Show, Detroit River, Detroit, MI. This security zone is intended to restrict vessels from a portion of the Detroit River in order to ensure the safety and security of participants, visitors, and public officials at the North American International Auto Show (NAIAS), which is being held at Cobo Hall in downtown Detroit, MI. Vessels in close proximity to the security zone will be subject to increased monitoring and boarding during the enforcement of the security zone. No person or vessel may enter the security zone while it is being enforced without permission of the Captain of the Port Detroit.

DATES: The security zone regulation described in 33 CFR 165.915(a)(3) is effective without actual notice from January 21, 2016 through 11:59 p.m. on January 24, 2016. For purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from 8 a.m. on January 11, 2016 through January 21, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this document, call or email LCDR Nicholas Seniuk, Prevention, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Detroit, 110 Mount Elliot Ave., Detroit, MI 48207; telephone (313) 568–9508; email *Nicholas.C.Seniuk@uscg.mil*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will enforce the *North American International Auto Show, Detroit River, Detroit, MI* security zone listed in 33 CFR 165.915(a)(3). This security zone includes all waters of the Detroit River encompassed by a line beginning at a point of origin on land adjacent to the west end of Joe Louis Arena at 42°19.44′ N., 083°03.11′ W.; then extending offshore approximately 150 yards to 42°19.39′ N., 083°03.07′ W.; then proceeding upriver approximately 2000 yards to a point at 42°19.72′ N., 083°01.88′ W.; then proceeding onshore to a point on land adjacent the Tricentennial State Park at 42°19.79′ N., 083°01.90′ W.; then proceeding downriver along the shoreline to connect back to the point of origin. All coordinates are North American Datum 1983.

All persons and vessels shall comply with the instructions of the Captain of the Port Detroit or his designated on-scene representative, who may be contacted via VHF Channel 16.

Under the provisions of 33 CFR 165.33, no person or vessel may enter or remain in this security zone without the permission of the Captain of the Port Detroit. Each person and vessel in this security zone shall obey any direction or order of the Captain of the Port Detroit. The Captain of the Port Detroit may take possession and control of any vessel in this security zone. The Captain of the Port Detroit may remove any person, vessel, article, or thing from this security zone. No person may board, or take or place any article or thing on board any vessel in this security zone without the permission of the Captain of Port Detroit. No person may take or place any article or thing upon any waterfront facility in this security zone without the permission of the Captain of the Port Detroit.

Vessels that wish to transit through this security zone shall request permission from the Captain of the Port Detroit or his designated representative. Requests must be made in advance and approved by the Captain of Port before transits will be authorized. Approvals may be granted on a case by case basis. The Captain of the Port may be contacted via U.S. Coast Guard Sector Detroit on channel 16, VHF–FM. The Coast Guard will give notice to the public via Local Notice to Mariners and VHF radio broadcasts that the regulation is in effect.

This document is issued under authority of 33 CFR 165.915 and 5 U.S.C. 552(a). If the Captain of the Port determines that this security zone need not be enforced for the full duration stated in this document; he may suspend such enforcement and notify the public of the suspension via a Broadcast Notice to Mariners.

Dated: January 8, 2016.

Raymond Negron,

Commander, U.S. Coast Guard, Acting Captain of the Port Detroit.

[FR Doc. 2016–01190 Filed 1–20–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R05–OAR–2015–0464; FRL–9939–78–Region 5]

Air Plan Approval; Wisconsin; Wisconsin State Board Requirements

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is finalizing approval of state implementation plan (SIP) submissions from Wisconsin regarding the state board requirements under section 128 of the Clean Air Act (CAA). EPA is also approving elements of SIP submissions from Wisconsin regarding the infrastructure requirements of section 110, relating to state boards for the 1997 ozone, 1997 fine particulate ($PM_{2.5}$), 2006 $PM_{2.5}$, 2008 lead (Pb), 2008 ozone, 2010 nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), and 2010 sulfur dioxide (SO_2) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The proposed rulemaking associated with this final action was published on September 11, 2015, and EPA received no comments during the comment period, which ended on October 13, 2015.

