

requires a State, local, or tribal government or the private sector to incur direct costs without the Federal Government's having first provided the funds to pay those unfunded mandate costs. This rule will not impose an unfunded mandate.

Taking of Private Property

This rule will 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 does not concern an environmental risk to health or safety that may disproportionately affect children.

Environment

The Coast Guard has considered the environmental impact of this action and has determined under figure 2-1, paragraph 32(e) of Commandant Instruction M16475.1C, that this rule is categorically excluded from further environmental documentation.

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.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 117

Bridges.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 117 as follows:

PART 117—DRAWBRIDGE OPERATION REGULATIONS

1. The authority citation for Part 117 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 499; 49 CFR 1.46; 33 CFR 1.05-1(g); section 117.255 also issued under the authority of Pub. L. 102-587, 106 Stat. 5039.

2. From 12:01 a.m. on May 29 until 11:59 p.m. on September 3, 2001, in § 117.261, temporarily suspend paragraph (s) and add temporary paragraph (ww) to read as follows:

§ 117.261 Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway from St. Mary's River to Key Largo.

* * * * *

(ww)(1) From May 29, 2001 until July 16, 2001 and from August 11, 2001 until September 3, 2001, the draw of the PGA Boulevard Bridge shall open a single leaf on signal; except that from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday except Federal holidays, the draw need open only a single leaf on the quarter-hour and three-quarter hour. A double leaf opening will be available if at least 8 hours notice is provided to the bridge tender.

On Saturdays, Sundays and Federal holidays from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., both draws need open only on the hour, 20 minutes after the hour, and 40 minutes after the hour. The draw shall open as soon as possible for the passage of public vessels of the United States and vessels in distress.

(2) From July 16 to August 10, 2001, the draw of the PGA Boulevard Bridge will only provide single leaf openings on the quarter hour and three-quarter hour.

Dated: May 29, 2001.

T.W. Allen,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, Seventh Coast Guard District.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 117

[CGD09-01-008]

RIN-2115-AE47

Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Cheboygan River, MI

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is revising the operating regulation governing the U.S. 23 bridge at mile 0.9 over Cheboygan River in Cheboygan, Michigan. This rule revises the advance notice requirement for vessels during winter months. Vessels are required to provide 12-hour advance notice between December 15 and March 31 each year.

DATES: This rule is effective July 18, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Comments and material received from the public, as well as all material in the docket CGD09-01-008, are available for inspection or copying at the office of Commander (obr), Ninth Coast Guard District, 1240 East Ninth Street, Room 2019, Cleveland, OH 44199-2060 between 6:30 a.m. and 3 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The telephone number is (216) 902-6084.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Scot M. Striffler, Project Manager, Ninth Coast Guard District Bridge Branch, at (216) 902-6084.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

On March 28, 2001, the Coast Guard published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) concerning the drawbridge regulation in the **Federal Register** (66 FR 16895). We received no comments concerning the proposed rule. No public hearing was requested and none was held.

Background and Purpose

The owner of the U.S. 23 bridge, Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT), requested the Coast Guard approve a modified schedule for the winter operations of the bridge. The current regulation contained in 33 CFR 117.627 requires the bridge to open if at least 24 hours notice is provided between December 15 and March 15 each year. Records submitted by MDOT showed no requested bridge openings between March 15 and April 1 in 1998, 1999, and 2000. We determined that it would be reasonable to revise the date in spring that the bridge is required to be manned from March 15 to March 31. However, the 24-hour advance notice requirement was determined to be inconsistent with standard times in the Great Lakes and would not serve the reasonable needs of known navigation. Therefore, the revised schedule was developed to reflect the established times of need for vessels and provide an advance notice requirement that is consistent with seamanship practices on the Great Lakes. The revised schedule will require vessels provide at least 12-hours advance notice prior to intended time of passing between December 15 and March 31. The current regulation requires the bridge to open as soon as possible at all times for commercial vessels and vessels used for public safety. There is no revision to that requirement in this rule. This schedule is believed to provide a reasonable balance between the needs of the owner of the bridge to eliminate costs for tender service during periods of no

vessel activity, and all known navigation that may require openings of the drawbridge in early spring each year.

