

CBP port of entry, the driver or other person in charge of a commercial truck must tender the fee to CBP unless it has been prepaid as provided for in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

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(3) *Prepayment.* The owner, agent, or person in charge of a commercial vehicle may at any time prepay the commercial truck fee as defined in paragraph (c)(1) for all arrivals of that vehicle during a calendar year or any remaining portion of a calendar year. Prepayment must be made in accordance with the procedures and payment methods set forth in this paragraph and paragraph (i) of this section. The transponder request and prepayment by credit card or ACH debit may be made via the Internet through the "Travel" link on the CBP Web site located at <http://www.cbp.gov>.

Alternatively, prepayment may be sent by mail with credit card information, check, or money order made payable to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, along with a completed CBP Form 339C (Annual User Fee Decal Request—Commercial Vehicle) for each commercial truck to the following address: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Attn: DTOPS Program Administrator, 6650 Telecom Drive, Suite 100, Indianapolis, IN 46278. Once the prepayment has been made under this paragraph, a transponder will be issued to be permanently affixed by adhesive to the lower left hand corner of the vehicle windshield in accordance with the accompanying instructions, to show that the vehicle is exempt from payment of the fees for individual arrivals during the applicable calendar year or any remaining portion of that year. If any of the information provided on the CBP Form 339C or the online application changes during the calendar year, the owner, agent, or person in charge of the commercial truck must inform the CBP Decal and Transponder Online Procurement System (DTOPS) Program Administrator of the changed information in writing, or update the information on the CBP Web site referenced above, no later than 15 days from the date of the change. Failure to timely notify CBP of changed information may result in the commercial truck being stopped for secondary inspection, assessment of liquidated damages, or other sanctions.

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(e) * * *

(2) * * * The decal request and prepayment by credit card or ACH debit may be made via the Internet through the "Travel" link at the CBP Web site located at <http://www.cbp.gov>.

Alternatively, prepayment may be sent by mail with credit card information, check, or money order made payable to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, along with a properly completed CBP Form 339V (Annual User Fee Decal Request—Vessels) or CBP Form 339A (Annual User Fee Decal Request—Aircraft), to the following address: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Attn: DTOPS Program Administrator, 6650 Telecom Drive, Suite 100, Indianapolis, IN 46278.

* * * * *

(g) * * *

(5) *Quarterly payment and statement procedures.* Payment to CBP of the fees required to be collected under paragraph (g)(1) of this section must be made no later than 31 days after the close of the calendar quarter in which the fees were required to be collected from the passenger. Payment of the fees must be made to the party required to collect the fee under paragraph (g)(4)(i) of this section, and must be made in accordance with the procedures and payment methods set forth in this paragraph and paragraph (i) of this section. Overpayments and underpayments may be accounted for by an explanation with, and adjustment of, the next due quarterly payment to CBP. The quarterly payment must be accompanied by a statement that includes the following information:

* * * * *

(i) *Information submission and fee remittance procedures.* In addition to any information specified elsewhere in this section, each payment made by mail must be accompanied by information identifying the person or organization remitting the fee, the type of fee being remitted (for example, railroad car, commercial truck, private vessel), and the time period to which the payment applies and must be mailed to the following address: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Revenue Division, Attn: User Fee Team, 6650 Telecom Drive, Suite 100, Indianapolis, IN 46278. All fee payments required under this section in U.S. dollars, and must be paid in accordance with the provisions of § 24.1. The fees may be made using any payment method authorized by § 24.1 and for which the CBP location receiving the payment is equipped to process, and are subject to any restrictions as described elsewhere in this section. To pay railroad user fees on Pay.gov, an email must be sent to the Office of Administration, Revenue Division to establish a Pay.gov account. The email address for this purpose is CUFIUFHhelp@cbp.dhs.gov. Once the Pay.gov account is established,

payments may be made directly on Pay.gov without a further need to contact CBP. Where payment is made at a CBP port, credit cards will be accepted only where the port is equipped to accept credit cards for the type of payment being made. Check or money orders must be made payable to U.S. Customs and Border Protection and must be annotated with the appropriate class code. The applicable class codes and payment locations for each fee are as follows:

* * * * *

Dated: January 16, 2013.

David V. Aguilar,

Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2013-01166 Filed 1-23-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-14-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket Number USCG-2012-1071]

RIN 1625-AA00

Safety Zone; Monongahela River, Charleroi, PA

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for all waters between mile 40.5 and mile 42.5 on the Monongahela River. The safety zone is needed to protect construction workers and vessels transiting the area from the hazards associated with demolition operation being conducted on a guard wall upstream of Lock and Dam 4 near Charleroi, PA. Entry into, movement within, and departure from this Coast Guard Safety Zone, while it is activated and enforced, is prohibited, unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Pittsburgh or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective in the CFR on January 24, 2013 through 5:00 p.m. on March 1, 2013. This rule is effective with actual notice for purposes of enforcement at 7:00 a.m. on January 9, 2013. This rule will remain in effect through 5:00 p.m. on March 1, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Documents mentioned in this preamble are part of docket USCG-2012-1071. To view documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>, type the docket

number in the "SEARCH" box and click "SEARCH." Click on Open Docket Folder on the line associated with this rulemaking. You may also visit the Docket Management Facility in Room W12-140 on the ground floor of the Department of Transportation West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this rule, call or email MSTC Chris Blank, Marine Safety Unit Pittsburgh, U.S. Coast Guard; telephone (412) 644-5808 ext. 2108, email Christopher.L.Blank@uscg.mil. If you have questions on viewing or submitting material to the docket, call Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone (202) 366-9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Acronyms

