

year benefit because first-year cost is the highest in our assessment as companies develop security plans and purchase

equipment. Second, we compared the 10-year PV cost and the 10-year PV

benefit. The results of our assessment are presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—FIRST-YEAR AND 10-YEAR PV COST AND BENEFIT OF THE INTERIM RULES

Item	Interim rule				
	Vessel security plans	Facility security plans	OCS facility security plans	AMS plans	AIS ¹
First-Year Cost (millions)	\$218	\$1,125	\$3	\$120	\$41
First-Year Benefit	781,285	473,659	13,288	135,202	1,553
First-Year Cost Effectiveness (\$/Risk Point Reduced)	\$279	\$2,375	\$205	\$890	\$26,391
10-Year PV Cost (millions)	\$1,368	\$5,399	\$37	\$477	\$42
10-Year PV Benefit	5,871,540	3,559,655	99,863	1,016,074	11,671
10-Year PV Cost Effectiveness (\$/Risk Point Reduced)	\$233	\$1,517	\$368	\$469	\$3,624

¹ Cost less monetized safety benefit.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), the Coast Guard has considered whether this interim 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. This interim rule does not require a general notice of proposed rulemaking and, therefore, is exempt from the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act. Although this interim rule is exempt, the Coast Guard has reviewed it for potential economic impacts on small entities. An Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis discussing the impact of this interim rule on small entities is available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

There are approximately 40 total current and future OCS facilities owned by 5 large companies that will be affected by this interim rule. Depending on how the corporate headquarters' operation is classified and whether it is oil or gas specific, these companies are generally classified under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 211111 or 221210. According to the Small Business Administration guidelines for these industries, a company with less than 500 total corporate employees is considered a small entity. The entities affected by this interim rule do not qualify as small entities because all of them have more than 500 employees.

Therefore, the Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this interim rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. If you think

that your business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction qualifies as a small entity and that this interim rule will have a significant economic impact on it, please submit a comment to the Docket Management Facility at the address under **ADDRESSES**. In your comment, explain why you think it qualifies and how and to what degree this interim rule would economically affect it.

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 interim rule so that they can better evaluate its effects on them and participate in the rulemaking. If the interim rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please consult Lieutenant Greg Versaw, Coast Guard by telephone 202–267–1103, toll-free telephone 1–800–842–8740 ext. 7–1103, or electronic mail msregs@comdt.uscg.mil. 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 interim rule calls for a collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520). As defined in 5 CFR 1320.3(c),

“collection of information” comprises reporting, recordkeeping, monitoring, posting, labeling, and other, similar actions. The title and description of the information collections, a description of those who must collect the information, and an estimate of the total annual burden follow. The estimate covers the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing sources of data, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection. This interim rule modifies an existing OMB-approved collection—1625–0077 (formerly 2115–0551). A summary of the revised collection follows.

Title: Security Plans for Ports, Vessels, Facilities, and Outer Continental Shelf Facilities and Other Security-Related Requirements.

OMB Control Number: 1625–0077.

Summary of the Collection of Information: The Coast Guard requires security standards for certain non-SOLAS Certificated MODUs and fixed and floating OCS platforms engaged in the exploration, production and development of oil and mineral resources on the OCS. This interim rule provides a framework to ensure adequate security planning, drilling, and communication procedures by requiring OCS facilities to develop and submit for approval Facility Security Assessments and Facility Security Plans. It also requires the use of a Declaration of Security between OCS facilities and certain vessels.

Need for Information: The primary need for information is to identify the adequate security mitigating measures that will be implemented when needed.

Proposed Use of Information: The information will be used to identify and communicate the security mitigating measures to the Coast Guard and necessary personnel. Declarations of Security will be used to identify and