

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.

Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)(44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.)

This rule does not contain information collection requirements, and a submission to the Office of Management and Budget 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 of 1969 is not required because we have determined the rule is categorically excluded under 43 CFR 46.210(i) because it is administrative, legal, and technical in nature. We have also determined that the rule does not involve any of the extraordinary circumstances listed in 43 CFR 46.215 that would require further analysis under the NEPA.

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 author of this regulation was C. Rose Wilkinson, National Park Service, Regulations and Special Park Uses, Washington, DC.

List of Subjects in 36 CFR Part 12

Cemeteries, Military personnel, National parks, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Veterans.

In consideration of the foregoing, the National Park Service amends 36 CFR Part 12 as follows:

PART 12—NATIONAL CEMETERIES

■ 1. The authority citation for Part 12 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1, 3, 9a, and 462(k); E.O. 6166, 6228, and 8428.

■ 2. Revise the part heading as set forth above.

■ 3. Amend § 12.3 by revising the definitions of “demonstration” and “special event” to read as follows:

§ 12.3 Definitions.

* * * * *

Demonstration means a demonstration, picketing, speechmaking, marching, holding a vigil or religious service, or any other like form of conduct that involves the communication or expression of views or grievances, engaged in by one or more persons, the conduct of which is reasonably likely to attract a crowd or onlookers. This term does not include casual park use by persons that is not reasonably likely to attract a crowd or onlookers.

* * * * *

Special event means a sports event, pageant, celebration, historical reenactment, entertainment, exhibition, parade, fair, festival, or similar activity that is not a demonstration, engaged in by one or more persons, the conduct of which is reasonably likely to attract a crowd or onlookers. This term does not include casual park use by persons that is not reasonably likely to attract a crowd or onlookers.

* * * * *

Dated: May 27, 2014.

Rachel Jacobson,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 2014-13623 Filed 6-10-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-EJ-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

36 CFR Part 294

Idaho Roadless Rule

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service is modifying the boundaries for the Big Creek, Grandmother Mountain, Pinchot Butte, Roland Point, and Wonderful

Peak Idaho Roadless Areas on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests to include lands acquired within and/or adjacent to these roadless areas. In addition, the Forest Service is correcting mapping errors involving Forest Plan Special Areas in the Salmo-Priest and Upper Priest Idaho Roadless Areas. The Forest Service is also making an administrative correction to add the Buckhorn Ridge Idaho Roadless Area to the list under the Kootenai National Forest. These modifications and corrections are pursuant to Forest Service regulations.

DATES: This final rule is effective June 11, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Anne Davy, Idaho Roadless Coordinator, USDA Forest Service, Northern Region, 200 E. Broadway, Missoula, MT 5980; (406) 329-3314. Additional information concerning these administrative corrections and modifications, including the corrected maps, may be obtained on the Internet at <http://roadless.fs.fed.us>. Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-877-8339 between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The following modifications and corrections will update five roadless areas due to land exchanges that occurred after the Idaho Roadless Rule was finalized, correct two roadless area mapping errors associated with Forest Plan Special Areas, and correct the list at 36 CFR 294.29 because an area had been inappropriately shown as only located on the Idaho Panhandle National Forest instead of split between the Idaho Panhandle and Kootenai National Forests. The Idaho Roadless Rule authorizes administrative corrections to the maps of lands identified in 36 CFR 294.22(c), including but not limited to, adjustment that remedy clerical errors, typographical errors, mapping errors, or improvements in mapping technology. Pursuant to 36 CFR 294.27(b), the Chief of the Forest Service may issue administrative corrections after a 30-day public notice and opportunity to comment. The Final Rule also authorizes modifications that add to, remove from, or modify the designations and management classifications listed in 36 CFR 294.29 based on changed circumstances or public need. The Chief of the Forest Service may issue modifications after a 45-day public notice and opportunity to comment.

The Forest Service published a proposed rule in the **Federal Register** on April 19, 2013 (78 FR 23522) for a 45-day public comment period. The Forest Service presented the corrections and modifications to the State of Idaho's Roadless Rule Advisory Commission on April 5, 2012 and the Governor of Idaho has recommended the Forest Service proceed with the modifications.

Comments on the Proposal

The Forest Service received two comments on the proposed modifications and corrections.

The first respondent was opposed to the expansion of the five Idaho Roadless Areas. This respondent did not feel the expansion would better the country, state, counties, and cities.

Response: The modifications to the five Idaho Roadless Areas adds 1,464 acres to the existing 9.3 million acres of roadless areas in Idaho. The additions are necessary because of land exchanges that occurred since the Idaho Roadless Rule was finalized. All the acres are either surrounded by existing Idaho Roadless Areas or are adjacent to an existing Idaho Roadless Area. Adding these lands to existing or adjacent roadless areas will result in a consistent management approach. The Idaho Roadless Rule represents a compromise that balances the nationally recognized need for conservation of roadless areas with being more responsive to local communities and citizens.

