

obey the order or direction. The PATCOM is empowered to forbid entry into and control the regulated area. The PATCOM shall be designated by the Commander, Coast Guard Sector San Francisco. The PATCOM may, upon request, allow the transit of commercial vessels through regulated areas when it is safe to do so.

This notice is issued under authority of 33 CFR 165.1191 and 5 U.S.C. 552(a). In addition to this notice in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard will provide the maritime community with extensive advance notification of the safety zone and its enforcement period via the Local Notice to Mariners. If the Captain of the Port determines that the regulated area need not be enforced for the full duration stated in this notice, a Broadcast Notice to Mariners may be used to grant general permission to enter the regulated area.

Dated: November 26, 2013.

Gregory G. Stump,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port San Francisco.

[FR Doc. 2013-29730 Filed 12-12-13; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG-2013-0939]

RIN 1625-AA00

Safety Zone; 2013 Holiday Boat Parades, Captain of the Port Miami Zone; FL

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing two temporary safety zones during the month of December when holiday boat parades are scheduled to occur on the navigable waterways in the vicinity of Palm Beach and Miami, Florida. The safety zones consist of a series of moving zones around participant vessels as they transit the navigable waters of the United States during these events. The safety zones are necessary to provide for the safety of the participants, participant vessels, and general public on the navigable waters of the United States during the events. Non-participant persons and vessels will be prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within the safety zones unless authorized by the Captain of the

Port Miami or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from December 13, 2013 until December 14, 2013. For purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from December 7, 2013, until December 13, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Documents mentioned in this preamble are part of docket [USCG-2013-0939]. To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>, type the docket number in the "SEARCH" box and click "SEARCH." Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this rulemaking. You may also visit the Docket Management Facility in Room W12-140 on the ground floor of the Department of Transportation West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or email John K. Jennings, Sector Miami Prevention Department, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone (305) 535-4317, email john.k.jennings@uscg.mil. If you have questions on viewing or submitting material to the docket, call Barbara Hairston, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone (202) 366-9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Acronyms

DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

A. Regulatory History and Information

The Coast Guard is issuing this temporary final 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 the Coast Guard was waiting to receive all boat parade event applications to determine if other parades would need a safety zone and did not receive necessary information regarding all the events until October 31, 2013. Special local regulations for these events were previously promulgated at 33 CFR

100.701; however, the route and or date of these events does not correspond with the route and or date published in the Code of Federal Regulations. Furthermore, due to the diminishing size of these events, through participants or spectators, the Coast Guard no longer deems these events as needing a marine event permit or special local regulation. The events require a safety zone in order to ensure safety of the marine parade participants and the general public during the parades. The Coast Guard had insufficient time to publish an NPRM and to receive public comments prior to the issuance of this safety zone for these events. Any delay in the effective date of this rule would be contrary to the public interest as immediate action is needed to minimize potential danger to the general public.

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** for reasons stated above.

B. Basis and Purpose

The legal basis for the rule is the Coast Guard's authority to establish safety zones and other limited access areas: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 46 U.S.C. Chapter 701, 46 U.S.C. 3306, 3703; 50 U.S.C. 191, 195; 33 CFR 1.05-1, 6.04-1, 6.04-6, and 160.5; Pub. L. 107-295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

The purpose of the rule is to provide for the safety of life on the navigable waters during the holiday boat parades in the Captain of the Port Miami Zone.

C. Discussion of Final Rule

Multiple marine parades are planned for the holiday season throughout the Captain of the Port Miami Zone. The Coast Guard is establishing two safety zones for marine parades during the month of December, 2013 within the navigable waters of the Captain of the Port Miami Zone. The safety zones are listed below.

1. Palm Beach, Florida. On December 7, 2013, Marine Industries Association of Palm Beach County is sponsoring the Palm Beach Holiday Boat Parade. The marine parade will be held on the waters of the Intracoastal Waterway in Palm Beach, Florida. The marine parade will consist of approximately 50 vessels. The marine parade will begin at Lake Worth Daymarker 28 in North Palm Beach and end at the Loxahatchee River Daymarker 7, east of the Glynn Mayo Highway Bridge in Jupiter, Florida. A special local regulation was previously promulgated at 33 CFR 100.701; however, the route and date of the 2013

marine parade does not correspond with the route and date published in the Code of Federal Regulations. Therefore, the special local regulation set forth in 33 CFR 100.701 is inapplicable for this year's marine parade. The safety zone consists of a moving zone extending 50 yards ahead of the lead parade vessel, 50 yards astern of the last participant vessel, and 50 yards on either side of the parade. Notice of the safety zone will be provided prior to the marine parade by Local Notice to Mariners and Broadcast Notice to Mariners. The safety zone will be enforced from 4:30 p.m. until 9:30 p.m. on December 7, 2013.

