

PART 4044—ALLOCATION OF ASSETS IN SINGLE-EMPLOYER PLANS

■ 4. The authority citation for part 4044 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 29 U.S.C. 1301(a), 1302(b)(3), 1341, 1344, 1362.

■ 5. In appendix B to part 4044, a new entry, as set forth below, is added to the table. (The introductory text of the table is omitted.)

Appendix B to Part 4044—Interest Rates Used to Value Benefits

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For valuation dates occurring in the month—			The values of i_t are:			
	i_t	for $t=$	i_t	for $t=$	i_t	for $t=$
* * * * *						
June 2003	.0470	1–20	.0525	>20	N/A	N/A

Issued in Washington, DC, on this 9th day of May 2003.

Joseph H. Grant,

Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

[FR Doc. 03–12116 Filed 5–14–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7708–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Coast Guard****33 CFR Part 117**

[CGD08–03–021]

Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Corpus Christi—Port Aransas Channel—Tule Lake, Corpus Christi, TX

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of temporary deviation from regulations.

SUMMARY: The Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District, has issued a temporary deviation from the regulation governing the operation of the Tule Lake Vertical Lift Span Highway and Railroad Bridge across the Corpus Christi—Port Aransas Channel, mile 14.0, at Corpus Christi, Nueces County, TX. This deviation allows the bridge to remain closed to navigation on May 22, 2003. The deviation is necessary to conduct emergency repairs to the drawbridge.

DATES: This deviation is effective from 7 a.m. through 7 p.m. on May 22, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Materials referred to in this document are available for inspection or copying at the office of the Eighth Coast Guard District, Bridge Administration Branch, Hale Boggs Federal Building, room 1313, 501 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130–3396 between 7 a.m. and 3 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The telephone number is (504) 589–2965. The Bridge Administration Branch of the Eighth Coast Guard District

maintains the public docket for this temporary deviation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kay Wade, Bridge Administration Branch, telephone (504) 589–2965.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Port of Corpus Christi Authority has requested a temporary deviation in order to remove and replace the main drive bearings of the Tule Lake vertical lift span bridge across Corpus Christi—Port Aransas Channel, mile 14.0 at Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Texas. This maintenance is essential for the continued safe operation of the bridge. This temporary deviation will allow the bridge to remain in the closed-to-navigation position from 7 a.m. through 7 p.m. on Thursday, May 22, 2003.

The vertical lift span bridge has a vertical clearance of 9.0 feet above mean high water, elevation 1.0 feet Mean Sea Level and 11.0 feet above mean low water, elevation –1.0 Mean Sea Level in the closed-to-navigation position. Navigation at the site of the bridge consists mainly of oil tankers and tows with barges. There is no recreational pleasure craft usage at the bridge site. Due to prior experience, as well as coordination with water way users, it has been determined that this one day closure will not have a significant effect on these vessels. The bridge normally opens to pass navigation an average of 850 times per month. The bridge opens on signal as required by 33 CFR 117.5. The bridge will not be able to open for emergencies during the closure period. Alternate routes are not available.

In accordance with 33 CFR 117.35(c), this work will be performed with all due speed in order to return the bridge to normal operation as soon as possible. This deviation from the operating regulations is authorized under 33 CFR 117.35.

Dated: May 7, 2003.

Marcus Redford,

Bridge Administrator.

[FR Doc. 03–12182 Filed 5–14–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**Coast Guard****33 CFR Part 165**

[COTP Western Alaska 03–001]

RIN 1625–AA00

Security zone; Port of Anchorage, Knik Arm, AK

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary 1000-yard security zone in the navigable waters off the Port of Anchorage, Alaska. This security zone temporarily closes all navigable waters extending out from the Port of Anchorage. This action is necessary to protect the Port of Anchorage, vessels moored at the Port, and its personnel against sabotage or subversive acts.

DATES: This temporary final rule is effective from 1:01 p.m. March 19, 2003, to 12:01 p.m. June 19, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket (COTP Western Alaska 03–001) and are available for inspection or copying at Coast Guard Marine Safety Office Anchorage, AK between 7:30 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lieutenant Commander Chris Woodley, USCG Marine Safety Office Anchorage, at (907) 271–6700.

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 an NPRM, and that under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), good cause exists for making this rule effective less

than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. The Port of Anchorage, Alaska recently experienced a terrorist threat of damage to the port and its personnel. We are immediately establishing this temporary security zone to protect the Port, the vessels within the Port, and its personnel from sabotage or subversive acts.

Background and Purpose

In light of a recent terrorist threat to the Port of Anchorage, the Coast Guard is establishing a security zone on the navigable waters off the Port of Anchorage to safeguard the Port, the vessels within the Port, and its personnel from sabotage or subversive acts and incidents of a similar nature. This security zone prohibits movement within or entry into the specified area.

This rule establishes a temporary 1000-yard security zone in the navigable waters of Knik Arm off the Port of Anchorage, Alaska. This security zone is designed to permit the safe loading and unloading of vessels moored at the Port and to protect its personnel from possible sabotage, subversive acts or incidents of a similar nature.

Discussion of Rule

The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary 1000-yard security zone in the navigable waters of Knik Arm off the Port of Anchorage. Specifically, the zone includes the waters of Knik Arm that are within an area bounded by a line drawn from a point located at 61°15.14' North, 149°52.78' West, then west to a point located at 61°15.14' North, 149°53.84' West, then south to a point located at 61°14.17' North, 149°54.43' West, then east to a point located at 61°13.94' North, 149°53.55' West. All cargo vessels scheduled to moor at the Port of Anchorage and that have submitted the required Advance Notice of Arrival will be allowed to transit the zone. All tow vessels contracted, specifically Cook Inlet Tug and Barge, to assist the vessels into the Port of Anchorage, may transit the security zone when actually assisting a vessel. The limited size of the zone is designed to minimize the impact on other vessels transiting to facilities near the Port of Anchorage.

