

**§ 165.506 Safety Zones; Fireworks
Displays in the Fifth Coast Guard District**

No.	Date	Location	Regulated area
(a) Coast Guard Sector Delaware Bay—COTP Zone			
17	July 5	Barnegat Bay, Barnegat Township, NJ, Safety Zone..	The waters of Barnegat Bay within a 500 yard radius of the fireworks barge in approximate position latitude 39°44'50" N, longitude 074°11'21" W, approximately 500 yards north of Conklin Island, NJ.

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Dated: May 30, 2013.

K. Moore,

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

[FR Doc. 2013-15499 Filed 6-27-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

34 CFR Chapter III

Final Priority—National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research—Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers

AGENCY: Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education.

ACTION: Final priority.

[CFDA Number: 84.133B-8]

SUMMARY: The Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services announces a priority for the Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers Program administered by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR). Specifically, we announce a priority for a Rehabilitation Research and Training Center (RRTC) on Disability in Rural Areas. The Assistant Secretary may use this priority for competitions in fiscal year (FY) 2013 and later years. We take this action to focus research attention on areas of national need. We intend this priority to improve outcomes among individuals with disabilities in rural areas.

DATES: This priority is effective July 29, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Marlene Spencer, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW., Room 5133, Potomac Center Plaza (PCP), Washington, DC 20202-2700. Telephone: (202) 245-7532 or by email: marlene.spencer@ed.gov.

If you use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) or a text

telephone (TTY), call the Federal Relay Service (FRS), toll free, at 1-800-877-8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose of Program: The purpose of the Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers Program is to plan and conduct research, demonstration projects, training, and related activities, including international activities, to develop methods, procedures, and rehabilitation technology that maximize the full inclusion and integration into society, employment, independent living, family support, and economic and social self-sufficiency of individuals with disabilities, especially individuals with the most severe disabilities, and to improve the effectiveness of services authorized under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (Rehabilitation Act).

Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers

The purpose of the RRTCs, which are funded through the Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers Program, is to achieve the goals of the Rehabilitation Act, as amended, through advanced research, training, technical assistance, and dissemination activities in general problem areas, as specified by NIDRR. These activities are designed to benefit rehabilitation service providers, individuals with disabilities, and the family members or other authorized representatives of individuals with disabilities. Additional information on the RRTC program can be found at: www.ed.gov/rschstat/research/pubs/res-program.html#RRTC.

Program Authority: 29 U.S.C. 762(g) and 764(b)(2).

Applicable Program Regulations: 34 CFR part 350.

We published a notice of proposed priority (NPP) in the **Federal Register** on May 7, 2013 (78 FR 26560). That notice contained background

information and our reasons for proposing the particular priority.

Except for minor technical revisions, there are no differences between the proposed priority and the final priority.

Public Comment: In response to our invitation in the NPP, we did not receive any comments on the proposed priority.

Final Priority

RRTC on Disability in Rural Areas.

The Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services establishes a priority for a Rehabilitation Research and Training Center (RRTC) on Disability in Rural Areas. This RRTC must conduct rigorous research, and provide training, technical assistance, and information to improve the outcomes of individuals with disabilities who live in rural areas. The RRTC must:

(a) Conduct research that examines experiences and outcomes of individuals with disabilities who live in rural areas and apply the research findings to develop interventions that improve those outcomes. Applicants must focus their research activities on topics that fall under at least one of the following major life domains identified in NIDRR's Long-Range Plan for Fiscal Years 2013-2017 (78 FR 20299): Employment, Community Living and Participation, or Health and Function;

(b) Serve as a national resource center for individuals with disabilities living in rural areas, their families, service and support providers, and other stakeholders by conducting knowledge translation activities that include, but are not limited to:

(1) Providing information and technical assistance to service providers, individuals with disabilities living in rural areas and their representatives, and other key stakeholders;

(2) Providing training, including graduate, pre-service, and in-service training, to rehabilitation service providers and other disability service

providers, to facilitate more effective delivery of services to individuals with disabilities living in rural areas. This training may be provided through conferences, workshops, public education programs, in-service training programs, and similar activities;

(3) Disseminating research-based information and materials related to living with a disability in rural areas; and

(c) Involve individuals with disabilities who live in rural areas in planning and implementing the RRTC's activities, and in evaluating the RRTC's work.

Types of Priorities:

When inviting applications for a competition using one or more priorities, we designate the type of each priority as absolute, competitive preference, or invitational through a notice in the **Federal Register**. The effect of each type of priority follows:

Absolute priority: Under an absolute priority, we consider only applications that meet the priority (34 CFR 75.105(c)(3)).