2. Miami, Florida. On December 14, 2013, Miami Outboard Club is sponsoring the Miami Outboard Holiday Boat Parade. The marine parade will be held on the waters of Biscayne Bay, Miami, Florida and the Intracoastal Waterway. The marine parade will consist of approximately 70 vessels. The marine parade will begin at the Miami Outboard Club on Watson Island, head west around Palm Island and Hibiscus Island, head east between Di Lido Island, south through Meloy Channel, west through Government Cut to Bicentennial Park, south to the Dodge Island Bridge, south in the Intracoastal Waterway to Claughton Island, circling back to the north in the Intracoastal Waterway to end at the Miami Outboard Club. A special local regulation was previously promulgated at 33 CFR 100.701, however, the date of the 2013 marine parade does not correspond with the date published in the Code of Federal Regulations. Therefore, the special local regulation set forth in 33 CFR 100.701 is inapplicable for the 2013 marine parade. The safety zone consists of a moving zone extending 50 yards ahead of the lead parade vessel, 50 yards astern of the last participant vessel, and 50 yards on either side of the parade. Notice of the safety zone will be provided prior to the marine parade by Local Notice to Mariners and Broadcast Notice to Mariners. The safety zone will be enforced from 6:00 p.m. until 11:30 p.m. on December 14, 2013.

Non-participant persons and vessels may request authorization to enter the safety zones 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 to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the event areas 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. The Coast

Guard will provide notice of the safety zones by Local Notice to Mariners, Broadcast Notice to Mariners, and on-scene designated representatives.

D. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on these statutes and executive orders.

1. Regulatory Planning and Review

This rule is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, as supplemented by Executive Order 13563, Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review, and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of Executive Order 12866 or under section 1 of Executive Order 13563. The Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed it under those Orders. The economic impact of this rule is not significant for the following reasons: (1) These safety zones will be enforced for less than 11 hours; (2) although non-participant persons and vessels will not be able to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the safety zones without authorization from the Captain of the Port Miami or a designated representative, they may operate in the surrounding areas during the enforcement period; (3) non-participant persons and vessels may still enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the event areas during the enforcement period if authorized by the Captain of the Port Miami or a designated representative; (4) the safety zones will move with the parade, and (5) the Coast Guard will provide advance notification of the safety zones to the local maritime community by Local Notice to Mariners and Broadcast Notice to Mariners.

2. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA), 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. This rule may affect the following entities, some of which may be small

entities: The owners or operators of vessels intending to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the safety zones during the respective enforcement period. For the reasons discussed in the Regulatory Planning and Review Section above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

3. 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 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**, above.

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.

4. 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).

5. Federalism

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 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 determined that this rule does not have implications for federalism.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. Taking of Private Property

This rule will not cause a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under Executive Order 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights.

9. 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.

10. 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 does not create an environmental risk to health or risk to safety that may disproportionately affect children.

11. 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.

12. Energy Effects

This action is not a “significant energy action” under Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use.

13. Technical Standards

This rule does not use technical standards. Therefore, we did not consider the use of voluntary consensus standards.

14. 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 (NEPA) (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 the creation of two safety zones. This rule is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph 34(g) of Figure 2–1 of the Commandant Instruction. An environmental analysis checklist supporting this determination and a Categorical Exclusion Determination are available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**. We seek any comments or information that may lead to the discovery of a significant environmental impact from this rule.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, and 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; 46 U.S.C. Chapter 701, 46 U.S.C. 3306, 3703; 50 U.S.C. 191, 195; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Pub. L. 107–295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add a temporary § 165.T07–0939 to read as follows:

§ 165.T07–0939 Safety Zone; 2013 Holiday Boat Parades, Captain of the Port Miami Zone; FL.

(a) *Regulated area.* The following regulated areas are moving safety zones:

(1) *Palm Beach, Florida.* All waters within a moving zone that will begin at Lake Worth Daymarker 28 in North Palm Beach and end at Loxahatchee River Daymarker 7, east of the Glynn Mayo Highway Bridge in Jupiter, Florida. The moving zone will include a buffer zone extending 50 yards ahead of the lead parade vessel, 50 yards astern of the last participating vessel, and 50 yards on either side of the parade participants. The safety zone will be enforced from 4:30 p.m. until 9:30 p.m. on December 7, 2013.

(2) *Miami, Florida.* All waters within a moving zone that will transit as follows: the marine parade will begin at the Miami Outboard Club on Watson Island, head west around Palm Island and Hibiscus Island, head east between Di Lido Island, south through Meloy Channel, west through Government Cut to Bicentennial Park, south to the Dodge Island Bridge, south in the Intracoastal Waterway to Claughton Island, circling back to the north in the Intracoastal Waterway to end at the Miami Outboard Club. The moving zone will include a buffer zone extending to 50 yards ahead of the lead vessel, 50 yards astern of the last participating vessel, and 50 yards on either side of the parade participants. The safety zone will be enforced from 6:00 p.m. until 11:30 p.m. on December 14, 2013.

(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) All non-participant persons and vessels are prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within the safety zones without authorization from the Captain of the Port Miami or a designated representative.

(2) Non-participant persons and vessels desiring to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the safety zones may contact the Captain of the Port Miami by telephone at 305–535–4472, or a designated representative via VHF radio on channel 16. If authorization to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within a safety zone 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.

