

(3) The name, initials or identification number of the person who weighed the feed, or if required by State law, the signature of the weigher;

(4) The city and state in which the scale is located, and, if a facility has more than one scale on which feed is weighed, the identity of the scale;

(5) The zero balance; *provided* that when using a vehicle scale to weigh feed for more than one producer or grower on the same multi-compartment truck, the preceding producer's or grower's gross weight can be used for the next producer's or grower's tare weight without printing a zero balance, and repeated until the unit is full;

(6) The date and time zero balance was determined;

(7) The gross weight, tare weight, and net weight of each lot assigned to an individual producer or grower, if applicable;

(8) The date and time gross weight and, if applicable, tare weight, are determined;

(9) The identification of each lot assigned to an individual producer or grower by vehicle or trailer compartment number and seal number, if applicable;

(10) Whether the driver was on or off the truck at the time of weighing, if applicable; and

(11) The license number or other identification numbers on the truck and trailer, if weighed together, or trailer if only the trailer is weighed, if applicable.

■ 3. Revise § 201.76 to read as follows:

§ 201.76 Reweighing.

Stockyard owners, market agencies, dealers, packers, swine contractors and live poultry dealers must reweigh livestock, livestock carcasses, and live poultry or feed on request of any authorized representative of the Secretary.

■ 4. Revise § 201.82 to read as follows:

§ 201.82 Care and promptness in weighing and handling livestock and live poultry.

(a) Each stockyard owner, market agency, dealer, packer, swine contractor and live poultry dealer must exercise reasonable care and promptness with respect to loading, transporting, holding, yarding, feeding, watering, weighing, or otherwise handling livestock, or live poultry to prevent waste of feed, shrinkage, injury, death or other avoidable loss.

(b) Whenever live poultry is obtained under a poultry growing arrangement and the weight of the live poultry is a factor in calculating payment to the grower, the poultry must be transported promptly after loading. The process of obtaining the gross weight must

commence immediately upon arrival at the processing plant, holding yard, or other scale normally used for such purpose. The process of obtaining the gross weight which may include, but is not limited to, fueling, uncoupling the trailer, changing the road tractor to a yard tractor or weighing the trailer only, must be conducted without delay; *specifically*, the time period between arrival and completion of the process of obtaining the gross weight must not exceed thirty (30) minutes.

(c) Live poultry dealers must not place poultry from multiple growers on a single live poultry transport trailer or other live poultry transport equipment, creating what is commonly referred to as a "split load."

■ 5. Amend § 201.108–1 to:

■ a. Revise the heading;

■ b. Revise the first sentence of the introductory text;

■ c. Revise paragraph (a)(1);

■ d. Remove paragraph (a)(7);

■ e. Add paragraphs (c)(1)(v) and (vi);

■ f. Add paragraph (d)(3);

■ g. Remove paragraph (e)(2) and redesignate paragraphs (e)(3) and (4) as paragraphs (e)(2) and (3).

§ 201.108–1 Instructions for weighing live poultry or feed.

Live poultry dealers who operate scales on which live poultry or feed is weighed for purposes of purchase, sale, acquisition, or settlement are responsible for the accurate weighing of such poultry or feed. * * *

(a) * * * (1) The scale must be maintained in zero balance at all times. The empty scale must be balanced each day before weighing begins and thereafter the scale must be balanced; and the zero balance, the time and date the empty scale was balanced must be mechanically printed on the scale ticket or other basic transaction record before any poultry or feed is weighed. In addition, the zero balance of the scale must be verified whenever a weigher resumes weighing duties after an absence from the scale.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(1) * * *

(v) A feed hopper attached to an electronic digital scale must be empty of feed and the electronic digital scale must be balanced at zero prior to first weighing for each grower or per truckload, whichever is applicable. The date and time that the empty hopper scale is balanced with proof of the zero balance must be mechanically printed on the scale ticket or other permanent record that must be attached to the grower's copy of the scale ticket.

(vi) An onboard weighing system must be level and locked in position

and zero balanced prior to weighing. The date and time the onboard scale is balanced with proof of the zero balance must be mechanically printed on the scale ticket or other permanent record that must be attached to the grower's copy of the scale ticket. When more than one grower's feed is weighed, the preceding grower's gross weight can be used for the next grower's tare weight, and can be repeated until the unit is full.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(3) When returned feed from a contract poultry grower is picked up and weighed on an onboard weighing system, the weight of the feed must be recorded and a ticket printed. That weight must be used as the tare weight when feed from another contract poultry grower is picked up on the same load. The procedure must be followed each time another grower's feed is added to the load.

* * * * *

Marianne Plaus,

Acting Administrator, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration.

[FR Doc. 2013–20320 Filed 8–20–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-KD-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 161

[Docket No. USCG–2011–1024]

RIN 1625–AB81

Vessel Traffic Service Updates, Including Establishment of Vessel Traffic Service Requirements for Port Arthur, Texas and Expansion of VTS Special Operating Area in Puget Sound

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is revising and updating the Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) regulations in 33 CFR Part 161. The revision makes participation in the VTS in Port Arthur, TX mandatory and expands it to include Lake Charles, LA; consolidates and expands a VTS Special Area in Puget Sound, WA; adds the designated frequencies for the Maritime Mobile Service Identifiers (MMSIs) for Louisville, KY and Los Angeles/Long Beach, CA; and updates the definitions and references in Sailing Plan requirements. The changes made by this rule will align regulations with the current operating procedures of the

VTSS affected, with the benefit of creating regulatory efficiency.

DATES: This final rule is effective September 20, 2013.

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–2011–1024 and are 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. You may also find this docket on the Internet by going to <http://www.regulations.gov>, inserting USCG–2011–1024 in the “Search” box, and then clicking “Search.”

