

Rate set	For plans with a valuation date		Immediate annuity rate (percent)	Deferred annuities (percent)					
	On or after	Before		i_1	i_2	i_3	n_1	n_2	
*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	
122	12-1-03	1-1-04	3.25	4.00	4.00	4.00	7	8	

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 $t =$
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
December 2003	.0470	1-20	.0525	>20	N/A	N/A

Issued in Washington, DC, on this 10th day of November 2003.

Joseph H. Grant,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[CGD07-03-144]

RIN 1625-AA00

RIN 1625-AA11

Regulated Navigation Area and Security Zones; Port of Miami, FL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary regulated navigation area and temporary security zones, from November 16, 2003 through November 21, 2003 during the Free Trade Area of the Americas Conference (FTAA). The temporary regulated navigation area controls the movement of all vessels operating in the Port of Miami in the vicinity of the northwestern entrance of Dodge Island, western section of Government Cut, Main Channel, Lummus Island Cut, Lummus Island Turning Basin, Dodge Island Cut, MacArthur Causeway Bridge, Claughton Island, Bayside Marina and on the Miami River up to

the Flagler Street Bridge. The security zones prohibit the entry of all vessels and persons into the waters adjacent to the Intercontinental Hotel and the American Airlines Arena. These regulations are required to provide for the security of the public, the FTAA conference and its participants, and the Port of Miami due to the potential for disturbances and hostile and violent acts from various demonstrators protesting the FTAA conference.

DATES: This rule is effective from 12:01 a.m. on November 16, 2003 until 11:59 p.m. on November 21, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of the docket [CGD07-03-144] and are available for inspection and copying at U. S. Coast Guard, Marine Safety Office, 100 MacArthur Causeway, Miami Beach, FL 33139-6940 between 7:30 a.m. and 3 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lieutenant Douglas Tindall, Waterways Management Office, (305) 535-8701.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Good Cause

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 good cause exists for not publishing an NPRM because it is impracticable and contrary to public interest for the agency to do so. Information and intelligence regarding the potential for disturbances and hostile and violent acts by various protest groups continues to flow in and the Coast Guard expects this flow to

increase as the commencement of the FTAA conference approaches. The Coast Guard must analyze the most current information and take appropriate actions to protect the public, the Port of Miami, and the FTAA participants.

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

Cities that have recently hosted trade conferences similar to the FTAA conference have experienced significant property damage, and their law enforcement officers and public citizens have sustained personal injuries from a segment of protestors engaged in violent demonstrations against those conferences and their agendas. Examples include the September 2003 World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial in Cancun, Mexico; the 2003 G-8 Summit in Calgary, Canada; the 2001 G-8 Summit in Genoa, Italy and the 1999 World Trade Organization in Seattle, Washington. These trade conferences experienced an influx of protestors, and in particular protest groups opposing international trade who have a propensity for violence and a desire to engage in hostile acts against, among others, conference attendees, conference venues, the general public, business and municipal buildings, and law enforcement assets. Information and intelligence indicate that there is a high potential for similar acts to be attempted during the upcoming November FTAA conference in Miami, Florida.