

activity and transiting vessel traffic in Barnegat Inlet at Barnegat Light, NJ, for the duration of the Army Corps of Engineers north jetty repair project. This rule 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.

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. Chapter 701, 3306, 3703; 50 U.S.C. 191, 195; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, 160.5; Pub. L. 107–295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1

■ 2. Add § 165.T05–0145, to read as follows

§ 165.T05–0145 Safety Zone, Barnegat Inlet; Barnegat Light, NJ.

(a) *Location*. The following area is a safety zone: All waters of Barnegat Inlet, Barnegat Light, NJ in an area bounded on the Northwest of the inlet by a line drawn from position 39°46′02″ N, 074°06′00″ W to 39°45′52″ N, 074°06′14″ W, on the Southeast by a line drawn from position 39°45′33″ N, 074°05′24″ W, to 39°45′26″ N, 074°05′34″ W, and bounded on the Northeast and Southwest by the Barnegat Inlet jetties.

(b) *Enforcement period*. This rule will be enforced from March 7, 2014 to November 31, 2014, unless cancelled earlier by the Captain of the Port, Delaware Bay once all north jetty repair operations are completed. Vessel traffic will be notified of safety zone enforcement by a broadcast on VHF channel 16.

(c) *Regulations*. All persons are required to comply with the general regulations governing safety zones in 33 CFR 165.33 of this part.

(1) Recreational marine activities including but not limited to swimming, diving, and fishing are not permitted within the zone.

(2) All persons and vessels must transit through the safety zone one vessel at a time and may not engage in activity other than transit directly through the inlet unless otherwise authorized by the Captain of the Port or her representative.

(3) All persons or vessels wishing to transit through the safety zone more than one vessel at a time must request authorization to do so from the Captain of the Port or her representative 36 hours prior to the intended time of transit.

(4) Vessels granted permission to transit more than one vessel at a time must do so in accordance with the directions provided by the Captain of the Port or her representative to the vessel.

(5) To seek permission to transit the safety zone more than one vessel at a time, the Captain of the Port, or her representative, can be contacted via Sector Delaware Bay Command Center (215) 271–4940.

(6) This section applies to all persons and vessels wishing to transit through the Safety Zone except vessels that are engaged in the following operations:

- (i) Enforcing laws;
- (ii) Servicing aids to navigation; and
- (iii) Emergency response vessels.

(7) Each person and vessel in a safety zone shall obey any direction or order of the Captain of the Port;

(8) No person may board, or take or place any article or thing on board, any vessel in a safety zone without the permission of the Captain of the Port.

(d) *Definitions*—(1) *Captain of the Port* means the Commander, Sector Delaware Bay, or any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant, or petty officer who has been authorized by the Captain of the Port to act on her behalf.

(e) *Enforcement*. The U.S. Coast Guard may be assisted in the patrol and enforcement of the safety zone by Federal, State, and local agencies.

Dated: March 7, 2014.

K. Moore,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Delaware Bay.

[FR Doc. 2014–06247 Filed 3–20–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

36 CFR Part 7

[NPS–LAMR–15022; PPIMLAMRSO, PPMPSPD1Z.YM0000]

RIN 1024–AE12

Special Regulations, Areas of the National Park System, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, Bicycling

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Through the preparation of a Multi-Use Trail Environmental Assessment, the National Park Service has decided to construct an unpaved, multi-use recreational trail in Lake Meredith National Recreation Area. The multi-use trail will be approximately 22 miles in length and be open to pedestrian and bicycle use only. National Park Service regulations require promulgation of a special regulation to designate new routes for bicycle use off park roads and outside developed areas. The multi-use trail will consist of five contiguous sections constructed in five phases, as resources become available. This multi-use trail will help address the lack of land-based recreational opportunities in the region; increase the availability of interpretive resources in the recreation area; provide a firebreak at the urban-wildland interface; and improve access for emergency response personnel.

