

1. Opportunities for scientific or technical advancements that would help to overcome specific barriers for industry that currently limit the availability of generic drug products.

2. Innovative approaches to preapproval development of generic drugs, including new methodologies for design and conduct of in vitro, ex vivo, and clinical studies and identification of scientifically robust strategies for demonstration of bioequivalence for various product classes.

3. Innovations in scientific approaches to evaluating the therapeutic equivalence of generic drug products through later stages of their lifecycle following initial approval.

4. Identification of high-impact public health issues involving generic drugs that can be addressed by the prioritized allocation of FY 2016 funding for regulatory science research.

5. Identification of specific issues related to generic drug products where scientific recommendations and/or clarifications are needed in developing and/or revising FDA's guidance for industry.

6. Strategies for enhancing quality and equivalence risk management during generic drug product development, during regulatory review, and/or throughout the drug product's lifecycle following initial approval.

FDA will consider all comments made at this hearing or received through the docket (see *Comments* under **ADDRESSES**) as it develops its FY 2016 GDUFA Regulatory Science Plan. Additional information concerning GDUFA, including the text of the law and the commitment letter, can be found at <http://www.fda.gov/gdufa>.

## VI. Notice of Hearing Under 21 CFR Part 15

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs is announcing that the public hearing will be held in accordance with 21 CFR part 15. The hearing will be conducted by a presiding officer, who will be accompanied by FDA senior management from the Office of the Commissioner and the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research. Under § 15.30(f) (21 CFR 15.30), the hearing is informal and the rules of evidence do not apply. No participant may interrupt the presentation of another participant. Only the presiding officer and panel members may pose questions; they may question any person during or at the conclusion of each presentation. Public hearings under part 15 are subject to FDA's policy and procedures for electronic media coverage of FDA's public administrative proceedings (21 CFR part 10, subpart C). Under § 10.205

(21 CFR 10.205), representatives of the media may be permitted, subject to certain limitations, to videotape, film, or otherwise record FDA's public administrative proceedings, including presentations by participants. The hearing will be transcribed as stipulated in § 15.30(b) (see *Transcripts* under **ADDRESSES**). To the extent that the conditions for the hearing, as described in this document, conflict with any provisions set out in part 15, this document acts as a waiver of those provisions as specified in § 15.30(h).

Dated: February 23, 2015.

**Leslie Kux,**

*Associate Commissioner for Policy.*

[FR Doc. 2015-05018 Filed 3-4-15; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4164-01-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### 36 CFR Part 7

[NPS-LAMR-17097; PPWONRADE2, PMP00E105.YP0000]

RIN 1024-AD86

#### Special Regulations; Areas of the National Park System, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, Off-Road Motor Vehicles

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** The National Park Service proposes to amend its special regulations for Lake Meredith National Recreation Area to require permits to operate motor vehicles off roads, designate areas and routes where motor vehicles may be used off roads, create management zones that would further manage this activity, and establish camping, operational, and vehicle requirements. These changes would allow off-road vehicle use for recreation while reducing associated impacts to resources. Unless authorized by special regulation, operating a motor vehicle off roads within areas of the National Park System is prohibited.

**DATES:** Comments must be received by May 4, 2015.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments, identified by the Regulation Identifier Number (RIN) 1024-AD86, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Superintendent, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, P.O. Box 1460, Fritch, TX 79036.

- *Hand Deliver to:* Superintendent, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, 419 E. Broadway, Fritch, TX 79036.

*Instructions:* All submissions received must include the agency name and RIN for this rulemaking. Comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided. For additional information, see the "Public Participation" heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

*Docket:* For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Robert Maguire, Superintendent, Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument, P.O. Box 1460, Fritch, Texas 79036-1460, by phone at 806-857-3151, or by email at [Robert\\_Maguire@nps.gov](mailto:Robert_Maguire@nps.gov).

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Purpose and Significance of Lake Meredith National Recreation Area

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. . . ." 16 U.S.C 460eee.