Competitive preference priority: Under a competitive preference priority, we give competitive preference to an application by (1) awarding additional points, depending on the extent to which the application meets the priority (34 CFR 75.105(c)(2)(i)); or (2) selecting an application that meets the priority over an application of comparable merit that does not meet the priority (34 CFR 75.105(c)(2)(ii)).

Invitational priority: Under an invitational priority, we are particularly interested in applications that meet the priority. However, we do not give an application that meets the priority a preference over other applications (34 CFR 75.105(c)(1)).

This notice does not preclude us from proposing additional priorities, requirements, definitions, or selection criteria, subject to meeting applicable rulemaking requirements.

Note: This notice does not solicit applications. In any year in which we choose to use this priority, we invite applications through a notice in the **Federal Register**.

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Regulatory Impact Analysis

Under Executive Order 12866, the Secretary must determine whether this regulatory action is "significant" and, therefore, subject to the requirements of the Executive order and subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 defines a "significant regulatory action" as an action likely to result in a rule that may—

(1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, or adversely affect a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local or tribal governments or communities in a material way (also referred to as an "economically significant" rule);

(2) Create serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;

(3) Materially alter the budgetary impacts of entitlement grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or

(4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles stated in the Executive order.

This final regulatory action is not a significant regulatory action subject to review by OMB under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866.

We have also reviewed this final regulatory action under Executive Order 13563, which supplements and explicitly reaffirms the principles, structures, and definitions governing regulatory review established in Executive Order 12866. To the extent permitted by law, Executive Order 13563 requires that an agency—

(1) Propose or adopt regulations only upon a reasoned determination that their benefits justify their costs (recognizing that some benefits and costs are difficult to quantify);

(2) Tailor its regulations to impose the least burden on society, consistent with obtaining regulatory objectives and taking into account—among other things and to the extent practicable—the costs of cumulative regulations;

(3) In choosing among alternative regulatory approaches, select those approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity);

(4) To the extent feasible, specify performance objectives, rather than the behavior or manner of compliance a regulated entity must adopt; and

(5) Identify and assess available alternatives to direct regulation, including economic incentives—such as user fees or marketable permits—to encourage the desired behavior, or provide information that enables the public to make choices.

Executive Order 13563 also requires an agency "to use the best available techniques to quantify anticipated present and future benefits and costs as accurately as possible." The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of OMB has emphasized that these

techniques may include "identifying changing future compliance costs that might result from technological innovation or anticipated behavioral changes."

We are issuing this final priority only on a reasoned determination that its benefits justify its costs. In choosing among alternative regulatory approaches, we selected those approaches that maximize net benefits. Based on the analysis that follows, the Department believes that this regulatory action is consistent with the principles in Executive Order 13563.

We also have determined that this regulatory action does not unduly interfere with State, local, and tribal governments in the exercise of their governmental functions.

In accordance with both Executive orders, the Department has assessed the potential costs and benefits, both quantitative and qualitative, of this regulatory action. The potential costs are those resulting from statutory requirements and those we have determined as necessary for administering the Department's programs and activities.

The benefits of the Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers Program have been well established over the years, as projects similar to the one envisioned by the final priority have been completed successfully. The new RRTC will generate and promote the use of new knowledge that will improve the options for individuals with disabilities to perform regular activities of their choice in the community.

Accessible Format: Individuals with disabilities can obtain this document in an accessible format (e.g., braille, large print, audiotape, or compact disc) on request to the program contact person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

Electronic Access to This Document: The official version of this document is the document published in the **Federal Register**. Free Internet access to the official edition of the **Federal Register** and the Code of Federal Regulations is available via the Federal Digital System at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys. At this site you can view this document, as well as all other documents of this Department published in the **Federal Register**, in text or Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF). To use PDF you must have Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available free at the site.

You may also access documents of the Department published in the **Federal Register** by using the article search feature at: www.federalregister.gov. Specifically, through the advanced

search feature at this site, you can limit your search to documents published by the Department.

Dated: June 25, 2013.

Michael K. Yudin,

Delegated the authority to perform the functions and duties of the Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services.

[FR Doc. 2013-15605 Filed 6-27-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

36 CFR Part 251

RIN 0596-AD12

Definition of a Ski Area

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Interim final rule.