Discussion of Comments and Changes

The Coast Guard received no comments to the notice of proposed rulemaking. No changes will be made to this final rule.

Regulatory Evaluation

This rule is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 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. It is not significant under the regulatory policies and procedures of the Department of Transportation (DOT) (44 FR 11040; February 26, 1979). The Coast Guard expects the economic impact of this rule to be so minimal that a full Regulatory Evaluation under paragraph 10e of the regulatory policies and procedures of DOT is unnecessary.

This determination is based on the relatively minor adjustment to the operating schedule near the end of the winter navigation season, the only documented vessel that would require openings has been identified and accommodated, and the bridge would still open for vessels once the advance notice is provided.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), the Coast Guard must consider whether this rule will have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. "Small entities" may include small businesses and 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 people.

The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The 12-hour advance notice requirement during winter months is a standard practice on the Great Lakes and still provides for bridge openings with advance notice from vessel operators. No identified entities would be unable to pass the bridge, as needed.

Collection of Information

This rule calls for no new collection of information requirement under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Federalism

The Coast Guard has analyzed this rule under the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 13132, and determined that this rule does not have federalism implications under that Order.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) governs the issuance of federal regulations that require unfunded mandates. An unfunded mandate is a regulation that requires a state, local, or tribal government or the private sector to incur direct costs without the federal government having first provided the funds to pay those unfunded mandate costs. This rule will not impose an unfunded mandate.

Taking of Private Property

This rule will 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 does not concern an environmental risk to health or risk to safety that may disproportionately affect children.

Environment

The Coast Guard considered the environmental impact of this rule and concluded that, under figure 2–1, paragraph 34(g) of Commandant Instruction M16475.1C, this rule is categorically excluded from further environmental documentation. This rule changes a drawbridge regulation which has been found not to have a significant effect on the environment. A "Categorical Exclusion Determination" is not required.

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.

Energy Effects

We have analyzed this proposed 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. It has not been designated by the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs as a significant energy action. Therefore, it does not require a Statement of Energy Effects under Executive Order 13211.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 117

Bridges.

For reasons set out in the preamble, the Coast Guard revises Part 117 of Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

PART 117—DRAWBRIDGE OPERATION REGULATIONS

1. The authority citation for Part 117 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 499; 49 CFR 1.46; 33 CFR 1.05–1(g); section 117.255 also issued under the authority of Pub. L. 102–587, 106 Stat. 5039.

2. In § 117.627 revise paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) to read as follows:

§ 117.627 Cheboygan River.

* * * * *

(a) From April 1 through May 15 and from September 16 through December 14, the draw shall open on signal.

(b) From May 16 through September 15—

(1) Between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., seven days a week, the draw shall open on signal.

(2) Between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., seven days a week, the draw need open only from three minutes before to three minutes after the quarter-hour and three-quarter hour.

(c) From December 15 through March 31, no bridgetender is required to be at the bridge and the draw need not open unless a request to open the draw is given at least 12-hours in advance of a vessels intended time of passage through the draw.

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Dated: June 1, 2001.

James D. Hull,

*Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander,
Ninth Coast Guard District.*

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

36 CFR Part 242

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 100

Subsistence Management Regulations for Public Lands in Alaska, Subpart D; Emergency Closures and Adjustments—Kuskokwim and Yukon River Drainages

AGENCIES: Forest Service, USDA; Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Emergency closures and adjustments.

SUMMARY: This provides notice of the Federal Subsistence Board's emergency closures to protect chinook and chum salmon escapement in the Kuskokwim River drainage and chinook and summer-run chum salmon escapement in the Yukon River drainage. The Board included authority for the Federal in-season managers to lift these restrictions if salmon run strengths are higher than predicted and conservation and subsistence needs are likely to be met. This also provides notice of the Board's action to remove an unneeded requirement for the removal of the dorsal fin of chinook taken for subsistence purposes in a portion of the Yukon River. This regulatory adjustment and the closures provide an exception to the Subsistence Management Regulations for Public Lands in Alaska, published in the **Federal Register** on February 13, 2001. Those regulations established seasons, harvest limits, methods, and means relating to the taking of fish and shellfish for subsistence uses during the 2001 regulatory year.

