

and for advancement of first pubertal estrus in replacement beef heifers.

(ii) For synchronization of the return to estrus in lactating dairy cows inseminated at the immediately preceding estrus.

* * * * *

Dated: September 24, 2003.

Steven D. Vaughn,

Director, Office of New Animal Drug Evaluation, Center for Veterinary Medicine.
[FR Doc. 03-25249 Filed 10-3-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-01-S

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 117

[CGD07-03-131]

RIN 1625-AA09

Drawbridge Operation Regulations; St. Johns River, mile 24.7 at Jacksonville, Duval County, FL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule; change of effective date; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is changing the effective dates for the temporary regulations governing the operation of the Main Street Bridge, mile 24.7, St. Johns River, Jacksonville, Florida. The contractor for the bridge repairs was unable to start work as scheduled in our temporary rule published on August 11, 2003. This change in effective dates is required to allow the bridge owner to begin the work on October 1, 2003 and complete the project by January 31, 2004.

DATES: This rule is effective from 6:01 a.m., October 30, 2003, until 6 a.m., January 31, 2004. Comments must be received by November 1, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket are part of docket [CGD07-03-131] and are available for inspection or copying at Commander (obr), Seventh Coast Guard District, 909 SE 1st Avenue, Room 432, Miami, FL 33131, between 7:30 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Barry Dragon, Project Officer, Seventh Coast Guard District, Bridge Branch, at (305) 415-6743.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Request for Comments

We encourage you to participate in this rulemaking by submitting

comments and related material. If you do so, please include your name and address, identify the docket number for this rulemaking [CGD07-03-131], indicate the specific section of this document to which each comment applies, and give the reason for each comment. Please submit all comments and related material in an unbound format, no larger than 8½ by 11 inches, suitable for copying. If you would like to confirm they reached us, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed postcard or envelope. We will consider all comments and material received. The Coast Guard may amend this temporary final rule based on comments received.

Regulatory Information

We did not publish a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for this regulation. Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing an NPRM. Publishing an NPRM was impracticable and contrary to the public interest, because the rule was needed to allow the contractor to provide for worker safety while repairing the bridge. Also, since the temporary rule provides for bridge openings during the majority of the day, during daytime hours when the area is most heavily traveled, vessel traffic will not be unduly disrupted during the repair process. A Temporary Rule was previously published as 68 FR 47462 which requested the same schedule changes but occurring on different dates. The contractor contacted the Coast Guard on August 11, 2003 and requested the date change due to delays in obtaining materials.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after **Federal Register** publication. Though the contractor submitted a letter on May 29, 2003, requesting a change to the bridge's operating schedule to effect repairs, that request was incorrectly addressed and did not reach the Seventh Coast Guard Bridge Branch until faxed there on July 7, 2003. Accordingly, there was insufficient time remaining to either publish an NPRM or delay the effective date of the rule. This temporary rule provides for a reduction in bridge openings so as to allow the contractor to safely repair the bridge while providing for the reasonable needs of navigation during daylight hours.

Background and Purpose

The Main Street Bridge, mile 24.7, St. Johns River at Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida, has a vertical clearance of 40 feet at mean high water and a

horizontal clearance of 350 feet between the fender systems. The existing operating regulation in 33 CFR 117.325 (a) requires the bridge to open on signal except that, from 7 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Saturday, except Federal holidays, the draw need not open for the passage of vessels. The draw opens at any time for vessels in an emergency involving life or property.

Royal Bridge, Inc., contractors, notified the Coast Guard on July 7, 2003, that work on the vertical lift bridge was scheduled from August 18, 2003, to October 31, 2003 and we published a temporary rule (68 FR 47462, August 11, 2003) to change the bridge operating schedule to accommodate the work. On August 11, 2003 the contractor again contacted the Coast Guard and requested the same operating schedule for a different time period, October 1, 2003 until January 31, 2004. The new work period is a month and a half longer than the original work period to allow for additional holidays and winter weather delays. For worker safety reasons, there will be a 5-foot reduction in vertical clearance, due to scaffolding. This temporary rule is necessary to provide for worker safety during repairs to the bridge and does not significantly hinder navigation, as openings will be provided throughout the remainder of the day.

