

parathyroid-related osteoporosis and fractures under 101.00; abnormally elevated calcium levels in the blood (hypercalcemia) that lead to cataracts under 102.00; kidney failure under 106.00; and recurrent abnormally low blood calcium levels (hypocalcemia) that lead to increased excitability of nerves and muscles, such as tetany and muscle spasms, under 111.00.

4. *Adrenal gland disorders* affect bone calcium levels, blood pressure, metabolism, and mental status. We evaluate adrenal-related linear growth impairments under 100.00; adrenal-related osteoporosis with fractures that compromises the ability to walk or to use the upper extremities under 101.00; adrenal-related hypertension that worsens heart failure or causes recurrent arrhythmias under 104.00; adrenal-related weight loss under 105.00; and mood disorders under 112.00.

5. *Diabetes mellitus and other pancreatic gland disorders* disrupt the production of several hormones, including insulin, that regulate metabolism and digestion. Insulin is essential to the absorption of glucose from the bloodstream into body cells for conversion into cellular energy. The most common pancreatic gland disorder is *diabetes mellitus* (DM). There are two major types of DM: type 1 and type 2. Both type 1 and type 2 DM are chronic disorders that can have serious, disabling complications that meet the duration requirement. Type 1 DM—previously known as “juvenile diabetes” or “insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus” (IDDM)—is an absolute deficiency of insulin secretion that commonly begins in childhood and continues throughout adulthood. Treatment of type 1 DM always requires lifelong daily insulin. With type 2 DM—previously known as “adult-onset diabetes mellitus” or “non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus” (NIDDM)—the body’s cells resist the effects of insulin, impairing glucose absorption and metabolism. Type 2 is less common than type 1 DM in children, but physicians are increasingly diagnosing type 2 DM before age 18. Treatment of type 2 DM generally requires lifestyle changes, such as increased exercise and dietary modification, and sometimes insulin in addition to other medications. While both type 1 and type 2 DM are usually controlled, some children do not achieve good control for a variety of reasons including, but not limited to, hypoglycemia unawareness, other disorders that can affect blood glucose levels, inability to manage DM due to a mental disorder, or inadequate treatment.

a. *Hyperglycemia*. Both types of DM cause hyperglycemia, which is an abnormally high level of blood glucose that may produce acute and long-term complications. Acute complications of hyperglycemia include diabetic ketoacidosis. Long-term complications of chronic hyperglycemia include many conditions affecting various body systems but are rare in children.

b. *Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)*. DKA is an acute, potentially life-threatening complication of DM in which the chemical balance of the body becomes dangerously hyperglycemic and acidic. It results from a severe insulin deficiency, which can occur due to missed or inadequate daily insulin

therapy or in association with an acute illness. It usually requires hospital treatment to correct the acute complications of dehydration, electrolyte imbalance, and insulin deficiency. You may have serious complications resulting from your treatment, which we evaluate under the affected body system. For example, we evaluate cardiac arrhythmias under 104.00, intestinal necrosis under 105.00, and cerebral edema and seizures under 111.00. Recurrent episodes of DKA in adolescents may result from mood or eating disorders, which we evaluate under 112.00.

c. *Hypoglycemia*. Children with DM may experience episodes of hypoglycemia, which is an abnormally low level of blood glucose. Most children age 6 and older recognize the symptoms of hypoglycemia and reverse them by consuming substances containing glucose; however, some do not take this step because of hypoglycemia unawareness. Severe hypoglycemia can lead to complications, including seizures or loss of consciousness, which we evaluate under 111.00, or altered mental status, cognitive deficits, and permanent brain damage, which we evaluate under 112.00.

C. *How do we evaluate DM in children?*

Listing 109.08 is only for children with DM who have not attained age 6 and who require daily insulin. For all other children (that is, children with DM who are age 6 or older and require daily insulin, and children of any age with DM who do not require daily insulin), we follow our rules for determining whether the DM is severe, alone or in combination with another impairment, whether it meets or medically equals the criteria of a listing in another body system, or functionally equals the listings under the criteria in § 416.926a, considering the factors in § 416.924a. The management of DM in children can be complex and variable from day to day, and all children with DM require some level of adult supervision. For example, if a child age 6 or older has a medical need for 24-hour-a-day adult supervision of insulin treatment, food intake, and physical activity to ensure survival, we will find that the child’s impairment functionally equals the listings based on the example in § 416.926a(m)(5).

