

The bridge will be able to open for emergencies and there is no immediate alternate route for vessels to pass. The Coast Guard will also inform the users of the waterways through our Local and Broadcast Notices to Mariners of the change in operating schedule for the bridge so that vessels can arrange their transits to minimize any impact caused by the temporary deviation.

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

Dated: October 10, 2014.

Steven M. Fischer,

Bridge Administrator, Thirteenth Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 2014-25271 Filed 10-22-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG-2014-0849]

RIN 1625-AA00

Safety Zone; Ordinance Removal; Saipan Harbor, CNMI

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a safety zone in support of World War II ordinance disposal found southeast of Buoy 3 in Saipan Harbor. This safety zone will encompass a 140 yard radius centered around a blue and white buoy, located at approximately 15 degrees 13.370 minutes North Latitude, 145 degrees 42.256 minutes East Longitude, southeast of Buoy 3 in Saipan Harbor. (NAD 1983)

DATES: This rule is effective without actual notice from October 23, 2014 until December 18, 2014. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from September 19, 2014, until October 23, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Documents indicated in this preamble are part of docket USCG-2014-0849. 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. (EST), Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this temporary rule, call Chief Kristina Gauthier, U.S. Coast Guard Sector Guam at (671) 355-4866. If you have any questions on viewing or submitting material to the docket, call Cheryl Collins Program Manager, Docket Operations, at (202) 366-9826 or 1-800-647-5527.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Acronyms

DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
COTP Captain of the Port

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 doing so would be impracticable. The Coast Guard received notice of the ordinance on September 10, 2014. Due to the emergent nature of this incident, the Coast Guard did not have time to issue a notice of proposed rulemaking. The ordinance was discovered during operations related to the grounded M/V PAUL RUSS which was covered under the temporary final rule USCG-2013-0203.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), for the same reason mentioned above, the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. Due to the late notice and inherent danger in removal of ordinance, and a grounded vessel, delaying the effective period of this safety zone would be contrary to the public interest.

B. Basis and Purpose

The legal basis for this rule is the Coast Guard's authority to establish regulated navigation areas and other limited access areas: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 33 CFR 1.05-1, 6.04-6, 160.5; and

Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

A safety zone is a water area, shore area, or water and shore area, for which access is limited to authorized person, vehicles, or vessels for safety or environmental purposes. The purpose of this rulemaking is to protect mariners from the potential hazards associated with salvage operations. Approaching too close to such operations could potentially expose the mariner to hazardous conditions.

C. Discussion of Rule

In order to protect the public from the hazards associated with the ordinance and subsequent removal operations, the Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone, effective from September 19, 2014 until December 18, 2014. The enforcement period for this rule is from September 19, 2014 until December 18, 2014.

The safety zone is located within the Guam COTP Zone (See 33 CFR 3.70-15), and will cover all waters bounded by a circle with a 140-yard radius centered around the ordinance, located at approximately 15 degrees 13.370 North Latitude, 145 degrees 42.256 minutes East Longitude, from the surface of the water to the ocean floor.

The general regulations governing safety zones contained in 33 CFR 165.23 apply. Entry into, transit through or anchoring within this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the COTP or a designated representative thereof. Any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant, or petty officer, and any other COTP representative permitted by law, may enforce the zone. The COTP may waive any of the requirements of this rule for any person, vessel, or class of vessel upon finding that application of the safety zone is unnecessary or impractical for the purpose of maritime safety. Vessels or persons violating this rule may be subject to the penalties set forth in 33 U.S.C. 1232 and/or 50 U.S.C. 192.

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 Coast Guard expects the economic impact of this rule to be extremely minimal based on the limited geographic area affected by it.

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 safety zone will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities for the following reasons. Traffic will be allowed to pass through the zone with the permission of the Coast Guard Patrol Commander 671–355–4821. During the effective period, we will issue maritime advisories widely available to users of the Saipan shipping channel and surrounding waters.

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 calls for no 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 State or local governments and would either preempt State law or impose a substantial direct cost of 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 or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such 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 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 closed area of the Saipan Harbor, to vessel traffic and water sports above and below the water, until further notice. This rule is categorically excluded, under figure 2–1, paragraph (34)(g), of the Instruction.

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; 46 U.S.C. Chapters 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.T14–0849 to read as follows:

§ 165.T14-0849 Safety Zone; Ordinance Removal, Saipan Harbor, CNMI.

(a) *Location.* The following area, within the Guam Captain of the Port (COTP) Zone (See 33 CFR 3.70-15), from the surface of the water to the ocean floor, is a safety zone: All waters bounded by a circle with a 140-yard radius, centered around the World War II era ordinance, located at approximately 15 degrees 13.370 minutes North Latitude, 145 degrees 42.256 minutes East Longitude, southeast of Buoy 3 in Saipan Harbor (NAD 1983).