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or email Mr. Mike Sollosi, Office of Navigation Systems (CG–NAV), Coast Guard; telephone 202–372–1545, email Mike.M.Sollosi@uscg.mil. If you have questions on viewing the docket, call Ms. Barbara Hairston, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202–366–9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Abbreviations

AIS Automatic Identification System
 FR Federal Register
 MMSI Maritime Mobile Service Identifier
 NDG National Dialogue Group
 NPRM Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
 PAWSA Port and Waterway Safety Assessment
 PAWSS Port and Waterways Safety System
 PWSA Ports and Waterways Safety Act
 SOLAS International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea
 U.S.C. United States Code
 SNPRM Supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking
 VMRS Vessel Movement Reporting System
 VTM Vessel Traffic Management

VTSS Vessel Traffic Service

II. Basis and Purpose

This final rule is issued, pursuant to the Ports and Waterways Safety Act (PWSA) (33 U.S.C. 1221 *et seq.*), to establish VTSSs in the United States. Title I of the PWSA authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary) to promulgate regulations to establish and maintain VTSSs consisting of measures for controlling or supervising vessel traffic to protect the marine environment. As amended by section 4107(a)(1) and (2) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 1223(a)(1) and (2)), the PWSA gives the Secretary the authority to create, operate and expand VTSSs and to make participation in the VTSS mandatory for appropriate vessels.

This final rule changes VTSS Port Arthur from a voluntary compliance system to a mandatory compliance system and also expands the VTSS Port Arthur area to include Lake Charles, LA. The Coast Guard decided on this course of action due to the findings of the Port and Waterways Safety Assessments (PAWSAs) that were conducted in Port Arthur, TX in 1999 and in Lake Charles, LA in 2000, which indicated that a VTSS is a necessary risk mitigation tool.

Additionally, due to increased vessel traffic in Puget Sound, WA, this final rule modifies and expands the current VTSS Special Area to include the waters of Bellingham Bay, western Padilla Bay and the Saddlebag route that is located east of Guemes Island, in the vicinity of Vendovi Island. Those categories of vessels, defined in 33 CFR 161.16 and 161.55, that operate in this single consolidated VTSS Special Area will be subject to the VTSS Special Area operating requirements of 33 CFR 161.13.

Finally, this rule makes two minor updates to the VTSS regulations in 33 CFR 161.12 and 161.19, respectively. The first update adds Marine Mobile Service Identifier (MMSI) numbers for VTSSs Los Angeles/Long Beach and Louisville. As described in footnote 1 of Table 161.12(c), an MMSI is a unique nine-digit number assigned to ship stations, ship earth stations, coast stations, coast earth stations, and group calls for use by a digital selective calling (DSC) radio, an INMARSAT ship earth station, or Automatic Identification System (AIS). In short, an MMSI number is essentially a call sign that mariners use to identify those stations. The first update also amends footnote 1 of Table 161.12(c) for the purpose of establishing that the addition of MMSI numbers to VTSSs Louisville and Los Angeles-Long Beach does not, through

this rulemaking, impose AIS equipment carriage requirements for vessels operating in those areas for the reasons explained under the “Regulatory History” of this preamble. The second update, an edit to Sailing Plan requirements in 33 CFR 161.19, replaces an outdated reference to Dangerous cargo with an updated reference to Certain dangerous cargo, as defined in 33 CFR 160.204.

III. Background

In the late 1990s, the Coast Guard convened a national dialogue group (NDG) comprised of maritime and waterway community stakeholders to identify the needs of waterway users with respect to Vessel Traffic Management (VTM) and VTSS systems. Those stakeholders, representing port authorities, pilots, environmental conservationists, the Coast Guard, and all major sectors of the U.S. and foreign flag shipping industry were tasked to identify the information needs of waterway users to help ensure safe passage, help establish a process to identify candidate waterways for VTM improvements and VTSS installations, and identify the basic elements of a VTSS. The intent of the NDG was to provide the foundation for an approach to VTM that would meet the stakeholders’ shared objective of improving vessel traffic safety in U.S. ports and waterways in a technologically sound and cost-effective way.

A major outcome of the NDG was the development of the PAWSA process, which the Coast Guard established to open a dialogue with waterway users and port stakeholders to help identify needed VTM improvements, and to determine candidate VTSS waterways. The PAWSA process provides a formal structure for identifying risk factors and evaluating potential mitigation measures. The process requires the participation of experienced waterway users having local expertise in navigation, waterway conditions, and port safety. In addition, the Coast Guard includes non-maritime industry stakeholders in the process to ensure that important environmental, public safety, and economic considerations are given appropriate attention as risk-mitigation measures are selected.

The Coast Guard has conducted 47 PAWSA workshops in U.S. ports since 1999, when the PAWSA process was developed, including one in Port Arthur, TX, on September 21–23, 1999, and one in Lake Charles, LA, on April 25–26, 2000. The Port Arthur, TX and Lake Charles, LA PAWSA reports are publicly available on the NAVCEN Web

site at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov/?pageName=pawsaFinalReports> and in the docket for this rulemaking (USCG–2011–1024). Based on the mitigation recommendations contained in these PAWSA reports, as well as the existence of port infrastructure to support VTS efforts, the Coast Guard determined that Port Arthur, TX and Lake Charles, LA have a valid need for a Coast Guard-operated VTS.

As a result of the Port Arthur PAWSA workshop, which determined that a VTS would provide the greatest potential to mitigate risk in the port, the Coast Guard added Port Arthur to the Port and Waterways Safety System (PAWSS) acquisition project. The PAWSS project's goal was to install a computer-based VTM system in VTS ports. Installation of the VTS system in Port Arthur, TX began in 2004 and finished in February 2006.