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. LAMR includes a variety of habitats that are uncommon in the region, including aquatic, wetland, and riparian areas, and one of the few areas in the region with trees. The natural and geologic resources of the area have enabled a continuum of human presence in the area for more than 13,000 years. 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 recreation area is also home to the Arkansas River shiner (*Notropis girardi*), a fish species that is federally listed as threatened.

##### Authority To Promulgate Regulations

The National Park Service (NPS) manages LAMR under statute

commonly known as the NPS Organic Act of 1916 (Organic Act) (54 U.S.C. 100101 *et seq.*), which gives the NPS broad authority to regulate the use of the park areas under its jurisdiction. The Organic Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, acting through NPS, to “prescribe such regulations as the Secretary considers necessary or proper for the use and management of [National Park] System units.” 54 U.S.C. 100751(a).

Executive Order 11644, Use of Off-Road Vehicles on the Public Lands, issued in 1972 and amended by Executive Order 11989 in 1977, required federal agencies to issue regulations designating specific areas and routes on public lands where the use of off-road vehicles may be used. NPS implemented these Executive Orders in 36 CFR 4.10.

Under 36 CFR 4.10, the use of motor vehicles off established roads is not permitted unless routes and areas are designated for off-road motor vehicle use by special regulation. Under 36 CFR 4.10(b), such routes and areas “may be designated only in national recreation areas, national seashores, national lakeshores and national preserves.” The proposed rule would designate routes and areas where motor vehicles may be used off roads in compliance with 36 CFR 4.10 and Executive Orders 11644 and 11989. The proposed rule would replace regulations promulgated in 1975 that designate areas for off-road vehicle (ORV) use.

#### **Off-Road Motor Vehicle Use at LAMR**

##### *Designated ORV Use Areas*

LAMR provides a variety of visitor experiences, including the use of ORVs. In 1975, the NPS promulgated a special regulation (40 FR 762, January 3, 1975) at 36 CFR 7.57(a) designating two ORV use areas at LAMR: (i) Blue Creek, with 275 acres for ORV use in the creek bottom between the cutbanks; and (ii) Rosita, with approximately 1,740 acres for ORV use below the 3,000-foot elevation line. These two areas remain the only areas designated for ORV use in the recreational area.

The Blue Creek ORV area is in the Blue Creek riparian area at the northern end of the recreational area that empties into Lake Meredith. ORV use at Blue Creek is allowed only in the creek bottom along both sides from cutbank to cutbank. Cutbanks, also known as river-cut cliffs, are the outside banks of a water channel and are located at the base of the hills at the edges of the creek bed.

The Rosita ORV area is a riparian area of the Canadian River at the southern

end of the recreation area. ORV use at Rosita is in the Canadian River bed as well as the surrounding hills, in some cases out to a mile or more. Although the authorized area is below the 3,000-foot elevation line, and ORV use outside the authorized area is prohibited, it is difficult for ORV users to determine the exact location of the 3,000-foot elevation line.

##### *Changes in ORV Use at LAMR*

ORV use at Blue Creek and Rosita has changed considerably since the areas were designated by special regulation in 1975, both in intensity and the types of vehicles used. ORV use has taken place at Blue Creek and Rosita since at least the 1950s. Throughout the 1960s, ORVs primarily consisted of a small number of “river buggies” crafted from old automobiles to operate in the Canadian River bottom. A few people used dirt bikes, motorcycles, or surplus military vehicles to access the area. Standard four-wheel-drive vehicles were rarely seen.

Today, visitors use a variety of vehicle types, including all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), utility task vehicles (UTVs), dune buggies, rock crawlers, and standard four-wheel-drive vehicles. Regardless of the vehicle type, the majority of ORV use at LAMR has been and continues to be for recreation, rather than transportation. ORV users are both local and from other urban areas, especially at Rosita. ORV use is often, but not always, family focused. In February, an annual three-day event called Sand Drags is held just outside the recreation area north of Rosita. This locally sponsored racing event draws approximately 30,000 visitors to the area, including hundreds of motorcycles, four wheelers, sand rails, and river buggies. This event results in the highest annual visitation to the recreation area with a notable increase in recreational ORV use.

