

We received no letters commenting on the proposed rule implications for federalism and no changes to the proposed rule were made.

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.

We received no letters commenting on the proposed rule and no changes to the proposed rule were made.

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.

We received no letters commenting on the proposed rule effecting a taking of private property and no changes to the proposed rule were made.

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.

We received no letters commenting on the proposed rule complying with Civil Justice Reform and no changes to the proposed rule were made.

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.

We received no letters commenting on the proposed rule environmental risks to children and no changes to the proposed rule were made.

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.

We received no letters commenting on the proposed rule implications for tribal governments and no changes to the proposed rule were made.

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.

We received no letters commenting on the proposed rule effect on energy and no changes to the proposed rule were made.

Environment

We have considered the environmental impact of this rule and concluded that under figure 2–1, paragraph (34)(g), of Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, this rule is categorically excluded from further environmental documentation because it is a safety zone in effect for only 2 days. A “Categorical Exclusion Determination” is not required.

We received no letters commenting on the proposed rule environmental impact and no changes to the proposed rule were made.

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, 160.5; 49 CFR 1.46.

2. From 8 a.m. on March 23, 2002, to 5 p.m. on March 24, 2002, add § 165.T11–063 to read as follows:

§ 165.T11–063 Safety Zone; Long Beach, CA.

(a) Location. The following area is a safety zone: All waters encompassed by lines connecting the following points, beginning at latitude 33°45′50″ N, longitude 118°10′48″ W; thence to 33°44′00″ N, 118°10′05″ W; thence to 33°44′00″ N, 118°09′26″ W; thence to 33°45′28″ N, 118°09′00″ W; and thence returning to the point of origin. (NAD83)

(b) Enforcement period. This section will be enforced from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (PST) on March 23, 2002 and from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (PST) on March 24, 2002.

(c) Regulations. In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23 of this part entry into, transit through, or anchoring within the safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Coast Guard Captain of the Port, Los Angeles-Long Beach, or his or her designated representative.

Dated: March 6, 2002.

J. M. Holmes,

Captain, U. S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Los Angeles-Long Beach, California.

[FR Doc. 02–6647 Filed 3–19–02 8:45am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 82

[FRL–7160–3]

Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Removal of Restrictions on Certain Fire Suppression Substitutes for Ozone-Depleting Substances; and Listing of Substitutes; Correction

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Direct final rule, correction.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency published in the **Federal Register** of January 29, 2002, a direct final rule related to the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program. A couple of typographical errors in chemical formulas were made inadvertently. This document identifies and corrects these errors.

DATES: These corrections are effective on April 1, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Margaret Sheppard by telephone at (202) 564–9163, by fax at (202) 565–2141, by e-mail at sheppard.margaret@epa.gov, or by mail at U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 6205J, Washington, DC 20460. Overnight or courier deliveries should be sent to the office location at 501 3rd Street, NW.,

Washington, DC, 20001. Further information can be found by calling the Stratospheric Protection Hotline at (800) 296-1996, or by viewing EPA's Ozone Depletion World Wide Web site at www.epa.gov/ozone/title6/snap/.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Environmental Protection Agency published in the **Federal Register** of January 29, 2002 (66 FR 4185), a Direct Final Rule related to the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP). In FR Doc. 02-1495, published on January 29, 2002, a couple of typographical errors to chemical formulas were made inadvertently. This document identifies and corrects these errors.

In FR Doc. 02-1495, published on January 29, 2002 (66 FR 4185), make the following corrections:

1. On page 4191 in the last paragraph of the third column, correct the formula "C₄H₁₀" to read "C₄F₁₀."

2. On page 4200 in the third column, amendatory instruction 3a. is corrected to read as follows:

a. Revising the table entitled "Fire Suppression and Explosion Protection—Acceptable Subjects to Use Conditions: Total Flooding Agents" by removing the entries "C₃F₈", "CF₃I" and "Gelled Halocarbon/Dry Chemical Suspension".

Administrative Requirements

Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), provides that, when an agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest, the agency may issue a rule without providing notice and an opportunity for public comment. We have determined that there is good cause for making today's rule final without prior proposal and opportunity for comment because we are merely correcting an incorrect citation in a previous action. Thus, notice and public procedure are unnecessary. We find that this constitutes good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this correction is not a "significant regulatory action" and is therefore not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Because the EPA has made a "good cause" finding that this correction is not subject to notice and comment requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act or any other statute, it is not subject to the regulatory flexibility provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), or to sections 202 and 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Public Law 104-4). In addition, this correction does not

significantly or uniquely affect small governments or impose a significant intergovernmental mandate, as described in sections 203 and 204 of the UMRA. This correction also does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of tribal governments, as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 6, 2000). This correction does not have substantial direct effects on the States, or on the relationship between the national government and the States, as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). This correction also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) because it is not economically significant. This rule is not a "significant energy action" as defined in Executive Order 13211, "Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use" (66 FR 28355 (May 22, 2001)) because it is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy.

This correction does not involve technical standards; thus, the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272) do not apply. This correction also does not involve special consideration of environmental justice related issues as required by Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994). This correction does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). The EPA's compliance with these statutes and Executive Orders for the underlying rule is discussed in the rule for the Removal of Restrictions on Certain Fire Suppression Substitutes for Ozone-Depleting Substances; and Listing of Substitutes.

The Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. Section 808 allows the issuing agency to make a rule effective sooner than otherwise provided by the Congressional Review Act if the agency makes a good cause finding that notice and public procedure is impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. This determination must be supported by a brief statement (5 U.S.C. 808(2)). As stated previously, the EPA has made such a good cause finding, including the reasons therefor, and established an

effective date of April 1, 2002. The EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the correction in the **Federal Register**. This correction is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 82

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: February 25, 2002.

Drusilla Hufford,

Director, Global Programs Division.

[FR Doc. 02-6722 Filed 3-19-02; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[OPP-301224; FRL-6828-5]

2070-AB78

Isoxadifen-ethyl; Pesticide Tolerance

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes tolerances for combined residues of isoxadifen-ethyl (ethyl 5,5-diphenyl-2-isoxazoline-3-carboxylate, (CAS No. 163520-33-0), and its metabolite: 4,5-dihydro-5,5-diphenyl-3-isoxazolecarboxylic acid, in or on corn commodities. Aventis CropScience requested this tolerance under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996.

DATES: This regulation is effective March 20, 2002. Objections and requests for hearings, identified by docket control number OPP-301224, must be received by EPA on or before May 20, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Written objections and hearing requests may be submitted by mail, in person, or by courier. Please follow the detailed instructions for each method as provided in Unit VI. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, your objections and hearing requests must identify docket control number OPP-301224 in the subject line on the first page of your response.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Kathryn Boyle, Registration