

- Report actions taken to the cognizant U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port prior to arrival into U.S. waters; and

- Ensure that each access point to the ship is guarded by armed, private security guards and that they have total visibility of the exterior (both landside and waterside) of the vessel while in U.S. ports. The number and position of the guards has to be acceptable to the cognizant Coast Guard Sector Commander.

With this notice, the current list of countries not maintaining effective anti-terrorism measures is as follows: Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, and Mauritania.

Dated: October 25, 2007.

**Rear Admiral David Pekoske, USCG,**  
Assistant Commandant for Operations.

[FR Doc. E7-22786 Filed 11-20-07; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910-15-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

**Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request**

**AGENCY:** Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

**ACTION:** Notice; 60-day notice and request for comments; collection type extension, without change, of a currently approved collection, OMB: 1660-0010, Form Number(s): No form numbers associated with this collection.

**SUMMARY:** The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), as part of

its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on a proposed continuing information collection. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice seeks comments concerning the information collection outlined in 44 CFR part 71, as it pertains to application for National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) insurance for buildings located in Coastal Barrier Resource System (CBRS) communities.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) (Pub. L. 97-3480) and the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act (CBIA) (Pub. L. 101-591) are Federal laws that were enacted on October 1, 1982, and November 16, 1990, respectively. The legislation was implemented as part of a Department of the Interior (DOI) initiative to preserve the ecological integrity of areas DOI designates as coastal barriers and otherwise protected areas. The laws provide this protection by prohibiting all Federal expenditures or financial assistance including flood insurance for residential or commercial development in areas identified with the system. When an application for flood insurance is submitted for buildings located in CBRS communities, documentation must be submitted as evidence of eligibility.

FEMA regulation 44 CFR part 71 implements the CBRA. The documentation required in 44 CFR 71.4 is provided to FEMA for a determination that a building which is located on a designated coastal barrier and for which an application for flood insurance is being made, is neither new construction or a substantial

improvement, and is, therefore, eligible for NFIP coverage. If the information is not collected, NFIP policies would be provided for buildings, which are legally ineligible for it, thus exposing the Federal Government to an insurance liability Congress chose to limit.

**Collection of Information**

*Title:* Implementation of Coastal Barrier Resources Act.

*Type of Information Collection:* Extension of a currently approved collection.

*OMB Number:* 1660-0010.

*Form Numbers:* No forms.

*Abstract:* When an application for flood insurance is submitted for buildings located in CBRS communities, one of the following types of documentation must be submitted as evidence of eligibility: (a) Certification from a community official stating the building is not located in a designated CBRS area, (b) A legally valid building permit or certification from a community official stating that the building's start of construction date preceded the date that the community was identified in the system or (c) Certification from the governmental body overseeing the area indicating that the building is used in a manner consistent with the purpose for which the area is protected.

*Affected Public:* Individuals or households; businesses or other for profits; not-for-profit institutions; farms; Federal Government; and State, local or tribal governments.

*Number of Respondents:* 60.

*Frequency of Response:* One time.

*Hours Per Response:* 1.5 hours.

*Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:* 90 hours.

**ANNUAL BURDEN HOURS**

Project/activity (survey, form(s), focus group, worksheet, etc.)	Number of respondents	Frequency of responses	Burden hours per respondent	Annual responses	Total annual burden hours
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D) = (A × B)	(E) = (C × D)
Documentation: 44 CFR Section 71.4 .....	60	1	1.5	60	90
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>60</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>90</b>

*Estimated Cost:* \$600 (60 respondents × \$10 per respondent). The cost to the respondent, i.e., applicant for flood insurance, is the cost if any, to obtain the required documentation from local officials. Fees charged, if any, to the applicants, are nominal, i.e., the cost of photocopying the public record. Information of this type is frequently

provided upon request free of charge by the community as a public service. The average cost to the respondent is estimated to be \$10, the cost to make phone calls, mail a written request, or make a trip to a local office to obtain the document, and includes any copying fees, which may be charged by the local office.