SUMMARY: The Forest Service is amending the definition of a ski area in its regulations to make it consistent with the authority in section 3 of the Ski Area Recreational Opportunity Enhancement Act (SAROE) of 2011 to allow authorization of other snow sports besides Nordic and alpine skiing and, in appropriate circumstances, other seasonal and year-round natural resource-based recreation activities and associated facilities at ski areas on National Forest System (NFS) lands, provided that authorization of these other activities and facilities would not change the primary purpose of the ski areas to a purpose other than skiing and other snow sports.

DATES: The rule is effective July 29, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Send comments electronically by following the instructions at the Federal eRulemaking portal at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Comments also may be submitted by mail to USDA Forest Service Ski Area Definition Comments, GMUG National Forest, 2250 Highway 50, Delta, CO 81416. If comments are sent electronically, duplicate comments should not be sent by mail. Receipt of comments cannot be confirmed.

All comments, including names and addresses when provided, will be placed in the record and will be made available for public review and copying. Those wishing to review comments should call Corey Wong at (970) 874-6668 to schedule an appointment.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Corey Wong, Acting National Winter Sports Program Manager, 970-874-6668. Individuals who use

telecommunication devices for the deaf may call the Federal Information Relay Service at 800-877-8339 between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time, Monday through Friday.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 3 of SAROE) amended the National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 497b) to allow authorization of other snow sports besides Nordic and alpine skiing at ski areas on NFS lands, such as snowboarding, sledding, and tubing. Section 3 of SAROE) also amended 16 U.S.C. 497b to allow authorization, in appropriate circumstances, of other seasonal and year-round natural resource-based recreation activities and associated facilities at ski areas on NFS lands, provided that authorization of these other activities and facilities would not change the primary purpose of the ski areas to a purpose other than skiing and other snow sports.

The definition for a ski area in Forest Service regulations at 36 CFR 251.51 implementing the National Forest Ski Area Permit Act provides for development only for Nordic and alpine skiing at ski areas on NFS lands and limits ancillary facilities at ski areas on NFS lands to those that support skiing. Accordingly, the Department is amending the definition for a ski area in 36 CFR 251.51 to provide for development for snow sports besides Nordic and alpine skiing at ski areas on NFS lands and to provide, in appropriate circumstances, for facilities necessary for other seasonal and year-round natural resource-based recreation activities at ski areas on NFS lands, provided that authorization of these other activities and facilities would not change the primary purpose of the ski area to a purpose other than skiing and other snow sports.

The Department is expanding the requirement in the current definition of a ski area in 36 CFR 251.51 that the preponderance of revenue at a ski area derive from activities and facilities that support Nordic and alpine skiing to include revenue derived from activities and facilities that support other snow sports. This requirement can then be used to determine whether authorization of other seasonal, natural resource-based recreation activities and facilities would change the primary purpose of the ski area to a purpose other than skiing and other snow sports.

The Department has also revised the terminology for types of revenue generated by ski areas on NFS lands to track the types of revenue that are included in the land use fee calculation for ski areas on NFS lands under the

National Forest Ski Area Permit Fee Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 497c).

The amendment to the definition for a ski area in 36 CFR 251.51 merely makes the definition consistent with the authority in section 3 of SAROE) to allow authorization of additional recreation activities and associated facilities at ski areas on NFS lands and makes additional changes in terminology consistent with the National Forest Ski Area Permit Fee Act. These revisions are dictated by statute; the Department has no discretion in implementing them. Moreover, the revisions conform precisely to the corresponding language in the statutes.

Regulatory Certifications

Environmental Impact

This interim final rule is making minor, purely technical, nondiscretionary changes to the definition of a ski area on NFS lands. Forest Service regulations at 36 CFR 220.6(d)(2) exclude from documentation in an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement rules, regulations, or policies to establish service wide administrative procedures, program processes, or instructions. The Department has determined that this interim final rule falls within this category of actions and that no extraordinary circumstances exist which require preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

This interim final rule has been reviewed under USDA procedures and Executive Order (E.O.) 12866 on regulatory planning and review. It has been determined that this interim final rule is not significant. This interim final rule will not have an annual effect of \$100 million or more on the economy, nor will it adversely affect productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State or local governments. This interim final rule will not interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency, nor will this interim final rule raise new legal or policy issues. Finally, this interim final rule will not alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of beneficiaries of those programs. Accordingly, this interim final rule is not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under E.O. 12866.

The Department has considered this interim final rule in light of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 602 *et seq.*). This interim final rule makes minor, purely technical, nondiscretionary changes to the