

Overview of This Information Collection

1. *Type of Information Collection:*

Revision of an approved collection.

2. *The Title of the Form/Collection:*
National Incident-Based Reporting System.

3. *The agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department sponsoring the collection:*
The form number is 1110-0058. The applicable component within the DOJ is the CJIS Division of the FBI.

4. *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:*

Primary: Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies (LEAs).

Abstract: Under Title 28, United States Code (U.S.C.), section (§) 534, subsections (a) and (c); the Uniform Federal Crime Reporting Act of 1988, 34 U.S.C. 41303; the Hate Crime Statistics Act, 34 U.S.C. 41305, modified by the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr., Hate Crimes Prevention Act (2009), Public Law (Pub. L.) § 4708; the Anti-Arson Act of 1982, 18 U.S.C. 841 note; the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, 34 U.S.C. 41309; the USA Patriot Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, Public Law 109-177, 307, subsection (e) Reporting of Cargo Theft, 120 Statutes at Large 193, 240 (2006); and 34 U.S.C. 12532, this collection requests incident data from federal, state, local, and tribal LEAs in order for the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program to serve as the national clearinghouse for the collection and dissemination of incident data and to release these statistics in the following publications: *Crime in the United States*, *Hate Crime Statistics*, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*, and *National Incident-Based Reporting System*. NIBRS is a data collection which allows LEAs to collect information on each crime occurrence. The FBI designed NIBRS to generate data as a byproduct of federal, state, and local automated records management systems (RMS). NIBRS collects data on each incident and arrest within 28 crime categories comprised of 71 specific crimes called Group A offenses. For each of the offenses coming to the attention of law enforcement, various details about the crime are collected. In addition to the Group A offenses, arrest data only are reported for 13 Group B offense categories. When reporting data via the traditional Summary Reporting System (SRS), LEAs tally the occurrences of 10 Part I crimes.

The most significant difference between NIBRS and the traditional SRS

is the degree of detail in reporting. NIBRS is capable of producing more detailed, accurate, and meaningful information because data are collected about when and where crime takes place, what form it takes, and the characteristics of its victims and perpetrators. Although most of the general concepts for collecting, scoring, and reporting the UCR data in the SRS apply in NIBRS (e.g., jurisdictional rules), there are some important differences between the two data collection systems. The SRS employs the Hierarchy Rule, i.e., in a multiple-offense incident, only the most serious offense is reported, and only 10 Part I offenses can be reported. The many advantages NIBRS has over the SRS include, but are not limited to, reports up to 10 offenses occurring during the incident; revised, expanded, and new offense definitions; more specificity in reporting and using offense and arrest data for 28 Group A offense categories encompassing 71 crimes; distinguishes between attempted and completed Group A crimes; provides crimes against society; includes victim-to-offender data, circumstance, drug-related offenses, offenders suspected use of drugs, and expanded computer crime; and provides updated reports tied directly to the original incident. The Group A offense categories include animal cruelty; arson; assault offenses; bribery; burglary/breaking and entering; commerce violations; * counterfeiting/forgery; destruction/damage/vandalism of property; drug/narcotic offenses; embezzlement; espionage; * extortion/blackmail; fraud offenses; fugitive offenses; * gambling offenses; homicide offenses; human trafficking; immigration violations; * kidnapping/abduction; larceny/theft offenses; motor vehicle theft; pornography/obscene material; prostitution offenses; robbery; sex offenses; stolen property offenses; treason; * and weapon law violations. The 13 Group B offense categories, for which only arrest data are collected, include bad checks; bond default; * curfew/loitering/vagrancy violations; disorderly conduct; driving under the influence; drunkenness; family offenses, nonviolent; federal resource violation; * liquor law violations; peeping tom; perjury; * trespass of real property; and all other offenses. (Offense categories followed by an asterisk (*) denote those reported by federal and tribal LEAs only.) In 2019, NIBRS began collecting additional data values to capture information on domestic violence, cargo theft, and negligent manslaughter.

5. *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time*

estimated for an average respondent to respond: The number of LEAs submitting data to the FBI UCR Program via NIBRS as of September 7, 2021 is 10,284. The FBI designed NIBRS to generate data as a byproduct of federal, state, and local automated RMS. Many LEAs have RMS capable of producing a myriad of statistics to meet their particular needs. LEAs forward only the data required by NIBRS to participate in the FBI UCR Program. Each month, it takes approximately two hours for an average respondent to respond, which is an annual burden of 24 hours. Two hours is the time required for a law enforcement agency's RMS to download NIBRS data and send the information to the state UCR program (if applicable). The state UCR program then forwards the data to the FBI.

6. *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The estimated annual public burden associated with the NIBRS data collection is 237,000 hours (9,875 LEAs × 24 hours annually = 237,000 total annual hours).

If additional information is required, contact: Melody Braswell, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE, 3E.405A, Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: December 29, 2021.

