

(9) Proceed straight west-northwest to the point where the 900-foot elevation line crosses the common line between Sections 15 and 16, T6N, R7W, approximately 500 feet north of the southwest corner of Section 15 (Cotati Quadrangle); then

(10) Proceed straight northwest to the intersection of Grange Road (known as Crane Canyon Road to the west) and the southern boundary of Section 9, and continue straight west along that section boundary to the southwest corner of Section 9, T6N, R7W (Cotati Quadrangle); then

(11) Proceed straight north-northwest to the 961-foot peak on the east side of Section 8, T6N, R7W (Santa Rosa Quadrangle); and then

(12) Proceed straight northwest to the peak of Taylor Mountain, returning to the point of beginning.

Signed: September 17, 2003.

Arthur J. Libertucci,
Administrator.

Dated: October 6, 2003.

Timothy E. Skud,
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Tax, Trade, and
Tariff Policy).

[FR Doc. 03-27316 Filed 10-29-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR 165

[COTP Mobile-03-022]

RIN 1625-AA00

Security Zone; Bayou Casotte, Chevron Pascagoula Refinery, Pascagoula, MS

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary security zone encompassing all waters of Bayou Casotte east of a line drawn from position 30°19'54" N, 088°30'37" W to position 30°20'42" N, 088°30'28" W at the Chevron Pascagoula Refinery. This security zone is necessary to protect the Chevron Pascagoula refinery, persons, and vessels from destruction, loss, or injury from sabotage or other subversive acts, accidents, or other causes of a similar nature. Entry of persons or vessels into this security zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Mobile or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 5 p.m. on September 24, 2003, until 5 p.m. on March 24, 2004.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket, are part of docket [COTP Mobile-03-022] and are available for inspection or copying at Marine Safety Office Mobile, Brookley Complex, Bldg 102, South Broad Street, Mobile, AL 36615-1390 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Lieutenant (LT) Carolyn Beatty,
Operations Department, Marine Safety
Office Mobile, AL, at (251) 441-5771.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

On May 5, 2003, we published a temporary final rule (TFR) entitled "Security Zone; Bayou Casotte, Pascagoula, MS" in the **Federal Register** (68 FR 23594) that expired at 5 p.m. on September 22, 2003. On July 7, 2003, we published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) entitled "Security Zone; Bayou Casotte, Pascagoula, MS" in the **Federal Register** (68 FR 40231). The geographic coordinates that defined the boundary of the proposed security zone were incorrect.

We did not publish a notice of proposed rulemaking for this temporary final rule. Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing an NPRM, and 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** because national security and intelligence officials warn that future terrorist attacks against United States interests are likely. Current advisories of terrorist threats and the nature of the material handled at the Chevron Pascagoula refinery make this rulemaking necessary for the protection of national security interests. Any delay in making this regulation effective would be contrary to the public interest because action is necessary to protect against the possible loss of life, injury, or damage to property.

During the effective period of this temporary rule, the Coast Guard intends to publish a supplemental NPRM and provide sufficient time for public comments to be submitted. This SNPRM with corrected geographic coordinates for the proposed permanent security zone will be published in the **Federal Register** and all comments received will be considered before the Coast Guard imposes a final rule.

Background and Purpose

On September 11, 2001, both towers of the World Trade Center and the Pentagon were attacked by terrorists. The President has continued the national emergencies he declared following those attacks (68 FR 53665, Sep. 10, 2003) (continuing the emergency declared with respect to terrorist attacks); (68 FR 55189, Sep. 18, 2003) (continuing 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 terrorist attacks (E.O. 13,273, 67 FR 56215, Sep. 3, 2002) (security of U.S. endangered by disturbances in international relations of U.S. and such disturbances continue to endanger such relations). In response to these terrorist acts and warnings, heightened awareness for the security and safety of all vessels, ports, and harbors is necessary.

The Captain of the Port Mobile is establishing a temporary security zone encompassing all waters of Bayou Casotte east of a line drawn from position 30°19'54" N, 088°30'37" W to position 30°20'42" N, 088°30'28" W at the Chevron Pascagoula Refinery. These coordinates are based upon [NAD 83].

This security zone is necessary to protect the Chevron Pascagoula refinery, persons, and vessels from destruction, loss, or injury from sabotage or other subversive acts, accidents, or other causes of a similar nature. Entry of persons or vessels into this security zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Mobile or a designated representative.

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 rule will not obstruct the regular flow of vessel traffic and will allow vessel traffic to pass safely around the security zone. Vessels may be permitted to enter the security zone on a case-by-case basis with permission from the Captain of the Port Mobile or a designated representative.

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 Coast Guard is unaware of any small entities that would be impacted by this rule. The navigable channel remains open to all vessel traffic.

If you are a small business entity and are significantly affected by this regulation please contact LT Carolyn Beatty, Operations Department, Marine Safety Office Mobile, AL, at (251) 441–5771.