DATES: The rule is effective April 21, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Arlene Wimer, Chief of Resource Management, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, at 806–857–0309 or at the address listed in the **ADDRESSES** section.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Congress established Lake Meredith National Recreation Area (LAMR or recreation area) in 1990 “to provide for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the lands and waters associated with Lake Meredith in the State of Texas, and to protect the scenic, scientific, cultural, and other values contributing to the public enjoyment of such lands and waters. . . .” Situated approximately 35 miles north of Amarillo, Texas within Potter, Moore, Hutchinson, and Carson counties, LAMR is approximately 45,000 acres in size and is the largest public landmass in the Texas Panhandle.

Purpose of Multi-Use Trail

Recreational Opportunities

LAMR provides water-based public recreational opportunities such as fishing, boating, water skiing, and swimming. However, dropping water levels have caused a substantial loss of public access to the lake and a corresponding reduction in water-based recreational opportunities. Visitation to the recreation area has declined over the last 10 years, and lower water levels and reduced access could be a contributing factor to this decline in use. Water levels are not expected to increase in the near future, and the addition of a multi-use trail could provide visitors with an alternative, land-based form of recreation which may attract more visitors to LAMR.

LAMR provides some land-based recreational opportunities, such as hiking, horseback riding, hunting, off-road vehicle use, and camping. Over the past several years, bicycling has become more popular in the Texas Panhandle, as evidenced by increased bike use at nearby Palo Duro Canyon State Park. A multi-use trail at LAMR will help address the increasing demand for bike trails in the Texas Panhandle. The multi-use trail will also provide additional hiking opportunities on the trail, and primitive camping opportunities in Turkey Creek Canyon.

Interpretive Resources

LAMR contains natural and cultural resources that are unique to the region. The natural and geologic resources of the recreation area have enabled human survival, subsistence, and adaptation that have resulted in a continuum of human presence in the area for more than 13,000 years. Cultural sites in LAMR and the adjacent Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument offer views of lifeways in cultural periods from the Paleo Indians (9,500 BC–6,000 BC) to the present day. The exposed geologic features on the walls of the Canadian River valley (i.e. the “breaks”) reveal active geologic processes that are easily visible to an extent not present elsewhere in the region. The topography and geography of the Canadian River breaks create a divergence from the surrounding landscape that offers scenic values and opportunities not found elsewhere in the region.

Despite these extraordinary resources, LAMR lacks interpretive facilities to allow visitors to fully understand and appreciate them. The multi-use trail will allow visitors to experience additional areas of the recreation area that visitors cannot currently access, while educating and promoting stewardship

for LAMR’s natural and cultural resources. Kiosks will be installed at the two trail heads located at Harbor Bay, providing visitors with trail rules, maps, advisories, closures, and safety precautions. Interpretive signage and trail markers will be primitive and placed at appropriate locations along the trail to provide information on cultural and natural resources and to ensure visitors remain on trails and do not get lost or damage recreation area resources.

Wildfires and Public Safety

Wildfires pose a substantial threat to public safety in and around LAMR. The elimination of grazing operations in the recreation area and periods of prolonged drought have increased the potential for catastrophic wildfire events. The number and location of roads and trails in the recreation area are limited, and as such, firefighting crews have difficulty accessing certain areas of the recreation area. The multi-use trail will serve as a firebreak and will provide firefighting crews additional access to previously inaccessible areas in the event of a wildfire. Construction of the trail will also provide emergency service access to hard to reach areas of the recreation area, reducing response times for emergency and rescue teams and improving visitor safety.