Changes in the intensity and type of ORV use at LAMR have impacted natural and cultural resources and raised concerns about visitor experience, health, and safety. Impacted resources include soils, vegetation, water, soundscapes, wildlife and wildlife habitat, threatened species, and archeological sites. These impacts are described in the January 2015 Final Off-Road Vehicle Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) that is discussed below.

#### **Off-Road Vehicle Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement**

The proposed rule would implement the preferred alternative (Alternative D) for the recreation area described in the

FEIS. The FEIS, which describes the purpose and need for taking action, the alternatives considered, the scoping process and public participation, the affected environment and environmental consequences, and consultation and coordination, may be viewed on the recreation area’s planning Web site at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/lamr>, by clicking the link entitled “ORV Management Plan and Regulation” and then clicking “Document List.”

#### **Proposed Rule**

##### *Fee Permit System*

The proposed rule would require a special use permit to operate a motor vehicle off roads in the recreational area. With each permit the NPS would issue a decal that would be required to be affixed to each vehicle in a manner and location determined by the superintendent. Decals would be required for each ORV operating in the recreation area or transported into the recreation area on a trailer. Families could submit a single application for special use permits for multiple vehicles that are registered to members of that family. Annual permits would be valid for the calendar year the permit is issued; three-day and one-day permits would also be available and valid from the date designated on the permit. There would be no limit to the number of annual or other permits issued.

Permits would be issued after the applicant reads educational materials and acknowledges in writing that he or she has read, understood, and agrees to abide by the rules governing ORV use in the recreation area. Permit applications would be available at headquarters (419 E. Broadway, Fitch, TX 79036) and on the recreation area’s Web site. Completed permit applications could be submitted in person or mailed to the recreation area at Lake Meredith National Recreation Area, P.O. Box 1460, Fritch, TX 79036 or brought to headquarters. The NPS would process completed permit applications and provide a permit, or mail a permit, with instructions and educational materials to the applicant. After the applicant receives the permit, he or she would sign the permit and submit it to the park or mail it back to the park at the P.O. Box address. After the NPS receives the signed permit, it would provide or send a copy of the signed permit and a decal to the permit-holder to be affixed to the ORV. Violating the terms or conditions of any permit or failing to properly display the decal would be prohibited and may result in the suspension or revocation of the permit.

The NPS intends to recover the costs of administering the special use permit program under 54 U.S.C. 103104. In order to obtain a special use permit to operate a motor vehicle off roads in the recreational area, the proposed rule would require operators to pay a permit

fee to allow the NPS to recover these costs.

*Designated Routes and Areas*

The proposed rule would prohibit ORV use in the recreational area except for designated areas, routes, and access points. These locations would be

identified on maps located at headquarters (419 E. Broadway, Fitch, TX 79036) and on the recreation area's Web site.

At Blue Creek, the proposed rule would designate the following areas, routes, and access points for ORV use:

| Designated locations for ORV use  | Part of a management zone?               |
|---|--|
| Blue Creek:<br>Approximately 133.5 acres on the river bottom .....<br>Approximately one linear mile of routes and access points to the river bottom that would be marked by carsonite posts or other visible markers. | Low Speed Zone (partial overlap).<br>No. |

At Rosita, the proposed rule would designate the following areas, routes, and access points for ORV use:

| Designated locations for ORV use  | Part of a management zone?   |
|---|--|
| Rosita:<br>Approximately 170.2 acres south of the Canadian River (currently denuded of vegetation) at the western border of LAMR where HWY 287 nears the recreation area.<br>Approximately 65.2 acres south of the Canadian River and on the east side of Bull Taco Hill .....<br>Approximately 119.3 acres on the river bottom .....<br><br>Approximately 15.1 linear miles of routes and access points to the river bottom .....<br><br>Approximately 9.3 acres south of the Canadian River near HWY 287 that would be marked by cables | No.<br><br>Hunting Zone (complete overlap).<br>Resource Protection Zone (partial overlap).<br>Resource Protection Zone (partial overlap).<br>Hunting Zone (complete overlap).<br>Beginner Zone (complete overlap). |

