

10. 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.

11. Energy Effects

This action is not a “significant energy action” under Executive order 13211, Actions Concerns Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use.

12. Technical Standards

The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note) directs agencies to use voluntary consensus standards in their regulatory activities unless the agency provides Congress, through the Office of Management and Budget, with an explanation of why using these standards would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (e.g., specifications of materials, performance, design, or operation; test methods; sampling procedures; and related management systems practices) that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies.

This rule does not use technical standards. Therefore, we did not consider the use of voluntary consensus standards.

13. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023-01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, which guides the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)(42 U.S.C. 4321-4370f), and have concluded that this action is one of a category of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule involves operating the bridge from a remote location. This rule is categorically excluded, under figure 2-1, paragraph (32)(e), of the Instruction.

Under figure 2-1, paragraph (32)(e), of the Instruction, an environmental analysis checklist and a categorical exclusion determination are not required for this rule.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 117

Bridges.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 117 as follows:

PART 117—DRAWBRIDGE OPERATION REGULATIONS

- 1. The authority citation for part 117 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 499; 33 CFR 1.05-1; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

- 2. In § 117.993, revise paragraph (c) and remove paragraph (d).

The revision reads as follows:

§ 117.993 Lake Champlain.

* * * * *

(c) The draw of the New England Central Railroad Bridge across Missiquoi Bay, mile 105.6, at Swanton, Vermont, shall operate as follows:

(1) From June 15 through September 15, the draw shall remain in the full open position at all times and shall only be closed for the passage of rail traffic or the performance of maintenance authorized in accordance with subpart A of this part.

(2) From September 16 through June 14, the draw may remain in the closed position and shall be opened on signal for the passage of vessel traffic after at least a twenty four hour notice is given by calling the number posted at the bridge.

(3) The draw may be operated either remotely by the New England Central Railroad train dispatcher located at St. Albans, Vermont or manually by a draw tender located at the bridge.

(4) A sufficient number of infrared cameras shall be maintained in good working order at all times with a clear unobstructed view of the channel under the bridge, and the up and down stream approaches to the bridge. A signal horn and message boards located both up and down stream, necessary to warn marine traffic that the bridge will be closing, shall also be maintained in good working order at all times. In the event that any of the cameras, navigation lights, horn, or message board become disabled, personnel shall be deployed to the bridge to be on scene within two hours from the known time of the equipment failure.

(5) The draw may operate remotely as follows: Once it is determined that the draw must be opened or closed, the train dispatcher shall observe the waterway both up and down stream via the infrared cameras to verify that the channel is clear of all approaching vessel traffic. All approaching vessel

traffic shall be allowed to pass before the bridge may be closed. Once it is determined that no vessel traffic is approaching the dispatcher shall sound the warning horn and activate the up and down stream message boards indicating that the bridge will be closing. After at least a one minute delay the draw may then be closed and the swing span navigation lights shall display as red to indicate the bridge is in the closed position. Once the train clears the bridge the draw shall be returned to the full open position and the swing span lights shall display as green to indicate the draw is in the full open position.

(6) In the event that the dispatcher cannot verify that the channel is clear of all vessel traffic and the bridge cannot be safely closed, an on-scene train crewmember shall observe the waterway for any vessel traffic and then communicate with the train dispatch office either by radio or telephone to request the bridge be safely closed. Personnel shall then be deployed to the bridge to arrive within two hours to inspect and repair the bridge remote operation equipment.

(7) The bridge shall be operated manually from the tender's house located at the bridge until all necessary repairs are completed to the remote operation equipment.

Dated: February 20, 2013.

Daniel B. Abel,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, First Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 2013-05132 Filed 3-1-13; 4:15 pm]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 117

[Docket No. USCG-2013-0082]

Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Cheesequake Creek, Morgan, NJ

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Notice of temporary deviation from regulation.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard has issued a temporary deviation from the regulation governing the operation of the New Jersey Transit Rail Operation (NJTRO) Railroad Bridge across Cheesequake Creek, mile 0.2, at Morgan, New Jersey. Under this temporary deviation, the bridge may remain in the closed position for three weekends to facilitate scheduled bridge repairs.

DATES: This deviation is effective from 6 a.m. on March 2, 2013, until 4 p.m. on March 3, 2013; from 6 a.m. on March 9, 2013, until 4 p.m. on March 10, 2013; and from 6 a.m. on March 16, 2013, until 4 p.m. on March 17, 2013.