Environmental Assessment

In January 2010, LAMR published the Multi-Use Trail Environmental Assessment (EA). The EA evaluated two alternatives. Under the no action alternative (Alternative A), the multi-use trail would not be constructed. Under the action alternative (Alternative B), the multi-use trail would be constructed. On January 17, 2012, the National Park Service (NPS) signed a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) which identified Alternative B as the selected action and concluded that constructing the multi-use trail will not have a significant effect on the human environment. Under Alternative B, LAMR will construct the multi-use trail in five phases totaling approximately 22 miles. Phase One will be located in the Harbor Bay and Fritch Canyon area; Phase Two will be between Harbor Bay and Short Creek; Phase Three will be located between Short Creek and South Turkey Creek; Phase Four will start at the mouth of South Turkey Creek and continue up the canyon; and Phase Five will be located between Fritch Fortress and the northern portion of phase one. Construction of each phase will occur as funding becomes available. To date, the park has constructed 5.5 miles of trail

and plans to complete an additional 14 miles in 2014.

The EA and FONSI, which contain a full description of the purpose and need for taking action, the alternatives considered, public comments on the alternatives, maps of the multi-use trail, and the environmental impacts associated with the project, may be viewed on the recreation area’s planning Web site at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/lamr>, by clicking on the link entitled “Archived Projects” and then clicking the link entitled “Lake Meredith Recreation Area Multi-Use Trail” and then clicking on the link entitled “Document List.”

Final Rule

This rule complies with the general requirement of 36 CFR 4.30, which requires a special regulation to designate new bicycle routes off park roads and outside of developed areas. This rule adds a new paragraph (h) to the special regulations for LAMR (36 CFR 7.57), authorizing designation of the 22-mile-long multi-use trail as a route for bicycle use. This rule also authorizes the Superintendent to impose closures or restrictions for bicycle use on designated routes 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.

Changes From the Proposed Rule

The NPS received only one public comment on the proposed rule, which supported the designation of the multi-use trail. There are no substantive changes in the final rule, although a typographical error was fixed.

Compliance With Other Laws, Executive Orders and Department Policy

Regulatory Planning and Review (Executive Orders 12866 and 13563)

Executive Order 12866 provides that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs in the Office of Management and Budget will review all significant rules. The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs 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

This rule will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). This certification is based on information contained in the economic analyses found in the report entitled “Cost-Benefit and Regulatory Flexibility Analyses: Proposed Regulations for Trail Management in Lake Meredith Recreation Area” which is available online at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/lamr> by clicking on the link entitled “Archived Projects” and then clicking the link entitled “Lake Meredith Recreation Area Multi-Use Trail” and then clicking on the link entitled “Document List.”

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804(2), the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. 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.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

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 Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (2 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) is not required.

Takings (Executive Order 12630)

This rule does not affect a taking of private property or otherwise have takings implications under Executive Order 12630. 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. 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. During the EA process, NPS consulted with the 10 Native American groups associated with LAMR and determined that there are no potential effects.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not contain information collection requirements, and a submission to the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act is not required. We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

National Environmental Policy Act

We prepared the EA to determine whether this rule will have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. This rule does not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. A detailed statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 is not required because we reached a FONSI. A copy of the EA and FONSI can be found online at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/lamr> by clicking on the link entitled “Archived Projects” and then clicking the link entitled “Lake Meredith Recreation Area Multi-Use Trail” and then clicking on the link entitled “Document List,” or may be obtained by contacting: Superintendent, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, P.O. Box 1460, Fritch, TX 79036.

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 are Arlene Wimer, Chief of Resources, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area; Cheryl Eckhardt, Environmental Quality Specialist, National Park Service Intermountain Region; and Jay P. Calhoun, Regulations Program Specialist, National Park Service.

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 § 7.57 add paragraph (h) to read as follows:

§ 7.57 Lake Meredith National Recreation Area.

* * * * *

(h) *Bicycling.* (1) The Superintendent may designate for bicycle use routes or portions of routes in the following sections of the park’s multi-use recreational trail:

- (i) Harbor Bay-Fritch Canyon area (approximately 5.7 miles);
- (ii) Harbor Bay Short-Creek area (approximately 3.3 miles);
- (iii) Short Creek-South Turkey Creek area (approximately 2.8 miles);
- (iv) South Turkey Creek area (approximately 4.4 miles); and
- (v) Fritch Fortress area (approximately 5.2 miles).

