

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 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 and 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 prepared an "Environmental Assessment" in accordance with

Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, and determined that this rule will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment. The "Environmental Assessment" and "Finding of No Significant Impact" is available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 100

Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR Part 100 as follows:

PART 100—SAFETY OF LIFE ON NAVIGABLE WATERS

1. The authority citation for part 100 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1233 through 1236; 49 CFR 1.46; 33 CFR 100.35.

2. § 100.525 is added to read as follows:

§ 100.525 Western Branch, Elizabeth River, Portsmouth, Virginia.

(a) Definitions:

(1) *Coast Guard Patrol Commander.*

The Coast Guard Patrol Commander is a commissioned, warrant, or petty officer of the Coast Guard who has been designated by the Commander, Coast Guard Group Hampton Roads.

(2) *Official Patrol.*

The Official Patrol is any vessel assigned or approved by Commander, Coast Guard Group Hampton Roads with a commissioned, warrant, or petty officer on board and displaying a Coast Guard ensign.

(3) *Regulated Area.*

The regulated area includes all waters of the Western Branch, Elizabeth River bounded by a line connecting the following points:

Latitude	Longitude
36°50'18" North	076°23'10" West, to
36°50'18" North	076°21'42" West, to
36°50'12" North	076°21'42" West, to
36°50'12" North	076°23'10" West, to
36°50'18" North	076°23'10" West

All coordinates reference Datum NAD 1983.

(b) *Special Local Regulations:*

(1) Except for persons or vessels authorized by the Coast Guard Patrol Commander, no person or vessel may enter or remain in the regulated area.

(2) The operator of any vessel in this area shall:

(i) Stop the vessel immediately when directed to do so by any Official Patrol, including any commissioned, warrant, or petty officer on board a vessel displaying a Coast Guard ensign; and

(ii) Proceed as directed by any Official Patrol, including any commissioned,

warrant, or petty officer on board a vessel displaying a Coast Guard ensign.

(c) *Effective Dates.* This section is effective annually from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the fourth Friday and following Saturday in March, the fourth Friday and following Saturday in April, the second Friday and following Saturday in May, and the second Saturday and following Sunday in October.

Dated: March 27, 2002.

Thad W. Allen,

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

[FR Doc. 02-8790 Filed 4-10-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-15-U

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 100

[CGD05-02-012]

RIN 2115-AE46

Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Lawson's Creek and Trent River, New Bern, NC

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is adopting temporary special local regulations during the Lawson's Creek Hydroplane Race, a marine event to be held on the waters of Lawson's Creek and the Trent River, near New Bern, North Carolina. These special local regulations are necessary to provide for the safety of life on navigable waters during the event. This action is intended to restrict vessel traffic in portions of Lawson's Creek and the Trent River during the event.

DATES: This rule is effective from 7 a.m. EDT on May 17, 2002 until 5 p.m. EDT on May 19, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket, are part of docket CGD05-02-012 and are available for inspection or copying at Commander (Aoax), Fifth Coast Guard District, 431 Crawford Street, Portsmouth, Virginia 23704-5004, between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: S. L. Phillips, Project Manager, Auxiliary and Recreational Boating Safety Section, at (757) 398-6204.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

We did not publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for this

regulation. In keeping with 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a NPRM. The event will begin on Friday, May 17, 2002. There is not sufficient time to publish a NPRM, allow for an appropriate comment period, and publish a final rule prior to the event. Because of the danger posed by high speed racing boats competing within a confined area, special local regulations are necessary to provide for the safety of event participants, spectator craft and other vessels transiting the event area. For the safety concerns noted, it is in the public interest to have these regulations in effect during the event. In addition, advance notifications will be made via the Local Notice to Mariners, marine information broadcasts, and area newspapers.

Background and Purpose

On May 17, 2002, the North South Racing Association will sponsor the Lawson's Creek Hydroplane Race near New Bern, North Carolina. The event will consist of 50 to 75 outboard hydroplanes and runabouts racing in heats at high speed along a 1-mile oval course on the waters of Lawson's Creek and the Trent River. A fleet of spectator vessels is anticipated. Due to the need for vessel control during the event, vessel traffic will be temporarily restricted to provide for the safety of spectators, participants and transiting vessels.

Discussion of Rule

The Coast Guard is establishing temporary special local regulations on specified waters of Lawson's Creek and the Trent River. The temporary special local regulations will be in effect from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. EDT on May 17, May 18, and May 19, 2002, and will restrict general navigation in the regulated area during the event. Except for participants and vessels authorized by the Coast Guard Patrol Commander, no person or vessel may enter or remain in the regulated area. The Patrol Commander will allow vessel traffic to transit the regulated area between heats.

Regulatory Evaluation

This rule is not a "significant regulatory action" under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 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).

Although this regulation restricts traffic transiting Lawson's Creek and the Trent River during the event, the effect of this regulation will not be significant due to the limited duration of the regulation and the extensive advance notifications that will be made to the maritime community via the Local Notice to Mariners, marine information broadcasts, and area newspapers, so mariners can adjust their plans accordingly. In addition, the Patrol Commander will allow vessel traffic to transit the regulated area between heats.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), we 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 this section of Lawson's Creek and the Trent River during the event.