Although this rule changes VTS Port Arthur from a voluntary system to a mandatory compliance system for vessels transiting VTS Port Arthur, it does not alter vessel operations nor impose new costs on industry or the Coast Guard because, under 33 CFR 164.46(a)(3), all vessels which would be affected by changing VTS Port Arthur to a mandatory VTS system are already required to be equipped with AIS. Because AIS carriage requirements are the sole cost item for vessels to comply with VTS requirements; have been in force since December 31, 2004; and currently include the VTS Port Arthur area under Table 161.12(c) in 33 CFR 161.12; we have determined that changing VTS Port Arthur to a mandatory VTS will not alter current vessel operations or impose new costs on either the industry or the Coast Guard. This final rule also expands the currently voluntary VTS Port Arthur area to include Lake Charles, LA. The 2000 Lake Charles PAWSA study supported the establishment of a VTS in Lake Charles, LA. Coast Guard data pertaining to commercial vessel activities indicate that commercial vessels that transit the expansion area of Lake Charles, LA also satisfy the AIS carriage requirements established under 33 CFR 164.46(a)(3).

In addition to making participation in VTS Port Arthur mandatory, this final rule consolidates and expands the two VTS Special Areas in Puget Sound, WA. A VTS Special Area is defined in 33 CFR 161.2 as “a waterway within a VTS area in which special operating requirements apply.” The Coast Guard typically institutes a VTS Special Area when geographic or other conditions, such as a concentration of vessels or vessels carrying particularly hazardous

cargoes, make a portion of the waterway an inherently dangerous navigational area.

When the federal regulations for vessel traffic services were first implemented in 1994 (59 FR 36316, July 15, 1994), the Coast Guard instituted two VTS Special Areas within VTS Puget Sound. These VTS Special Areas serve to avoid having large vessels impeding, meeting, overtaking or crossing each other in the constricted waters between the San Juan Islands in Puget Sound, WA. In addition to the two existing VTS Special Areas in Puget Sound, special operating requirements have traditionally been issued in the expansion area by VTS Puget Sound due to the relatively restricted nature of these waters. This final rule incorporates the waters of the two existing VTS Special Areas and the waters currently covered by these special operating requirements into a single consolidated VTS Special Area. Because this final rule consolidates existing vessel operating procedures within VTS Puget Sound, the Coast Guard does not anticipate that the expansion of this VTS Special Area will alter current vessel operations or impose new regulatory costs on industry. The consolidation simplifies compliance with these traffic management requirements by consolidating them into one.

IV. Regulatory History

On September 10, 2012, the Coast Guard published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) in the **Federal Register** entitled, “Vessel Traffic Service Updates, Including Establishment of Vessel Traffic Service Requirements for Port Arthur, Texas and Expansion of VTS Special Operating Area in Puget Sound” (77 FR 55439). The Coast Guard followed the publication of the NPRM with a correction on October 18, 2012 with the same title (77 FR 64076). In the correction, we explained that because adding MMSI designations to VTS Louisville and VTS Los Angeles-Long Beach would prematurely¹ impose AIS equipment costs for owners and operators of the vessel types identified in 33 CFR 164.46(a)(3), the Coast Guard was issuing a correction in order to remove AIS carriage equipment requirements for vessels operating in those two Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) areas. AIS carriage equipment requirements are set forth in §§ 161.21

and 164.46 of this subchapter and generally apply in those areas denoted with an MMSI number. However, because we did not intend to impose AIS carriage requirements through this rulemaking for VTS Louisville and VTS Los Angeles/Long Beach, we amended footnote 1 of Table 161.12(c) to specifically remove AIS requirements for vessels operating in those VTS areas. We received no comments on the NPRM or on the correction. No public meeting was requested and none was held.

V. Discussion of Comments and Changes

We did not receive any comments or requests for a public meeting during the NPRM's 90-day comment period that ended on December 10, 2012. After publication of the NPRM, we noticed that the coordinates of the monitoring areas printed in regulations at Table 161.12(c), and §§ 161.55 and 161.70 are formatted inconsistently. In this final rule, therefore, we are reformatting the coordinates contained in Table 161.12(c) and §§ 161.55 and 161.70 so that all coordinates are consistently represented in a format that includes “degree-minute-decimal.” Additionally, we are reformatting an entry in Table 161.12(c) specific to the St. Mary's River for greater clarity. This reformatting does not alter the location or position of the monitoring area specific to the St. Mary's River. As an example to show this, we have uploaded a chart of the St. Mary's River from De Tour Passage to Munuscong Lake to the public docket. Because none of the changes to the coordinates in Table 161.12(c) and §§ 161.55 and 161.70 alter the location or position of any of the monitoring areas set forth in regulation, the changes are not substantive. A supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking (SNPRM) is, therefore, unnecessary and would delay completion of this rulemaking. Thus, we find good cause under 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(B) to proceed with publication of this final rule without an SNPRM. Other than these formatting corrections to the coordinates listed in the monitoring areas under Table 161.12(c) and §§ 161.55 and 161.70, no changes to the rule have been made and the text of the final rule is the same as the text in the NPRM and in the correction to the NPRM. For a complete discussion of the rule, please see the discussion included in the NPRM at 77 FR 55439.

VI. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses

¹ On December 16, 2008, the Coast Guard published a NPRM entitled Vessel Requirements for Notices of Arrival and Departure, and Automatic Identification System. In this NPRM, the Coast Guard proposes to expand AIS applicability to all U.S. navigable waters. (73 FR 76295).

based on several of these statutes or executive orders.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

Executive Orders 12866 (“Regulatory Planning and Review”) and 13563 (“Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review”) direct agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This final

rule has not been designated a “significant regulatory action” under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, the final rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

We received no public comments, additional information, or data that would alter our assessment of the NPRM. Therefore, we adopt the Preliminary Regulatory Analysis for the NPRM as final. A summary of the analysis follows:

This final rule establishes mandatory participation for the VTS area in Port Arthur, TX, and includes Lake Charles, LA as part of this VTS area. This rule also consolidates and expands the VTS Special Areas in the area of Puget Sound, WA to include Bellingham

Channel, western Padilla Bay and the Saddlebag route east of Guemes Island.