(3) The Coast Guard will provide notice of the safety zones by Local Notice to Mariners, Broadcast Notice to Mariners and on-scene designated representatives.

(d) *Effective date.* This rule is effective December 13, 2013], until 11:30 p.m. on December 14, 2013. For purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from from 4:30 p.m. on December 7, 2013, until December 13, 2013.

Dated: November 21, 2013.

A.J. Gould,

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

[FR Doc. 2013-29524 Filed 12-12-13; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R03-OAR-2008-0603; FRL-9904-12-Region 3]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Philadelphia County Reasonably Available Control Technology Under the 1997 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is conditionally approving two State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The SIP revisions consist of a demonstration that Philadelphia County is meeting the requirements of reasonably available control technology (RACT) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) under the 1997 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS). EPA's conditional approval of Philadelphia County's 1997 8-hour ozone RACT demonstration is based on Philadelphia County's commitment to submit additional SIP revisions addressing source-specific RACT controls for major sources of VOC and NO_x in the County. This action is being taken under the CAA.

DATES: This final rule is effective on January 13, 2014.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID Number EPA-R03-OAR-2008-0603. All documents in the electronic docket are listed in the www.regulations.gov Web page. 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 in www.regulations.gov or in hard copy

during normal business hours at the Air Protection Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. Copies of the State submittal are available at the Department of Public Health, Air Management Services, 321 University Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104. Copies are also available at Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Air Quality Control, P.O. Box 8468, 400 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Emlyn Vélez-Rosa, (215) 814-2038, or by email at velez-rosa.emlyn@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On June 19, 2013 (78 FR 36716), EPA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPR) for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In the NPR, EPA proposed conditional approval of Philadelphia County's SIP revisions addressing the RACT requirements under the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS. The formal SIP revisions were submitted by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) on behalf of Philadelphia Air Management Services (AMS) on September 29, 2006 and June 22, 2010 (hereafter the 2006 SIP revision and the 2010 SIP revision, respectively).

On November 29, 2005, EPA published an ozone implementation rule to address nonattainment SIP requirements for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS (the Phase 2 Ozone Implementation Rule). *See* (70 FR 71612 (November, 29, 2005)). In the Phase 2 Ozone Implementation Rule, EPA required that states meet the RACT requirements under the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS, either through a certification that previously adopted RACT controls in their SIP approved by EPA under the 1-hour ozone NAAQS continue to represent adequate RACT control levels for 8-hour ozone attainment purposes, or through the adoption of new or more stringent regulations that represent RACT control levels. *See* 70 FR 71655.

However, the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit subsequently held that a particular provision in the Phase 2 Ozone Implementation Rule, which allowed the NO_x SIP call, a cap-and-trade program for NO_x, to substitute as RACT for electric generating units (EGUs) for the 1997 ozone NAAQS, was inconsistent with the statutory requirements of section 172(c)(1) of the CAA and remanded that provision of

the rule to EPA. *See NRDC v. EPA*, 571 F.3d 1245 (D.C. Cir. 2009). Since the Philadelphia County 2006 SIP revision relies on the NO_x SIP Call to meet the NO_x RACT requirements for EGUs and it does not specifically and sufficiently address the source-specific RACT determinations for 46 major sources that were previously approved under the 1-hour ozone standard, EPA determined that it cannot proceed with the final approval of this SIP revision, as proposed on August 26, 2008 (73 FR 50270) and on June 19, 2013 (78 FR 36716), withdrew the August 26, 2008 proposed rulemaking action to approve the 2006 SIP revision.

II. Summary of SIP Revisions

On September 29, 2006, PADEP submitted on behalf of AMS a SIP revision for Philadelphia County to meet the RACT requirements for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS. The 2006 SIP revision consists of a RACT demonstration for Philadelphia County for NO_x and VOC, and includes: (1) A certification that previously adopted RACT controls in Pennsylvania's SIP that were approved by EPA for Philadelphia County under the 1-hour ozone NAAQS are based on the currently available technically and economically feasible controls and continue to represent RACT for the 8-hour implementation purposes; (2) the adoption of Federally enforceable permits that represent RACT control levels for four major VOC sources; and (3) a negative declaration that certain VOC sources do not exist in Philadelphia County.

On June 22, 2010, PADEP submitted another SIP revision addressing Philadelphia County's RACT requirements under the 1997 8-hour ozone standard. The 2010 SIP revision consists of: (1) The adoption of two regulations to meet control technique guideline (CTG) RACT requirements; and (2) a negative declaration for a particular CTG source category. The 2010 SIP revision supersedes portions of the 2006 SIP revision addressing specific CTG RACT requirements.

Finally, on April 26, 2013, PADEP submitted on behalf of AMS a letter committing to submit additional SIP revisions to address source-specific RACT controls under the 1997 8-hour ozone standard for Philadelphia County pursuant to section 110(k)(4) of the CAA. Additional details on the SIP revisions are included in the NPR and will not be restated here. No public comments were received on the NPR for this action.