

can arrange their transits to minimize any impacts caused by this temporary deviation.

In accordance with 33 CFR 117.35(e), the drawbridge must return to its regular operating schedule immediately at the end of the effective period of this temporary deviation. This deviation from the operating regulations is authorized under 33 CFR 117.35.

Dated: October 27, 2015.

Hal R. Pitts,

Bridge Program Manager, Fifth Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 2015-27774 Filed 10-30-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG-2015-0992]

RIN 1625-AA00

Safety Zone; Grounded Vessel, Atlantic Ocean, Port St. Lucie, FL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, east of the Port St. Lucie Inlet. The safety zone is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by a grounded vessel outside the Port St. Lucie Inlet. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port Miami.

DATES: This rule is effective without actual notice from November 2, 2015] until November 15, 2015. For purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from October 27, 2015 through November 2, 2015.

ADDRESSES: To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG-2015-0992 in the "SEARCH" box and click "SEARCH." Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or email Petty Officer Benjamin R. Colbert, Sector Miami Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 305-535-4317, email Benjamin.R.Colbert@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Table of Abbreviations

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
 DHS Department of Homeland Security
 E.O. Executive order
 FR Federal Register
 NPRM Notice of proposed rulemaking
 Pub. L. Public Law
 § Section
 U.S.C. United States Code

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

In the evening of October 26, 2015, the Coast Guard was notified that a 60 foot motorized vessel was taking on water in the vicinity of the Port St. Lucie Inlet. Over the next several hours attempts to refloat the vessel were unsuccessful and the grounded vessel settled on the bottom. Local, state, and federal agencies are now engaged in emergency salvage operations.

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment pursuant to authority under section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)). This provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are "impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest." Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule because this rule is being established in response to an ongoing emergency situation. Delay in publishing this rule would be impracticable because the grounded vessel poses an immediate risk public safety. In addition, any delay in the publishing of this rule would be contrary to public interest. This rule is needed immediately in order to ensure safety of life on the navigable waters surrounding this ongoing emergency situation.

We are issuing this rule, and under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making it effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. For the same reasons discussed above, delay in issuing this rule would be both impracticable and contrary to public interest. The rule is in response to an emergent safety issue and is needed in order to ensure safety of life in the area around this emergency situation.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 33 U.S.C. 1231. The Captain of the Port Miami (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with the grounded vessel will

be a safety concern for anyone within a 100-yard radius of the vessel and equipment engaged in salvage operations. This rule is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters within the safety zone while emergency salvage operations take place.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a safety zone from October 27, 2015 through November 15, 2015. COTP may cease enforcement of the zone if emergency salvage operations end before November 15, 2015. The safety zone will cover all navigable waters within 100 yards of vessels and machinery being used by personnel to conduct emergency salvage operations. The duration of the zone is intended to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in these navigable waters while emergency salvage operations are conducted. No vessel or person will be permitted to enter the safety zone without obtaining permission from the COTP or a designated representative.

V. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and executive orders (E.O.s) related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on a number of these statutes and E.O.s, and we discuss First Amendment rights of protestors.

A. Regulatory Planning and Review

E.O.s 12866 and 13563 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. E.O. 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rule has not been designated a "significant regulatory action," under E.O. 12866. Accordingly, it has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

This regulatory action determination is based on the size, location, and duration. Vessel traffic will be able to safely transit around this safety zone which will impact a small designated area of the Atlantic Ocean for a limited duration during emergency salvage operations. Moreover, the Coast Guard will issue Broadcast Notice to Mariners via VHF-FM marine channel 16 about the zone and the rule allows vessels to seek permission to enter the zone.

B. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, as amended, requires Federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. 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 rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the safety zone may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section V.A above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator.

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 rule. If the 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 the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

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). 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.

C. Collection of Information

This rule will not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

A rule has implications for federalism under E.O. 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 E.O. 13132.

Also, this rule does not have tribal implications under E.O. 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. If you believe this rule has implications for federalism or Indian tribes, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above.

E. 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.

F. 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 determined that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule involves an emergency safety zone implemented to protect persons and vessels in the vicinity of a grounded vessel. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph 34(g) of Figure 2–1 of the Commandant Instruction. We seek any comments or information that may lead to the discovery of a significant environmental impact from this rule.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER**

INFORMATION CONTACT section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places or vessels.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 50 U.S.C. 191; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add temporary § 165.T07–0992 to read as follows:

§ 165.T07–0992 Safety Zone; Grounded Vessel, Atlantic Ocean; Port St. Lucie, FL.

(a) *Regulated area.* The following regulated area is a safety zone. All waters of the Atlantic Ocean located east of the Port St. Lucie Inlet within 100 yards of the grounded vessel located at 27°9′55″ N., 080°10′36″ W. and all vessels and machinery assisting in emergency salvage operations. All coordinates are North American Datum 1983.

(b) *Definition.* The term “designated representative” means Coast Guard Patrol Commanders, including Coast Guard coxswains, petty officers, and other officers operating Coast Guard vessels, and Federal, state, and local officers designated by or assisting the Captain of the Port Miami in the enforcement of the regulated area.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) Participants and vessels are prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within the regulated area unless authorized by Captain of the Port Miami or a designated representative.

(2) Persons and vessels may request authorization to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the regulated area by contacting the Captain of the Port Miami by telephone at 305–535–4472, or a designated representative via VHF radio on channel 16. If authorization is granted by the Captain of the Port Miami or a designated representative, all persons and vessels receiving such authorization must comply with the instructions of the Captain of the Port Miami or a designated representative.