The VTS in Port Arthur, TX was installed in 2004 and became fully operational in February 2006. Currently VTS Port Arthur operates as a voluntary system. This rule makes participation in the VTS mandatory for all vessels that are required to carry AIS equipment.

Because AIS carriage is required by regulation under 33 CFR 164.46 for commercial vessels, including those vessels that would be affected by this rule, we expect that there would not be additional costs to either industry or government resulting from this rule. A list of the categories of commercial vessels and the dates of compliance for AIS carriage are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1—COMMERCIAL VESSELS: AIS CARRIAGE REQUIREMENTS

Class of vessel	AIS currently required	Compliance date
Self-propelled vessels 65 feet or more in length in commercial service and on an international voyage (excludes passenger and fishing vessels).	Yes	December 31, 2004.
Passenger vessels of 150 gross tons or more on an international voyage	Yes	July 1, 2003.
Tankers on international voyages, regardless of tonnage	Yes	July 1, 2003.
Vessels of 50,000 gross tons or more, other than tankers or passenger ships, on international voyages.	Yes	July 1, 2004.
Vessels of 300 gross tons or more but less than 50,000 gross tons, other than tankers or passenger ships, on international voyages.	Yes	December 31, 2004.
Self-propelled vessels of 65 feet or more in length in commercial service (excludes fishing vessels and passenger vessels certificated to carry less than 151 passengers for hire).	Yes, when operating in a VTS or Vessel Movement Reporting System (VMRS).	December 31, 2004.
Towing vessels of 26 feet or more in length and more than 600 horsepower in commercial service.	Yes, when operating in a VTS or VMRS.	December 31, 2004.
Passenger vessels certificated to carry more than 150 passengers for hire	Yes, when operating in a VTS or VMRS.	December 31, 2004.
Fishing vessels	No.	

The principal benefits of changing VTS participation from voluntary to mandatory will be to codify current practices and to provide VTS Port Arthur with full VTS authorities to direct and manage traffic.

The final rule also consolidates and slightly expands the current VTS Special Area in the VTS Puget Sound area. This rule expands the zone in which VTS personnel control entry into and movement within the Special Area. VTS Puget Sound has imposed operating conditions in this consolidated VTS Special Area since the VTS national regulations were established in 1994. The final rule simply codifies into regulation the current practices already in place in the consolidated VTS Special Area and will not result in additional requirements for vessels.

Due to the constricted waters within the San Juan Islands, special operating requirements have been instituted since the VTS national regulations were first implemented in 1994 to avoid the risk

of large vessels meeting, overtaking or crossing in this area. VTS Puget Sound has consistently issued measures or directions to enhance navigation and vessel safety by imposing special operating requirements for all vessels operating in Bellingham Channel, western Padilla Bay, and the Saddlebag route east of Guemes Island and in the vicinity of Vendovi Island due to the relatively restricted nature of these waters. Therefore, we do not expect that the expansion of this VTS Special Area will alter vessel operations.

Other minor administrative changes include updating the table in 33 CFR 161.12(c) to include the MMSI numbers for VTS Los Angeles/Long Beach and VTS Louisville. Updating the table to add these MMSI numbers will not result in any costs for vessel owners or operators, because this final rule revises Note 1 to Table 161.12(c) to specifically exclude users of VTS Louisville and VTS Los Angeles/Long Beach from AIS carriage equipment requirements. This final rule also amends 33 CFR 161.19(f)

by changing the reference from “Dangerous cargo . . . as defined in 33 CFR 160.203” to “Certain dangerous cargo . . . as defined in 33 CFR 160.204.” The final rule also removes the references to §§ 160.211 and 160.213 because these sections no longer exist in the CFR. We expect these administrative changes to result in no additional costs to the public or industry.

B. 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 AIS carriage requirements were implemented by a prior regulation in 33 CFR 164.46, and all vessels which will

be required to participate in the VTS are currently equipped to follow the regulations of their individual VTS areas. In addition, the consolidation and slight expansion of the VTS Special Area in Puget Sound, WA merely codifies current operational practices, and will result in no additional equipment requirements. As a result, we expect that this final rule will not impose additional costs on vessel owners and operators transiting within the VTS areas of either Port Arthur, TX or Puget Sound, WA.

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

C. Assistance for Small Entities

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we offered to assist small entities in understanding the rule so that they could better evaluate its effects on them and participate in the rulemaking. 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.

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).

D. 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). Vessels affected by this rule will already be covered under OMB collection of information 1625–0112.

E. Federalism

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements

described in the Executive Order. Our analysis follows.

Title I of the Ports and Waterways Safety Act (PWSA) (33 U.S.C. 1221 *et seq.*) authorizes the Secretary to issue regulations to establish and maintain vessel traffic services consisting of measures for controlling or supervising vessel traffic to protect the marine environment. By enacting the PWSA in 1972, Congress declared that advance planning and consultation with the affected States and other stakeholders is necessary when developing measures for the control or supervision of vessel traffic or for protecting navigation or the marine environment. Throughout the development of each of the subject VTSs the Coast Guard has consulted with the pertinent State and/or local government entities as well as the affected pilots' associations, vessel operators, VTS users, and all affected stakeholders, using Port and Waterways Safety Assessments. This interaction is more fully described elsewhere in this document.

The Coast Guard has determined, after considering the factors developed by the Supreme Court in the consolidated cases of *United States v. Locke and Intertanko v. Locke*, 529 U.S. 89, 120 S.Ct. 1135 (March 6, 2000), that by enacting Chapter 25 of the PWSA, Congress intended to preempt the field of vessel traffic services in United States ports and waterways. Therefore, the regulations in this rulemaking have preemptive impact over any State laws or regulations that may be enacted on the same subject matter. The preemptive impact of this final rule is codified in 33 CFR 161.6.