D. *How do we evaluate other endocrine disorders that do not have effects that meet or medically equal the criteria of any listing in other body systems?* If your impairment(s) does not meet or medically equal a listing in another body system, we will consider whether your impairment(s) functionally equals the listings under the criteria in § 416.926a, considering the factors in § 416.924a. When we decide whether you continue to be disabled, we use the rules in § 416.994a.

109.01 *Category of Impairments, Endocrine*

109.08 *Any type of diabetes mellitus in a child who requires daily insulin and has not attained age 6. Consider under a disability until the attainment of age 6. Thereafter, evaluate the diabetes mellitus according to the rules in 109.00B5 and C.*

\* \* \* \* \*

**PART 416—SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME FOR THE AGED, BLIND, AND DISABLED**

■ 9. The authority citation for subpart I of part 416 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** Secs. 221(m), 702(a)(5), 1611, 1614, 1619, 1631(a), (c), (d)(1), and (p) and 1633 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 421(m), 902(a)(5), 1382, 1382c, 1382h, 1383(a), (c), (d)(1), and (p), and 1383b); secs. 4(c) and 5, 6(c)–(e), 14(a), and 15, Pub. L. 98–460, 98 Stat. 1794, 1801, 1802, and 1808 (42 U.S.C. 421 note, 423 note, and 1382h note).

■ 10. Amend § 416.925 by revising paragraph (c)(1) and the first sentence of paragraph (c)(3) to read as follows:

**§ 416.925 Listing of Impairments in appendix 1 of subpart P of part 404 of this chapter.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) *How do we use the listings?* (1) Most body system sections in parts A and B of appendix 1 are in two parts: an introduction, followed by the specific listings.

\* \* \* \* \*

(3) In most cases, the specific listings follow the introduction in each body system, after the heading, *Category of Impairments*. \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

[FR Doc. 2011–8389 Filed 4–7–11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4191–02–P

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

**Coast Guard**

**33 CFR Part 165**

[Docket No. USCG–2010–0992]

RIN 1625–AA00

**Safety Zone; Repair of High Voltage Transmission Lines to Logan International Airport, Saugus River, Saugus, MA**

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone on the Saugus River, Lynn, Massachusetts, within the Captain of the Port (COTP) Boston Zone to allow for repair of high voltage transmission lines to Logan Airport. This safety zone is required to provide for the safety of life on navigable waters during the repair of high voltage transmission lines. Entering into, transiting through, mooring or anchoring within this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the COTP.

**DATES:** This rule is effective from May 9, 2011 to October 5, 2011. This rule will be enforced during a consecutive 48 hour period to begin each day at 9 a.m. and end at 2 p.m. with notice of the enforcement of this safety zone to be made by all means to affect the widest publicity among the affected segments of the public, including publication of a Notice of Enforcement in the **Federal Register**, in the Local Notice to Mariners, and in the Safety Marine Information Broadcast.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments and material received from the public, as well as documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, are part of docket USCG–2010–0992 and are available online by going to <http://www.regulations.gov>, inserting USCG–2010–0992 in the “Keyword” box, and then clicking “Search.” This material is also available for inspection or copying at the Docket Management Facility (M–30), U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** If you have questions on this rule, call or e-mail MST1 David Labadie of the Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Boston; telephone 617–223–3010, e-mail [david.j.labadie@uscg.mil](mailto:david.j.labadie@uscg.mil). If you have questions on viewing or submitting material to the docket, call Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202–366–9826.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

#### **Regulatory Information**

On January 26, 2011, we published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) entitled: Safety Zone; Repair of High Voltage Transmission Lines to Logan International Airport, Saugus River, Saugus, Massachusetts, in the **Federal Register** (76 FR 4575). We received no comments on the proposed rule. No public meeting was requested, and none was held.

#### **Background and Purpose**

This rule is necessary to ensure the safety of vessels and workers from the hazards associated with work related to repairs of high voltage transmission lines over navigable waters. This temporary safety zone will be in effect during the repair of the high voltage transmission lines that feed Logan Airport. The safety zone will be enforced immediately before, during and after the start of the repairs. National Grid, the transmission line

repair company has not specified the exact date repairs will commence, but they have advised the Coast Guard that repairs are planned for a 48 hour period in May, 2011, to begin each day at 9 a.m. and end at 2 p.m.