Melody Braswell,

Department Clearance Officer for the PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Corrected Notice of Lodging of Proposed Consent Decree Under the Oil Pollution and Clean Water Acts

On December 22, 2021, the United States' Department of Justice lodged a proposed Consent Decree with the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana in *United States v. Taylor Energy Company LLC*, Civil Case No. 20-2910 (E.D. La.). A previously published version of this notice incorrectly stated that the Consent Decree was lodged on December 20, 2021.

The Complaint in this civil action, filed on October 23, 2020, seeks removal costs, civil penalties, and natural resource damages (NRD) under Section 1002 and 1004 of the Oil Pollution Act (OPA), 33 U.S.C. 2702 and 2704, and Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1321. These claims arise from the

discharge of oil from Taylor Energy Company LLC's (Taylor Energy's) former oil production facility on the Outer Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Mexico, which began when the facility was damaged during a hurricane in September 2004.

Under the proposed Consent Decree, Taylor Energy will pay approximately \$43.5 million—all of the company's available remaining assets—allocated as \$15 million to a civil penalty, \$16.5 million to NRD, and over \$12 million to the U.S. Coast Guard removal costs, to resolve the civil claims arising from the oil discharge. The State of Louisiana is a co-trustee for natural resources injured by the spill, and the NRD money is a joint recovery to be used for natural resource restoration projects selected by the federal and State trustees. Taylor Energy will also transfer to the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)'s Bureau of Ocean and Energy Management (BOEM) over \$432 million currently held in a trust for plugging the seafloor oil wells and otherwise decommissioning the facility, and the company will be barred from interfering in any way with the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement's (BSEE's) decommissioning work. Likewise, Taylor Energy commits not to interfere with the Coast Guard's oil containment and removal actions and agrees to turn over to DOI and the Coast Guard documents (including data, studies, reports, etc.) relating to the site to assist in the decommissioning and response efforts. Upon liquidation, Taylor Energy will transfer the value of its remaining assets to the U.S. as its final payment.

In addition, the proposed Consent Decree requires the company to dismiss with prejudice its numerous lawsuits against the U.S., including challenges to the Coast Guard's decision to install a spill containment system and an appeal of the Coast Guard's denial of Taylor Energy's \$353 million spill-cost reimbursement claim submitted to the U.S. Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

The United States Department of Justice filed the proposed Consent Decree on behalf of the Coast Guard, DOI, and the federal and State trustees for natural resources. The designated federal trustees for the natural resources impacted by Taylor Energy's oil spill are the U.S. Department of Commerce through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and DOI through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The designated State trustees are the Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office, Department of Public Safety & Corrections; Louisiana Department of Natural Resources;

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality; Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries; and the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority.

The publication of this corrected notice opens a 40-day period for public comment on the proposed Consent Decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, and should refer to *United States v. Taylor Energy Company LLC*, DJ# 90–5–1–1–11008/2, Civil Case No. 20–2910 (E.D. La.). All comments must be submitted no later than 40 days after the publication date of this corrected notice. Comments may be submitted either by email or by mail:

<i>To submit comments:</i>	<i>Send them to:</i>
By email	<i>pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov.</i>
By mail	Assistant Attorney General, U.S. DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044–7611.

During the public comment period, the proposed Consent Decree may be examined and downloaded at this Justice Department website: <https://www.justice.gov/enrd/consent-decrees>. We will provide a paper copy of the proposed Consent Decree upon written request and payment of reproduction costs. Please mail your request and enclose a check or money order for \$14.50 (25 cents per page reproduction cost) payable to the United States Treasury to: Consent Decree Library, U.S. DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044–7611.

Thomas Carroll,

Assistant Section Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[NRC–2021–0221]

Applications and Amendments to Facility Operating Licenses and Combined Licenses Involving Proposed No Significant Hazards Considerations and Containing Sensitive Unclassified Non-Safeguards Information and Order Imposing Procedures for Access to Sensitive Unclassified Non-Safeguards Information

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: License amendment request; notice of opportunity to comment, request a hearing, and petition for leave to intervene; order imposing procedures.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) received and is considering approval of three amendment requests. The amendment requests are for Three Mile Island, Unit 2, Quad Cities Nuclear Power Station, Units 1 and 2, and Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant, Units 1 and 2. For each amendment request, the NRC proposes to determine that the request involves no significant hazards consideration (NSHC). Because each amendment request contains sensitive unclassified non-safeguards information (SUNSI), an order imposes procedures to obtain access to SUNSI for contention preparation by persons who file a hearing request or petition for leave to intervene.

DATES: Comments must be filed by February 3, 2022. A request for a hearing or petitions for leave to intervene must be filed by March 7, 2022. Any potential party as defined in section 2.4 of title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) who believes access to SUNSI is necessary to respond to this notice must request document access by January 14, 2022.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by any of the following methods however, the NRC encourages electronic comment submission through the Federal rulemaking website:

- *Federal rulemaking website:* Go to <https://www.regulations.gov> and search for Docket ID NRC–2021–0221. Address questions about Docket IDs in *Regulations.gov* to Stacy Schumann; telephone: 301–415–0624; email: Stacy.Schumann@nrc.gov. For technical questions, contact the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION**

CONTACT section of this document.

- *Mail comments to:* Office of Administration, Mail Stop: TWFN–7–