

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.

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 M16475.1D, 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 that will prohibit entry into this zone unless permission has been granted by the COTP Lower Mississippi or a designated representative on the Mississippi River mile 311.0 to mile 319.0 AHP. It 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.

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. A new temporary § 165.T08–0023 is added to read as follows:

§ 165.T08–0023 Safety Zone; Mississippi River, Mile Marker 365.0 to 354.0.

(a) *Location.* The following area is an emergency safety zone: All waters of the Mississippi River between mile 311.0 and mile 319.0, extending the entire width of the river.

(b) *Enforcement date.* This rule is effective from 12:01 a.m. on January 9, 2016 through 11:59 p.m. on February 1, 2016, or until the river flood levels decrease, whichever occurs earlier.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23, entry into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the COTP Lower Mississippi River or a designated representative.

(2) Any vessel desiring to enter this safety zone must first obtain permission from the Captain of the Port, New Orleans. They may be contacted on VHF–FM Channel 16 or by telephone at 866–777–2784. The resident engineer at Old River Control Structure (WUG–424) is delegated the authority to permit entry into this safety zone.

(d) *Informational broadcasts.* The COTP Lower Mississippi River or a designated representative will inform the public through broadcast notices to mariners of the enforcement period for the emergency safety zone as well as any changes in the dates and times of enforcement.

Dated: January 7, 2016.

T.J. Wendt,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Lower Mississippi River.

[FR Doc. 2016–01632 Filed 1–26–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2016–0014]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Transit Restrictions, Lower Mississippi River Mile Marker 365.0–361.0

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for all waters of the Lower Mississippi River (LMR), extending the entire width from mile 365.0 to mile 361.0. This safety zone is needed to protect persons, property and flood control infrastructure from the potential safety hazards associated with the wake from vessels underway transiting this area. Deviation from the safety zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port Lower Mississippi River or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective without actual notice from January 27, 2016 until 11:59 p.m. on February 1, 2016. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from 12:01 a.m. on January 10, 2016 until January 27, 2016.

ADDRESSES: Documents mentioned in this preamble are part of docket [USCG–2016–0014]. 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 rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or email LT Tyrone L. Conner, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 901–521–4825, email Tyrone.L.Conner@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
 COTP Captain of the Port
 LMR Lower Mississippi River

II. Background Information and Regulatory History

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 immediate action is needed to protect persons, property and flood control infrastructure from the potential safety hazards associated with the wake from vessels underway transiting this area. Completing the full NPRM process is impracticable and contrary to the public interest because we must establish this safety zone in response to increasing high water and possible flood and high water operations taking place between January 10 and February 1, 2016. Completing the NPRM process would delay the additional safety measures necessary to protect persons, property and flood control infrastructure from the hazardous associated with the wake from vessels underway.

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**. Delaying the effective date of this rule would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest because we must establish this safety zone in response to increasing high water and possible emergency operations taking place between January 10 and February 1, 2016.

III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 33 U.S.C. 1231.

The Coast Guard received notification from the Vicksburg District, Army Corps of Engineers that there is a high possibility that the levees from mile 354.0 to mile 357.0, and at mile 365.0, including the temporary flood structures in Vidalia, LA and the waterfront in Natchez, MS will sustain damage when the Natchez gauge reaches 55 feet and higher if immediate action isn’t taken to reduce the effects of normal traffic patterns during high water. Additionally, if the levee is sufficiently weakened by resulting effects of high water during this period it could fail. Loss of this section of the main line levee system would be catastrophic to large sections of Louisiana. The COTP Lower Mississippi River intends to establish a safety zone from 12:01 a.m. January 10, 2016 to 11:59 p.m. February 1, 2016 or until the river reading levels is 55 feet and falling at the Natchez, MS river gauge, whichever occurs earlier.

IV. Discussion of the Rule

The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone on Lower Mississippi River from mile 365.0 to mile 361.0, extending the entire width of the river from 12:01 a.m. January 10, 2016 through 11:59 p.m. on February 1, 2016 or until the river reading levels is 55 feet and falling at the Natchez, MS river gauge, whichever occurs earlier. Entry into this zone is prohibited unless permission has been granted by the COTP Lower Mississippi or a designated representative. Broadcast Notice to Mariners (BNM) will provide any changes in the schedule for this safety zone. Deviation requests will be considered and reviewed on a case-by-case basis. The COTP Lower Mississippi River may be contacted by telephone at 1–866–777–2784 or can be reached by VHF–FM channel 16.

V. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and executive orders 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, duration, and time-of-year of the safety zone. This temporary safety zone will restrict navigation on the Mississippi River from mile 365.0 to mile 361.0 in the vicinity of Natchez, Mississippi from 12:01 p.m. January 10, 2016 through 11:59 p.m. on February 1, 2016, or until the river reading levels is 55 feet and falling at the Natchez, MS river gauge, whichever occurs earlier. Notifications to the marine community will be made through BNM, LNM, and communications with local waterway users. Notices of changes to the safety zone and effective times will also be made. Additionally, deviation requests may be made and will be considered and reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

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.

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 M16475.1D, 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 a temporary safety zone that will prohibit entry into this zone unless permission has been granted by the COTP Lower Mississippi or a designated representative on the Mississippi River mile 365.0 to mile 361.0. It 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.

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. A new temporary § 165.T08–0014 is added to read as follows:

§ 165.T08–0014 Safety Zone; Mississippi River, Mile Marker 365.0 to 354.0.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a temporary safety zone: all waters of the Mississippi River between mile 365.0 and mile 361.0, extending the entire width of the river.

(b) *Effective date.* This rule is effective from 12:01 a.m. on January 10, 2016 through 11:59 p.m. on February 1, 2015, or until the river reading levels is 55 feet and falling at the Natchez, MS river gauge, whichever occurs earlier.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23, entry

into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the COTP Lower Mississippi River or a designated representative.

(2) Persons or vessels desiring to enter into or pass through the zone must request permission from the COTP Lower Mississippi River or a designated representative. They may be contacted on VHF–FM channel 16 or by telephone at 866–777–2784 for COTP Lower Mississippi River.

(3) If permission is granted, all persons and vessels shall comply with the instructions of the COTP Lower Mississippi River or designated representative.

(d) *Informational broadcasts.* The COTP Lower Mississippi River or a designated representative will inform the public through broadcast notices to mariners of the enforcement period for the emergency safety zone as well as any changes in the dates and times of enforcement.

Dated: January 7, 2016.

T.J. Wendt,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Lower Mississippi River.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG–2016–0016]

RIN 1625–AA00

Safety Zone; Bayou Chene Beginning at Mile 130.0 on the Atchafalaya River Extending Through the Bayou Chene Ending at Mile 85.0 on the Intercoastal Waterway Morgan City, LA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary emergency safety zone for all waters of the Bayou Chene beginning at mile 130.0 on the Atchafalaya River extending north through the Bayou Chene and ending at Mile 85.0 on the Intercoastal Waterway. The emergency safety zone is needed to protect persons, property, and infrastructure from potential damage and safety hazards associated with high waters. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port Morgan City (COTP). Deviation from the safety zone may be requested and will be considered on a case-by-case