DATES: This final rule is effective on February 22, 2016.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA–R05–OAR–2015–0464. All documents in the docket are listed on the *www.regulations.gov* Web site. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, *i.e.,* Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically through *www.regulations.gov* or in hard copy at the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Air and Radiation Division, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. This facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays. We recommend that you telephone Eric Svingen, Environmental Engineer, at (312) 353–4489 before visiting the Region 5 office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Eric Svingen, Environmental Engineer, Attainment Planning and Maintenance Section, Air Programs Branch (AR–18J), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 353–4489, *svingen.eric@epa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document whenever ''we,'' ''us,'' or ''our'' is used, we mean EPA. This supplementary information section is arranged as follows:

I. What is the background of these SIP submissions?

This rulemaking addresses submissions from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) dated July 2, 2015. These

submissions are intended to address CAA requirements relating to the state board requirements under section 128, as well as infrastructure requirements of section 110, relating to state boards for the 1997 ozone, 1997 $PM_{2.5}$, 2006 $PM_{2.5}$, 2008 Pb, 2008 ozone, 2010 NO_2, and 2010 SO_2 NAAQS.

The requirement for states to make infrastructure SIP submissions arises out of CAA section 110(a)(1). Pursuant to section 110(a)(1), states must make SIP submissions ''within 3 years (or such shorter period as the Administrator may prescribe) after the promulgation of a national primary ambient air quality standard (or any revision thereof),'' and these SIP submissions are to provide for the ''implementation, maintenance, and enforcement'' of such NAAQS. The statute directly imposes on states the duty to make these SIP submissions, and the requirement to make the submissions is not conditioned upon EPA's taking any action other than promulgating a new or revised NAAQS. Section 110(a)(2) includes a list of specific elements that ''[e]ach such plan'' submission must address.

EPA has historically referred to these SIP submissions made for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of CAA section 110(a)(1) and (2) as ''infrastructure SIP'' submissions. Although the term ''infrastructure SIP'' does not appear in the CAA, EPA uses the term to distinguish this particular type of SIP submission from submissions that are intended to satisfy other SIP requirements under the CAA. This specific rulemaking is only taking action on the CAA 110(a)(2)(E)(ii) element of these infrastructure SIP requirements, which is the only infrastructure SIP element addressed in WDNR's submittal dated July 2, 2015.

II. What guidance is EPA using to evaluate these SIP submissions?

EPA's guidance for these submissions is highlighted in an October 2, 2007, guidance document entitled ''Guidance on SIP Elements Required Under Sections 110(a)(1) and (2) for the 1997 8-hour Ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ [1] National Ambient Air Quality Standards'' (2007 Guidance). Further guidance is provided in a September 13, 2013, document entitled ''Guidance on Infrastructure State Implementation Plan (SIP) Elements under CAA Sections 110(a)(1) and (2)'' (2013 Guidance).

[1] $PM_{2.5}$ refers to particles with an aerodynamic diameter of less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers, oftentimes referred to as ''fine'' particles.

III. What is the result of EPA's review of these SIP submissions?

Pursuant to section 110(a), states must provide reasonable notice and opportunity for public hearing for all infrastructure SIP submissions. WDNR provided notice of a public comment period on May 9, 2015, held a public hearing at WDNR State Headquarters on June 9, 2015, and closed the public comment period on June 11, 2015. No comments were received.

Wisconsin provided a detailed synopsis of how various components of its SIP meet each of the applicable requirements in section 128 and 110(a)(2)(E)(ii) for the 1997 ozone, 1997 $PM_{2.5}$, 2006 $PM_{2.5}$, 2008 Pb, 2008 ozone, 2010 NO_2, and 2010 SO_2 NAAQS, as applicable.

On September 11, 2015 (80 FR 54744), EPA published a proposed rule that would approve these submissions into Wisconsin's SIP. This proposed rule contained a detailed evaluation of how Wisconsin's submissions satisfy certain requirements under CAA sections 110 and 128. No comments were received. Therefore, EPA is finalizing this rule as proposed.

IV. What action is EPA taking?

EPA is taking final action to incorporate *Wis. Stats.* 15.05, 19.45(2), and 19.46 into Wisconsin's SIP. EPA is further approving these submissions as meeting CAA obligations under section 128, as well as 110(a)(2)(E)(ii) for the 1997 ozone, 1997 $PM_{2.5,}$ 2006 $PM_{2.5}$, 2008 Pb, 2008 ozone, 2010 NO_2, and 2010 SO_2 NAAQS.

V. Incorporation by Reference

In this rule, EPA is finalizing regulatory text that includes incorporation by reference. In accordance with requirements of 1 CFR 51.5, EPA is finalizing the incorporation by reference of the Wisconsin Regulations described in the amendments to 40 CFR part 52 set forth below. EPA has made, and will continue to make, these documents generally available electronically through *www.regulations.gov* and/or in hard copy at the appropriate EPA office (see the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble for more information).