Although this regulation prevents traffic from transiting Lawson's Creek and the Trent River during the event, the effect of this regulation will not be significant because of its limited duration, and the extensive advance notifications that will be made to the maritime community via the Local Notice to Mariners, marine information broadcasts, and area newspapers, so mariners can adjust their plans accordingly. In addition, the Patrol Commander will allow vessel traffic to transit the regulated area between heats.

Assistance for Small Entities

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this temporary rule so that they can better evaluate its effects on them and participate in the rulemaking.

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 law 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 expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

Taking of Private Property

This 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 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 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 and direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Governments 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, paragraphs (34)(h) and (35)(a) of Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, this rule is categorically excluded from further environmental documentation. Special local regulations issued in conjunction with a regatta or marine parade permit for an event not located in, proximate to, or above an area designated as environmentally sensitive by an environmental agency of the Federal, state, or local government, are specifically excluded from further analysis and documentation under those sections. A "Categorical Exclusion Determination" is available in the docket where indicated under ADDRESSES.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 100

Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 100 as follows:

PART 100—SAFETY OF LIFE ON NAVIGABLE WATERS

1. The authority citation for part 100 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1233 through 1236; 49 CFR 1.46; 33 CFR 100.35.

2. Add a temporary section, § 100.35T-05-012 to read as follows:

§ 100.35T-05-012, Lawson's Creek and Trent River, New Bern, NC.

(a) *Definitions:*

(1) *Coast Guard Patrol Commander.* The Coast Guard Patrol Commander is a commissioned, warrant, or petty officer of the Coast Guard who has been designated by the Commander, Coast Guard Group Fort Macon.

(2) *Official Patrol.* The Official Patrol is any vessel assigned or approved by Commander, Coast Guard Group Fort Macon with a commissioned, warrant, or petty officer on board and displaying a Coast Guard ensign.

(3) *Participant.* Includes all vessels participating in the Lawson's Creek Hydroplane Race under the auspices of the Marine Event Permit issued to the event sponsor and approved by Commander, Coast Guard Group Fort Macon.

(4) *Regulated Area.* Includes all waters of Lawson's Creek and the Trent River, shoreline to shoreline, bounded to the east by the Route 17-B bridge and bounded to the southwest by the Route 70 bridge.

(b) *Special Local Regulations:*

(1) Except for event participants and persons or vessels authorized by the Coast Guard Patrol Commander, no person or vessel may enter or remain in the regulated area.

(2) The operator of any vessel in the regulated area shall:

(i) Stop the vessel immediately when directed to do so by any official patrol.

(ii) Proceed as directed by any official patrol.

(iii) Unless otherwise directed by the official patrol, operate at a minimum wake speed not to exceed six (6) knots.

(c) *Effective Dates:* This section is in effect from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. EDT on May 17, May 18, and May 19, 2002.

Dated: April 2, 2002.

Thad W. Allen,

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

[FR Doc. 02-8788 Filed 4-10-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-15-U

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[KY-123; KY-123-1; KY 137-200218(a); FRL-7169-7]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans: Kentucky: Nitrogen Oxides Budget and Allowance Trading Program

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is approving the State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision that was submitted by the Commonwealth of Kentucky (Kentucky) on January 31, 2002. This revision responds to EPA's regulation entitled, "Finding of Significant Contribution and Rulemaking for Certain States in the Ozone Transport Assessment Group Region for Purposes of Reducing Regional Transport of Ozone," otherwise known as the "NO_x SIP Call." This revision establishes and requires nitrogen oxides (NO_x) reduction requirements and an allowance trading program for large electric generating and industrial units, beginning in 2004. It also establishes and requires NO_x reduction requirements for cement kilns beginning in 2004. The revision includes a budget demonstration and initial source allocations that clearly demonstrate that Kentucky will achieve the required NO_x emission reductions in accordance with the timelines set forth in EPA's NO_x SIP Call. The intended effect of this SIP revision is to reduce emissions of NO_x in order to help attain the national ambient air quality standard for ozone. EPA is approving Kentucky's NO_x Reduction and Trading Program because it meets the requirements of the Phase I NO_x SIP Call that will significantly reduce ozone transport in the eastern United States. As of May 31, 2004, Kentucky's plan will also provide reductions at units currently required to make reductions under the EPA's Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 126 rulemaking. EPA is approving this plan as a SIP revision fulfilling the NO_x SIP Call "Phase I" requirements. On December 26, 2000, EPA determined that Commonwealth of Kentucky had failed to submit a SIP in response to the NO_x SIP Call, thus starting a 18 month clock for the mandatory imposition of sanctions and the obligation for EPA to promulgate a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) within 24 months. On January 31, 2002, Kentucky submitted a NO_x SIP and EPA found that SIP submission complete on March 6, 2002, stopping the sanctions clock. Through this **Federal Register** Notice, both the sanctions clock and EPA's FIP obligation are terminated.

EPA is also approving several revisions to existing regulation 401 KAR 51:001 (Definitions for 401 KAR Chapter 51) that do not to address NO_x SIP Call requirements, but fulfill other Kentucky statutory requirements.

DATES: This direct final rule is effective June 10, 2002 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comment by May 13, 2002. If adverse comment is