ADDRESSES: The docket for this deviation, [USCG–2013–0082] 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. 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., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this temporary deviation, call or email Mr. Joe Arca, Project Officer, First Coast Guard District, joe.m.arca@uscg.mil, or (212) 668–7165. If you have questions on viewing the docket, call Barbara Hairston, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202–366–9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NJTRO railroad bridge has a vertical clearance of 3 feet at mean high water, and 8 feet at mean low water in the closed position. The existing drawbridge operating regulations are found at 33 CFR 117.709(b).

The bridge owner, New Jersey Transit Rail Operations (NJTRO), requested a bridge closure to facilitate structural and track repairs at the bridge.

Under this temporary deviation, the NJTRO railroad bridge may remain in the closed position on three consecutive weekends, from 6 a.m. on March 2, 2013, until 4 p.m. on March 3, 2013, from 6 a.m. on March 9, 2013 until 4 p.m. on March 10, 2013, and from 6 a.m. on March 16, 2013, until 4 p.m. on March 17, 2013.

In the event weather conditions are favorable during the first two weekends, the third weekend may be unnecessary. In that event, the bridge would return to its regular operating schedule during the third weekend.

Cheesequake Creek is predominantly a recreational waterway. The bridge rarely opens in the winter months when this temporary deviation will be in effect.

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

Dated: February 21, 2013.

Gary Kassof,

Bridge Program Manager, First Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 2013–04988 Filed 3–4–13; 11:15 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

36 CFR Part 7

[NPS–CHAT–11887; PPSECHAT00; PPMSPD1Z.YM0000]

RIN 1024–AD94

Special Regulations; Areas of the National Park System, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Bicycle Routes

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule designates certain multi-use pathways in Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area as routes for bicycle use. National Park Service general regulations require promulgation of a special regulation to designate new routes for bicycle use off park roads and outside developed areas. Several segments of multi-use pathways at Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area have been, or are planned to be, constructed to replace eroded social trails with a sustainable trail system. Allowing bicycling on the new trail system improves connectivity to regional trail networks, enhances opportunities for non-motorized enjoyment of the park, and encourages the use of alternate transportation by park visitors and staff.

DATES: The rule is effective April 5, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rick Slade, Chief of Science and Resource Management, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, 1978 Island Ford Parkway, Sandy Springs, GA 30350, (678) 538–1321.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In 1973, the State of Georgia enacted the Metropolitan River Protection Act (MRPA) to ensure the protection of the corridor located within 2,000 feet of each bank of the Chattahoochee River, or the corridor located within the 100-year floodplain, whichever is larger. Five years after the enactment of the MRPA, the United States Congress found that the:

natural, scenic, recreation, historic, and other values of a forty-eight mile segment of the

Chattahoochee River and certain adjoining lands in the State of Georgia from Buford Dam downstream to Peachtree Creek are of special national significance, and that such values should be preserved and protected from developments and uses which would substantially impair or destroy them. (16 U.S.C. 460ii)

On August 15, 1978, President Jimmy Carter signed legislation creating the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (CHAT), a unit of the National Park System consisting of “the river and its bed together with the lands, waters, and interests therein. * * *” (16 U.S.C. 460ii). The National Park Service (NPS) is responsible for management of this significant stretch of riverside park.

In 1984, Congress amended CHAT’s enabling legislation through Public Law 98–568, which declared the corridor located within 2,000 feet of each bank along the 48-mile river segment “an area of national concern.” A subsequent amendment, passed in 1999, expanded the authorized boundary of CHAT and provided funding to support acquisition of land-based linear corridors to link existing units of the recreation area and to ensure that they are managed to standardize acquisition, planning, design, construction, and operation of the linear corridors. The NPS manages the 48-mile stretch of the Chattahoochee River from top-of-bank to top-of-bank, including all adjacent land elements that occur below the high water mark. The NPS also manages over 5,000 acres of park land, including riverside units and upland forested areas with hiking trails and other recreational opportunities.

In September 2009, the NPS completed a General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (GMP/EIS). Consistent with 36 CFR 4.30, the GMP/EIS states that bicycles are prohibited except on roads, parking areas, and designated routes, noting that this regulation is especially important in light of comments received during the GMP/EIS process from some visitors who view the park corridor as an opportunity to promote non-motorized and less polluting alternatives to automobiles, such as bicycle use. Public comments during the GMP/EIS process also reflected the desire to increase the use of bicycles off-road in the park through development of an interconnected trail system. The final GMP/EIS describes off-road bicycling on trails as an appropriate use in the developed, natural area recreation, and rustic zones.

History of Trail Development

This rule adds a special regulation for CHAT, designating segments of trails in