

o. When directed by the IRVMC.

A company representative or dispatcher may report to the IRVMC on behalf of the fleeting area manager.

Need for Information: To ensure port safety and security and to ensure the uninterrupted flow of commerce, the Coast Guard is issuing regulations requiring position and intended movement reporting and fleeting operations reporting from barges carrying CDCs in the inland rivers within the Eighth and Ninth Coast Guard Districts.

Use of Information: The information is required to enhance maritime security, protect ports and facilities and high-density population centers (metropolitan areas), control vessel traffic, develop contingency plans, and enforce regulations. The Coast Guard will use the information to maintain continuous maritime domain awareness on the inland rivers so that we may respond as appropriate to an actual or threatened terrorist action and enhance maritime security by boarding and/or escorting CDC barges in the vicinity of high-density population areas.

Description of the Respondents: The respondents are owners, agents, masters, towing vessel operators, or persons in charge of barges loaded with CDCs or having CDC residue operating on the inland rivers located within the Eighth and Ninth Coast Guard Districts.

Number of Respondents: The existing OMB-approved collection number of respondents is 3,505. This rule will decrease the number of respondents by 3,328 to a total of 177.

Frequency of Response: Towing vessel operators moving barges carrying CDCs or CDC residue will submit reports as necessary. The existing OMB-approved collection annual number of responses is 7,711. This rule will increase the number of responses by 13,313 to a total of 21,024.

Burden of Response: The existing OMB-approved collection burden of response is 15 minutes (0.25 hours)(burden of response is the time required to complete the paperwork requirements of the rule for a single response). This rule will decrease the burden of response by 9 minutes (0.15 hours) to a total of 6 minutes (0.10 hours).

Estimate of Total Annual Burden: The existing OMB-approved collection total annual burden is 1,928 hours (total annual burden is the time required to complete the paperwork requirements of the rule for all responses). This rule will decrease the total annual burden by 1017 hours to a total of 911 hours.

As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C.

3507(d)), we have submitted a copy of this rule to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for its review and approval of the revised collection of information. The existing OMB-approved collection (1625-1505) expires on October 31, 2003.

We ask for public comment on the collection of information to help us determine how useful the information is, whether it can help us perform our functions better, whether it is readily available elsewhere, how accurate our estimate of the burden of collection is, how valid our methods for determining burden are, how we can improve the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the information, and how we can minimize the burden of collection.

If you submit comments on the collection of information, submit them both to OMB and to the Docket Management Facility where indicated under **ADDRESSES**, by the date under **DATES**.

You need not respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid control number from OMB. If and when OMB approves this revised collection of information, we will publish a separate notice in the **Federal Register**.

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.

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 would not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

Taking of Private Property

This rule would 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.

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.

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 would not create an environmental risk to health or risk to safety that might disproportionately affect children.

Indian Tribal Governments

This rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it would 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.

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.

Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, which guides the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321-4370f), and have concluded that there are no factors in this case that would limit the use of categorical exclusion under section 2.B.2 of the Instruction. Therefore, this rule is categorically excluded, under figure 2-1 paragraph (34)(g), of the instruction, from further environmental documentation because this rule is not expected to result in any significant environmental impact as described in NEPA. A final "Environmental Analysis Check List" and a final "Categorical