

assessment is not required because this rule will not deny any private property owner of beneficial uses of their land, nor will it significantly reduce their land's value. No taking of personal property will occur as a result of this rule.

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. 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 in 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.

Affiliated Native American tribes were contacted by letters sent in December 2008 to solicit any interests or concerns with the proposed action. No responses were received by the Park.

Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

This rule does not contain information collection requirements, and a submission 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 is

not required because we reached a FONSI. The Plan/EA and FONSI that included an evaluation of bicycling on the Hope Camp Trail may be viewed online at <http://www.nps.gov/sagu/parkmgmt/park-planning.htm>.

Effects on the Energy Supply (Executive Order 13211)

This rule is not a significant energy action under the definition in Executive Order 13211. A statement of Energy Effects is not required.

Drafting Information

The primary authors of this regulation are Robert Love, Chief Ranger, Saguaro National Park, Darla Sidles, Superintendent, Saguaro National Park, John Calhoun and A.J. North, NPS Regulations Program, Washington, DC.

List of Subjects in 36 CFR Part 7

National Parks, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

In consideration of the foregoing, the NPS amends 36 CFR part 7 as set forth below:

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

■ 1. The authority citation for Part 7 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1, 3, 9a, 462(k); Sec. 7.96 also issued under 36 U.S.C. 501–511, D.C. Code 10–137 (2001) and D.C. Code 50–2201 (2001).

■ 2. Revise § 7.11(a) to read as follows:

§ 7.11 Saguaro National Park.

(a) *Bicycling.* (1) The following trails are designated as routes for bicycle use:

- (i) That portion of the Cactus Forest Trail inside the Cactus Forest Drive; and
- (ii) The Hope Camp Trail, from the Loma Alta Trailhead east to the Arizona State Trust Lands boundary, located approximately .2 miles beyond Hope Camp.

(2) The Superintendent may open or close designated routes, or portions thereof, or impose conditions or restrictions for bicycle use after taking into consideration public health and safety, natural and cultural resource protection, and other management activities and objectives.

(i) The Superintendent will provide public notice of all such actions through one or more of the methods listed in § 1.7 of this chapter.

(ii) Violating a closure, condition, or restriction is prohibited.

* * * * *

Dated: September 25, 2012.

Rachel Jacobson,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 2012–24231 Filed 10–1–12; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA–R03–OAR–2012–0381; FRL– 9735–7]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Delaware; Requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Nonattainment New Source Review; Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is approving a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of Delaware on March 14, 2012. This SIP revision pertaining to Delaware's Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and nonattainment New Source Review (NSR) programs incorporates preconstruction permitting requirements for fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) into the Delaware SIP. In addition, EPA is approving SIP revisions and portions of SIP submissions for the purpose of determining that Delaware has met its statutory obligations with respect to the infrastructure requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA) which relate to Delaware's PSD permitting program and are necessary to implement, maintain, and enforce the 1997 national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for PM_{2.5} and ozone, the 2006 PM_{2.5} NAAQS, and the 2008 lead NAAQS. EPA is approving these revisions in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

DATES: This final rule is effective on November 1, 2012.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID Number EPA–R03–OAR–2012–0381. All documents in the docket are listed in the www.regulations.gov Web site. Although listed in the electronic docket, some information is not publicly available, i.e., confidential business information (CBI) 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 for public inspection during normal business hours at the Air Protection Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. Copies of the State submittal are available at the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, 89 Kings Highway, P.O. Box 1401, Dover, Delaware 19903.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Gerallyn Duke, (215) 814-2084, or by email at duke.gerallyn@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Throughout this document, whenever “we,” “us,” or “our” is used, we mean EPA. On August 1, 2012 (77 FR 45527), EPA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPR) for the State of Delaware. The NPR proposed approval of a SIP revision pertaining to Delaware’s Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and nonattainment New Source Review (NSR) programs which incorporates preconstruction permitting requirements for fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) into the Delaware SIP. In addition, EPA proposed approval of SIP revisions and portions of SIP submissions for the purpose of determining that Delaware has met its statutory obligations with respect to the infrastructure requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA) which relate to Delaware’s PSD permitting program and are necessary to implement, maintain, and enforce the 1997 PM_{2.5} and ozone NAAQS, the 2006 PM_{2.5} NAAQS, and the 2008 lead NAAQS. The formal SIP revision was submitted by Delaware on March 14, 2012.

The purpose of this SIP revision is to incorporate the PSD and nonattainment preconstruction permitting requirements for PM_{2.5} that are set forth in two Federal rules. The first is the “Implementation of the New Source Review (NSR) Program for Particulate Matter less than 2.5 Micrometers (PM_{2.5})” (NSR PM_{2.5} Rule), which was promulgated on May 16, 2008 (73 FR 28321). The second is the “Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for Particulate Matter less than 2.5 Micrometers (PM_{2.5})—Increments, Significant Impact Levels (SILs) and Significant Monitoring Concentration (SMC)” (PSD PM_{2.5} Rule), which was promulgated on October 20, 2010 (75 FR 64864).