*Comments:* Written comments are solicited to (a) evaluate whether the proposed data collection is necessary for the proper performance of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of

the methodology and assumptions used; (c) enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses. Comments must be submitted on or before January 22, 2008.

**ADDRESSES:** Interested persons should submit written comments to Chief, Records Management and Privacy, Information Resources Management Branch, Information Technology Services Division, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW., Room 609, Washington, DC 20472 (Mail Drop Room 301, 1880 S. Bell Street, Arlington, VA 22202).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Contact Robin Williamson, Risk Insurance Branch, Mitigation Division, at 703-605-0755 for additional information. You may contact the Records Management Branch for copies of the proposed collection of information at facsimile number (202) 646-3347 or e-mail address: *FEMA-Information-Collections@dhs.gov*.

Dated: November 8, 2007.

**John A. Sharetts-Sullivan,**

*Director, Records Management Division, Office of Management, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY**

**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

**Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request**

**AGENCY:** Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

**ACTION:** Notice; 60-day notice and request for comments; collection type extension, without change, of a currently approved collection, OMB Number: 1660-0057, Form Number(s): No forms associated with this collection.

**SUMMARY:** The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the general public and other Federal agencies to take this opportunity to comment on a proposed revised information collection. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice seeks comments concerning the need to continue to collect information from the State, local and tribal government officials, businesses, and individuals residing in the immediate and surrounding areas of chemical stockpile sites.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) is one facet of the multi-hazard readiness program in eight U.S. states that deal with hazardous material spills or releases. The program's goal is to improve preparedness to protect the people of these communities in the unlikely event of an accident. CSEPP, a cooperative effort between FEMA and the U.S. Army, provides funding (grants), training, community outreach, guidance, technical support and expertise to State, local, and tribal governments to improve their capabilities to prepare for and respond to this type of disaster. Since no preparedness program can be successful without the public's understanding and cooperation, input from the residents and businesses of immediate and/or surrounding areas is vital for program managers' ability to design custom-tailored strategies to educate and communicate risks and action plans at the local level. This survey, which was initiated six years ago, will continue as the assessment mechanism to document

and quantify program achievements. There are two authorities supporting this information collection: (1) The Government Performance Results Act of 1993 (GPRA), which mandates federal agencies to provide valid and reliable quantification of program achievements, and (2) Executive Order 12862, which requires agencies to survey customers to determine their level of satisfaction with existing services.

**Collection of Information**

*Title:* Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) Evaluation and Customer Satisfaction Survey.

*Type of Information Collection:* Extension of a currently approved collection.

*OMB Number:* OMB 1660-0057.

*Form Numbers:* None associated with this collection.

*Abstract:* Consistent with performance measurement requirements set forth by the Government Performance Results Act, the Chemical Stockpile Preparedness Program (CSEPP) will continue collecting data from state, local and tribal governments, individuals and businesses residing in the immediate or surrounding areas of eight chemical stockpile sites. This study will: (1) Assess program effectiveness using five national performance indicators unique to the CSEPP program, (2) measure and monitor customer satisfaction with CSEPP products and services, and (3) identify weaknesses and strengths of individual sites and program components. Data findings will be used to set customer service standards, while providing quantitative benchmarks for program monitoring and evaluation.

*Affected Public:* State and local officials; individuals; businesses.

*Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours:*

**ANNUAL BURDEN HOURS**

Project/activity (survey, form(s), focus group, etc.)	Number of respondents	Frequency of responses	Burden hours per respondent	Annual responses	Total annual burden hours
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(A × B)	(A × B × C)
Open-ended Questionnaire .....	(1) 176	1	0.25	176	44
Pilot Tests—Site Surveys .....	(2) 240	1	0.25	240	60
Site Surveys Questionnaires (3)—					
Anniston, AL .....	961	1	0.25	961	240
Blue Grass, KY .....	822	1	0.25	822	206
Deseret, UT .....	823	1	0.25	823	206
Edgewood, MD (Aberdeen) .....	807	1	0.25	807	202