*Management Zones*

As indicated in the tables above, the proposed rule would also establish management zones at Blue Creek and Rosita. In some locations, the areas, routes, and access points designated for ORV use would enter into one or more

of these management zones. When this occurs, special restrictions would apply to ORV use. These zones would be designed to separate types of ORV use in the recreation area to avoid visitor conflict, protect the health and safety of visitors, and minimize impacts to

natural and cultural resources. Zones would be identified on maps located at headquarters (419 E. Broadway, Fitch, TX 79036) and on the recreation area's Web site. The special restrictions for each management zone are described in the table below:

| Management zone                | Special restrictions  | ORV use location       |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Beginner Zone .....            | Speed limit: 20mph (unless otherwise posted) .....<br>Marked for beginner ORV operators only.   | Rosita.                |
| Camping Zone .....             | Speed limit: 15mph (unless otherwise posted) .....<br>ORVs may only be used to access the campground; recreational use prohibited ..<br>ORVs may not be used from 10pm-6am (unless otherwise posted), except that state-registered vehicles may be used during this time. | Blue Creek.<br>Rosita. |
| Hunting Zone .....             | Recreational ORV use prohibited during Texas rifle hunting season; ORVs may be used for hunting during this season.   | Rosita.                |
| Low-Speed Zone .....           | Speed limit: 15 mph (unless otherwise posted) .....   | Blue Creek.            |
| Resource Protection Zone ..... | ORVs with a wheel width greater than 65 inches are prohibited .....   | Rosita.                |

*Camping*

The proposed rule would establish rules related to camping in the recreation area. Tent camping (without motor vehicles) would be allowed anywhere in the recreation area except for designated ORV areas, routes, and access points and within 100 feet of these locations. At Blue Creek and Rosita, camping in a motor vehicle, including tent trailers, RVs, and vans,

would be limited to marked camping zones.

*Operational and Vehicle Requirements*

ORV use would be prohibited on vegetation anywhere in the recreation area. Driving through isolated pools of water would be prohibited at Rosita regardless of time or season for the protection of the Arkansas River shiner. Isolated pools of water means water that is not connected to or touching flowing

water. ORVs would be allowed to cross flowing river water via designated access points. The decibel limit for all ORVs in the recreation area would be 96 dba. NPS personnel would enforce this rule by stopping and testing the decibel level of any ORV suspected of exceeding the noise limit. Noise level would be measured using the SAE J1287 standard. The rule would require ATVs to have a whip—a pole, rod, or antenna—securely mounted to the vehicle that extends at

least eight feet from the surface of the ground with an orange colored safety flag at the top. The rule would require that ORVs have a functioning muffler system and functioning headlights and taillights if the ORV is operating at night. Operators would be required to use headlights and taillights starting one half hour before sunset and ending on half hour after sunrise. Glass containers (e.g., cups and bottles) would be prohibited in designated areas, routes, and access points, and in camping zones at Blue Creek and Rosita. Except for management zones with a slower speed limit, the speed limit would be 35 mph (unless otherwise posted) on ORV routes and 55 mph (unless otherwise posted) on the river bottom at Blue Creek and Rosita. Speed limits would be implemented for visitor safety and to reduce driving that may damage resources.

The provisions of 36 CFR part 4 (Vehicles and Traffic Safety), including state laws adopted by 36 CFR 4.2, would continue to apply within the recreation area. Currently, Texas law includes, but is not limited to, the following rules about ORVs:

- ORVs must have an off-highway vehicle (OHV) use decal issued by the State of Texas.
- ATV operators must wear eye protection and helmets approved by the Texas Department of Transportation.
- ATV operators must possess valid safety certificates issued by the State of Texas under Section 663.031 of the Texas Transportation Code.
- ATV operators under the age of 14 must be accompanied by a parent or guardian.
- ATV operators may not carry passengers unless the vehicle is designed by the manufacturer for carrying passengers.

