

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.

Collection of Information

This final rule calls for no new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

Federalism

The Coast Guard has analyzed this final rule under Executive Order 13132 and has 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) governs the issuance of Federal regulations that require unfunded mandates. An unfunded mandate is a regulation that requires State, local, or tribal government or the private sector to incur direct costs without the Federal Government's having first provided the funds to pay those costs.

Taking of Private Property

This final 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 final rule meets the 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

The Coast Guard has analyzed this final 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 final 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 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 rule is only a slight expansion of an area which already has the same restrictions discussed in the rule, and it does not alter any physical state of the surrounding waters. A Categorical Exclusion Determination and an Environmental Analysis Checklist are available in the docket at the location specified under the ADDRESSES portion of this rulemaking.

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 33 CFR 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. In § 165.1101, revise paragraphs (a) and (b) and add a new paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 165.1101 Security Zone: San Diego Bay, California.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a security zone: the water area within Naval Base, San Diego enclosed by the following points: Beginning at 32°41'16.5" N, 117°08'01" W (Point A); thence running southwesterly to 32°41'06" N, 117°08'09.3" W (Point B); thence running southeasterly along the U.S. Pierhead Line to 32°39'36.9" N, 117°07'23.5" W (Point C); thence running easterly to 32°39'38.5" N, 117°07'06.5" W (Point D); thence running generally northwesterly along the shoreline of the Naval Base to the place of beginning.

(b) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.33 of this part, entry into the area of this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port or the Commander, Navy Region Southwest. Section 165.33 also contains other general requirements.

(c) The U.S. Coast Guard may be assisted in the patrol and enforcement of this security zone by the U.S. Navy.

Dated: December 17, 2001.

E.R. Riutta,

Vice Admiral, Coast Guard, Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 02–2358 Filed 1–30–02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[COTP Charleston–01–128]

RIN 2115–AA97

Security Zones; Ports of Charleston and Georgetown, SC

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary moving security zone 100 yards around all tank vessels, passenger vessels and military pre-positioned ships entering or departing the Ports of Charleston and Georgetown, South Carolina. We are also establishing temporary fixed security zones 100 yards around all tank vessels, passenger vessels and military pre-positioned ships when these vessels are moored in the Ports of Charleston and Georgetown, South Carolina. These security zones are needed for national security reasons to protect the public and ports from potential subversive acts. Entry into these zones is prohibited, unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port, Charleston, South

Carolina or his designated representative.

DATES: This regulation is effective from 4 a.m. on October 15, 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 Charleston 01–128] and are available for inspection or copying at Marine Safety Office Charleston, 196 Tradd Street, Charleston, S.C. 29401 between 7:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: LT James V. Mahney, Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Charleston, at (843) 724–7686.

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 this 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 Ports of Charleston and Georgetown, South Carolina, against tank vessels, cruise ships and military pre-positioned vessels entering, departing and moored within these ports. Military pre-positioned ships are U.S. commercial ships on long-term charter to the Military Sealift Command. They are utilized to transport military equipment and cargo. There will be Coast Guard and local police department patrol vessels on scene to monitor traffic through these areas.

The security zone for the Port of Charleston is activated when a subject vessel passes the Charleston entrance lighted whistle buoy C, at approximate

position 32°39.36' N, 79°40.54' W. The security zone for the Port of Georgetown is activated when a subject vessel passes the lighted whistle buoy WB, at approximate position 33°11.36' N, 79°05.12' W. The zone for a vessel is deactivated when the vessel passes these buoys on its departure from port.

The Captain of the Port will notify the public via Marine Safety Radio Broadcast on VHF Marine Band Radio, Channel 22 (157.1 MHz) of all active security zones in the ports by identifying the names of the vessels around which the zones are centered. Entry into these security zones is prohibited, unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Charleston, South Carolina.

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 vessels may be allowed to enter this temporary zone 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 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 has considered the environmental impact of this rule and will prepare a categorical exclusion determination pursuant to Figure 2–1,

paragraph 34(g) of Commandant Instruction M16475.1D.

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.T07–128 is added to read as follows:

§ 165.T07–128 Security Zone; Ports of Charleston and Georgetown, South Carolina.

(a) *Regulated area.* (1) Temporary moving security zones are established

100 yards around all tank vessels, passenger vessels and military pre-positioned ships during transits entering or departing the ports of Charleston and Georgetown, South Carolina. These security zones are activated when a subject vessel passes: Charleston entrance lighted whistle buoy C, at approximate position 32°39.36' N, 79°40.54' W when entering the Port of Charleston; lighted whistle buoy WB, at approximate position 33°11.36' N, 79°05.12' W when entering the Port of Georgetown.

(2) Temporary fixed security zones are established 100 yards around all tank vessels, passenger vessels and military pre-positioned ships docked in the Ports of Charleston and Georgetown, South Carolina.

(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 via Marine Safety Radio Broadcast on VHF Marine Band Radio, Channel 13 and 16 (157.1 MHz) of all active security zones in port by identifying the names of the vessels around which they are centered.

(c) *Dates.* This section becomes effective at 4 a.m. on October 15, 2001 and will terminate at 11:59 p.m. on June 15, 2002.

Dated: October 15, 2001.

G.W. Merrick,

Commander, Coast Guard, Captain of the Port.

[FR Doc. 02–2357 Filed 1–30–02; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

38 CFR Part 17

RIN 2900–AK01

Compensated Work Therapy/ Transitional Residences Program

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.
ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document amends VA's medical regulations to establish provisions regarding housing under the Compensated Work Therapy/ Transitional Residences program. These provisions are designed to ensure proper management, ensure reasonable payment rates for residents, and ensure that residents stay only for the time necessary to meet the intended goals.

DATES: Effective Date: January 31, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Jamie Ploppert, Program Specialist, Office of Psychosocial Rehabilitation Services (116D), Veterans Health Administration, 757–722–9961, ext. 1123 (this is not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 6, 2001, VA published in the **Federal Register** a proposal to amend VA's Medical regulations to establish provisions regarding housing under the Compensated Work Therapy/ Transitional Residences program (66 FR 13461–63). No comments were received. Based on the rationale set forth in the proposed rule, we are adopting the provisions of the proposed rule as a final rule, with one change regarding the requirements for a house manager.

Under the proposed rule, a house manager was required to be a without-compensation employee of VA. However, upon further reflection, VA has determined that it is not necessary that each house manager be appointed as a without-compensation employee. Accordingly, this provision is removed.

OMB Review

This document has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This document contains no provisions constituting a collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Secretary hereby certifies that the adoption of this final rule does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities as they are defined in the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601–612. This document affects individuals and does not affect small entities. Therefore, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 605(b), this final rule is exempt from the initial and final regulatory flexibility analysis requirement of sections 603 and 604.

List of Subjects in 38 CFR Part 17

Administrative practice and procedure, Alcohol abuse, Alcoholism, Claims, Day care, Dental health, Drug abuse, Foreign relations, Government contracts, Grant programs-health, Government programs-veterans, Health care, Health facilities, Health professions, Health records, Homeless, Medical and dental schools, Medical devices, Medical research, Mental health programs, Nursing home care, Philippines, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Scholarships and fellowships, Travel and transportation expenses, Veterans.