

Paragraph 6004 Class E airspace
Designated as an Extension to a Class D
Surface Area.

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ANM WY E4 Casper, WY [Modified]

Casper, Natrona County International
Airport, WY
(Lat. 42°54'29" N., long. 106°27'52" W.)

That airspace extending upward from the surface within 4.3 miles each side of the 036° bearing of the Natrona County International Airport extending from the airport to 13.7 miles northeast of the airport, and within 4.3 miles each side of the 216° bearing of the Natrona County International Airport extending from the airport to 15 miles southwest of the airport, and within 2.7 miles each side of the 269° bearing of the Natrona County International Airport extending from airport to 13.5 miles west of the airport. This Class E airspace area is effective during the specific dates and times established in advance by a Notice to Airmen. The effective date and time will thereafter be continuously published in the Airport/Facility Directory.

Paragraph 6005 Class E airspace areas
extending upward from 700 feet or more
above the surface of the earth.

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ANM WY E5 Casper, WY [Modified]

Casper, Natrona County International
Airport, WY
(Lat. 42°54'29" N., long. 106°27'52" W.)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 24-mile radius of the Natrona County International Airport; that airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface within a 38-mile radius of the Natrona County International Airport.

Paragraph 6006 En Route Domestic
Airspace Areas.

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ANM WY E6 Casper, WY [Modified]

Casper, Natrona County International
Airport, WY
(Lat. 42°54'29" N., long. 106°27'52" W.)

That airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface within an 85-mile radius of Natrona County International Airport.

Issued in Seattle, Washington, on February 1, 2013.

Clark Desing,

Manager, Operations Support Group, Western
Service Center.

[FR Doc. 2013-03981 Filed 2-20-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-P

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
SECURITY**

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG-2012-0087]

**Security Zone; Protection of Military
Cargo, Captain of the Port Zone Puget
Sound, WA**

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of enforcement of
regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard will enforce the Sitcum Waterway Security Zone in Commencement Bay, Tacoma, Washington from 6 a.m. on February 23, 2013, through 11:59 p.m. on March 4, 2013, unless cancelled sooner by the Captain of the Port. This action is necessary for the security of Department of Defense assets and military cargo in the navigable waters of Puget Sound and adjacent waters. Entry into this zone is prohibited unless otherwise exempted or excluded under 33 CFR 165.1321 or unless authorized by the Captain of the Port or his Designated Representative.

DATES: The regulations in 33 CFR 165.1321 will be enforced from 6 a.m. on February 23, 2013, through 11:59 p.m. on March 4, 2013, unless cancelled sooner by the Captain of the Port.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this notice, call or email Ensign Nathaniel P. Clinger, Sector Puget Sound Waterways Management Division, Coast Guard; telephone 206-217-6045, email SectorPugetSoundWWM@uscg.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Coast Guard will activate and enforce the Sitcum Waterway Security Zone set forth in 33 CFR 165.1321(c)(2) on February 23, 2013, from 6 a.m. through 11:59 p.m. on March 4, 2013, unless cancelled sooner by the Captain of the Port or Designated Representative. Under the provisions of 33 CFR 165.1321, the Coast Guard published a final rule for the security of Department of Defense assets and military cargo in the navigable waters of Puget Sound and adjacent waters. (See 69 FR 52600, Aug. 27, 2004). When activated, this regulation provides for the regulation of vessel traffic in the vicinity of military cargo loading facilities in the navigable waters of the United States. The security zones also exclude persons and vessels from the immediate vicinity of these facilities during military cargo loading and unloading operations. In addition, the regulation establishes requirements for all vessels to obtain permission of

the COTP or Designated Representative, including the Vessel Traffic Service (VTS), to enter, move within, or exit these security zones when they are enforced. Entry into this zone is prohibited unless otherwise exempted or excluded under 33 CFR 165.1321 or unless authorized by the Captain of the Port or Designated Representative.

This notice is issued under authority of 33 CFR 165.1321 and 5 U.S.C. 552(a). In addition to this notice in the **Federal Register**, the Coast Guard will provide the maritime community with notification of this enforcement period via marine information broadcasts and on-scene assets.