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Orders 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993) and 13563 (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011);
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–4);
- Does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA; and
- Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000).

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.,* as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the

Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by March 21, 2016. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides.

Dated: November 23, 2015.

Susan Hedman,

Regional Administrator, Region 5.

40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

■ 2. Section 52.2570 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(134) to read as follows:

§ 52.2570 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(134) On July 2, 2015, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources submitted a request to revise the State Implementation Plan to satisfy the state board requirements under section 128 of the Clean Air Act.

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) Wisconsin Statutes, section 15.05 Secretaries, as revised by 2013 Wisconsin Act 20, enacted on June 30, 2013. (A copy of 2013 Wisconsin Act 20 is attached to section 15.05 to verify the enactment date.)

(B) Wisconsin Statutes, section 19.45(2), as revised by 1989 Wisconsin Act 338, enacted on April 27, 1990. (A copy of 1989 Wisconsin Act 338 is attached to section 19.45(2) to verify the enactment date.)

(C) Wisconsin Statutes, section 19.46 Conflict of interest prohibited; exception, as revised by 2007 Wisconsin Act 1, enacted on February 2, 2007. (A copy of 2007 Wisconsin Act 1 is attached to section 19.46 to verify the enactment date.)

■ 3. Section 52.2591 is amended by adding paragraph (j) to read as follows:

§ 52.2591 Section 110(a)(2) infrastructure requirements.

* * * * *

(j) Approval—In a July 2, 2015, submission, Wisconsin certified that the state has satisfied the infrastructure SIP requirements of section 110(a)(2)(E)(ii) for the 1997 ozone, 1997 $PM_{2.5}$, 2006 $PM_{2.5}$, 2008 Pb, 2008 ozone, 2010 NO_2, and 2010 SO_2 NAAQS.

[FR Doc. 2016–01015 Filed 1–20–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

46 CFR Part 15

[Docket No. USCG–2015–0758]

RIN 1625–AC25

Offshore Supply Vessels, Towing Vessel, and Barge Engine Rating Watches

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Direct final rule; confirmation of effective date.

SUMMARY: On October 26, 2015, the Coast Guard published a direct final rule, which notified the public of our intent to amend merchant mariner manning regulations to align them with statutory changes made by the Howard Coble Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2014. The Act allows oilers serving on certain offshore support vessels, towing vessels, and barges to be divided into at least two watches. The change would increase the sea service credit affected mariners are permitted to earn for each 12-hour period of work from one day to one and a half days. The rule will go into effect as scheduled.

DATES: The effective date of the direct final rule published at 80 FR 65165 on October 26, 2015 is confirmed as January 25, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Davis Breyer, Marine Personnel Qualifications Division (CG–OES–1), Coast Guard; email *Davis.J.Breyer@uscg.mil,* telephone (202) 372–1445.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We received two comments in response to the direct final rule (DFR). The two comments we received were either not adverse or separable from and not within the scope of the rulemaking.

One commenter supported the rule and thanked the Coast Guard for its prompt action. Another commenter titled its comment as ''adverse'' and requested that the Coast Guard withdraw the DFR. The commenter agreed that ''the Coast Guard is obliged to align Coast Guard regulations with the statutes'' and did not oppose the changes to the regulation. The commenter argued, rather, that the Coast Guard should delay the rulemaking indefinitely and seek new legislation from Congress that limits every merchant mariner to serving a uniform maximum of 12 hours in a 24 hour period, except in an emergency.

The DFR conforms Coast Guard regulations to existing law, under which affected mariners may earn one and a half days sea service credit for each 12-hour period of work. The commenter did not oppose granting such mariners such credit for time worked. Instead, the commenter took issue with the absence of *statutory* restrictions on *the length of time certain mariners may be required to work.* The commenter advocated that the Coast Guard delay updating the regulations and request that Congress amend the statute further.

The DFR stated that ''we may adopt, as final, those parts of this rule on which no adverse comment was received.'' 80 FR 65166. The commenter's requests are separable from the rule and raises issues well outside the scope of the rule. The rule will therefore go into effect as scheduled.

Dated: January 14, 2016.

J.G. Lantz,

Director, Commercial Regulations and Standards, U.S. Coast Guard.

[FR Doc. 2016–01101 Filed 1–20–16; 8:45 am]

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