, and north to 27°56.84'N 082°26.55'W, west to 27°56.84'N 082°26.66'W, then southerly to 27°56.65'N 082°26.66'W, southwesterly to 27°56.7'N 082°26.7'W then southwesterly and terminating at 27°56.53'N 082°26.96'W.

(10) *Sunshine Skyway Bridge*—The Coast Guard is establishing temporary fixed security zones in all waters extending 100 feet around all bridge supports and rocky outcroppings at the base of the supports for the Sunshine Skyway Bridge in Tampa Bay, located at approximate position 27°37'12" N Latitude, 82°39'20" W Longitude.

b. *Regulations.* In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.33 of this part, entry into these zones is prohibited except as authorized by the Captain of the Port, or his designated representative. The Captain of the Port will notify the public of these restrictions via Marine Safety Broadcast on VHF-FM Channel 16 and 13 (157.1 MHz).

c. *Authority.* In addition to 33 U.S.C. 1231 and 50 U.S.C. 191, the authority for this section includes 33 U.S.C. 1226.

d. *Dates.* This section is effective from 6:01 p.m. on June 15, 2002 until 11:59 p.m. October 31, 2002.

Dated: June 7, 2002.

A.L. Thompson, Jr.,

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

[FR Doc. 02-15792 Filed 6-21-02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[COTP San Francisco Bay 01-012]

RIN 2115-AA97

Security Zones; San Francisco Bay, San Francisco, CA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Temporary final rule; change in effective period.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is revising the effective period of moving and fixed security zones extending 100 yards around all cruise ships and tank vessels that enter, are moored in, or depart from the San Francisco Bay and Delta ports, California. These security zones are needed for national security reasons to protect the public and ports from

potential subversive acts. Entry into these security zones is prohibited, unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port San Francisco Bay, or his designated representative.

DATES: The amendment to § 165.T11-098(c) in this rule is effective June 20, 2002. Section 165.T11-098, added at 67 FR 7613, February 20, 2002, effective from 11:59 p.m. PST on December 21, 2001, to 11:59 p.m. PDT on June 21, 2002, as amended in this rule, is extended in effect to 11:59 p.m. PST on December 21, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket COTP San Francisco Bay 01-012 and are available for inspection or copying at Coast Guard Marine Safety Office San Francisco Bay, Coast Guard Island, Alameda, California 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

On February 20, 2002, we published a temporary final rule (TFR) for cruise ships and tank vessels in San Francisco Bay and Delta ports entitled "Security Zones; San Francisco Bay, San Francisco, CA" in the **Federal Register** (67 FR 7611) under § 165.T11-098. It has been in effect since December 21, 2001 and is set to expire 11:59 p.m. PDT on June 21, 2002.

We did not publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for this regulation. Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing an NPRM. Due to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, and the warnings given by national security and intelligence officials, there is an increased risk that further subversive or terrorist activity may be launched against the United States. A heightened level of security has been established around all cruise ships and tank vessels in San Francisco Bay and Delta ports. These security zones are needed to protect the United States and more specifically the people, waterways, and properties near the ports.

The original temporary final rule was urgently required to prevent possible terrorist strikes against the United States and more specifically the people, waterways, and properties in and near the San Francisco and Delta ports. It was anticipated that we would assess the security environment at the end of

the effective period to determine whether continuing security precautions were required and, if so, propose regulations responsive to existing conditions. We have determined the need for continued security regulations exists.

The Coast Guard will utilize the extended effective period created by this TFR to engage in notice and comment rulemaking to develop permanent regulations tailored to the present and foreseeable security environment with the Captain of the Port (COTP) San Francisco Bay. Therefore, the public will still have the opportunity to comment on this rule. The measures contemplated by the rule were intended to facilitate ongoing response efforts and prevent future terrorist attack. In this case, issuing a NPRM would delay the effective date of this rule; such a delay would be contrary to the public interest insofar as it may render individuals and facilities within and adjacent to cruise ships and tank vessels vulnerable to subversive activity, sabotage or terrorist attack. The measures contemplated by this rule are intended to prevent future terrorist attacks against individuals and facilities within or adjacent to cruise ships and tank vessels. Immediate action is required to accomplish these objectives and necessary to continue safeguarding these vessels and the surrounding area. Any delay in the effective date of this rule is impractical and contrary to the public interest.

The Coast Guard will be publishing a NPRM to establish permanent security zones that are temporarily effective under this rule. This revision preserves the status quo within the Ports while permanent regulations are developed.

For the reasons stated in the paragraphs above under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard also 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 hijackings and attacks on the World Trade Center in New York, 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 San Francisco Bay and Delta ports, against cruise ships and tank vessels entering, departing, or moored within the San Francisco Bay and Delta ports. 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 has established a security zone around cruise ships and tank vessels to protect persons, transiting vessels, adjacent waterfront facilities, and the adjacent land of the San Francisco Bay and Delta ports. These security zones are necessary to prevent damage or injury to any vessel or waterfront facility, and to safeguard ports, harbors, or waters of the United States near the San Francisco and Delta ports.

As of today, the need for security zones around cruise ships and tank vessels still exist. This temporary final rule will extend these zones that were set to expire June 21, 2002, for 6 months—from June 21, 2002, to December 21, 2002. This will allow the Coast Guard time to publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) in the **Federal Register**, which will include a public comment period, and for a final rule to be put into effect without there being an interruption in the protection provided by cruise ship and tank vessel security zones.