While it is well settled that States may not regulate in categories in which Congress intended the Coast Guard to be the sole source of a vessel's obligations, the Coast Guard recognizes the key role that State and local governments may have in making regulatory determinations. Additionally, Sections 4 and 6 of Executive Order 13132 require that for any rules with preemptive effect, the Coast Guard will provide elected officials of affected State and local governments and their representative national organizations, notice and opportunity for appropriate participation in any rulemaking proceedings, and to consult with such officials early in the rulemaking process.

The Coast Guard invited affected State and local governments and their representative national organizations to indicate their desire for participation and consultation in this rulemaking process by submitting comments. We received no comments.

F. 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 an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

G. 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.

H. 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.

I. 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.

J. 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.

K. 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.

L. Technical Standards

The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (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.

M. 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 (42 U.S.C. 4321-4370f), and have concluded that this action is one of a category of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule is categorically excluded under section 2.B.2, figure 2-1, paragraphs (34)(a) and (i) of the Instruction. This rule involves administrative changes, changing regulations in aid of navigation, and updating vessel traffic services. 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 161

Harbors, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Vessels, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 161 as follows:

PART 161—VESSEL TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

■ 1. The authority citation for part 161 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1223, 1231; 46 U.S.C. 70114, 70119; Pub. L. 107-295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. In § 161.12, revise Table 161.12(c) to read as follows:

§ 161.12 Vessel operating requirements.

* * * * *

TABLE 161.12(c)—VTS AND VMRS CENTERS, CALL SIGNS/MMSI, DESIGNATED FREQUENCIES, AND MONITORING AREAS

Center MMSI ¹ Call Sign	Designated frequency (Channel designation)— purpose ²	Monitoring Area ^{3,4}
Berwick Bay—003669950: <i>Berwick Traffic</i>	156.550 MHz (Ch. 11) ...	The waters south of 29°45.00' N., west of 91°10.00' W., north of 29°37.00' N., and east of 91°18.00' W.
Buzzards Bay: <i>Buzzards Bay Control</i> ⁵	156.600 MHz (Ch. 12) ...	The waters east and north of a line drawn from the southern tangent of Sakonnet Point, Rhode Island, in approximate position latitude 41°27.20' N., longitude 70°11.70' W., to the Buzzards Bay Entrance Light in approximate position latitude 41°23.50' N., longitude 71°02.00' W., and then to the southwestern tangent of Cuttyhunk Island, Massachusetts, at approximate position latitude 41°24.60' N., longitude 70°57.00' W., and including all of the Cape Cod Canal to its eastern entrance, except that the area of New Bedford harbor within the confines (north of) the hurricane barrier, and the passages through the Elizabeth Islands, is not considered to be "Buzzards Bay".
Houston-Galveston—003669954		The navigable waters north of 29°00.00' N., west of 94°20.00' W., south of 29°49.00' N., and east of 95°20.00' W.
<i>Houston Traffic</i>	156.550 MHz (Ch. 11) ... 156.250 MHz (Ch. 5A). —For Sailing Plans only.	The navigable waters north of a line extending due west from the southernmost end of Exxon Dock #1 (20°43.37' N., 95°01.27' W.).
<i>Houston Traffic</i>	156.600 MHz (Ch. 12) ... 156.250 MHz (Ch. 5A). —For Sailing Plans only.	The navigable waters south of a line extending due west from the southernmost end of Exxon Dock #1 (29°43.37' N., 95°01.27' W.).
Los Angeles-Long Beach—03660465: <i>San Pedro Traffic</i>	156.700 MHz (Ch. 14) ...	<i>Vessel Movement Reporting System Area:</i> The navigable waters within a 25 nautical mile radius of Point Fermin Light (33°42.30' N., 118°17.60' W.).
Louisville—003669732: <i>Louisville Traffic</i>	156.650 MHz (Ch. 13) ...	The waters of the Ohio River between McAlpine Locks (Mile 606) and Twelve Mile Island (Mile 593), only when the McAlpine upper pool gauge is at approximately 13.0 feet or above.
Lower Mississippi River—003669952: <i>New Orleans Traffic</i>	156.550 MHz (Ch. 11) ...	The navigable waters of the Lower Mississippi River below 29°55.30' N., 89°55.60' W. (Saxonholm Light) at 86.0 miles Above Head of Passes (AHP), extending down river to Southwest Pass, and, within a 12 nautical mile radius around 28°54.30' N., 89°25.70' W. (Southwest Pass Entrance Light) at 20.1 miles Below Head of Passes.
<i>New Orleans Traffic</i>	156.600 MHz (Ch. 12)	The navigable waters of the Lower Mississippi River bounded on the north by a line drawn perpendicular on the river at 29°55.50' N., 90°12.77' W. (Upper Twelve Mile Point) at 109.0 miles AHP and on the south by a line drawn perpendicularly at 29°55.30' N., 89°55.60' W. (Saxonholm Light) at 86.0 miles AHP.

