

records. The appropriate symbol as prescribed in § 41.12, showing the classification of the alien, shall be entered on the visa.

(b) *Cases in which a physical visa is not placed in passport.* In the following cases a physical visa shall be placed on the prescribed Form DS-232. In issuing such a visa, a notation shall be made on the Form DS-232 on which the visa is placed, specifying the pertinent subparagraph of this paragraph under which the action is taken.

(1) The alien's passport was issued by a government with which the United States does not have formal diplomatic relations, unless the Department has specifically authorized the placing of the visa in such passport;

(2) The passport requirement has been waived; or

(3) In other cases as authorized by the Department.

(c) *Visa format.* A machine-readable visa shall be in the format designated by the Department, and contain, at a minimum, the following data:

- (1) Full name of the applicant;
- (2) Visa type/class;
- (3) Location of the visa issuing office;
- (4) Passport number;
- (5) Sex;
- (6) Date of birth;
- (7) Nationality;
- (8) Number of applications for

admission authorized, or the letter "M" for multiple applications for admission authorized;

- (9) Date of issuance;
- (10) Date of expiration;
- (11) Visa control number.

(d) *Insertion of name, petition, and derivative status notation.* (1) The surname and given name of the visa recipient shall be shown on the visa in the space provided.

(2) If the visa is being issued upon the basis of a petition approved by the Secretary of Homeland Security, the number of the petition, if any, the period for which the alien's admission has been authorized, and the name of the petitioner shall be reflected in the annotation field on the visa.

(3) In the case of an alien who derives status from a principal alien, the name of the principal alien and of the petitioner shall be reflected in the annotation field of the visa.

(e) *Period of validity.* If a nonimmigrant visa is issued for an unlimited number of applications for admission within the period of validity, the letter "M" shall be shown under the word "entries". Otherwise the number of permitted applications for admission shall be identified numerically. The date of issuance and the date of expiration of the visa shall be shown at

the appropriate places in the visa by day, month, and year in that order. The standard three letter abbreviation for the month shall be used in all cases.

(f) *Restriction to specified port(s) of entry.* If a nonimmigrant visa is valid for admission only at one or more specified ports of entry, the names of those ports shall be entered in the annotation field. In cases where there is insufficient room to list the port(s) of entry, they shall be listed by hand on a clean passport page. Reference shall be made in the visa's annotation field citing the passport page upon which the port(s) of entry are listed.

(g) *Delivery of visa.* In issuing a nonimmigrant visa, the consular officer should deliver the passport containing the visa, or the prescribed Form DS-232 which bears the visa, to the alien or to the alien's authorized representative. Any relevant evidence furnished by the alien in accordance with § 41.103(b) should be retained, as required or necessary.

(h) *Disposition of supporting documents.* Original supporting documents furnished by the alien should be returned for presentation, if necessary, to the immigration authorities at the port of entry. Duplicate copies may be retained in the consular system, as required or necessary.

(i) *Review of nonimmigrant visa issuances.* Nonimmigrant visa issuances must be reviewed, in accordance with guidance by the Secretary of State, by consular supervisors, or a designated alternate, to ensure compliance with applicable laws and procedures.

Dated: September 9, 2015.

**Michele T. Bond,**

*Acting Assistant Secretary for Consular Affairs, Department of State.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Coast Guard

#### 33 CFR Part 117

[Docket No. USCG-2015-0980]

#### Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, South Branch of the Elizabeth River, Portsmouth and Chesapeake, VA

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.

**ACTION:** Notice of deviation from drawbridge regulations.

**SUMMARY:** The Coast Guard has issued a temporary deviation from the operating

schedule that governs the Belt Line Railroad Bridge across the South Branch of the Elizabeth River, mile 2.6, between Portsmouth and Chesapeake, VA. This deviation allows the bridge to remain in the closed-to-navigation position to facilitate a tie replacement project.

**DATES:** This deviation is effective without actual notice from November 2, 2015 until 7 p.m. on November 5, 2015. For the purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from 11 a.m. on October 29, 2015, until November 2, 2015.

**ADDRESSES:** The docket for this deviation, [USCG-2015-0980], is available at <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 deviation.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** If you have questions on this temporary deviation, call or email Mr. Hal R. Pitts, Bridge Administration Branch Fifth District, Coast Guard; telephone (757) 398-6222, email [Hal.R.Pitts@uscg.mil](mailto:Hal.R.Pitts@uscg.mil).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Norfolk and Portsmouth Belt Line Railroad Company, who owns and operates the Belt Line Railroad Bridge, has requested a temporary deviation from the current operating regulations to facilitate a tie replacement project on the bridge. The bridge is a vertical lift draw bridge and has a vertical clearance in the closed position of 6 feet above mean high water.