If the COTP determines that the regulated area need not be enforced for the full duration stated in this notice, a Broadcast Notice to Mariners may be used to grant general permission to enter the regulated area.

Dated: February 9, 2013.

S.J. Ferguson,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the
Port, Puget Sound.

[FR Doc. 2013-03917 Filed 2-20-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

36 CFR Part 7

[NPS-SLBE-12083; PPMWSLBES0-
PPMPSPD1Z.YM0000]

RIN 1024-AE11

**Special Regulations; Areas of the
National Park System, Sleeping Bear
Dunes National Lakeshore, Bicycling**

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule designates the Sleeping Bear Heritage Trail currently under construction within Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore as a route for bicycle use. The approximately 27-mile-long trail will generally parallel major state highways and offer visitors safe, non-motorized access to the park. National Park Service general regulations require promulgation of a special regulation to designate new routes for bicycle use outside developed areas or off park roads.

DATES: The rule is effective March 25, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tom Ulrich, Deputy Superintendent, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Telephone: 231-326-5135.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore (SLBE or Lakeshore) was established in 1970 “for the benefit, inspiration, education, recreation, and enjoyment of the public.” (16 U.S.C. 460x). SLBE’s enabling legislation requires the National Park Service (NPS) to “administer and protect [the Lakeshore] in a manner which provides for recreational opportunities consistent with the maximum protection of the natural environment within the area.” (16 U.S.C. 460x). The 71,000-acre Lakeshore is located in the northwest portion of Michigan’s Lower Peninsula and encompasses a 35-mile stretch of Lake Michigan’s eastern coastline as well as North Manitou and South Manitou islands. The mainland portion is located within Benzie and Leelanau Counties. The Manitou Islands, in Leelanau County, are located to the northwest in Lake Michigan, about seven miles from the shore. The nearest city is Traverse City, Michigan (population 15,000), located 30 miles east of the Lakeshore. Smaller communities such as Empire, Glen Arbor, and Frankfort are closer.

Named after a complex of coastal sand dunes, the Lakeshore features white sand beaches, steep bluffs reaching as high as 450 feet above Lake Michigan, thick maple and beech forests, and clear inland lakes. The Lakeshore’s most notable feature—the ancient sand dunes—are products of wind, ice, and water action over thousands of years. The high, perched dunes afford spectacular views across Lake Michigan and of other glacially formed landscapes. The contrast between the open, sunny environment of the dunes and the adjacent lush beech-maple forests is striking.

A lighthouse, three former U.S. Life-Saving Service/Coast Guard stations, several coastal villages, and picturesque farmsteads reflect the Lakeshore’s rich maritime, agricultural, and recreational history. The region surrounding the Lakeshore is a popular vacation and summer home destination. SLBE offers visitors recreational activities such as hiking, backpacking, kayaking, cross-country skiing, backcountry camping, hunting, fishing, and boating.

Over 1.1 million people visit the Lakeshore annually. SLBE’s main visitor attractions include the Dune Climb (330,000+ visitors/year), Pierce Stocking Scenic Drive (430,000 visitors/year), and the Visitor Center (130,000+ visitors/year). Traffic and parking congestion are a concern at these locations. A multi-use trail connecting the main visitor destinations would help relieve these

traffic concerns while simultaneously enhancing visitor access to a variety of recreational activities.

History of Bicycle Use

Currently, bicycling within SLBE is allowed only on a lane shared with motor vehicles on Pierce Stocking Scenic Drive, on the road shoulders of state highways (M–22 and M–109), and on county roads that run through the Lakeshore.

The Sleeping Bear Heritage Trail

The Sleeping Bear Heritage Trail (SBHT) will be a hard-surfaced, approximately 27-mile-long trail from the southern Leelanau County line at Manning Road to County Road 651 at Good Harbor Beach. The trail will be separated from the roadway wherever possible, providing a safe, non-motorized route connecting the Lakeshore’s main visitor destinations with neighboring communities in Glen Arbor and Empire. Construction of the first segment of the trail was completed in June 2012, with the remainder to be constructed over a period of approximately 10 years. The route will generally parallel state highways M–22 and M–109, but will occasionally depart from these rights-of-way to take advantage of other existing corridors, such as old logging trails and a narrow gauge railbed. By using these and other disturbed areas whenever feasible, the location of the SBHT will minimize disturbance to and protect Lakeshore resources. The SBHT will be located entirely on public lands within the Lakeshore.