The COTP will inform the public regarding the exact repair dates and details of the work covered by this safety zone using a variety of means, including, but not limited to, Notice of Enforcement (NOE) to be published in the **Federal Register**, Broadcast Notice to Mariners and Local Notice to Mariners.

All persons and vessels shall comply with the instructions of the COTP Boston or the designated on-scene representative. Entering into, transiting through, mooring or anchoring within the safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the COTP Boston or the designated on scene representative. The COTP or the designated on scene representative may be contacted via VHF Channel 16 or by telephone at (617) 223–5750.

#### **Discussion of Comments and Changes**

We received no comments. A change has been made to this rule regarding how the Coast Guard will notify the public of the enforcement period. We published a NPRM entitled: Safety Zone; Repair of High Voltage Transmission Lines to Logan International Airport, Saugus River, Saugus, Massachusetts, in the **Federal Register** (76 FR 4575) on January 26, 2011 in which we indicated that we expected to receive the repair dates during the rulemaking period and that we would publish them in the final rule. National Grid has not yet provided the Coast Guard an exact repair date due to their inability to determine the availability of the contractors performing the repair work. Thus, the Coast Guard is unable to provide the repair dates or the period in which we intend to enforce the safety zone in this Final Rule. When the exact repair dates are determined, notice of the enforcement of this safety zone to be made by all means to affect the widest publicity among the affected segments of the public, including publication of a Notice of Enforcement in the **Federal Register**, in the Local Notice to Mariners, and in the Safety Marine Information Broadcast.

#### **Regulatory Analyses**

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on 13 of these statutes or executive orders.

#### **Regulatory Planning and Review**

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.

The Coast Guard determined that this rule is not a significant regulatory action for the following reasons: The safety zone will be of limited duration, is located in a waterway that has no deep draft commercial traffic and is designed to avoid, to the extent possible, fishing and recreational boating traffic routes. Persons and vessels may still enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the regulated area if they obtain permission from the COTP or the 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 would 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 enter, transit through, moor or anchor in a portion of the Saugus River during a 48 hour enforcement period related to repairs of high voltage transmission lines to Logan Airport.

This rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for the following reasons: National Grid intends to make repairs to the high voltage transmission lines running to Logan Airport during a 48 hour period between the hours of 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. This time window will allow the local lobster fishing fleet to transit to the fishing grounds and return home at night with only minor inconvenience. The local harbormasters have notified their tenants in advance of the intended repairs, thus allowing Saugus River users to plan accordingly. Vessel traffic will be allowed to pass through the zone prior to 9 a.m. and after 2 p.m. and if

necessary through the zone if they first obtain permission from the COTP. Before the effective period, we will issue maritime advisories widely available to users of the river. If you think that your business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction qualifies as a small entity and that this rule would have a significant economic impact on it, please submit a comment (see **ADDRESSES**) explaining why you think it qualifies and how and to what degree this rule would economically affect it. We did not receive any comments for this section.

#### Assistance for Small Entities

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule so that they can better evaluate its effects on them and participate in the rulemaking. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact ST1 David Labadie at the telephone number or e-mail address indicated under the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section of this notice. The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard. We did not receive any comments for this section.

#### 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). We did not receive any comments for this section.

#### 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. We did not receive any comments for this section.

#### 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 (adjusted for inflation) 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. We did not receive any comments for this section.

#### Taking of Private Property

This rule will not cause a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under Executive Order 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights. We did not receive any comments for this section.

#### 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 did not receive any comments for this section.

#### 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 did not receive any comments for this section.

#### 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 did not receive any comments for this section.

#### 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. We did

not receive any comments for this section.

#### Technical Standards

The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note) directs agencies to use voluntary consensus standards in their regulatory activities unless the agency provides Congress, through the Office of Management and Budget, with an explanation of why using these standards would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (*e.g.*, specifications of materials, performance, design, or operation; test methods; sampling procedures; and related management systems practices) that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies.

This rule does not use technical standards. Therefore, we did not consider the use of voluntary consensus standards. We did not receive any comments for this section.

#### Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.ID, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have concluded that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule is categorically excluded, under figure 2–1, paragraph (34)(g), of the Instruction. This rule involves the establishment of a safety zone. An environmental analysis checklist and a categorical exclusion determination are available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

#### List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Marine Safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, 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, 3306, 3703; 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. Add § 165.T01–0992 to read as follows:

**§ 165.T01–0992 Safety Zone; Repair of High Voltage Transmission Lines to Logan International Airport; Saugus River, Saugus, MA.**

(a) *General.* A temporary safety zone is established for the event described in paragraph (a)(1):

(1) Repair of high voltage transmission lines to Logan International Airport; Saugus River, Saugus, MA.

(i) All waters of the Saugus River, from surface to bottom, within a 250-yard radius of position 42°26' 42" N; 070°58' 14" W.

(ii) *Effective Period.* This rule is effective May 9, 2011 to October 10, 2011.

(iii) *Enforcement Period.* This rule will be enforced during a consecutive 48 hour period to begin each day at 9 a.m. and end at 2 p.m. with notice of the enforcement of this safety zone to be made by all means to affect the widest publicity among the affected segments of the public, including publication of a Notice of Enforcement in the **Federal Register**, in the Local Notice to Mariners, and in the Safety Marine Information Broadcast.

(b) *Regulations.*

(1) In accordance with the general regulations in Section 165.23 of this part, entry into, transiting or anchoring within this regulated area is prohibited unless authorized by the COTP Boston, or his designated on-scene representative.

(2) This safety zone is closed to all vessel traffic, except as may be permitted by the COTP Boston or the designated on-scene representative.

(3) The “on-scene representative” of the Captain of the Port Boston is any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant, or petty officer who has been designated by the Captain of the Port Boston to act on his behalf. The on-scene representative will be aboard either a Coast Guard or Coast Guard Auxiliary vessel. The COTP or the designated on scene representative may be contacted by telephone at 617–223–5750 or on VHF Channel 16.

(4) Persons and vessels desiring to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the regulated area may do so if they obtain permission from the COTP or the designated representative by contacting the COTP Sector Boston by telephone at 617–223–5750 or VHF radio channel 16.

Dated: March 25, 2011.

**John N. Healey,**

*Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Boston.*

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**BILLING CODE 9110–04–P**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**40 CFR Part 180**

**[EPA–HQ–OPP–2009–0988; FRL–8866–8]**

**Glyphosate (N-(phosphonomethyl) glycine); Pesticide Tolerances**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This regulation replaces the established tolerance for residues of glyphosate in or on sweet corn, grain with corn, sweet, kernel plus cob with husk removed and reduces the established tolerance for residues of glyphosate and N-acetyl-glyphosate in or on poultry, meat. Monsanto Company requested these tolerances under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).

**DATES:** This regulation is effective April 8, 2011. Objections and requests for hearings must be received on or before June 7, 2011, and must be filed in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178 (see also Unit I.C. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**).

**ADDRESSES:** EPA has established a docket for this action under docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2009–0988. All documents in the docket are listed in the docket index available at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available in the electronic docket at <http://www.regulations.gov>, or, if only available in hard copy, at the OPP Regulatory Public Docket in Rm. S–4400, One Potomac Yard (South Bldg.), 2777 S. Crystal Dr., Arlington, VA. The Docket Facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The Docket Facility telephone number is (703) 305–5805.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Kable Bo Davis, Registration Division (7505P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (703) 306–0415; e-mail address: [kable.davis@epa.gov](mailto:kable.davis@epa.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**I. General Information**

*A. Does this action apply to me?*

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. Potentially affected entities may include, but are not limited to those engaged in the following activities:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather to provide a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in this unit could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether this action might apply to certain entities. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

*B. How can I get electronic access to other related information?*

You may access a frequently updated electronic version of EPA’s tolerance regulations at 40 CFR part 180 through the Government Printing Office’s e-CFR site at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr>.

*C. How can I file an objection or hearing request?*

Under FFDCA section 408(g), 21 U.S.C. 346a, any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. You must file your objection or request a hearing on this regulation in accordance with the instructions provided in 40 CFR part 178. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, you must identify docket ID number EPA–HQ–OPP–2009–0988 in the subject line on the first page of your submission. All objections and requests for a hearing must be in writing, and must be received by the Hearing Clerk on or before June 7, 2011. Addresses for mail