The current operating schedule is set out in 33 CFR 117.997(a). Under this temporary deviation, the bridge will remain in the closed-to-navigation position from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m., except for scheduled daily openings at 2 p.m. and 5 p.m., from October 29, 2015 through November 5, 2015. During this temporary deviation, the bridge will operate per 33 CFR 117.997(a) from 7 p.m. to 11 a.m. The South Branch of the Elizabeth River is used by a variety of vessels including deep draft ocean-going vessels, U.S. government vessels, small commercial vessels, recreational vessels and tug and barge traffic. The Coast Guard has carefully coordinated the restrictions with commercial and recreational waterway users.

Vessels able to pass through the bridge in the closed position may do so at anytime. The bridge will be able to open for emergencies and there is no alternate route for vessels unable to pass through the bridge in the closed position. The Coast Guard will also inform the users of the waterways through our Local and Broadcast Notice to Mariners of the change in operating schedule for the bridge so that vessels

can arrange their transits to minimize any impacts caused by this temporary deviation.

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

Dated: October 27, 2015.

**Hal R. Pitts,**

*Bridge Program Manager, Fifth Coast Guard District.*

[FR Doc. 2015-27774 Filed 10-30-15; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 9110-04-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Coast Guard

#### 33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG-2015-0992]

RIN 1625-AA00

#### Safety Zone; Grounded Vessel, Atlantic Ocean, Port St. Lucie, FL

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DHS.

**ACTION:** Temporary final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, east of the Port St. Lucie Inlet. The safety zone is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment from potential hazards created by a grounded vessel outside the Port St. Lucie Inlet. Entry of vessels or persons into this zone is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Captain of the Port Miami.

**DATES:** This rule is effective without actual notice from November 2, 2015] until November 15, 2015. For purposes of enforcement, actual notice will be used from October 27, 2015 through November 2, 2015.

**ADDRESSES:** To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>, type USCG-2015-0992 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 Petty Officer Benjamin R. Colbert, Sector Miami Waterways Management Division, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone 305-535-4317, email [Benjamin.R.Colbert@uscg.mil](mailto:Benjamin.R.Colbert@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

## II. Background Information and Regulatory History

In the evening of October 26, 2015, the Coast Guard was notified that a 60 foot motorized vessel was taking on water in the vicinity of the Port St. Lucie Inlet. Over the next several hours attempts to refloat the vessel were unsuccessful and the grounded vessel settled on the bottom. Local, state, and federal agencies are now engaged in emergency salvage operations.

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 this rule is being established in response to an ongoing emergency situation. Delay in publishing this rule would be impracticable because the grounded vessel poses an immediate risk public safety. In addition, any delay in the publishing of this rule would be contrary to public interest. This rule is needed immediately in order to ensure safety of life on the navigable waters surrounding this ongoing emergency situation.

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**. For the same reasons discussed above, delay in issuing this rule would be both impracticable and contrary to public interest. The rule is in response to an emergent safety issue and is needed in order to ensure safety of life in the area around this emergency situation.

## III. Legal Authority and Need for Rule

The Coast Guard is issuing this rule under authority in 33 U.S.C. 1231. The Captain of the Port Miami (COTP) has determined that potential hazards associated with the grounded vessel will

be a safety concern for anyone within a 100-yard radius of the vessel and equipment engaged in salvage operations. This rule is needed to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in the navigable waters within the safety zone while emergency salvage operations take place.

## IV. Discussion of the Rule

This rule establishes a safety zone from October 27, 2015 through November 15, 2015. COTP may cease enforcement of the zone if emergency salvage operations end before November 15, 2015. The safety zone will cover all navigable waters within 100 yards of vessels and machinery being used by personnel to conduct emergency salvage operations. The duration of the zone is intended to protect personnel, vessels, and the marine environment in these navigable waters while emergency salvage operations are conducted. No vessel or person will be permitted to enter the safety zone without obtaining permission from the COTP or a designated representative.

## V. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and executive orders (E.O.s) 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, and duration. Vessel traffic will be able to safely transit around this safety zone which will impact a small designated area of the Atlantic Ocean for a limited duration during emergency salvage operations. Moreover, the Coast Guard will issue Broadcast Notice to Mariners via VHF-FM marine channel 16 about the zone and the rule allows vessels to seek permission to enter the zone.