Moving bicycle traffic off roads used by motor vehicles will reduce safety hazards and enhance opportunities for non-motorized enjoyment of the Lakeshore. It will also encourage the use of alternate means of transportation by park employees and park visitors to access these extremely popular areas. The SBHT will give bicyclists, walkers, runners, wheelchair users, rollerbladers, and cross-country skiers a safe, enjoyable, and healthy way to access and explore the Lakeshore.

Maps depicting the planned trail route including the completed first segment are available for review in the office of the Superintendent and on the Lakeshore’s Web site at <http://www.nps.gov/slbe/parkmgmt/planning.htm>.

Trail Planning and Environmental Analyses

The idea for a multi-use trail came from the Leelanau Scenic Heritage Route Committee (LSHR), which was created by the State of Michigan to

preserve the historical integrity and safety of state highways M–22, M–109, and M–204. The LSHR is a broad partnership with representatives from 12 municipalities, the Lakeshore, the Michigan Department of Transportation, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, the Leelanau Conservancy, the Leelanau County Road Commission, the Leelanau County Planning Commission, chambers of commerce, interested organizations, and citizens.

Planning for the trail began in 2005 when the LSHR suggested the concept to the NPS. In 2006, the LSHR created a Trailway Work Group to develop a multi-use trail along the M–22 and M–109 corridor in the Lakeshore. The Work Group included representatives of SLBE, the Michigan Department of Transportation, local townships and villages, and other interested groups and citizens. Through the LSHR, the public had many opportunities for involvement in planning the SBHT. The public provided input and review at various meetings and events, including over 25 LSHR Committee meetings and 15 Trailway Work Group meetings from 2005 to 2008, and Port Oneida Days at the Lakeshore in August 2006 and 2007. In 2006 the LSHR staff also made introductory presentations to local governments, with follow-up presentations made in 2008.

The multi-use trail concept, including bicycle use, and the trail route were considered in the preferred alternative of SLBE’s October 2008 Final General Management Plan/Wilderness Study/Environmental Impact Statement (GMP/EIS) and Record of Decision (ROD) signed by the NPS SLBE Superintendent and NPS Mid-West Regional Director in January 2009. In March 2009, SLBE published the Leelanau Scenic Heritage Route Trailway Plan and Environmental Assessment (EA), which evaluated the environmental impacts of a no-action alternative and two action alternatives, including one identified as the preferred alternative.

The Leelanau Scenic Heritage Trailway route was named the Sleeping Bear Heritage Trail, and in August 2009, the NPS SLBE Superintendent and NPS Mid-West Regional Director signed a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). The FONSI identified the preferred alternative as the selected action and concluded that the construction of the multi-use trail, which would include bicycle use, would not have a significant effect on the human environment. The GMP/EIS, ROD, EA, FONSI, and related documents may be viewed on the Lakeshore’s planning Web site at

<http://www.nps.gov/slbe/parkmgmt/planning.htm>.

Final Rule

The SBHT will generally be constructed in M-22/M-109 and county road rights-of-way, and primarily within developed area zones as described in the Lakeshore's GMP. However, the trail route will occasionally deviate from the highway corridor and outside of developed areas to provide access to natural, cultural, and recreation resources, and to promote a broader variety of experiences for the trailway user. Therefore, a special regulation is required by the NPS general regulation pertaining to bicycles found at 36 CFR 4.30.

Accordingly, this final rule adds a new paragraph to 36 CFR 7.80, designating the 27-mile-long SBHT as a route for bicycle use. The rule also grants the Superintendent the authority to impose closures or restrictions upon bicycle use on designated trails after taking into consideration public health and safety, resource protection, and other management activities and objectives, provided public notice is given under 36 CFR 1.7.