The second respondent agreed with the modifications and administrative corrections to Big Creek, Pinchot Butte, Roland Point, Wonderful Peak, Salmo-Priest, and Upper Priest Idaho Roadless Areas, but did not agree with two of the five modifications to Grandmother Mountain. Two of the parcels are adjacent to lands classified as Wildland Recreation and lands classified as Backcountry/Restoration. The respondent believes the acquired lands should be classified as Wildland Recreation, not Backcountry/Restoration.

Response: The Forest Service believes the Backcountry/Restoration is the more appropriate management classification for these parcels for two reasons. First, the majority of the parcels border existing Idaho Roadless Areas classified as Backcountry Restoration. A smaller portion of the parcels that border existing Idaho Roadless Areas classified

as Wildland Recreation. Second, the respondent is a member of the State of Idaho's Roadless Rule Advisory Commission and supported the Commission's April 23, 2012 letter to the Governor of Idaho supporting the proposed modifications.

Modifications Due to Lands Acquired Through Land Exchanges

The Forest Service is modifying the following Idaho Roadless Areas due to acquisition of lands through land exchanges that occurred since the Idaho Roadless Rule was finalized in the fall of 2008. These modifications will update the maps with correct ownership and management classifications.

Big Creek Idaho Roadless Area #143. Two parcels of land, 158 acres, are added to the Big Creek roadless area and are classified as Backcountry Restoration. These modifications occur in T46N, R2E, section 11; and T47N, R2E, section 35, Boise Meridian and were part of the Spooky Butte Land Exchange.

Grandmother Mountain Idaho Roadless Area #148. Five parcels of land, 1,107 acres, are added to Grandmother Mountain roadless area and are classified as Backcountry Restoration. These modifications occur in T43N, R3E, section 26; and T43N, R4E, sections 5, 7, 17, and 31, Boise Meridian and were part of the Grandmother Mountain Land Exchange and an unnamed land exchange with a single party.

Pinchot Butte Idaho Roadless Area #149. One parcel of land, 80 acres, is added to Pinchot Butte roadless area and is classified as Backcountry Restoration. Bureau of Land Management lands surround this parcel on three sides and are also roadless. These modifications occur in T43N, R4E, section 33, Boise Meridian and were part of the Grandmother Mountain Land Exchange.

Roland Point Idaho Roadless Area #146. One parcel of land, 60 acres, is added to Roland Point roadless area and will be classified as Backcountry Restoration. These modifications occur in T47N, R6E, sections 29, 31, and 32, Boise Meridian and were part of the Lucky Swede Land Exchange.

Wonderful Peak Idaho Roadless Area #152. One parcel of land, 59 acres, is added to Wonderful Peak roadless area and will be classified as Backcountry

Restoration. These modifications occur in T47N, R6E, sections 19 and 20, Boise Meridian and were part of the Olson Wonderful Land Exchange.

Technical Correction to Theme Classifications

Salmo-Priest Idaho Roadless Area #981. The Idaho Roadless Rule is modified to correct a mapping error. A small portion (65 acres) of the Salmo-Priest Idaho Roadless Area is changed from a Forest Plan Special Area to Wild Land Recreation. This change reflects the width of the eligible Wild and Scenic River (Hughes Fork) located in this section. These modifications occur in T63N, R5W, sections 5 and 6; T64N, R5W, sections 20, 28 and 29, Boise Meridian.

Upper Priest Idaho Roadless Area #123. The Idaho Roadless Rule is modified to correct a mapping error. A small portion (112 acres) of the Upper Priest Roadless Area is changed from Backcountry/Restoration to a Forest Plan Special Area. This change reflects the width of the eligible Wild and Scenic River (Hughes Fork) located in this section. These proposed modifications occur in T62N, R4W, sections 6, 7 and 8; T62N, R5W, section 1; T63N, R5W, sections 12, 13, 16, 21, 28, 33, and 34, Boise Meridian.

List of Subjects in 36 CFR Part 294

National Forests, Navigation (air), Recreation areas, State petitions for inventoried roadless area management.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Forest Service amends part 294 of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 294—SPECIAL AREAS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 294 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 472, 529, 551, 1608, 1613; 23 U.S.C. 201, 205.

Subpart C—Idaho Roadless Area Management

■ 2. Amend the table in § 294.29 by adding a new entry for the Kootenai National Forest to read as follows:

§ 294.29 List of designated Idaho Roadless Areas.

* * * * *

Forest	Idaho roadless area	#	WLR	Primitive	BCR	GFRG	SAHTS	FPSA
Kootenai	Buckhorn Ridge	661	X

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Dated: June 6, 2014.