#### *Superintendent's Discretionary Authority*

The proposed rule would allow the superintendent to open or close designated areas, routes, or access points to motor vehicle use, or portions thereof, or impose conditions or restrictions for off-road motor vehicle use after taking into consideration public health and safety, natural and cultural resource protection, and other management activities and objectives. The superintendent would provide public notice of all such actions through one or more of the methods listed in 36 CFR 1.7.

#### **Compliance With Other Laws, Executive Orders, and Department Policy—Use of Off-Road Vehicles on the Public Lands (Executive Orders 11644 and 11989)**

Executive Order 11644, as amended by Executive Order 11989, was adopted to address impacts on public lands from ORV use. The Executive Order applies to ORV use on federal public lands that is not authorized under a valid lease, permit, contract, or license. Section 3(a)(4) of Executive Order 11644 provides that ORV “[a]reas and trails shall be located in areas of the National Park System, Natural Areas, or National Wildlife Refuges and Game Ranges only if the respective agency head determines that off-road vehicle use in such locations will not adversely affect their natural, aesthetic, or scenic values.” Since the Executive Order clearly was not intended to prohibit all ORV use everywhere in these units, the term “adversely affect” does not have the same meaning as the somewhat similar terms “adverse impact” and “adverse effect” used in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). In analyses under NEPA, a procedural statute that provides for the study of environmental impacts, the term “adverse effect” includes minor or negligible effects.

Section 3(a)(4) of the Executive Order, by contrast, concerns substantive management decisions and must be read in the context of the authorities applicable to such decisions. LAMR is an area of the National Park System. Therefore, NPS interprets the Executive Order term “adversely affect” consistent with its NPS Management Policies 2006. Those policies require that the NPS only allow “appropriate use” of parks and avoid “unacceptable impacts.”

This rule is consistent with those requirements. It will not impede attainment of the recreation area’s desired future conditions for natural and cultural resources as identified in the FEIS. NPS has determined that this rule will not unreasonably interfere with the atmosphere of peace and tranquility or the natural soundscape maintained in natural locations within the recreation area. Therefore, within the context of the resources and values of the recreation area, motor vehicle use on the routes and areas designated by this rule would not cause an unacceptable impact to the natural, aesthetic, or scenic values of the recreation area.

Section 8(a) of the Executive Order requires agency heads to monitor the effects of ORV use on lands under their jurisdictions. On the basis of

information gathered, agency heads may from time to time amend or rescind designations of areas or other actions as necessary to further the policy of the Executive Order. The preferred alternative in the EIS includes monitoring and resource protection procedures and periodic review to provide for the ongoing evaluation of impacts of motor vehicle use on protected resources. The superintendent has authority to take appropriate action as needed to protect the resources of the recreation area.

#### **Regulatory Planning and Review (Executive Orders 12866 and 13563)**

Executive Order 12866 provides that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) in the Office of Management and Budget 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 the cost-benefit and regulatory flexibility analyses found in the report entitled “Benefit-Cost Analysis of ORV Use Regulations in Lake Meredith National Recreation Area” that can be viewed online at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/lamr>, by clicking the link entitled “ORV Management Plan and Regulation” and then clicking “Document List.” According to that report, no small entities would be directly regulated by the proposed rule, which would only regulate visitor use of ORVs.

### 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.

### 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. The designated ORV routes and areas are located entirely within the recreation area, and would not result in direct expenditure by state, local, or tribal governments. This rule addresses public use of NPS 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)

This rule does not affect a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under Executive Order 12630. Access to private property adjacent to the recreation area will not be affected by this rule. A takings implication assessment is not required.