Discussion of Rule

This regulation extends the current security zone that prohibits all vessels and people from approaching cruise ships and tank vessels that are underway or moored in the San Francisco Bay and Delta ports. Specifically, no vessel or person may close to within 100 yards of a cruise ship or tank vessel that is entering, moored, or departing the San Francisco Bay and Delta ports.

A security zone is automatically activated when a cruise ship or tank vessel passes a line drawn between San Francisco Main Ship Channel buoys 7 and 8 (LLNR 4190 & 4195, positions 37°46.9' N, 122°35.4' W & 37°46.5' N, 122°35.2' W, respectively) while entering port and remains in effect while the vessel is moored within in the San Francisco Bay and Delta ports. When activated, this security zone will encompass a portion of the waterway described as a 100 yard radius around a cruise ship or tank vessel in the San Francisco Bay and Delta ports. This security zone is automatically deactivated when the cruise ship or tank vessel passes a line drawn between San Francisco Main Ship Channel buoys 7 and 8 (LLNR 4190 & 4195, positions 37°46.9' N, 122°35.4' W & 37°46.5' N, 122°35.2' W, respectively) on its departure from port. Vessels and people may be allowed to enter an established security zone on a case-by-case basis with authorization from the Captain of the Port.

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. This authority, under section 7 of the PWSA (33 U.S.C. 1226), supplements the Coast Guard's authority to issue security zones under The Magnuson Act regulations promulgated by the President under 50 U.S.C. 191, including Subparts 6.01 and 6.04 of Part 6 of Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Vessels or persons violating this section will be subject to the penalties set forth in 33 U.S.C. 1232 and 50 U.S.C. 192. Pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 1232, any violation of the security zone described herein, is punishable by civil penalties (not to exceed \$27,500 per violation, where each day of a continuing violation is a separate violation), criminal penalties (imprisonment up to 6 years and a maximum fine of \$250,000), and in rem liability against the offending vessel. Any person who violates this section, using a dangerous weapon, or who engages in conduct that causes bodily injury or fear of imminent bodily injury to any officer authorized to enforce this regulation, also faces imprisonment up to 12 years. Vessels or persons violating this section are also subject to the penalties set forth in 50 U.S.C. 192: seizure and forfeiture of the vessel to the United States, a maximum criminal fine of \$10,000, and imprisonment up to 10 years.

The Captain of the Port will enforce these zones and may enlist the aid and cooperation of any Federal, State, county, municipal, and private agency to assist in the enforcement of the regulation. This regulation is proposed under the authority of 33 U.S.C. 1226 in addition to the authority contained in 50 U.S.C. 191 and 33 U.S.C. 1231.

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). The size of the zones are the minimum necessary to provide adequate protection for cruise ships and tank vessels, their crews, other vessels and crews operating in the vicinity of cruise

ships and tank vessels, adjoining areas and the public. These zones will encompass a small portion of the waterway for a limited duration. Also, vessels and people may be allowed to enter the zones on a case-by-case basis with authorization from the Captain of the Port. Any hardships experienced by persons or vessels are considered minimal compared to the national interest in protecting cruise ships and tank vessels, their crews and the public.

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. The security zones will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for several reasons: Small vessel traffic can pass safely around the area and vessels engaged in recreational activities, sightseeing and commercial fishing have ample space outside of the security zones to engage in these activities. When a cruise ship or tank vessel is at anchor, vessel traffic will have ample room to maneuver around the security zones. Small entities and the maritime public will be advised of these security zones via public notice to mariners.

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 could 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 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 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 because we are establishing 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), 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. Revise § 165.T11-098 to read as follows:

§ 165.T11-098 Security Zones; San Francisco Bay and Delta ports

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(c) *Effective period.* This section is effective at 11:59 p.m. PDT on December

21, 2001, and will terminate at 11:59 p.m. PST on December 21, 2002.

* * * * *

Dated: June 12, 2002.

L.L. Hereth,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, San Francisco Bay, California.

[FR Doc. 02-15966 Filed 6-20-02; 2:17 pm]

BILLING CODE 4910-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 175

[USCG-2000-8589]

RIN 2115-AG04

Wearing of Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs) by Certain Children Aboard Recreational Vessels

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Interim rule with request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is requiring that most children under age 13 aboard recreational vessels wear personal flotation devices (PFDs), or lifejackets. During 1995-1998, 105 children under 13 died in the water, 66 of them by drowning. This Rule should reduce the number of children who drown because they are not wearing lifejackets.

DATES: This Interim Rule is effective December 23, 2002. Comments and related material must reach the Docket Management Facility on or before August 23, 2002.

ADDRESSES: To make sure they do not enter the docket [USCG-2000-8589] more than once, please submit them by only one of the following means:

(1) By mail to the Docket Management Facility, U.S. Department of Transportation, room PL-401, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590-0001.

(2) By hand-delivery to room PL-401 on the Plaza level of the Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The telephone number is 202-366-9329.

(3) By fax to the Docket Management Facility at 202-493-2251.

(4) Electronically through the Internet Site for the Docket Management System at <http://dms.dot.gov>.

The Docket Management Facility maintains the public docket for this rulemaking. Comments and material received from the public, as well as documents mentioned in this preamble