(b) *Effective period.* This rule is effective from September 19, 2014 until December 18, 2014.

(c) *Enforcement period.* This safety zone will be enforced from September 19, 2014 until December 18, 2014.

(d) *Regulations.* The general regulations governing safety zones contained in § 165.23 apply. Entry into, transit through or within this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the COTP or a designated representative thereof.

(e) *Enforcement.* Any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant, or petty officer, and any other COTP representative permitted by law, may enforce this temporary safety zone.

(f) *Waiver.* The COTP may waive any of the requirements of this rule for any person, vessel, or class of vessel upon finding that application of the safety zone is unnecessary or impractical for the purpose of maritime security.

(g) *Penalties.* Vessels or persons violating this rule are subject to the penalties set forth in 33 U.S.C. 1232 and 50 U.S.C. 192.

Dated: September 19, 2014.

B.J. Kettner,

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

[FR Doc. 2014-25273 Filed 10-22-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**34 CFR Part 685**

RIN 1840-AD17

[Docket ID ED-2014-OPE-0082]

William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program

AGENCY: Office of Postsecondary Education, Department of Education.

ACTION: Final regulations.

SUMMARY: The Secretary amends the regulations governing the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program. These regulations strengthen

and improve administration of the Federal Direct PLUS Loan Program authorized under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (HEA).

DATES: These regulations are effective July 1, 2015. *Implementation date:* For the implementation date, see the *Implementation Date of These Regulations* section of this document.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Smith, U.S. Department of Education, 1990 K Street NW., Room 8082, Washington, DC 20006. Telephone (202) 502-7551 or by email: *Brian.Smith@ed.gov*.

If you use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) or a text telephone (TTY), call the Federal Relay Service (FRS), toll free, at 1-800-877-8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Executive Summary: Purpose of This Regulatory Action: We are amending § 685.200 of title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) to update the standard for determining if a potential parent or student borrower has an adverse credit history for purposes of eligibility for a Direct PLUS Loan (PLUS loan). Specifically, the final regulations will revise the definition of “adverse credit history” and require that parents and students who have an adverse credit history but who are approved for a PLUS loan on the basis that extenuating circumstances exist or who obtain an endorser for the PLUS loan must receive loan counseling before receiving the loan. The current regulations governing adverse credit history determinations have not been updated since the Direct Loan Program was established in 1994. The final regulations will reflect programmatic and economic changes that have occurred since 1994.

Summary of the Major Provisions of This Regulatory Action: These final regulations will—

- Revise the student PLUS loan borrower eligibility criteria to state more clearly that the PLUS loan adverse credit history requirements apply to student, as well as parent, PLUS loan borrowers.

- Add definitions of the terms “charged off” and “in collection” for purposes of determining whether an applicant for a PLUS loan has an adverse credit history.

- Specify that a PLUS loan applicant has an adverse credit history if the applicant has one or more debts with a total combined outstanding balance greater than \$2,085 that are 90 or more days delinquent as of the date of the credit report, or that have been placed

in collection or charged off during the two years preceding the date of the credit report.

- Provide that the combined outstanding balance threshold of \$2,085 will be increased over time based on the rate of inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U).

- Revise the provision that specifies the types of documentation the Secretary may accept as a basis for determining that extenuating circumstances exist for a PLUS loan applicant who is determined to have an adverse credit history.

- Specify that an applicant for a PLUS loan who is determined to have an adverse credit history, but who obtains an endorser, must complete PLUS loan counseling offered by the Secretary before receiving a PLUS loan.

- Specify that an applicant for a PLUS loan who is determined to have an adverse credit history, but who documents to the Secretary’s satisfaction that extenuating circumstances exist, must complete PLUS loan counseling offered by the Secretary before receiving the PLUS loan.

Costs and Benefits: As further detailed in the *Regulatory Impact Analysis* section of this document, the final regulations will affect applicants for parent and student PLUS loans by modifying the standard for a determination of an adverse credit history. In particular, a student or parent will be considered to have an adverse credit history if the student or parent has one or more debts with a combined outstanding balance greater than \$2,085 that are 90 or more days delinquent as of the date of the credit report, or that have been placed in collection or charged off during the two years preceding the date of the credit report.

The final regulations will also require that an applicant for a PLUS loan who is determined to have an adverse credit history but who documents to the satisfaction of the Secretary that extenuating circumstances exist or who obtains an endorser must complete PLUS loan counseling offered by the Secretary prior to receiving the loan.

In November 2011, the Department modified its procedures relating to adverse credit history determinations to be consistent with the regulations. This modification resulted in an increase in the number of PLUS loan applicants who were determined to have an adverse credit history. The Department expects that the final regulations will increase the number of PLUS loan applicants who pass the adverse credit