

environmental documentation. A "Categorical Exclusion Determination" is available in the docket for inspection or copying where indicated under ADDRESSES.

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 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), 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, and 160.5; 49 CFR 1.46.

2. A new temporary section 165.T07–133 is added to read as follows:

§ 165.T–07–133 Security Zones; Charlotte Amalie Harbor, St. Thomas, USVI.

(a) *Regulated area.* Temporary moving security zones are established 50 yards around all cruise ships while they enter, depart, are moored at any pier or anchored in any anchorage in Charlotte Amalie Harbor. These temporary security zones are activated when cruise ships pass: St. Thomas Harbor green lighted buoy #3 in approximate position 18°19'19" North, 64°55'40" West when entering the port using St. Thomas Channel; red buoy #2 in approximate position 18°19'15" North, 64°55'59" West when entering the port using East Gregorie Channel; and red lighted buoy #4 in approximate position 18°18'16" North, 64°57'30" West when entering the port using West Gregorie Channel. These zones are deactivated when the cruise ship passes any of these buoys on its departure from port.

(b) *Regulations.* In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.33 of this part, no person or vessel shall enter or remain in this security zone unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port San Juan, or a Coast Guard commissioned, warrant, or petty officer designated by the Captain of the Port. The Captain of the Port will notify the public when a zone is activated and any changes in the status of the zones by Marine Safety Radio Broadcast on VHF Marine Band Radio, Channel 16 (157.1 Mhz) and by a Marine Safety Information Bulletin (MSIB) sent by facsimile and electronic mail.

(c) *Dates.* This section becomes effective at 6 p.m. on November 4, 2002 and will terminate at 11:59 p.m. on June 15, 2003.

Dated: November 4, 2002.

W.J. Uberti,

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

[FR Doc. 02–28837 Filed 11–12–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–15-P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[CGD 07–02–132]

RIN 2115–AA97

Security Zone; San Juan, Puerto Rico

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Temporary final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is extending the effective period for the temporary final rule creating temporary moving

security zones 50 yards around all cruise ships entering or departing the Port of San Juan. Temporary fixed security zones are also established 50 yards around all cruise ships that are moored in the Port of San Juan. These security zones are needed for national security reasons to protect the public, ports, and waterways from potential subversive acts. Entry into these zones is prohibited, unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, San Juan, Puerto Rico or his designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 11:59 p.m. on October 31, 2002 until 11:59 p.m. on April 30, 2003.

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 [CGD 07–02–132] and are available for inspection or copying at Marine Safety Office San Juan, Rodval Bldg, San Martin St. #90 Ste 400, Guaynabo, PR 00969 between 7 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lieutenant Chip Lopez, Marine Safety Office San Juan, Puerto Rico at (787) 706–2444.

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, which would incorporate a comment period before a final rule could be issued, would be contrary to the public interest since the Captain of the Port of San Juan has determined that immediate action is needed to protect the public, ports and waterways of the United States near San Juan.

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**. The Coast Guard will issue a broadcast notice to mariners and written information via facsimile and electronic mail to inform mariners of this regulation.

Request for Comments

Although the Coast Guard has good cause to implement this regulation without a notice of proposed rulemaking, we want to afford the public the opportunity to participate in this rulemaking by submitting comments and related material regarding the size and boundaries of

these security zones in order to minimize unnecessary burdens. If you do so, please include your name and address, identify the docket number for this rulemaking [CGD07-02-132] 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 Arlington, Virginia, there is an increased risk that subversive activity could be launched by vessels or persons in close proximity to the Port of San Juan, Puerto Rico, against cruise ships entering, departing and moored within this port. Following these attacks by well-trained and clandestine terrorists, national security and intelligence officials have warned that future terrorists attacks are likely. The President has continued the national emergencies he declared following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks (67 FR 58317 (Sept. 13, 2002) (continuing national emergency with respect to terrorist attacks), 67 FR 59447 (Sept. 20, 2002) (continuing national emergency with respect to persons who commit, threaten to commit or support terrorism)). The President also has found pursuant to law, including the Magnuson Act (50 U.S.C. 191 *et seq.*), that the security of the United States is and continues to be endangered following the attacks (E.O. 13,273, 67 FR 56215 (Sept. 3, 2002) (security endangered by disturbances in international relations of U.S and such disturbances continue to endanger such relations)).