DATES: The Kuskokwim River drainage closure and the Yukon River drainage regulatory adjustment and closure are effective June 1, 2001, through July 30, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas H. Boyd, Office of Subsistence Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, telephone (907) 786-3888. For questions specific to National Forest

System lands, contact Ken Thompson, Subsistence Program Manager, USDA—Forest Service, Alaska Region, telephone (907) 786-3592.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) (16 U.S.C. 3111-3126) requires that the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture (Secretaries) implement a joint program to grant a preference for subsistence uses of fish and wildlife resources on public lands in Alaska, unless the State of Alaska enacts and implements laws of general applicability that are consistent with ANILCA and that provide for the subsistence definition, preference, and participation specified in Sections 803, 804, and 805 of ANILCA. In December 1989, the Alaska Supreme Court ruled that the rural preference in the State subsistence statute violated the Alaska Constitution and, therefore, negated State compliance with ANILCA.

The Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture (Departments) assumed, on July 1, 1990, responsibility for implementation of Title VIII of ANILCA on public lands. The Departments administer Title VIII through regulations at Title 50, Part 100 and Title 36, Part 242 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Consistent with Subparts A, B, and C of these regulations, as revised January 8, 1999, (64 FR 1276), the Departments established a Federal Subsistence Board to administer the Federal Subsistence Management Program. The Board's composition includes a Chair appointed by the Secretary of the Interior with concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture; the Alaska Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; the Alaska Regional Director, National Park Service; the Alaska State Director, Bureau of Land Management; the Alaska Regional Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs; and the Alaska Regional Forester, USDA Forest Service. Through the Board, these agencies participate in the development of regulations for Subparts A, B, and C, which establish the program structure and determine which Alaska residents are eligible to take specific species for subsistence uses, and the annual Subpart D regulations, which establish seasons, harvest limits, and methods and means for subsistence take of species in specific areas. Subpart D regulations for the 2001 fishing seasons, harvest limits, and methods and means were published on February 13, 2001, (66 FR 10142).

Because this rule relates to public lands managed by an agency or agencies in both the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior, identical closures and adjustments would apply to 36 CFR part 242 and 50 CFR part 100.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), under the direction of the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF), manages sport, commercial, personal use, and State subsistence harvest on all lands and waters throughout Alaska. However, on Federal lands and waters, the Federal Subsistence Board implements a subsistence priority for rural residents as provided by Title VIII of ANILCA. In providing this priority, the Board may, when necessary, preempt State harvest regulations for fish or wildlife on Federal lands and waters.

These emergency closures and adjustments are necessary because of predictions of extremely weak returns of chinook and chum salmon in the Kuskokwim River drainage and of chinook and summer-run chum salmon in the Yukon River drainage. These emergency actions are authorized and in accordance with 50 CFR 100.19(d) and 36 CFR 242.19(d).

Kuskokwim River Drainage

The Federal Subsistence Board, ADF&G, and subsistence users are concerned that not enough chinook and chum salmon will be returning to the Kuskokwim River and its tributaries in 2001 to meet spawning escapement objectives or subsistence needs. Adequate spawning escapement is necessary to assure sustaining the population. Last year, subsistence salmon harvests in the Kuskokwim River were among the lowest in the past 12 years. Returns of chinook and chum salmon have been extremely poor over the last three years. The expected low runs and poor spawning escapements in 2001 could jeopardize the viability of future returns. Federal and State Biologists anticipate that the 2001 salmon returns will be critically low, and subsistence needs in some areas may not be met.

The BOF met in January, 2001 to review the status of salmon returns on the Kuskokwim River and identified Kuskokwim River chinook and chum salmon as stocks of concern. The BOF then took action to establish a salmon rebuilding plan for the Kuskokwim River. In addition, ADF&G has indicated that no commercial fishing periods are being considered for June and July for the Kuskokwim River, that they intend to limit the sport fishery to one salmon per person per day, and that they may close the sport fishery for salmon in the