

compliance on them. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and have determined that it 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 affect 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 this action is one of a category of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule involves establishing a safety zone. 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; 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 § 165.T05–1032 to read as follows:

§ 165.T05–1032 Safety Zone, Elizabeth River; Portsmouth, VA.

(a) **Definitions.** For the purposes of this section, Captain of the Port means the Commander, Sector Hampton Roads. Representative means any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant or petty officer

who has been authorized to act on the behalf of the Captain of the Port.

(b) **Location.** The following area is a safety zone: specified waters of the Captain of the Port Sector Hampton Roads zone, as defined in 33 CFR 3.25–10; The marked channel of the Elizabeth River between Elizabeth River Channel Buoy 31 (LLNR 9835) and Elizabeth River Channel Buoy 34 (LLNR 9855).

(c) **Regulations.** (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23 of this part, entry into this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port, Hampton Roads or his designated Representative.

(2) The operator of any vessel in the immediate vicinity of this safety zone shall:

(i) Contact on scene contracting vessels via VHF channel 13 and 16 for passage instructions.

(ii) If on scene proceed as directed by any commissioned, warrant or petty officer on shore or on board a vessel that is displaying a U.S. Coast Guard Ensign.

(3) The Captain of the Port, Hampton Roads can be reached through the Sector Duty Officer at Sector Hampton Roads in Portsmouth, Virginia at telephone number (757) 668–5555.

(4) The Coast Guard Representatives enforcing the safety zone can be contacted on VHF–FM marine band radio channel 13 (165.65Mhz) and channel 16 (156.8 Mhz).

(d) **Enforcement period.** This section will be enforced for 10 periods of 48 hours in length beginning at midnight on February 18, February 23, February 26, March 3, March 9, April 20, April 23, April 27, April 30, and May 11, 2015. Any deviations from these times will be communicated via marine information broadcasts.

Dated: December 8, 2014.

Christopher S. Keane,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Hampton Roads.

[FR Doc. 2014–29850 Filed 12–19–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 52 and 81

[EPA–R04–OAR–2014–0674; FRL–9920–61–Region 4]

Approval of Implementation Plans and Designation of Areas; Alabama; Redesignation of the Alabama Portion of the Chattanooga, 1997 p.m.^{2.5} Nonattainment Area to Attainment

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: On April 23, 2013, the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), submitted a request to redesignate the Alabama portion of the Chattanooga, TN-GA-AL fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) nonattainment area (hereafter referred to as the “Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area” or “Area”) to attainment for the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and to approve a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision containing a maintenance plan for the Alabama portion of the Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area. The Alabama portion of the Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area is comprised of a portion of Jackson County in Alabama. EPA is approving the redesignation request and the related SIP revision, including the plan for maintaining attainment of the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} standard for the Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area. EPA is also approving the on-road motor vehicle insignificance determination for direct PM_{2.5} and nitrogen oxides (NOx) for the Alabama portion of the Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area. On September 14, 2012, and November 13, 2014, Georgia and Tennessee (respectively) submitted requests to redesignate the Georgia and Tennessee portions of the Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area. EPA will be taking separate action on the requests from Georgia and Tennessee.

DATES: This rule is effective December 22, 2014.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA-R04-OAR-2014-0674. 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 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 Regulatory Development Section, Air Planning Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. EPA requests that if at all possible, you contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to schedule your inspection. The Regional Office's official hours of business are

Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., excluding Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Joydeb Majumder, Regulatory Development Section, Air Planning Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. Joydeb Majumder may be reached by phone at (404) 562–9121 or via electronic mail at majumder.joydeb@epa.gov.

I. What is the Background for the Actions?

On April 23, 2013, ADEM submitted a request to redesignate the Alabama portion of the Chattanooga TN-GA-AL nonattainment area to attainment for the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS and to approve, as a revision to the Alabama SIP, a maintenance plan for the Area.¹ On November 12, 2014, EPA proposed to redesignate the Alabama portion of Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area to attainment for the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS, and to approve, as a revision to the Alabama SIP, the State's 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS maintenance plan and the on-road motor vehicle insignificance determination for direct PM_{2.5} and NOx for the Alabama portion of Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area included in that maintenance plan.² See 79 FR 67137. EPA also proposed to determine that the Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area is continuing to attain the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS and that attainment can be maintained through 2025. EPA received no adverse comments on the November 12, 2014, proposed rulemaking. EPA notes that it inadvertently referred to the Area as the “Chattanooga, TN-GA Area” in the November 12, 2014, proposed rulemaking. In today's final rulemaking, EPA is clarifying this Area should have been referred to as the “Chattanooga, TN-GA-AL Area” to account for a correction for the name of this Area that was published in the **Federal Register** on May 5, 2014, at 79 FR 25508.