There may be Coast Guard, local police department or other patrol vessels on scene to monitor traffic and advise mariners of the restrictions in these areas. Entry into these security zones is prohibited, unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

On January 17, 2002 the Coast Guard published a similar temporary final rule in the **Federal Register** that established temporary moving and fixed security zones 50 yards around all cruise ships entering, departing or moored in the

Port of San Juan (67 FR 2330). That rule expired on February 28, 2002. The Captain of the Port issued another temporary final rule extending the security zones around cruise ships until June 15, 2002 (CGD07-02-015) which also expired. There is a current temporary final rule that was published on June 13, 2002 (67 FR 40608) which will expire on October 31, 2002. On June 5, 2002, the Captain of the Port published a notice of proposed rulemaking that proposed to make these security zones permanent zones (67 FR 42741). This temporary rule is necessary to ensure the security on the navigable waters while the Captain of the Port drafts a final rule.

The Captain of the Port has determined that this rule is necessary to protect the Port of San Juan from subversive activity. The Captain of the Port intends to issue a notice of proposed rulemaking in a separate document to be published in the **Federal Register** proposing to create permanent security zones around cruise ships in the Port of San Juan.

The security zone for a vessel entering the Port of San Juan is activated when the vessel is one mile north of the #3 buoy, at approximate position 18°28'17.19" N, 066° - 07'45.7" W. The zone for a vessel is deactivated when the vessel passes this buoy on its departure from the port. The Captain of the Port will notify the public of these security zones via Marine Safety Radio Broadcast on VHF Marine Band Radio, Channel 22 (157.1 MHz) and Marine Safety Information Bulletins via facsimile and the Marine Safety Office San Juan Web site at <http://www.msocaribbean.com>.

Regulatory Evaluation

This temporary 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 vessels may be allowed to transit around these zones or enter the zones on a case by case basis with the authorization 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 transit around these zones or enter the zones on a case by case basis with the authorization of the Captain of the Port. 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 Docket Management Facility at the address under **ADDRESSES**. In your comment, explain why you think it qualifies 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 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. Although 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. A “Categorical Exclusion Determination” is available in the docket for inspection or copying where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

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 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), 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, and 160.5; 49 CFR 1.46.

2. A new temporary § 165.T07–132 is added to read as follows:

§ 165.T07–132 Security Zones; Port of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

(a) *Regulated area.* Temporary moving security zones are established 50 yards around all cruise ships entering or departing the Port of San Juan. These moving security zones are activated when the subject vessel is one mile north of the #3 buoy at approximate position 18°28'17.19" N, 066°–07'45.7" W when entering the Port of San Juan and deactivated when the vessel passes this buoy on its departure from the Port of San Juan. Temporary fixed security zones are also established 50 yards around all cruise ships when they are moored in the Port of San Juan.

(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 Captain of the Port will notify the public of any changes in the status of this zone by Marine Safety Radio Broadcast on VHF Marine Band Radio, Channel 22 (157.1 MHz).

(c) *Dates.* This rule is effective at 11:59 p.m. on October 31, 2002 until 11:59 p.m. on April 30, 2003.

Dated: October 31, 2002.

D.A. Greene,

Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Coast Guard, Acting Captain of the Port, San Juan.

[FR Doc. 02–28836 Filed 11–12–02; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[AZ 080–0060; FRL–7261–6]

Revisions to the Arizona State Implementation Plan, Pinal County Air Quality Control District

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is finalizing a full disapproval of revisions to the Pinal County Air Quality Control District's (PCAQCDs) portion of the Arizona State Implementation Plan (SIP). These revisions concern the incorporation by reference of external documents into the SIP. We are also finalizing a full approval of a revision to the PCAQCD portion of the Arizona SIP concerning definitions and a removal of rules previously approved in error. We are finalizing action on local rules under the Clean Air Act as amended in 1990 (CAA or the Act).

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule is effective on December 13, 2002.

ADDRESSES: You can inspect copies of the administrative record for this action at EPA's Region IX office during normal business hours. You can inspect copies of the submitted rule revisions at the following locations:

Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105–3901.

Environmental Protection Agency, Air Docket (6102), Ariel Rios Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington DC 20460.

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, 1110 West Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007.

Pinal County Air Quality Control District, Building F, 31 North Pinal Street (P.O. Box 987), Florence, AZ 85232.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Al Petersen, Rulemaking Office (AIR–4), Air Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105; (415) 947–4118.