### Federalism (Executive Order 13132)

Under the criteria in section 1 of Executive Order 13132, this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism summary impact statement. The proposed rule is limited in effect to federal lands managed by the NPS and would not have a substantial direct effect on state and local government. 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.

During scoping for the EIS, recreational area staff sent letters to the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, Comanche Nation, Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribe of Oklahoma, Delaware Nation of Oklahoma, Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, Jicarilla Apache Nation, Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, Mescalero Apache Tribe, Wichita & Affiliated Tribes requesting information on any historic properties of religious or cultural significance to the Tribes that would be affected by the FEIS. The same tribes were contacted when the recreation area released the Off-Road Vehicle Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement in January 2013. These tribes have not informed NPS staff of any concerns over historic properties of religious or cultural significance.

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

This rule does not contain any new collections of information that require approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act. OMB has approved the information collection requirements associated with NPS Special Park Use Permits and has assigned OMB Control Number 1024-0026 (expires 08/31/16). An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

### National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)

This rule constitutes a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. We have prepared the FEIS under the NEPA. The

FEIS is summarized above and available online at <http://www.parkplanning.nps.gov/lamr>, by clicking on the link entitled "ORV Management Plan and Regulation" and then clicking "Document List."

### 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.

### Clarity of This Rule

We are required by Executive Orders 12866 (section 1(b)(12)), 12988 (section 3(b)(1)(B)), and 13563 (section 1(a)), and by the Presidential Memorandum of June 1, 1998, to write all rules in plain language. This means that each rule we publish must:

- (a) Be logically organized;
- (b) Use the active voice to address readers directly;
- (c) Use common, everyday words and clear language rather than jargon;
- (d) Be divided into short sections and sentences; and
- (e) Use lists and tables wherever possible.

If you feel that we have not met these requirements, send us comments by one of the methods listed in the **ADDRESSES** section above. To better help us revise the rule, your comments should be as specific as possible. For example, you should tell us the numbers of the sections or paragraphs that you find unclear, which sections or sentences are too long, the sections where you feel lists or tables would be useful, etc.

### Drafting Information

The primary authors of this regulation are Lindsay Gillham, Environmental Quality Division, National Park Service, and Jay P. Calhoun, Regulations Program Specialist, National Park Service.

### Public Participation

It is the policy of the Department of the Interior, whenever practicable, to afford the public an opportunity to participate in the rulemaking process. Accordingly, interested persons may submit written comments regarding this proposed rule by one of the methods listed in the **ADDRESSES** section above.

### Public Availability of Comments

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time.

While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**List of Subjects in 36 CFR Part 7**

National parks, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

In consideration of the foregoing, the National Park Service proposes to amend 36 CFR part 7 as follows:

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

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

**Authority:** 54 U.S.C. 100101, 100751, 320102; 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, revise paragraph (a) to read as follows:

**§ 7.57 Lake Meredith Recreation Area.**

(a) *Off-road motor vehicle use.* Operating a motor vehicle is allowed

within the boundaries of Lake Meredith National Recreation Area off roads under the conditions in this paragraph (a).

(1) *Permit requirement.* (i) A special use permit issued and administered by the superintendent is required to operate a motor vehicle off roads at designated locations at the recreation area. There is no limit to the number of permits that the Superintendent may issue.

(ii) The NPS charges a fee to recover the costs of administering the special use permits. Permit applicants must pay the fee charged by the NPS in order to obtain a special use permit.

(iii) Annual permits are valid for the calendar year for which they are issued. Three-day permits are valid on the day designated on the permit and the following two days. One-day permits are valid on the day designated on the permit.

(iv) A permit applicant must acknowledge in writing that he or she understands the rules governing off-road vehicle use at the recreation area.

(v) Each motor vehicle permitted to operate off roads must display an NPS decal issued by the superintendent and an off-highway vehicle (OHV) use decal issued by the State of Texas. The NPS decal must be affixed to the vehicle in a manner and location specified by the superintendent.

(vi) Permits may be requested at the recreation area headquarters in Fritch, Texas and on the recreation area Web site.