Thomas L. Tidwell,*Chief, Forest Service.*

[FR Doc. 2014-13627 Filed 6-10-14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3411-15-P

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY****40 CFR Part 52**[EPA-R10-OAR-2010-1071; FRL-9911-83-
Region 10]**Approval and Promulgation of
Implementation Plans; State of
Washington; Regional Haze State
Implementation Plan; Federal
Implementation Plan for Best Available
Retrofit Technology for Alcoa Intalco
Operations, Tesoro Refining and
Marketing, and Alcoa Wenatchee****AGENCY:** Environmental Protection
Agency.**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or Agency) is taking final action to partially approve and partially disapprove a State Implementation Plan (SIP) submitted by the State of Washington (State) on December 22, 2010, as meeting the requirements of Clean Air Act (CAA or the Act) section 169 and federal regional haze regulations and to promulgate a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) for the disapproved elements of the SIP. As described in Part I of this preamble, this final rule approves numerous elements in the SIP including the State's Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) determinations for a number of sources. This action also: Disapproves the NO_x BART determination and promulgates a Federal BART alternative for five BART emission units at the Tesoro Refining and Marketing refinery (Tesoro refinery) located in Anacortes, Washington; finalizes a limited approval and limited disapproval of the State's SO₂ BART determination and promulgates a Federal BART alternative for the Intalco Aluminum Corp. (Intalco facility) potline operation located in Ferndale, Washington; and disapproves the State's BART exemption for the Alcoa Wenatchee Works located in Malaga, Washington (Wenatchee Works), determines that the Wenatchee Works is subject to BART, and promulgates Federal BART for all emission units subject to BART at the facility.

DATES: This final rule is effective on July 11, 2014.

ADDRESSES: The EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA-R10-OAR-2010-1071. All documents in the docket are listed on the www.regulations.gov Web site. Although listed in the index, some information may not be publicly available, i.e., Confidential Business Information or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically through www.regulations.gov or in hard copy at the EPA Region 10, Office of Air, Waste, and Toxics, AWT-107, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900, Seattle, Washington 98101. The EPA requests that you contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to schedule your inspection. The Regional Office's official hours of business are Monday through Friday, 8:30 to 4:30, excluding Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:Steve Body at (206) 553-0782, Body.Steve@epa.gov, or at the above EPA Region 10 address.**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

Throughout this document whenever "we," "us," or "our" is used, we mean the EPA. Information is organized as follows:

Table of Contents

- I. Summary of our Final Action
- II. Background
- III. Response to Comments
- IV. Conclusion
- V. Statutory and Executive Orders Review

I. Summary of our Final Action

The EPA is taking final action to partially approve and partially disapprove the Washington Regional Haze SIP submitted on December 22, 2010. In this action, the EPA is approving the following provisions of the Washington SIP: The identification of affected Class I areas and determination of baseline conditions, the natural conditions and uniform rate of progress (URP) for each Class I area; the emission inventories; the sources of visibility impairment in Washington's Class I areas; the State's monitoring strategy; the State's consultation with other states and Federal Land Managers (FLMs); the reasonable progress goals (RPGs); the long-term strategy (LTS); and the commitment to submit the periodic SIP revisions and 5-year Progress Reports.

In today's action, we are also approving the State's BART determinations for the BP Cherry Point

Refinery, the Port Townsend Paper Company, the LaFarge North America facility, and Weyerhaeuser's Longview facility, as well as portions of the BART determinations for the Tesoro refinery and the Intalco facility. The EPA is disapproving Washington's NO_x BART determination and promulgating a BART Alternative for five emission units at the Tesoro refinery. The EPA is also finalizing a limited approval and limited disapproval of the State's SO₂ BART determination for the potlines at the Intalco facility and promulgating an SO₂ BART Alternative for the potlines, consisting of an annual limit of 80% of base year SO₂ emissions. Finally, the EPA is disapproving the State's BART exemption for the Wenatchee Works and promulgating BART for SO₂, NO_x, and PM emissions at the facility.

The resulting BART FIP for the Tesoro refinery, the Intalco facility, and the Wenatchee Works does not require the purchase or installation of new air pollution control equipment, but rather establishes BART based on existing control technology. Thus, the only additional costs incurred by these facilities will be minimal expenditures for monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping. The benefit to the environment is the prevention of visibility degradation due to potential future increases in emissions from changes envisioned at the facilities.

This final action is consistent with our proposed actions and meets the requirements of CAA sections 169A and 169B and 40 CFR 51.308.

II. Background

In the CAA Amendments of 1977, Congress established a program to protect and improve visibility in national parks and wilderness areas. See CAA section 169A. Congress amended the visibility provisions in the CAA in 1990 to focus attention on the problem of regional haze. See CAA section 169B. The EPA promulgated regulations in 1999 to implement sections 169A and 169B of the Act. These regulations require states to develop and implement plans to ensure reasonable progress toward improving visibility in mandatory Class I Federal areas¹ (Class

¹ Areas designated as mandatory Class I Federal areas consist of national parks exceeding 6,000 acres, wilderness areas and national memorial parks exceeding 5,000 acres, and all international parks that were in existence on August 7, 1977. 42 U.S.C. 7472(a). In accordance with section 169A of the CAA, the EPA, in consultation with the Department of Interior, promulgated a list of 156 areas where visibility is identified as an important value. 44 FR 69122 (November 30, 1979). The extent of a mandatory Class I area includes subsequent changes in boundaries, such as park expansions. 42 U.S.C. 7472(a). Although states and tribes may designate