(2) Designation of bicycle routes or portions of routes shall be implemented with a written determination that the route is open for public use and that such bicycle use is consistent with the protection of the park area's natural, scenic and aesthetic values, safety considerations and management objectives, and will not disturb wildlife or park resources. Notice may be provided by posting signs and identifying routes on maps which shall be available in the office of the Superintendent and on the park's Web site.

(3) The Superintendent may open or close designated bicycle 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, carrying capacity, 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: March 11, 2014.

Michael Bean,

Acting Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 2014-06239 Filed 3-20-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-EJ-P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

38 CFR Part 17

RIN 2900-AO21

Criteria for a Catastrophically Disabled Determination for Purposes of Enrollment; Correction

AGENCIES: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Department of Veterans Affairs published in the **Federal Register** on December 3, 2013, a document amending its regulation concerning the manner in which VA determines that a veteran is catastrophically disabled for purposes of

enrollment in priority group 4 for VA health care. The Regulation Identifier Number, 2900-AO21, in the heading was typed incorrectly. This document corrects the Regulation Identifier Number.

DATES: Effective: March 21, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Consuela Benjamin, Regulations Development Coordinator, Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420, (202) 461-4902. (This is not a toll-free number.)

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Correction

In final rule document 2013-28858, published on December 3, 2013 at 78 FR 72576, make the following correction:

On page 72576, in the third column, correct the Regulation Identifier Number (RIN) in the heading to read "RIN 2900-AO21" instead of "RIN 2900-A021".

Dated: March 18, 2014.

Janet Coleman,

Acting Chief, Regulations Development, Tracking, and Control, Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2014-06222 Filed 3-20-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320-01-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0663; FRL-9908-09-Region9]

Partial Approval and Partial Disapproval of Air Quality State Implementation Plans; Nevada; Infrastructure Requirements for Lead (Pb)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving in part and disapproving in part State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions submitted by the State of Nevada pursuant to the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA) for the 2008 lead (Pb) national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). The CAA requires that each state adopt and submit a SIP for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of each NAAQS promulgated by the EPA, and that EPA act on such SIPs. Nevada has met most of the applicable requirements. Where EPA is disapproving, in part, Nevada's

SIP revisions, most of the deficiencies have already been addressed by a federal implementation plan (FIP). For one remaining deficiency, this final rule sets a two-year deadline for EPA to promulgate a FIP, unless EPA approves an adequate SIP revision prior to that time. EPA remains committed to working with Nevada's environmental agencies to develop such a SIP revision.

DATES: This final rule is effective on April 21, 2014.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action, identified by Docket ID Number EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0663. The index to the docket for this action is available electronically at <http://www.regulations.gov> and in hard copy at EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California. While all documents in the docket are listed in the index, some information may be publicly available only at the hard copy location (e.g., copyrighted material), and some may not be publicly available in either location (e.g., confidential business information (CBI)). To inspect the hard copy materials, please schedule an appointment during normal business hours with the contact listed directly below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rory Mays, Air Planning Office (AIR-2), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, (415) 972-3227, mays.rory@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document, the terms "we," "us," and "our" refer to EPA.

Table of Contents

- I. Background
- II. EPA's Response to Comments
- III. Final Action
- IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Background

Section 110(a)(1) of the CAA requires each state to submit to EPA, within three years (or such shorter period as the Administrator may prescribe) after the promulgation of a primary or secondary NAAQS or any revision thereof, a SIP that provides for the "implementation, maintenance, and enforcement" of such NAAQS. EPA refers to these specific submissions as "infrastructure" SIPs because they are intended to address basic structural SIP requirements for new or revised NAAQS.

On October 15, 2008, EPA issued a revised NAAQS for Pb.¹ This NAAQS

¹ 73 FR 66964. The final rule was signed on October 15, 2008 and published in the **Federal Register** on November 12, 2008. The 1978 Pb standard (1.5 µg/m³ as a quarterly average) was