(2) *Designated locations.* The operation of a motor vehicle off roads within the recreation area is prohibited except at the locations designated by this paragraph (a). Designated locations are identified on maps available at the recreation area headquarters and on the recreation area Web site.

(i) Permitted motor vehicles may be used off roads at the following locations at Blue Creek, an area at the northern end of the recreational area that empties into Lake Meredith:

| Designated locations for off-road motor vehicle use  | Part of a management zone?               |
|--|--|
| Blue Creek:<br>Approximately 133.5 acres on the river bottom .....<br>Approximately one linear mile of routes and access points to the river bottom that are marked by carsonite posts or other visible markers. | Low Speed Zone (partial overlap).<br>No. |

(ii) Permitted motor vehicles may be used off roads at the following locations at Rosita, an area of the Canadian River at the southern end of the recreation area:

| Designated locations for off-road motor vehicle use  | Part of a management zone?   |
|--|--|
| Rosita:<br>Approximately 170.2 acres south of the Canadian River (currently denuded of vegetation) at the western border of LAMR where HWY 287 nears the recreation area.<br>Approximately 65.2 acres south of the Canadian River and on the east side of Bull Taco Hill .....<br>Approximately 119.3 acres on the river bottom .....<br><br>Approximately 15.1 linear miles of routes and access points to the river bottom .....<br><br>Approximately 9.3 acres south of the Canadian River near HWY 287 that are marked by cables ..... | No.<br>Hunting Zone (complete overlap).<br>Resource Protection Zone (partial overlap).<br>Resource Protection Zone (partial overlap).<br>Hunting Zone (complete overlap).<br>Beginner Zone (complete overlap). |

(3) *Management zones.* Some of the designated locations for off-road motor vehicle use enter into or abut one or more management zones that further manage this activity. These zones are identified on maps available at headquarters and on the recreation area Web site. Each zone has special restrictions governing off-road motor vehicle use as set forth in the following table:

| Zone                | Special restrictions   | Location            |
|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| Beginner Zone ..... | Speed limit: 20mph (unless otherwise posted) .....<br>Marked for beginner operators of off-road vehicles only.   | Rosita.             |
| Camping Zone .....  | Speed limit: 15mph (unless otherwise posted) .....<br>Off-road vehicles may only be used to access the campground; recreational use prohibited.<br>Off-road vehicles that are not registered in a state may not be used from 10pm-6am (unless otherwise posted). | Rosita, Blue Creek. |
| Hunting Zone .....  | Recreational off-road vehicle use is prohibited during Texas rifle hunting season; off-road vehicles may be used for hunting during this season.   | Rosita.             |

| Zone                           | Special restrictions   | Location    |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------|
| Low-Speed Zone .....           | Speed limit: 15 mph (unless otherwise posted) .....  | Blue Creek. |
| Resource Protection Zone ..... | Located approximately 1/2 mile on either side of the FM 1913 bridge. Off-road vehicles with a wheel width greater than 65 inches are prohibited. | Rosita.     |

(4) *Camping.* The following restrictions apply to camping at Blue Creek and Rosita:

(i) At Blue Creek and Rosita, camping in a motor vehicle, including tent trailers, RVs, and vans, is prohibited outside of marked camping zones.

(ii) Tent camping (without motor vehicles) is allowed anywhere in the recreation area except for designated ORV areas, routes, and access points and within 100 feet of these locations.

(5) *Operational and vehicle requirements.* The following requirements apply to the use of motor vehicles off roads in the recreation area:

(i) At Rosita, operating a motor vehicle in an isolated pool of water that is not connected to or touching flowing water is prohibited.

(ii) Operating a motor vehicle on vegetation is prohibited.

(iii) Glass containers are prohibited in designated areas, routes, and access points, and in camping zones.

(iv) Operating a motor vehicle in excess of 35 mph (unless otherwise posted) on designated routes and access points at Blue Creek and Rosita is prohibited.