In its November 12, 2014, proposed action, EPA stated that the adequacy public comment period on the motor vehicle insignificance determination (as contained in Alabama's April 23, 2013, submittal) began on September 22, 2014,

¹EPA designated the Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area as nonattainment for the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS on January 5, 2005 (70 FR 944) as supplemented on April 14, 2005 (70 FR 19844).

²On February 8, 2012, EPA approved, under section 172(c)(3) of the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act), Alabama's 2002 base-year emissions inventory for the Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area as part of the SIP revision submitted by ADEM to provide for attainment of the 1997 PM_{2.5} NAAQS in the Area. See 77 FR 6467.

and closed on October 22, 2014. No comments were received during this public comment period, and therefore, EPA deems the insignificance determination adequate for the purposes of transportation conformity.

As stated in EPA's November 12, 2014, proposal notice, the 3-year design value of 12.9 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) for the Area for 2007–2009 meets the PM_{2.5} Annual NAAQS of 15.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. EPA has reviewed the most recent ambient monitoring data, which confirms that the Area continues to attain the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS beyond the 3-year attainment period of 2007–2009.

II. What are the Actions EPA is Taking?

In today's rulemaking, EPA is approving Alabama's redesignation request to change the legal designation of the portion of the Jackson County in Alabama within the Area from nonattainment to attainment for the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS, and as a revision to the Alabama SIP, the State's 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS maintenance plan and the on-road motor vehicle insignificance determination for the Alabama portion of the Area included in that maintenance plan. The maintenance plan is designed to demonstrate that the Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area will continue to attain the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS through 2025. EPA's approval of the redesignation request is based on EPA's determination that the Alabama portion of Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area meets the criteria for redesignation set forth in the CAA, including EPA's determination that the Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area has attained and continues to attain the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS and that attainment can be maintained through 2025. EPA's analyses of Alabama's redesignation request and maintenance plan are described in detail in the November 12, 2014, proposed rule. See 79 FR 67137. Through this final action, EPA is finding the on-road motor vehicle insignificance determination for the Alabama portion of the Area (included in that maintenance plan) adequate for transportation conformity purposes.

EPA is now taking final action as described above. Additional background for today's action is set forth in EPA's November 12, 2014, proposal and is summarized below.

EPA has reviewed the most recent ambient monitoring data, which indicate that the Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area continues to attain the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS beyond the submitted 3-year attainment period of

2007–2009. As stated in EPA's November 12, 2014, proposal notice, the 3-year design value of 12.9 µg/m³ for the Area for 2007–2009 meets the NAAQS of 15.0 µg/m³. Quality assured and certified data in EPA's Air Quality System (AQS) for 2013 provide a 3-year design value of 10.5 µg/m³ for the Area for 2011–2013. Furthermore, preliminary monitoring data for 2014 indicate that the Area is continuing to attain the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. The 2014 preliminary data are available in AQS although the data are not yet quality assured and certified.

III. Why is EPA taking these actions?

EPA has determined that the Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area has attained the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS and has also determined that all other criteria for the redesignation of the Alabama portion of Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area from nonattainment to attainment of the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS have been met. See CAA section 107(d)(3)(E). One of those requirements is that the Alabama portion of Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area has an approved plan demonstrating maintenance of the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS over the ten-year period following redesignation. EPA has determined that attainment can be maintained through 2025 and is taking final action to approve the maintenance plan for the Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area as meeting the requirements of sections 175A and 107(d)(3)(E) of the CAA. The detailed rationale for EPA's findings and actions is set forth in the November 12, 2014, proposed rulemaking. See 79 FR 67137.