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

On October 15, 2012, the NPS published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the designation of the Sleeping Bear Heritage Trail as a route for bicycle use (77 FR 62476). The proposed rule was available for a 60-day public comment period, from October 15, 2012 through December 14, 2012.

Summary of and Responses to Public Comment

Comments were accepted by email and through the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. The NPS received four public comments during the comment period. All of the comments were from individuals and expressed clear support for the proposed rule and specific goals for the bicycle trail as detailed in the public planning documents that led to its construction (GMP/EIS and EA). Commenters also cited support for the manner in which the bicycle trail and the associated rule will provide for safe enjoyment of the Lakeshore; safe travel routes to nearby communities; a new, healthful, recreational opportunity in the Lakeshore; and finally, the anticipated reduction in vehicle traffic, congestion, and emissions.

One commenter suggested adding lane designations to the trail to separate bicycle and pedestrian traffic.

NPS Response: The trail has been designed to allow for flexibility in

management, including the addition of lane delineation in the future, if trail use warrants such an action.

Changes From the Proposed Rule

After consideration of the public comments, the park has decided that no changes are necessary in the final rule.

Compliance With Other Laws and Executive Orders

Regulatory Planning and Review (Executive Orders 12866 and 13563)

Executive Order 12866 provides that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) will review all significant rules. OIRA has determined that this rule is not significant.

Executive Order 13563 reaffirms the principles of Executive Order 12866 while calling for improvements in the nation's regulatory system to promote predictability, to reduce uncertainty, and to use the best, most innovative, and least burdensome tools for achieving regulatory ends. The executive order directs agencies to consider regulatory approaches that reduce burdens and maintain flexibility and freedom of choice for the public where these approaches are relevant, feasible, and consistent with regulatory objectives. Executive Order 13563 emphasizes further that regulations must be based on the best available science and that the rulemaking process must allow for public participation and an open exchange of ideas. We have developed this rule in a manner consistent with these requirements.

Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

This rule will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities under the RFA (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). This certification is based on information contained in the report entitled "Cost-Benefit and Regulatory Flexibility Analyses Leelanau Scenic Heritage Route Trailway, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore" (NPS Environmental Quality Division—May 2012), available for review at <http://www.nps.gov/slbe/parkmgmt/planning.htm>.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA)

This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804(2), the SBREFA. This rule:

- a. Does not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more.
- b. Will not cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions.
- c. Does not have significant adverse effects on competition, employment,

investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of U.S.-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises. The rule would not require fees, or involve other measures that would increase costs to visitors or, businesses. Rather, this rule would reasonably increase Lakeshore visitation and thereby generate benefits for businesses through increased visitor spending.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA)

This rule does not impose an unfunded mandate on State, local, or tribal governments or the private sector of more than \$100 million per year. The rule does not have a significant or unique effect on State, local or tribal governments or the private sector. It addresses public use of national park lands, and imposes no requirements on other agencies or governments. A statement containing the information required by the UMRA (2 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) is not required.

Takings (Executive Order 12630)

Under the criteria in section 2 of Executive Order 12630, this rule does not have significant takings implications. The rule will not deny any property owner beneficial uses, or reduce the value, of their land. No taking of property will occur as a result of this rule. A takings implication assessment is not required.

Federalism (Executive Order 13132)

Under the criteria in section 1 of Executive Order 13132, the rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism summary impact statement. This rule only affects use of NPS administered lands and waters. It has no outside effects on other areas. A Federalism summary impact statement is not required.

Civil Justice Reform (Executive Order 12988)

This rule complies with the requirements of Executive Order 12988. Specifically, this rule:

- (a) Meets the criteria of section 3(a) requiring that all regulations be reviewed to eliminate errors and ambiguity and be written to minimize litigation; and
- (b) Meets the criteria of section 3(b)(2) requiring that all regulations be written in clear language and contain clear legal standards.

Consultation With Indian Tribes (Executive Order 13175 and Department Policy)

The Department of the Interior strives to strengthen its government-to-government relationship with Indian tribes through a commitment to consultation with Indian tribes and recognition of their right to self-governance and tribal sovereignty. We have evaluated this rule under the Department's consultation policy and under the criteria in Executive Order 13175 and have determined that it has no substantial direct effects on federally recognized Indian tribes and that consultation under the Department's tribal consultation policy is not required.