TABLE 161.12(C)—VTS AND VMRS CENTERS, CALL SIGNS/MMSI, DESIGNATED FREQUENCIES, AND MONITORING AREAS—Continued

Center MMSI ¹ Call Sign	Designated frequency (Channel designation)— purpose ²	Monitoring Area ^{3,4}
<i>New Orleans Traffic</i>	156.250 MHz (Ch. 05A)	The navigable waters of the Lower Mississippi River below 30°38.70' N., 91°17.50' W. (Port Hudson Light) at 254.5 miles AHP bounded on the south by a line drawn perpendicular on the river at 29°55.50' N., 90°12.77' W. (Upper Twelve Mile Point) at 109.0 miles AHP.
New York—003669951: <i>New York Traffic</i>	156.550 MHz (Ch. 11) —For Sailing Plans only. 156.600 MHz (Ch. 12) —For vessels at an- chor.	The area consists of the navigable waters of the Lower New York Bay bounded on the east by a line drawn from Norton Point to Breezy Point; on the south by a line connecting the entrance buoys at the Ambrose Channel, Swash Channel, and Sandy Hook Channel to Sandy Hook Point; and on the southeast including the waters of Sandy Hook Bay south to a line drawn at latitude 40°25.00' N.; then west in the Raritan Bay to the Raritan River Railroad Bridge, then north into waters of the Arthur Kill and Newark Bay to the Lehigh Valley Draw Bridge at latitude 40°41.90' N.; and then east including the waters of the Kill Van Kull and the Upper New York Bay north to a line drawn east-west from the Holland Tunnel ventilator shaft at latitude 40°43.70' N., longitude 74°01.60' W., in the Hudson River; and then continuing east including the waters of the East River to the Throgs Neck Bridge, excluding the Harlem River.
<i>New York Traffic</i>	156.700 MHz (Ch. 14)	The navigable waters of the Lower New York Bay west of a line drawn from Norton Point to Breezy Point; and north of a line connecting the entrance buoys of Ambrose Channel, Swash Channel, and Sandy Hook Channel, to Sandy Hook Point; on the southeast including the waters of the Sandy Hook Bay south to a line drawn at latitude 40°25.00' N.; then west into the waters of Raritan Bay East Reach to a line drawn from Great Kills Light south through Raritan Bay East Reach LGB #14 to Comfort PT, NJ; then north including the waters of the Upper New York Bay south of 40°42.40' N. (Brooklyn Bridge) and 40°43.70' N. (Holland Tunnel Ventilator Shaft); west through the KVK into the Arthur Kill north of 40°38.25' N. (Arthur Kill Railroad Bridge); then north into the waters of the Newark Bay, south of 40°41.95' N. (Lehigh Valley Draw Bridge).
<i>New York Traffic</i>	156.600 MHz (Ch. 12)	The navigable waters of the Raritan Bay south to a line drawn at latitude 40°26.00' N.; then west of a line drawn from Great Kills Light south through the Raritan Bay East Reach LGB #14 to Point Comfort, NJ; then west to the Raritan River Railroad Bridge; and north including the waters of the Arthur Kill to 40°28.25' N. (Arthur Kill Railroad Bridge); including the waters of the East River north of 40°42.40' N. (Brooklyn Bridge) to the Throgs Neck Bridge, excluding the Harlem River.
Port Arthur—003669955: <i>Port Arthur Traffic</i>	156.050 MHz (Ch. 01A)	The navigable waters of the Sabine-Neches Canal south of 29°52.70' N.; Port Arthur Canal; Sabine Pass Channel; Sabine Bank Channel; Sabine Outer Bar Channel; the offshore safety fairway; and the ICW from High Island to its intersection with the Sabine-Neches Canal.
<i>Port Arthur Traffic</i>	156.275 MHz (Ch. 65A)	The navigable waters of the Neches River; Sabine River; and Sabine-Neches Waterway north of 29°52.70' N.; and the ICW from its intersection with the Sabine River to MM 260.
<i>Port Arthur Traffic</i>	156.675 MHz (Ch. 73) ⁶	The navigable waters of the Calcasieu Channel; Calcasieu River Channel; and the ICW from MM 260 to MM 191.
Prince William Sound—003669958: <i>Valdez Traffic</i>	156.650 MHz (CH. 13)	The navigable waters south of 61°05.00' N., east of 147°20.00' W., north of 60°00.00' N., and west of 146°30.00' W.; and, all navigable waters in Port Valdez.
Puget Sound: ⁷ <i>Seattle Traffic</i> —003669957	156.700 MHz (Ch. 14)	The waters of Puget Sound, Hood Canal and adjacent waters south of a line connecting Nodule Point and Bush Point in Admiralty Inlet and south of a line drawn due east from the southernmost tip of Possession Point on Whidbey Island to the shoreline.
<i>Seattle Traffic</i> —003669957	156.250 MHz (Ch. 5A)	The waters of the Strait of Juan de Fuca east of 124°40.00' W. excluding the waters in the central portion of the Strait of Juan de Fuca north and east of Race Rocks; the navigable waters of the Strait of Georgia east of 122°52.00' W.; the San Juan Island Archipelago, Rosario Strait, Bellingham Bay; Admiralty Inlet north of a line connecting Nodule Point and Bush Point and all waters east of Whidbey Island north of a line drawn due east from the southernmost tip of Possession Point on Whidbey Island to the shoreline.
<i>Tofino Traffic</i> —003160012	156.725 MHz (Ch. 74)	The waters west of 124°40.00' W. within 50 nautical miles of the coast of Vancouver Island including the waters north of 48°00.00' N., and east of 127°00.00' W.