(v) Operating a motor vehicle in excess of the speed limits identified in paragraph (a)(3) (unless otherwise posted) in specific management zones is prohibited.

(vi) Operating a motor vehicle in excess of 55 mph (unless otherwise posted) in the designated areas that are not part of a Low-Speed Zone on the river bottoms at Blue Creek and Rosita is prohibited.

(vii) All ATVs (as defined under Texas Transportation Code 502.001) must be equipped with a whip—a pole, rod, or antenna—that is securely mounted on the vehicle and stands upright at least eight feet from the surface of the ground when the vehicle is stopped. This whip must have a solid red or orange safety flag with a minimum size of six inches by twelve inches that is attached no more than ten inches from the top of the whip. Flags must have a pennant, triangle, square, or rectangular shape.

(viii) A motor vehicle must display lighted headlights and taillights during the period from one-half hour before sunset to one half hour after sunrise.

(ix) Motor vehicles must have a functioning muffler system. Motor

vehicles that emit more than 96 decibels of sound (using the SAE J1287 test standard) are prohibited.

(x) Operating a motor vehicle with a wheel width greater than 65 inches in a Resource Protection Zone is prohibited.

(6) *Prohibited acts.* Violating any provision of this paragraph (a), including the special restrictions for each management zone, or the terms, conditions, or requirements of an off-road vehicle permit is prohibited. A violation may also result in the suspension or revocation of the applicable permit by the superintendent.

(7) *Superintendent's authority.* The superintendent may open or close designated areas, routes, or access points to motor vehicle use, or portions thereof, or impose conditions or restrictions for off-road motor vehicle use after taking into consideration public health and safety, natural and cultural resource protection, and other management activities and objectives. The superintendent will provide public notice of all such actions through one or more of the methods listed in § 1.7 of this chapter. Violating any such closure, condition, or restriction is prohibited.

Dated: February 19, 2015.

**Michael Bean,**

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

[FR Doc. 2015-05034 Filed 3-4-15; 8:45 am]

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**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

**40 CFR Part 52**

**[EPA-R04-OAR-2014-0810; FRL-9923-93-Region 4]**

**Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Tennessee; Emissions Statement Requirement for the 2008 8-Hour Ozone Standard**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Proposed rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve a state implementation plan revision submitted by the State of Tennessee, through the Tennessee Department of

Environment and Conservation, on January 5, 2015, to address the emissions statement requirement for the 2008 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). The revision affects Davidson, Rutherford, Shelby, Sumner, Knox, Blount, Anderson, Williamson, and Wilson Counties. Annual emissions statements are required for certain sources in all ozone nonattainment areas. These changes address requirements for the Knoxville, Tennessee 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment area (hereinafter referred to as the Knoxville Area) and the Tennessee portion of the Memphis, Tennessee-Arkansas-Mississippi 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS nonattainment area (hereinafter referred to as the Memphis Area). The Knoxville Area is comprised of Knox and Blount County, and a portion of Anderson County, Tennessee, and the Tennessee portion of the Memphis Area is comprised of Shelby County, Tennessee. Davidson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, Wilson and the remaining portion of Anderson County are not part of an ozone nonattainment area.

**DATES:** Written comments must be received on or before April 6, 2015.  
**ADDRESSES:** Submit your comments, identified by Docket ID No. EPA-R04-OAR-2014-0810 by one of the following methods:

1. [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov): Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.
2. Email: [R4-ARMS@epa.gov](mailto:R4-ARMS@epa.gov).
3. Fax: (404) 562-9019.
4. Mail: "EPA-R04-OAR-2014-0810," Air Regulatory Management Section (formerly the Regulatory Development Section), Air Planning and Implementation Branch (formerly the Air Planning Branch), Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960.
5. Hand Delivery or Courier: Lynorae Benjamin, Chief, Air Regulatory Management Section, Air Planning and Implementation Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960. Such deliveries are only accepted during the Regional Office's normal hours of operation. The Regional Office's official