(d) *Effective date.* This rule will be effective from October 27, 2015 to November 15, 2015 and will be enforced with actual notice while emergency salvage operations are ongoing.

Dated: October 27, 2015.

M. C. Long,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Acting Captain of the Port Miami.

[FR Doc. 2015-27751 Filed 10-30-15; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R09-OAR-2015-0187; FRL-9930-43-Region 9]

Revisions to Air Plan; Arizona; Stationary Sources; New Source Review

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is finalizing a limited approval and limited disapproval of, and other actions on, revisions to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) portion of the applicable state implementation plan (SIP) for the State of Arizona (State or Arizona) under the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act). These revisions submitted by Arizona are primarily intended to serve as a replacement of ADEQ's existing SIP-approved rules for the issuance of New Source Review (NSR) permits for stationary sources, including review and permitting of major and minor sources under the Act. After a lengthy stakeholder process, the State submitted a NSR program for SIP approval that satisfies most of the applicable CAA and NSR regulatory requirements, and which will significantly update ADEQ's existing SIP-approved NSR program. It also represents an overall strengthening of ADEQ's SIP-approved NSR program by clarifying and enhancing the NSR requirements for major and minor stationary sources. This final action updates the applicable plan while allowing ADEQ to remedy certain deficiencies in ADEQ's rules.

DATES: This rule is effective December 2, 2015.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established docket number EPA-R09-OAR-2015-0187 for this action. Generally, documents in the docket for this action are available electronically at www.regulations.gov and in hard copy at EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco,

California. Some docket materials, however, may be publicly available only at the hard copy location (*e.g.*, voluminous records, maps, copyrighted material), and some may not be publicly available in either location (*e.g.*, CBI). To inspect the hard copy materials, please schedule an appointment during normal business hours with the contact listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lisa Beckham, EPA Region 9, (415) 972-3811, beckham.lisa@epa.gov.

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For the purpose of this document, we are giving meaning to certain words or initials as follows:

- (i) The words or initials *Act* or *CAA* mean or refer to the Clean Air Act, unless the context indicates otherwise.
- (ii) The initials *ADEQ* mean or refer to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.
- (iii) The initials *A.R.S.* mean or refer to the Arizona Revised Statutes.
- (iv) The initials *AQIA* mean or refer to air quality impact analysis.
- (v) The initials *BACT* mean or refer to Best Available Control Technology.
- (vi) The initials *CFR* mean or refer to Code of Federal Regulations.
- (vii) The initials *CO* mean or refer to carbon monoxide.
- (viii) The words *EPA*, *we*, *us* or *our* mean or refer to the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- (ix) The initials *FIP* mean or refer to Federal Implementation Plan.
- (x) The initials *GHG* mean or refer to greenhouse gas.
- (xi) The initials *IBR* mean or refer to incorporation by reference.
- (xii) The initials *LAER* mean or refer to Lowest Achievable Emissions Rate.
- (xiii) The initials *NAAQS* mean or refer to National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- (xiv) The initials *NA-NSR* mean or refer to Nonattainment New Source Review.
- (xv) The initials *NO_x* mean or refer to nitrogen oxides.
- (xvi) The initials *NSR* mean or refer to New Source Review.
- (xvii) The initials *PAL* mean or refer to Plantwide Applicability Limits
- (xviii) The initials *PM₁₀* mean or refer to particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than or equal to 10 micrometers.
- (xix) The initials *PM_{2.5}* mean or refer to particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers (fine particulate matter).

(xx) The initials *PSD* mean or refer to Prevention of Significant Deterioration.

(xxi) The initials *PTE* mean or refer to potential to emit.

(xxii) The initials *RACT* mean or refer to reasonably available control technology.

(xxiii) The initials *SER* mean or refer to significant emission rate.

(xxiv) The initials *SIP* mean or refer to State Implementation Plan.

(xxv) The initials *SMC* mean or refer to significant monitoring concentration.

(xxvi) The initials *SO₂* mean or refer to sulfur dioxide.

(xxvii) The initials *SRP* mean or refer to the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District.

(xxviii) The words *State* or *Arizona* mean the State of Arizona, unless the context indicates otherwise.

(xxix) The initials *TSD* mean or refer to the technical support document for this action.

(xxx) The initials *VOC* mean or refer to volatile organic compound.

I. Background

On March 18, 2015, the EPA provided notice of, and requested public comment on, our proposed CAA rulemaking to revise certain portions of the Arizona SIP for ADEQ. See 80 FR 14044 (Mar. 18, 2015). We proposed action on SIP submittals that comprise ADEQ's updated program for preconstruction review and permitting of new or modified stationary sources under ADEQ's jurisdiction in Arizona.¹ The SIP submittals that are the subject of this action, referred to herein as the "NSR SIP submittal," provide a comprehensive revision to ADEQ's preconstruction review and permitting program for stationary sources and are intended to satisfy requirements under both part C (prevention of significant deterioration) (PSD) and part D (nonattainment new source review) of title I of the Act as well as the general preconstruction review requirements under section 110(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

As a component of its NSR SIP submittal, ADEQ also requested the removal from the Arizona SIP of numerous older rules, as well as one Arizona statutory provision, which are mostly superseded by the newer provisions that are the subject of this action or by newer provisions that have already been approved into the Arizona SIP. Accordingly, our action also will remove certain provisions from the Arizona SIP.

The EPA's rulemaking action on the ADEQ NSR SIP submittal is intended to update the applicable SIP consistent with ADEQ's requests, while allowing ADEQ to remedy certain deficiencies in

¹ These submittals and our current action also address two rules and one statutory provision that are not directly related to NSR.