Representatives of the five Indian tribes affiliated with SLBE were consulted during the evaluation of the trail concept and route in the preparation of the GMP/EIS. Representatives of the nearest affiliated tribe, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, are members of the LSHR that proposed the trail and helped to prepare the EA.

Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This rule does not contain information collection requirements, and a submission under the PRA is not required.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

This rule does not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. A detailed statement under the NEPA is not required because we reached a FONSI. The GMP/EIS, EA, FONSI, and related documents may be viewed on the Lakeshore's planning Web site <http://www.nps.gov/slbe/parkmgmt/planning.htm>.

Effects on the Energy Supply (Executive Order 13211)

This rule is not a significant energy action under the definition in Executive Order 13211. A statement of Energy Effects is not required.

Drafting Information

The primary authors of this regulation were Tom Ulrich, Deputy Superintendent, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michael Tiernan, Office of the Solicitor, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC, A.J. North, Jay P. Calhoun, and Rose Wilkinson, NPS Regulations and Special Park Uses, Washington, DC.

List of Subjects in 36 CFR Part 7

National parks, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

In consideration of the foregoing, the National Park Service amends 36 CFR Part 7 as set forth below:

PART 7—SPECIAL REGULATIONS, AREAS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

■ 1. The authority citation for part 7 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1, 3, 9a, 462(k); Sec. 7.96 also issued under 36 U.S.C. 501–511, D.C. Code 10–137 (2001) and D.C. Code 50–2201 (2001).

■ 2. In § 7.80 add paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 7.80 Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.

* * * * *

(c) *Bicycling.* (1) The Sleeping Bear Heritage Trail, approximately 27 miles in length from the southern Leelanau County line at Manning Road to County Road 651 at Good Harbor Beach, is designated as a route for bicycle use.

(2) The Superintendent may open or close designated routes, or portions thereof, or impose conditions or restrictions for bicycle use after taking into consideration public health and safety, natural and cultural resource protection, and other management activities and objectives. (i) The Superintendent will provide public notice of all such actions through one or more of the methods listed in § 1.7 of this chapter.

(ii) Violating a closure, condition, or restriction is prohibited.

Dated: February 11, 2013.

Rachel Jacobson,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 2013–04047 Filed 2–20–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4132–EJ–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[HI 126–NBK; FRL–9712–2]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Hawaii; Update to Materials Incorporated by Reference

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule; notice of administrative change.

SUMMARY: EPA is updating the materials submitted by the State of Hawaii that

are incorporated by reference (IBR) into the Hawaii State Implementation Plan (SIP). The regulations affected by this update have been previously submitted by the State of Hawaii and approved by EPA. This update affects the SIP materials that are available for public inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), the Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center located at EPA Headquarters in Washington, DC, and the EPA Regional Office.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This rule is effective on February 21, 2013.

ADDRESSES: SIP materials which are incorporated by reference into 40 CFR part 52 are available for inspection at the following locations:

Air Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105–3901;

Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, EPA Headquarters Library, Infoterra Room (Room Number 3334), EPA West Building, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460; and National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

If you wish to obtain materials from a docket in the EPA Headquarters Library, please call the Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) Docket/Telephone number: 202–566–1742. For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to: <http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cynthia G. Allen, EPA Region IX, (415) 947–4120, allen.cynthia@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The SIP is a living document which the State revises as necessary to address its unique air pollution problems. Therefore, EPA from time to time must take action on SIP revisions containing new and/or revised regulations to make them part of the SIP. On May 22, 1997 (62 FR 27968), EPA revised the procedures for incorporating by reference federally-approved SIPs, as a result of consultations between EPA and the Office of the Federal Register (OFR). The description of the revised SIP document, IBR procedures and “Identification of plan” format are discussed in further detail in the May 22, 1997 **Federal Register** document. On August 4, 2005 (70 FR 44852), as corrected on August 23, 2005 (70 FR 49377), EPA published a document in the **Federal Register** beginning the new IBR procedures for the State of Hawaii.