II. Summary of SIP Revision

The SIP revision consists of amendments to sections 1.0, 2.0, and 3.0 of 7 DE Admin. Code 1125, “Requirements for Preconstruction Review.” The amendments establish the major source threshold, significant emission rate and offset ratios for PM_{2.5}, establish NO_x and SO₂ as precursors to PM_{2.5}, and establish the allowance for interpollutant trading for offsets and NSR applicability to PM_{2.5} precursor pollutants, pursuant to the May 2008 NSR PM_{2.5} Rule. In addition, the amendments add maximum allowable ambient pollutant concentrations (increments), an SMC for PM_{2.5} pursuant to the October 2010 PSD PM_{2.5} Rule, and SILs. As discussed in the NPR, we do not consider the SILs to be a mandatory SIP element, and in light of litigation before the U.S. Court of Appeals (D.C. Circuit), we are taking no action at this time with regard to new section 3.9 of DE Admin. Code 1125, “Source Impact Analysis.”

Other specific requirements of the regulations and the rationale for EPA’s proposed action are explained in the NPR and will not be restated here. No public comments were received on the NPR.

III. Final Action

EPA is approving the March 14, 2012 SIP submission pertaining to Delaware’s PSD and nonattainment NSR programs to incorporate the preconstruction permitting requirements for PM_{2.5} as a revision to the Delaware SIP, with the exception for the portion of the SIP submission concerning the implementation of SILs for PM_{2.5}. Additionally, in light of this SIP revision, EPA is approving the portions of Delaware’s December 13, 2007, March 12, 2008, September 19, 2008, September 16, 2009, and April 1, 2010 infrastructure SIP submittals which address the obligations set forth at CAA section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(II) relating to Delaware’s PSD permit program for the 1997 PM_{2.5} and ozone NAAQS as well as for the 2006 PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Finally, in light of Delaware’s submission dated October 17, 2011 and the March 2012 SIP revision which address the obligations set forth at CAA sections 110(a)(2)(C), (D)(i)(II) and (J) relating to the Delaware’s PSD permit program, EPA has determined that Delaware’s SIP meets the statutory obligations relating to its PSD permit program set forth at CAA sections 110(a)(2)(C), (D)(i)(II), and (J) for the 2008 lead NAAQS.

IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

A. General Requirements

Under the CAA, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the CAA and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA’s role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. Accordingly, this action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a “significant regulatory action” subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993);
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- Does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-4);
- Does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA; and
- Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, this rule does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because the SIP is not approved to apply in Indian country located in the state, and EPA notes that it will not impose substantial direct

costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

B. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

C. Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by December 3, 2012. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this action for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action pertaining to NSR requirements for PM_{2.5} may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and

recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides.

Dated: September 18, 2012.

W.C. Early,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region III.

40 CFR part 52 is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart I—Delaware

■ 2. In § 52.420, the table in paragraph (c) is amended by revising the entries for Regulation 1125, sections 1.0, 2.0, and 3.0 in numerical order, to read as follows:

§ 52.420 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

EPA-APPROVED REGULATIONS IN THE DELAWARE SIP

State regulation (7 DNREC 1100)	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Additional explanation
*	*	*	*	*
1125 Requirements for Preconstruction Review				
Section 1.0	General Provisions	2/11/12	10/2/12 [<i>Insert page number where the document begins</i>].	Added 4 terms, Revised 5 terms. Note: In section 1.9, the previous SIP-approved baseline dates for sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, and nitrogen dioxide in the definition of “Baseline Date” remain part of the SIP.
Section 2.0	Emission Offset Provisions (EOP).	2/11/12	10/2/12 [<i>Insert page number where the document begins</i>].	Added Section 2.2.5, 2.4.3.3 and 2.5.7
Section 3.0	Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality.	2/11/12	10/2/12 [<i>Insert page number where the document begins</i>].	Revised Section 3.2 and 3.7.7.1. Note: Previous SIP-approved revisions to Section 3.1 for nitrogen dioxide increments and Section 3.9A (now designated as Section 3.10.1) for air quality models remain part of the SIP.
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[FR Doc. 2012-24095 Filed 10-1-12; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration

49 CFR Part 173

Shippers—General Requirements for Shipments and Packagings

CFR Correction

In Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 100 to 177, revised as of October 1, 2011, make the following corrections:

■ 1. In § 173.133, on page 539, paragraph (e) is redesignated as (c) and revised to read as follows:

§ 173.133 Assignment of packing group and hazard zones for Division 6.1 materials.

* * * * *

(c) *Transitional provisions.* The criteria for packing group assignments in effect on December 31, 2006, may continue to be used until January 1, 2012.

■ 2. In § 173.134, on page 543, the second paragraph (c) is removed and (c)(2) is revised to read as follows:

§ 173.134 Class 6, Division 6.2—Definitions and exceptions.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(2) The following materials may be offered for transportation and transported as a regulated medical waste when packaged in a rigid non-bulk packaging conforming to the general packaging requirements of §§ 173.24 and 173.24a and packaging requirements specified in 29 CFR 1910.1030 and transported by a private or contract carrier in a vehicle used exclusively to transport regulated medical waste:

(i) Waste stock or culture of a Category B infectious substance;

(ii) Plant and animal waste regulated by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS);

(iii) Waste pharmaceutical materials;

(iv) Laboratory and recyclable wastes;

(v) Infectious substances that have been treated to eliminate or neutralize pathogens;

(vi) Forensic materials being transported for final destruction;

(vii) Rejected or recalled health care products;

(viii) Documents intended for destruction in accordance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) requirements; and

(ix) Medical or clinical equipment and laboratory products provided they are properly packaged and secured against exposure or contamination. Sharps containers must be securely closed to prevent leaks or punctures.

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[FR Doc. 2012-24294 Filed 9-28-12; 11:15 am]

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