TABLE 161.12(C)—VTS AND VMRS CENTERS, CALL SIGNS/MMSI, DESIGNATED FREQUENCIES, AND MONITORING AREAS—Continued

Center MMSI ¹ Call Sign	Designated frequency (Channel designation)— purpose ²	Monitoring Area ^{3,4}
<i>Victoria Traffic</i> —003160010	156.550 MHz (Ch. 11)	The waters of the Strait of Georgia west of 122°52.00' W., the navigable waters of the central Strait of Juan de Fuca north and east of Race Rocks, including the Gulf Island Archipelago, Boundary Pass and Haro Strait.
San Francisco—003669956: <i>San Francisco Traffic</i>	156.700 MHz (Ch. 14)	The navigable waters of the San Francisco Offshore Precautionary Area, the navigable waters shoreward of the San Francisco Offshore Precautionary Area east of 122°42.00' W. and north of 37°40.00' N. extending eastward through the Golden Gate, and the navigable waters of San Francisco Bay and as far east as the port of Stockton on the San Joaquin River, as far north as the port of Sacramento on the Sacramento River.
<i>San Francisco Traffic</i>	156.600 MHz (Ch. 12)	The navigable waters within a 38 nautical mile radius of Mount Tamalpais (37°55.80' N., 122°34.60' W.) west of 122°42.00' W. and south of 37°40.00' N. and excluding the San Francisco Offshore Precautionary Area.
St. Mary's River—003669953: <i>Soo Traffic</i>	156.600 MHz (Ch. 12)	The waters of the St. Mary's River and lower Whitefish Bay from 45°57.00' N. (De Tour Reef Light) to the south, to 46°38.70' N. (Ile Parisienne Light) to the north, except the waters of the St. Mary's Falls Canal and to the east along a line from La Pointe to Sims Point, within Potagannissing Bay and Worsley Bay.

Notes:

¹ Maritime Mobile Service Identifier (MMSI) is a unique nine-digit number assigned that identifies ship stations, ship earth stations, coast stations, coast earth stations, and group calls for use by a digital selective calling (DSC) radio, an INMARSAT ship earth station or AIS. AIS requirements are set forth in §§ 161.21 and 164.46 of this subchapter. The requirements set forth in §§ 161.21 and 164.46 of this subchapter apply in those areas denoted with an MMSI number, except for Louisville and Los Angeles/Long Beach.

² In the event of a communication failure, difficulties or other safety factors, the Center may direct or permit a user to monitor and report on any other designated monitoring frequency or the bridge-to-bridge navigational frequency, 156.650 MHz (Channel 13) or 156.375 MHz (Channel 67), to the extent that doing so provides a level of safety beyond that provided by other means. The bridge-to-bridge navigational frequency, 156.650 MHz (Ch. 13) is used in certain monitoring areas where the level of reporting does not warrant a designated frequency.

³ All geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) are expressed in North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

⁴ Some monitoring areas extend beyond navigable waters. Although not required, users are strongly encouraged to maintain a listening watch on the designated monitoring frequency in these areas. Otherwise, they are required to maintain watch as stated in 47 CFR 80.148.

⁵ In addition to the vessels denoted in Section 161.16 of this chapter, requirements set forth in subpart B of 33 CFR part 161 also apply to any vessel transiting VMRS Buzzards Bay required to carry a bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone by part 26 of this chapter.

⁶ Until otherwise directed, full VTS services will not be available in the Calcasieu Channel, Calcasieu River Channel, and the ICW from MM 260 to MM 191. Vessels may contact Port Arthur Traffic on the designated VTS frequency to request advisories, but are not required to monitor the VTS frequency in this sector.

⁷ A Cooperative Vessel Traffic Service was established by the United States and Canada within adjoining waters. The appropriate Center administers the rules issued by both nations; however, enforces only its own set of rules within its jurisdiction. Note, the bridge-to-bridge navigational frequency, 156.650 MHz (Ch. 13), is not so designated in Canadian waters, therefore users are encouraged and permitted to make passing arrangements on the designated monitoring frequencies.

* * * * *

■ 3. In § 161.19, revise paragraph (f) to read as follows:

§ 161.19 Sailing Plan (SP).

* * * * *

(f) Certain dangerous cargo on board or in its tow, as defined in § 160.204 of this subchapter.

■ 4. In § 161.55, revise paragraph (b) and paragraph (c) introductory text to read as follows:

§ 161.55 Vessel Traffic Service Puget Sound and the Cooperative Vessel Traffic Service for the Juan de Fuca Region.

* * * * *

(b) VTS Special Area: The Eastern San Juan Island Archipelago VTS Special Area consists of all waters of the eastern San Juan Island Archipelago including: Rosario Strait bounded to the south by latitude 48°26.40' N. (the center of the

Precautionary Area “RB”) extending from Lopez Island to Fidalgo Island, and to the north by latitude 48°40.57' N. (the center of the Precautionary Area “C”) extending from Orcas Island to Lummi Island; Guemes Channel; Bellingham Channel; Padilla Bay and southern Bellingham Bay (Samish Bay) south of latitude 48°38.42' N.

Note: The center of precautionary area “RB” is not marked by a buoy. All precautionary areas are depicted on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) nautical charts.

(c) Additional VTS Special Area Operating Requirements. The following additional requirements are applicable in the Eastern San Juan Island Archipelago VTS Special Area:

* * * * *

■ 5. Add § 161.70 to read as follows:

§ 161.70 Vessel Traffic Service Port Arthur.

(a) The VTS area consists of the navigable waters of the United States to the limits of the territorial seas bound by the following points: 30°10.00' N., 92°37.00' W.; then south to 29°10.00' N., 92°37.00' W.; then west to 29°10.00' N., 93°52.25' W.; then northwest to 29°33.70' N., 94°21.25' W.; then north to 30°10.00' N., 94°21.25' W.; then east along the 30°10' N. latitude to the origination point.

Note: Although mandatory participation in VTS Port Arthur is limited to the area within the navigable waters of the United States, prospective users are encouraged to report at the safe water marks in order to facilitate vessel traffic management in the VTS Area and to receive advisories or navigational assistance.

(b) *Precautionary areas.*

TABLE 161.70(B)—VTS PORT ARTHUR PRECAUTIONARY AREAS

Precautionary area name	Radius	Center point latitude	Center point longitude
Petco Bend ⁽¹⁾	2000 yds	30°00.80' N.	93°57.60' W.
Black Bayou ⁽¹⁾	2000 yds	30°00.00' N.	93°46.20' W.
Orange Cut ⁽¹⁾	2000 yds	30°03.25' N.	93°43.20' W.
Neches River Intersection ⁽¹⁾	2000 yds	29°58.10' N.	93°51.25' W.
Texaco Island Intersection ⁽¹⁾	2000 yds	29°49.40' N.	94°57.55' W.
Sabine-Neches Waterway	N/A	All waters of the Sabine-Neches Waterway between the Texaco Island Precautionary Area and the Humble Island Precautionary Area.	

