

(d) All evidence upon which a finding of violation may be based shall be disclosed to the alleged violator before the revocation hearing. Such evidence shall include the Community Supervision Officer's letter summarizing the parolee's adjustment to parole and requesting the warrant, all other documents describing the charged violation or violations of parole, and any additional evidence upon which the Commission intends to rely in determining whether the charged violation or violations, if sustained, would warrant revocation of parole. If the parolee is represented by an attorney, the attorney shall be provided, prior to the revocation hearing, with a copy of the parolee's presentence investigation report, if such report is available to the Commission. If disclosure of any information would reveal the identity of a confidential informant or result in harm to any person, that information may be withheld from disclosure, in which case a summary of the withheld information shall be disclosed to the parolee prior to the revocation hearing.

\* \* \* \* \*

(f) At a local revocation hearing, the Commission shall secure the presence of the parolee's Community Supervision Officer, or a substitute Community Supervision Officer, who shall bring the parolee's supervision file, if the parolee's Community Supervision Officer is not available. At the request of the hearing examiner, such officer shall provide testimony at the hearing concerning the parolee's adjustment to parole.

(g) After the revocation hearing, the hearing examiner shall prepare a summary of the hearing that includes a description of the evidence against the parolee and the evidence submitted by the parolee in defense or mitigation of the charges, a summary of the arguments against revocation presented by the parolee, and the examiner's recommended decision. The hearing examiner's summary, together with the parolee's file (including any documentary evidence and letters submitted on behalf of the parolee), shall be given to another examiner for review. When two hearing examiners concur in a recommended disposition, that recommendation, together with the parolee's file and the hearing examiner's summary of the hearing, shall be submitted to the Commission for decision.

\* \* \* \* \*

7. Section 2.104 (a)(1) is amended by removing "preliminary interview" and

adding in its place "probable cause hearing".

8. Section 2.105 (c) is revised to read as follows:

#### **§ 2.105 Revocation decisions.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) Decisions under this section shall be made upon the concurrence of two Commissioner votes, except that a decision to override an examiner panel recommendation shall require the concurrence of three Commissioner votes. The final decision following a local revocation hearing shall be issued within 86 days of the retaking of the parolee on the parole violation warrant. The final decision following an institutional revocation hearing shall be issued within 21 days of the hearing, excluding weekends and holidays.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dated: January 10, 2002.

**Edward F. Reilly, Jr.,**  
*Chairman, Parole Commission.*

[FR Doc. 02-1308 Filed 1-17-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-31-P

## **DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

### **Coast Guard**

#### **33 CFR Part 160**

[USCG-2001-10689]

RIN 2115-AG24

#### **Temporary Requirements for Notification of Arrival in U.S. Ports**

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DOT.

**ACTION:** Temporary final rule; request for comments; correction.

**SUMMARY:** This document corrects the temporary final rule with request for comments published in the **Federal Register** on October 4, 2001. That rule temporarily changed notification requirements for vessels bound for or departing from U.S. ports. The rule temporarily lengthened the usual notification period from 24 to 96 hours prior to port entry, required submission of reports to a central national clearinghouse, suspended exemptions for vessels operating in compliance with the Automated Mutual Assistance Vessel Rescue System, for some vessels operating on the Great Lakes, and required submission of information about persons onboard these vessels.

**DATES:** The temporary final rule published in the **Federal Register** (66 FR 50565) was effective on October 4, 2001 to June 15, 2002. These corrections to that rule are effective on January 18, 2002.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** If you have questions on this temporary rule, call LTJG Marcus A. Lines, Coast Guard, at telephone 202-267-6854. If you have questions on viewing or submitting material to the docket, call Dorothy Beard, Chief, Dockets, Department of Transportation, at telephone 202-366-5149.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

##### **Need for Correction**

As published, the temporary final rule contains an error that inadvertently delays an existing effective date of a reporting requirement for certain vessels to include International Safety Management (ISM) Code (Chapter IX of SOLAS) Notice information in the notice of arrival report.

##### **Correction**

In the temporary final rule FR Doc. 01-24984, beginning on page 50565 in the issue of October 4, 2001, make the following corrections:

#### **§ 160.T208 [Amended]**

1. In § 160.T208 in paragraph (f)(2) on page 50573, in the first column, remove the date "July 1, 2002," and add in its place the date "January 1, 2002,".

Dated: January 11, 2002.

**Joseph J. Angelo,**

*Director of Standards, Marine Safety and Environmental Protection.*

[FR Doc. 02-1370 Filed 1-17-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-15-U

## **DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

### **Coast Guard**

#### **33 CFR Part 165**

[COTP Los Angeles—Long Beach 01-011]

RIN 2115-AA97

#### **Security Zones; Port of Los Angeles and Catalina Island**

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DOT.

**ACTION:** Temporary final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Coast Guard is establishing a moving and fixed security zone 100 yards around all cruise ships that enter, are moored in, or depart from the Port of Los Angeles, and while anchored at Catalina Island. These security zones are needed for national security reasons to protect the public and ports from potential subversive acts. Entry into these zones is prohibited, unless specifically authorized by the Capitan of the Port Los Angeles—Long Beach, or his designated representative.