IV. What are the effects of these actions?

Approval of the redesignation request changes the legal designation of the portion of the Jackson County in Alabama within the Area from nonattainment to attainment for the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. EPA is modifying the regulatory table in 40 CFR 81.301 to reflect a designation of attainment for this portion of Jackson County. EPA is also approving, as a revision to the Alabama SIP, the State's plan for maintaining the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS in the Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area. The maintenance plan includes the on-road motor vehicle insignificance determination for direct PM_{2.5} and NOx for the Alabama portion of the Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area and contingency measures to remedy possible future violations of the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

V. Final Action

EPA is taking final action to approve the redesignation and change the legal designation of a portion of Jackson County in Alabama from nonattainment to attainment for the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Through this action, EPA is also approving into the Alabama SIP the 1997 Annual PM_{2.5} maintenance plan for the Alabama portion of the Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area, which includes an on-road motor vehicle insignificance finding for direct PM_{2.5} and NOx for the Alabama portion of the Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area. Finally, EPA is finding the insignificance determination contained in Alabama's April 23, 2013, SIP revision adequate for the purposes of transportation conformity.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(d), EPA finds that there is good cause for this action to become effective immediately upon publication. This is because a delayed effective date is unnecessary due to the nature of a redesignation to attainment, which relieves the Area from certain CAA requirements that would otherwise apply to it. The immediate effective date for this action is authorized under both 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(1), which provides that rulemaking actions may become effective less than 30 days after publication if the rule grants or recognizes an exemption or relieves a restriction, and section 553(d)(3), which allows an effective date less than 30 days after publication as otherwise provided by the agency for good cause found and published with the rule. The purpose of the 30-day waiting period prescribed in section 553(d) is to give affected parties a reasonable time to adjust their behavior and prepare before the final rule takes effect. Today's rule, however, does not create any new regulatory requirements such that affected parties would need time to prepare before the rule takes effect. Rather, today's rule relieves the Area of various requirements for the Alabama portion of the Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area. For these reasons, EPA finds good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) for this action to become effective on the date of publication of this action.

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the CAA, redesignation of an area to attainment and the accompanying approval of the maintenance plan under CAA section 107(d)(3)(E) are actions that affect the status of geographical area and do not impose any additional regulatory requirements on sources beyond those required by state law. A redesignation to

attainment does not in and of itself impose any new requirements, but rather results in the application of requirements contained in the CAA for areas that have been redesignated to attainment. Moreover, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act 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 these reasons, these actions:

- Are 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);
 - do not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
 - are 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.*);
 - do 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);
 - do not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
 - are not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
 - are not significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
 - are 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,
 - do 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 as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), nor will it impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

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 February 20, 2015. 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

40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and Particulate matter.

40 CFR Part 81

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, National parks.

Dated: December 9, 2014.

Heather McTeer Toney,
Regional Administrator, Region 4.

40 CFR parts 52 and 81 are amended as follows:

PART 52—APPROVAL & PROMULGATION OF PLANS

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

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

Subpart B—Alabama

- 2. Section 52.50(e) is amended by adding an entry for “1997 Annual PM_{2.5} Maintenance Plan for the Alabama portion of Chattanooga TN-GA-AL Area” at the end of the table to read as follows:

§ 52.50 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

EPA-APPROVED ALABAMA NON-REGULATORY PROVISIONS

Name of non-regulatory SIP provision	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area	State submittal date/effective date	EPA approval date	Explanation
*	*	*	04/23/13 12/22/14 [Insert citation of publication].	*

PART 81—DESIGNATION FOR AIR QUALITY PLANNING PURPOSES

- 3. The authority citation for part 81 continues to read as follows:

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

- 4. In § 81.301, the table entitled “Alabama—1997 Annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS” is amended under “Chattanooga, TN-GA:” by revising the

entry for “Jackson County (part)” to read as follows:

§ 81.301 Alabama.

* * * * *

ALABAMA—1997 ANNUAL PM_{2.5} NAAQS [Primary and secondary]

Designated area	Designation ^a		Classification	
	Date ¹	Type	Date ²	Type
*	*	*	*	*
Chattanooga, TN-GA-AL:				
Jackson County (part)	12/22/14	Attainment.		
The area described by US Census 2000 block group identifier 01-071-9503-1				
*	*	*	*	*

^a Includes Indian Country located in each county or area, except as otherwise specified.

¹ This date is 90 days after January 5, 2005, unless otherwise noted.

² This date is July 2, 2014, unless otherwise noted.