Discussion of Rule

Under this temporary rule, the bridge need not open from 8 p.m. until 6 a.m., October 1, 2003, to January 31, 2004. This action is necessary for worker safety during repairs to the bridge and does not significantly hinder navigation.

Regulatory Evaluation

This rule is not a "significant regulatory action" under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, 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 Homeland Security (DHS). The Coast Guard expects the economic impact of this rule to be so minimal that a full Regulatory Evaluation is unnecessary. The temporary rule will impact vessels of greater than 35 feet in height because of the reduction in vertical clearance. The temporary rule, however, will only affect a small percentage of vessel traffic through the bridge, because of limited nighttime navigation at this location and

openings are available during daylight hours.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), we considered whether this temporary 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 Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this temporary rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, because the regulations will affect only a limited amount of marine traffic and will still provide for navigation needs by opening on signal from 6:01 a.m. to 7:59 p.m.

If you think that your business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction qualifies as a small entity and that this temporary rule would have a significant economic impact on it, please submit a comment (see **ADDRESSES**) explaining why you think it qualifies and how and to what degree this 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 temporary rule so that they can better evaluate its effects on them and comment if necessary. If this temporary rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed in **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

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 rule calls for no new collection of information under the Paperwork

Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

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 the preamble.

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 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 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 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 a categorical exclusion under section 2.B.2 of the Instruction. Therefore, this rule is categorically excluded, under figure 2–1, paragraph (32)(e), of the Instruction, from further environmental documentation.

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; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1; 33 CFR 1.05–1(g); Section 117.255 also issued under authority of Pub. L. 102–587, 106 Stat. 5039.

■ 2. From 6:01 a.m., October 30, 2003, until 6 a.m. on January 31, 2004, in § 117.325, paragraph (a) is suspended and a new paragraph (d) is added to read as follows:

§ 117.325 St. Johns River.

* * * * *

(d) The draw of the Main Street (US 17) Bridge, mile 24.7 at Jacksonville, shall open on signal, except that from 8 p.m. until 6 a.m., the draw need not open for the passage of vessels. The draw shall open at any time for vessels in an emergency involving life or property.

Dated: September 18, 2003.

H.E. Johnson, Jr.,

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

[FR Doc. 03-25047 Filed 10-3-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-15-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[CGD09-03-241]

RIN 1625-AA11

Regulated Navigation Area; Reporting Requirements for Barges Loaded With Certain Dangerous Cargoes, Illinois Waterway System Within the Ninth Coast Guard District

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Interim final rule; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a regulated navigation area (RNA) for all portions of the Illinois Waterway System located within the Ninth Coast Guard District. This RNA applies to towing vessel operators and fleeting area managers who are responsible for the movement of barges carrying certain dangerous cargoes on the Illinois Waterway System and requires them to report their position and other information to the Inland River Vessel Movement Center (IRVMC). This action is necessary to ensure public safety, prevent sabotage or terrorist acts, and facilitate the efforts of emergency services and law enforcement officers responding to terrorist attacks.

DATES: This rule is effective on November 1, 2003. Comments and related material must reach the Coast Guard on or before January 5, 2004.