¹ Precautionary Area encompasses a circular area of the radius denoted around the center point with the exception of the Sabine-Neches Waterway.

(c) Reporting points (Inbound).

TABLE 161.70(C)—INBOUND

Designator	Geographic name	Geographic description	Latitude/longitude	Notes
1	Sabine Bank Channel "SB" Buoy	Sabine Bank Sea Buoy	29°25.00' N. 93°40.00' W.	Sailing Plan Report
2	Sabine Pass Buoys "29/30"	Sabine Pass Buoys "29/30"	29°35.90' N. 93°48.20' W.	
3	Port Arthur Canal Light "43"	Keith Lake	29°46.50' N. 93°56.47' W.	
4	North Forty GIWW Mile 279	North Forty	29°56.40' N. 93°52.10' W.	
5	FINA Highline Neches River Light "19"	FINA Highline	29°59.10' N. 93°54.30' W.	
6	Ready Reserve Fleet Highline	Channel at Cove Mid-Point	30°00.80' N. 93°59.90' W.	
7	Sabine River MM 268	268 Highline	30°02.20' N. 93°44.30' W.	

(d) Reporting points (Outbound).

TABLE 161.70(D)—OUTBOUND

Designator	Geographic name	Geographic description	Latitude/longitude	Notes
1	Sabine River Light "2"	Black Bayou	30°00.00' N. 93°46.25' W.	Sector Shift
2	Ready Reserve Fleet Highline	Channel at Cove Mid-Point	30°00.80' N. 93°59.90' W.	
3	FINA Highline Neches River Light "19"	FINA Highline	29°59.09' N. 93°54.30' W.	
4	GIWW Mile 285	The School House	29°52.70' N. 93°55.55' W.	
5	Port Arthur Canal Light "43"	Keith Lake	29°46.50' N. 93°56.47' W.	
6	Sabine Pass Buoys "29/30"	Sabine Pass Buoys "29/30"	29°35.90' N. 93°48.20' W.	
7	Sabine Bank Channel "SB" Buoy	Sabine Bank Sea Buoy	29°25.00' N. 93°40.00' W.	Final Report

(e) Reporting points (Eastbound).

TABLE 161.70(e)—EASTBOUND (ICW)

Designator	Geographic name	Geographic description	Latitude/ longitude	Notes
1	GIWW Mile 295	ICW MM 295	29°47.25' N. 94°01.10' W.	Sailing Plan Report.
2	North Forty GIWW Mile 279	North Forty	29°56.40' N. 93°52.10' W.	
3	Sabine River MM 268	268 Highline	30°02.20' N. 93°44.30' W.	
4	GIWW Mile 260	260 Highline	30°03.50' N. 93°37.50' W.	
				Final Report.

(f) Reporting points (Westbound).

TABLE 161.70(f)—WESTBOUND (ICW)

Designator	Geographic name	Geographic description	Latitude/ longitude	Notes
1	GIWW Mile 260	260 Highline	30°03.50' N. 93°37.50' W.	Sailing Plan Report.
2	Sabine River Light "2"	Black Bayou	30°00.03' N. 93°46.18' W.	
3	GIWW Mile 285	The School House	29°52.71' N. 93°55.55' W.	Sector Shift.
4	GIWW Mile 295	ICW MM 295	29°46.20' N. 94°02.60' W.	Final Report.

(g) Reporting points (Offshore Safety Fairway).

TABLE 161.70(g)—OFFSHORE SAFETY FAIRWAY

Designator	Geographic name	Geographic description	Latitude/ longitude	Notes
1	Sabine Pass Safety Fairway—East	East Dogleg	29°35.00' N. 93°28.00' W.	
2	Sabine Pass Safety Fairway—West	West Dogleg	29°28.00' N. 93°58.00' W.	

Dated: August 14, 2013.

Scott J. Smith,

*Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Acting Director,
Marine Transportation Systems.*

[FR Doc. 2013-20399 Filed 8-20-13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

38 CFR Parts 51, 52, and 58

RIN 2900-AO69

Technical Changes To Remove Forms

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is making technical changes to remove from its regulations a series of forms related to VA payments for care provided to veterans at State homes. Official forms are not required to

be reproduced in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), and all VA forms are more readily available on VA Web sites. Removing these forms from the CFR is an administrative action and will not impact the ability of the public to comment on any amendments to the information collections contained in these forms.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This final rule is effective August 21, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jo Anne Parker, Geriatrics and Extended Care Service (10NC4), Veterans Health Administration, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420, (202) 461-1785. (This is not a toll-free number.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 6, 2000, VA added 38 CFR part 58 to the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) for the express purpose of making it easier to find the forms required by 38 CFR part 51, Per Diem for Nursing Home Care of Veterans in State Homes.

65 FR 962, Jan. 6, 2000. Since that time, VA, State home program participants and administrators, and the general public have increasingly come to rely on VA's Publications Web site (<http://www.va.gov/vaforms>) as the primary resource for VA forms. Most of the forms in part 58 are used by the State homes in order to comply with VA regulations in 38 CFR parts 51 and 52. All of these State homes have Internet access, and the forms are also available at all VA medical centers.

In addition, several forms currently found in part 58 have been superseded, and the current forms are readily available for printing, downloading, or online submission on the VA Publications Web site. Updated versions are available on the Web site immediately—whereas the CFR is updated only once per year. Removing the forms from the CFR will ensure that the CFR does not reference and depict outdated forms. We are, therefore,