

that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). Because this rule merely adds regulatory text inadvertently omitted from a previous final rule, and does not impose any additional enforceable duty beyond that required by state law, it 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).

The SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where the 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.

This rule also does not have Federalism implications because it does not have substantial direct effects 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, as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). This rule merely corrects an inadvertent omission of regulatory text for a previously published final rule, and does not alter the relationship or the distribution of power and responsibilities established in the Clean Air Act (CAA). This rule also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 “Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks” (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant. In addition, this rule does not involve technical standards, thus the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) do not apply. This rule also does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

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. Section 808 allows the issuing agency to make a rule effective sooner than otherwise provided by the CRA if the agency

makes a good cause finding that notice and public procedure is impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest. This determination must be supported by a brief statement. 5 U.S.C. 808(2). As stated previously, the EPA has made such a good cause finding, including the reasons therefore, and established an effective date of June 20, 2016. The EPA will submit a report containing this rule 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 Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by August 5, 2016. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule 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, Oxides of nitrogen, Ozone, and Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: May 24, 2016.

Alexis Strauss,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

Part 52, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations 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.*

Subpart D—Arizona

■ 2. Section 52.120 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(174) to read as follows:

§ 52.120 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(174) The following plan was submitted on December 3, 2015 by the Governor’s designee.

(i) [Reserved]

(ii) Additional materials.

(A) Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.

(1) SIP Revision: Clean Air Act Section 110(a)(2)(D), 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (December 3, 2015).

■ 3. Section 52.123 is amended by revising paragraph (o) to read as follows:

§ 52.123 Approval status.

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(o) *2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS*: The SIPs submitted on October 14, 2011, December 27, 2012, and December 3, 2015 are fully or partially disapproved for Clean Air Act (CAA) elements 110(a)(2)(C), (D)(i)(II), D(ii), (J) and (K) for all portions of the Arizona SIP.

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[FR Doc. 2016–13160 Filed 6–3–16; 8:45 am]

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UTAH RECLAMATION MITIGATION AND CONSERVATION COMMISSION

43 CFR Part 10000

Place of Business Location Change

AGENCY: Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission (Commission) is updating its regulations to reflect a change of agency location. The Commission has moved from 111 East Broadway, Suite 310 to 230 South 500 East, Suite 230 in Salt Lake City, Utah.

DATES: This rule is effective June 6, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Diane Simmons at 801–524–3146, or email to dsimmons@usbr.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission is an independent Federal agency established by the Central Utah Project Completion Act of 1992. The Act set terms and conditions for completing the Central Utah Project, which diverts stores and delivers large quantities of water from numerous Utah rivers to meet the needs of central Utah’s citizens. The Commission is responsible for planning, funding, and implementing projects that benefit fish, wildlife, and related recreation resources in order to offset impacts caused by the Central Utah Project, and other Federal water

reclamation projects in Utah. The Commission meets publicly to consider and act on agreements to carry out mitigation projects with various partners, including State and Federal natural resource agencies and non-profit groups. The Commission has relocated its place of business to 230 South 500 East, Suite 230 in Salt Lake City, Utah 84102–2045. This rule updates the agency location where it is referenced in 43 CFR 10000.7(a).

II. Procedural Requirements

A. Determination To Issue Final Rule Effective in Less Than 30 Days

The Commission has determined that the public notice and comment provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(b), do not apply to this rulemaking. Because updating the agency's address is a matter of "agency organization, procedure, and practice," it is exempt from notice and comment rulemaking under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(A). The Commission has also determined that there is good cause to waive the requirement of publication 30 days in advance of the rule's effective date under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3). The public benefits from having the regulations reflect the agency's correct physical address so it has accurate information on how to contact the agency. The use of the incorrect address could result in correspondence not reaching the agency.

B. Review Under Procedural Statutes and Executive Orders

The Commission has determined that making changes to its regulations to reflect its correct address does not trigger any requirements under the procedural statutes and Executive Orders that govern rulemaking procedures.

List of Subjects in 43 CFR Part 10000

Organization and functions.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, under the authority of 5 U.S.C. 552 and section 301(g)(3)(A) of the Central Utah Project Completion Act, amend part 10000 of Chapter III of title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 10000—ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 10000 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*; 43 U.S.C. 620k(note); Sec. 301(g)(3)(A) of Public Law 102–575, 106 Stat. 4600, 4625.

■ 2. In § 10000.7, revise the first sentence of paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 10000.7 Place of business; service of process.

(a) The principle place of business and offices of the agency are located at 230 South 500 East, Suite 230, Salt Lake City, Utah 84102–2045. * * *

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Dated: May 26, 2016.

Mark A. Holden,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 2016–13215 Filed 6–3–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–05–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 64

[CG Docket No. 10–210; FCC 16–69]

Relay Services for Deaf Blind Individuals

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) extends the National Deaf Blind Equipment Distribution Program (NDBEDP) as a pilot program for one additional year. The NDBEDP provides up to \$10 million annually to support programs that distribute communications equipment to low-income individuals who are deaf-blind. Extending the pilot program enables the NDBEDP to continue providing communications equipment to low-income individuals who are deaf-blind without interruption while the Commission considers whether to adopt rules to govern a permanent NDBEDP.

DATES: Effective July 1, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rosaline Crawford, Disability Rights Office, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, at phone: (202) 418–2075 or email: Rosaline.Crawford@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Order (Order), *Twenty-First Century Communications and Video Accessibility Act of 2010, Section 105, Relay Services for Deaf-Blind Individuals*, CG Docket No. 10–210, FCC 16–69, adopted on May 26, 2016, and released on May 27, 2016. The full text of this document will be available for public inspection and copying via ECFS, and during regular business

hours at the FCC Reference Information Center, Portals II, 445 12th Street SW., Room CY–A257, Washington, DC 20554. The full text of this document can also be downloaded in Word or Portable Document Format (PDF) at: <https://www.fcc.gov/general/disability-rights-office-headlines>. To request materials in accessible formats for people with disabilities (Braille, large print, electronic files, audio format), send an email to fcc504@fcc.gov or call the Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau at 202–418–0530 (voice), 202–418–0432 (TTY).

Final Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 Analysis

This *Order* does not contain new or modified information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995, Public Law 104–13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any new or modified information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees, pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, *see* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4).

Synopsis

1. In this *Order*, the Commission extends the National Deaf-Blind Equipment Distribution Program (NDBEDP), as a pilot program, for one additional year, until June 30, 2017. The NDBEDP provides up to \$10 million annually to support programs that distribute communications equipment to low-income individuals who are deaf-blind. The NDBEDP has operated as a pilot program since July 2012 and is currently set to expire on June 30, 2016. Extending the pilot program for an additional year will enable the NDBEDP to continue providing communications equipment to low-income individuals who are deaf-blind without interruption while the Commission completes the proceeding that is underway to adopt rules to govern a permanent NDBEDP.

2. The Twenty-First Century Communications and Video Accessibility Act of 2010 (CVAA), 47 U.S.C. 620, directed the Commission to establish rules to provide up to \$10 million annually from the Interstate Telecommunications Relay Service Fund (TRS Fund) to support programs that distribute communications equipment to low-income individuals who are deaf-blind. In accordance with this directive, the Commission established the NDBEDP as a two-year pilot program, with an option to extend this program for an additional year. The Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau (CGB or Bureau) launched the