ADDRESSES: You may mail comments and related material to Commander, Ninth Coast Guard District (m), 1240 E. Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio, 44199-2060. Commander, Ninth Coast Guard District (m) maintains the public docket for this rulemaking. Comments and material received from the public, as well as documents indicated in this preamble as being available in the docket, are part of docket [CGD09-03-241] and are available for inspection or copying at Commander, Ninth Coast Guard District (m), 1240 E. Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio, 44199-2060 between 8 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. You must also mail comments on collection of information to the Office of

Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street NW., Washington, DC 20503, ATTN: Desk Officer, U.S. Coast Guard.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Commander Michael Gardiner or Lieutenant Matthew Colmer, Ninth Coast Guard District Marine Safety Division, at (216) 902-6045.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Regulatory Information

On May 2, 2003, the Coast Guard published a temporary final rule and request for comments entitled "Regulated Navigation Area; Reporting Requirements for Barges Loaded With Certain Dangerous Cargoes, Illinois Waterway System within the Ninth Coast Guard District" in the **Federal Register** (68 FR 23399). We did not receive any comments. However, the Eight Coast Guard District published a parallel temporary final rule on May 2, 2003 (68 FR 23393). As of July 9, 2003, the Eight Coast Guard District had received six written comments in response to their temporary final rule.

On July 30, 2003, the Coast Guard published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) entitled "Regulated Navigation Area; Reporting Requirements for Barges Loaded With Certain Dangerous Cargoes, Illinois Waterway System located within the Ninth Coast Guard District" in the **Federal Register** (68 FR 44706). When drafting the NPRM, we considered all written comments submitted to the docket for the parallel temporary final rule issued by the Eight Coast Guard District that was published on May 2, 2003 (68 FR 23399). The Coast Guard's responses to those comments are explained under the "Discussion of Comments and Changes" section of the NPRM (68 FR 44706).

As of September 15, 2003, we have only received one written comment on the NPRM. No public meeting was requested so one was not held.

As indicated in our "Discussion of Comments and Changes" section below, we have considered this comment in this interim final rule and, where appropriate, we have made the rule less burdensome than the temporary final rule currently in effect. In issuing this interim final rule, we have allowed for an additional comment period before we impose any final rule.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. On May 2, 2003, we published a temporary final rule (TFR) entitled "Regulated Navigation Area; Reporting

Requirements for Barges Loaded With Certain Dangerous Cargoes, Illinois Waterway System with the Ninth Coast Guard District" in the **Federal Register** (68 FR 23399) that is set to expire 11:59 p.m. EDT on October 31, 2003.

The continued threat of maritime attacks is real as evidenced by the October 2002 attack of a tank vessel off the coast of Yemen and the continuing threat to U.S. assets as described in the President's finding, found at Executive Order 13273 of August 21, 2002 (67 FR 56215, September 3, 2002) that the security of the U.S. is endangered as evidenced by the September, 11, 2001 attacks and that such disturbances continue to endanger the international relations of the United States. *See also* Continuation of the National Emergency with Respect to Certain Terrorist Attacks, (67 FR 58317, September 13, 2002); Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect To Persons Who Commit, Threaten To Commit, Or Support Terrorism, (67 FR 59447, September 20, 2002). Additionally, a Maritime Advisory was issued to: Operators of U.S. Flag and Effective U.S. controlled Vessels and other Maritime Interests, detailing the current threat of attack, MARAD 02-07 (October 10, 2002). Consequently, heightened measures have been instituted to ensure the safety of vessels, ports and waterway users. The measures contemplated by this rule are intended to prevent future terrorist attacks against individuals, vessels or facilities on the Illinois Waterway System within the Ninth Coast Guard District. Any delay in the effective date of this TFR is impractical and contrary to the public interest. The original temporary final rule was urgently required to prevent possible terrorist strikes against the United States and more specifically the people, waterways, and properties on the navigable waters of the U.S.

Request for Comments

We encourage you to participate in this rulemaking by submitting comments and related material. If you do so, please include your name and address, identify the docket number for this rulemaking [CGD09-03-241], indicate the specific section of this document to which each comment applies, and give the reason for each comment. Please submit all comments and related material in an unbound format, no larger than 8½ by 11 inches, suitable for copying. If you would like to know they reached us, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed postcard or envelope. We will consider all comments and material received during