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 Homeland Security (DHS). This finding is based on the limited size of the security zone which will have minimal, if any, impact on vessels transiting the waters of Knik Arm and to facilities near the Port of Anchorage.

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.

This rule will affect the following entities, some of which may be small entities: The owners or operators of vessels intending to transit in the vicinity of the Port of Anchorage.

This security zone will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for the following reasons. Marine traffic will still be able to transit through Knik Arm during the zone's activation. Additionally, vessels with cargo to load or unload at the Port of Anchorage will not be precluded from mooring at or getting underway from the Port. Tow vessels contracted to assist vessels will not be precluded from transiting the zone to assist vessels.

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 final 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 analyzed this rule under Commandant Instruction M16475.1D,

which guides the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have concluded that there are no factors in this case that would limit the use of a categorical exclusion under section 2.B.2 of the Instruction. Therefore, this rule is categorically excluded, under figure 2–1, paragraph (34)(g) of the Instruction, from further environmental documentation. A final “Environmental Analysis Check List” and a final “Categorical Exclusion Determination” will be available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and Record keeping 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; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.

■ 2. Add § 165.T17–017 to read as follows:

§ 165.T17–017 Security Zone: Port of Anchorage, Knik Arm, Alaska.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a security zone: All navigable waters within 1000-yards of the Port of Anchorage. Specifically, the zone includes the waters of Knik Arm that are within an area bounded by a line drawn from a point located at 61°15.14' North, 149°52.78' West, then west to a point located at 61°15.14' North, 149°53.84' West, then south to a point located at 61°14.17' North, 149°54.43' West, then east to a point located at 61°13.94' North, 149°53.55' West.

(b) *Effective period.* This section is effective from 1:01 p.m. March 19, 2003 to 12:01 p.m. June 19, 2003.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) For the purpose of this section, the general regulations contained in 33 CFR 165.33 apply to all but the following vessels in the areas described in paragraph (a):

(i) Vessels scheduled to moor and offload or load cargo at the Port of Anchorage that have provided the Coast Guard with an Advance Notice of Arrival.

(ii) Tow vessels contracted, specifically Cook Inlet Tug and Barge, to

assist vessels to the dock at the Port of Anchorage.

(2) All persons and vessels shall comply with the instructions of the Captain of the Port representative or the designated on-scene patrol personnel. These personnel are comprised of commissioned, warrant, and petty officers of the Coast Guard. Upon being hailed by a U.S. Coast Guard vessel by siren, radio, flashing light, or other means, the operator of a vessel shall proceed as directed.

Dated: March 19, 2003.

Ronald J. Morris,

Captain, Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Western Alaska.

[FR Doc. 03–12048 Filed 5–14–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–15-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[SIP NO. UT–001–0052a; FRL–7483–4]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of Utah; Continuous Emission Monitoring Program

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is taking direct final action approving State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions submitted by the Governor of Utah on September 7, 1999 and February 11, 2003. The September 7, 1999 submittal revises Utah's Air Conservation Regulations (UACR) by repealing and re-enacting the Continuous Emission Monitoring Program (CEM) rule in order to clarify the requirements of the rule. The February 11, 2003 submittal makes additional revisions to the CEM rule to make it in agreement with Federal regulations and the Clean Air Act (CAA). The intended effect of this action is to make the CEM rule federally enforceable. This action is being taken under section 110 of the CAA.

DATES: This rule is effective on July 14, 2003 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comment by June 16, 2003. If adverse comment is received, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be mailed to Richard R. Long, Director, Air and Radiation Program, Mailcode 8P-AR, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 8, 999 18th Street, Suite

300, Denver, Colorado, 80202. Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Air and Radiation Program, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8, 999 18th Street, Suite 300, Denver, Colorado, 80202 and copies of the Incorporation by Reference material are available at the Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Room B–108 (Mail Code 6102T), 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460. Copies of the State documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection at the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Air Quality, 150 North 1950 West, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Laurel Dygowski, EPA, Region 8, (303) 312–6144.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document, wherever the term “we” or “our” is used means EPA.

I. Summary of SIP Revisions

A. September 7, 1999 Submittal

On September 7, 1999 and February 11, 2003, the Governor of Utah submitted revisions to the SIP. The September 7, 1999 submittal revises Utah's Air Conservation Regulations (UACR) by repealing and re-enacting the Continuous Emission Monitoring Program (CEM) rule, R307–170, in order to clarify the requirements of the rule. R307–170 applies to sources in Utah that use continuous monitoring systems to report their emissions. The changes to the CEM rule clarify points which were vague in the old rule, identify reporting parameters, reduce quarterly reporting for some CEM sources, and require electronic data reporting. The rule is also changed to reflect that when sources are planning on conducting a relative accuracy test audit, they must give notice to the executive secretary forty-five days instead of thirty days before performing a relative accuracy test audit and also submit the pretest protocol. In addition, the new rule separates monitor unavailability into categories which are exempt and non-exempt for reporting purposes and does not require reporting emissions during shutdowns.

B. February 11, 2003 Submittal

On April 2, 2002, EPA Region 8 sent a letter from Richard Long, Director, Air and Radiation Program, to Richard Spratt, Director, Utah Division of Air Quality to explain that certain sections in R307–170, as submitted on