Assistance for Small Entities

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we offered to assist small entities in understanding the rule so they could better evaluate its effects on them and participate in the rulemaking process. 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 Executive Order 13132 and have determined that this rule 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 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. The Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has not designated it 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 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 because this rule is not expected to result in any significant environmental impact as described in NEPA. Paragraph (34)(g) is applicable because this rule is establishing a security zone that will be effective for a period greater than one week.

A final “Environmental Analysis Check List” and a final “Categorical Exclusion Determination” are available 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. 1226, 1231; 46 U.S.C. Chapter 701; 50 U.S.C. 191, 195; 33 CFR 1.05–1(g), 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Pub. L. 107–295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. A new temporary § 165.T08–135 is added to read as follows:

§ 165.T08–135 Security Zone; Bayou Casotte, Chevron Pascagoula Refinery, Pascagoula, MS.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a security zone: All waters of Bayou Casotte east of a line drawn from position 30°19′54″ N, 088°30′37″ W to position 30°20′42″ N, 088°30′28″ W at the Chevron Pascagoula Refinery. These coordinates are based upon [NAD 83].

(b) *Effective period.* This section is effective from 5 p.m. on September 24, 2003, until 5 p.m. on March 24, 2004.

(c) *Regulations:* (1) Entry into or remaining in this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Coast Guard Captain of the Port Mobile or a designated representative.

(2) Persons or vessels desiring to transit the area of the security zone may contact the Captain of the Port Mobile at telephone number (251) 441-5121 or on VHF channel 16 to seek permission to transit the area. If permission is granted, all persons and vessels must comply with the instructions of the Captain of the Port Mobile or a designated representative.

Dated: September 23, 2003.

Steven D. Hardy,

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

[FR Doc. 03-27286 Filed 10-29-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[COTP Los Angeles—Long Beach 03-011]

RIN 1625-AA00

Security Zone; Long Beach, CA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a security zone in the waters adjacent to Pier T126 in San Pedro Bay, Long Beach, CA. This action is needed to protect U.S. Naval vessels and their crew during the offloading of equipment from a Military Sealift Command (MSC) vessel at Pier T126 from sabotage, or other subversive acts, accidents, criminal actions or other causes of a similar nature. Entry, transit, or anchoring in this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port (COTP) Los Angeles—Long Beach, or his designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 6 a.m. on October 21, 2003, to 6 a.m. on November 21, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket [COTP Los Angeles—Long Beach 03-011] and are available for inspection or copying at U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Office/Group Los Angeles—Long Beach, 1001 South Seaside Avenue, Building 20, San Pedro, California, 90731 between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lieutenant Ryan Manning, USCG, Chief of Waterways Management Division, at (310) 732-2020.

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. Final dates and other logistical details for the event were not provided to the Coast Guard in time to draft and publish an NPRM or a temporary final rule 30 days prior to the event, as the event would occur before the rulemaking process was complete. Any delay in implementing this rule would be contrary to the public interest since immediate action is necessary to protect persons, vessels and others in the maritime community from the hazards associated with the offloading operations.

For the same reasons stated above, 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

The United States Navy will conduct military outload operations from Long Beach Pier T126. These operations involve the offloading of equipment onboard a Military Sealift Command (MSC) vessel for the furtherance of our national security. These offload evolutions are directed at a moment's notice. In an effort to protect the offload evolution and provide adequate notice to the public, the Captain of the Port of Los Angeles—Long Beach proposes to establish a temporary security zone around the Long Beach Pier T126 which will be actively enforced when the military offload evolution occurs.

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 proposes to establish a temporary security zone in the navigable waters of the United States adjacent to the Long Beach Pier T126. The action proposed under this rule is necessary to protect U. S. Naval vessels and their crews during these military outload evolutions at Long Beach Pier T126 from sabotage, or other subversive

acts, accidents, criminal actions or other causes of a similar nature.

Discussion of Rule

Due to national security interests, the implementation of this security zone is necessary for the protection of the United States and its people. The security zone will encompass the navigable waters within 500 yards of the MSC vessel while it is moored at Long Beach T126. The size of the zone is the minimum necessary to provide adequate protection for U.S. Naval vessels, their crews, adjoining areas, and the public.

The military outload evolutions involve the transfer of military equipment from a MSC vessel to a shore side staging area. The security zone will accompany other security measures implemented at Long Beach Pier T126 waterfront facility.

Due to complex planning, national security reasons, and coordination with all military schedules, information regarding the precise location and date of the military outload will not be circulated. However, prior to the outload evolution, the public will be notified that the security zone is in effect and will be enforced actively. The notice of active enforcement of the security zone will be announced via broadcast notice to mariners, local notice to mariners, or by any other means that is deemed appropriate.

This security zone is established pursuant to the authority of 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 are subject to the penalties set forth in 50 U.S.C. 192 which include seizure and forfeiture of the vessel, a monetary penalty of not more than \$12,500, and imprisonment for not more than 10 years.

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).

Although this regulation restricts access to the zone, the effect of this regulation will not be significant because: (i) The zone will encompass only a small portion of the waterway; (ii) vessels will be able to pass safely