DHS Department of Homeland Security
FR Federal Register
NPRM Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

A. Regulatory History and Information

The Coast Guard is issuing this final rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment pursuant to authority under section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)). This provision authorizes an agency to issue a rule without prior notice and opportunity to comment when the agency for good cause finds that those procedures are "impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest." Under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for not publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) with respect to this rule. The Coast Guard received notice for this event on January 3, 2013 which does not allow for the NPRM process. After full review of the event information and location, the Coast Guard determined that a safety zone is necessary. Publishing a NPRM would be impracticable and would unnecessarily delay the immediate action that is needed to protect the public from the possible hazards associated with demolition operation being conducted on a guard wall upstream of Lock and Dam 4 that will occur in Charleroi, PA. Delaying the demolition operation to provide a notice and comment period before effecting this safety zone is also impracticable, as it would impede the flow of commercial river traffic and interfere with contractual obligations based on the demolition operations.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for

making this rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. Providing 30 days notice would unnecessarily delay the effective date, be impracticable, and contrary to public interest because immediate action is needed to protect the public from the possible hazards associated with demolition operation being conducted on a guard wall upstream of Lock and Dam in Charleroi, PA.

B. Basis and Purpose

The Joseph B. Fay Company has been contracted by the Army Corps of Engineers to conduct demolition operations that include four to seven explosive blasts between January 9, 2013 and March 1, 2013 to remove an 1100 foot section of guard wall upstream of Lock and Dam 4 in Charleroi, PA. This event poses hazardous conditions on the river and additional safety measures to ensure vessel and mariner safety are required in the form of a safety zone.

The legal basis and authorities for this rule are found in 33 U.S.C. 1231, 46 U.S.C. Chapter 701, 3306, 3703; 50 U.S.C. 191, 195; 33 CFR 1.05-1, 6.04-1, 6.04-6, and 160.5; Public Law 107-295, 116 Stat. 2064; and Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1, which collectively authorize the Coast Guard to establish and define regulatory safety zones.

C. Discussion of the Final Rule

The Coast Guard is establishing a temporary safety zone for all waters between mile 40.5 and 42.5 on the Monongahela River. Vessels shall not enter into, depart from, or move within this safety zone without permission from the Captain of the Port Pittsburgh or her designated representative. Persons or vessels requiring entry into or passage through a safety zone must request permission from the Captain of the Port Pittsburgh, or a designated representative. They may be contacted on VHF-FM Channel 13 or 16, or through Coast Guard Sector Ohio Valley at (800) 253-7465. This rule will become effective at 7:00 a.m. on January 9, 2013 and remain in effect until 5 p.m. on March 1, 2013, but will only be enforced during intermittent periods that will be announced by broadcast notices to mariners with as much advanced notice as possible. Due to the unpredictability of the Monongahela River, weather and river forecasts will be used to determine the most suitable conditions for demolition operations. Advanced notice will be given to the maximum extent possible, but despite best efforts, the safety zone may be established with minimal notice when

ideal work conditions are identified. The Captain of the Port Pittsburgh will inform the public and maritime industry through broadcast notice to mariners of the enforcement periods and changes to the safety zone and its enforcement.

D. Regulatory Analyses

We developed this rule after considering numerous statutes and executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analyses based on these statutes and executive orders.

1. Regulatory Planning and Review

This rule is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, as supplemented by Executive Order 13563, Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review, and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of Executive Order 12866 or under section 1 of Executive Order 13563. The Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed it under those Orders. Although this rule will be effective from January 9, 2013 until March 1, 2013, unless demolition operation are completed sooner, it will only be enforced for a limited time periods during days scheduled for demolition operations. By enforcing this safety zone for limited periods of time throughout the effective period, marine traffic will not be significantly impacted. Entry into or passage through the safety zone will be considered on a case-by-case basis by the Captain of the Port Pittsburgh or designated representative. Notification of, and changes to, the enforcement period will be made via broadcast notice to mariners.

2. Impact on Small Entities

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA), 5 U.S.C. 601-612, as amended, requires federal agencies to consider the potential impact of regulations on small entities during rulemaking. The term "small entities" comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

This rule will affect the following entities, some of which may be small entities: the owners or operators of vessels intending to transit that portion of the waterways between mile 40.5 and mile 42.5 on the Monongahela River

during the enforcement period. This safety zone will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because the enforcement periods will be for a limited duration, less than two hours, intermittently throughout the effective period.

3. Assistance for Small Entities

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104–121), we want to assist small entities in understanding this rule. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**, section above.

Small businesses may send comments on the actions of Federal employees who enforce, or otherwise determine compliance with, Federal regulations to the Small Business and Agriculture Regulatory Enforcement Ombudsman and the Regional Small Business Regulatory Fairness Boards. The Ombudsman evaluates these actions annually and rates each agency's responsiveness to small business. If you wish to comment on actions by employees of the Coast Guard, call 1–888–REG–FAIR (1–888–734–3247). The Coast Guard will not retaliate against small entities that question or complain about this rule or any policy or action of the Coast Guard.

4. Collection of Information

This rule will not call for a new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

5. Federalism

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. We have analyzed this rule under that Order and determined that this rule does not have implications for federalism.

6. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to coordinate protest activities so that your message can be received without

jeopardizing the safety or security of people, places or vessels.

7. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100,000,000 (adjusted for inflation) or more in any one year. Though this rule will not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

8. Taking of Private Property

This rule will not cause a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under Executive Order 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights.

9. Civil Justice Reform

This rule meets applicable standards in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform, to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden.

10. Protection of Children

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks. This rule is not an economically significant rule and does not create an environmental risk to health or risk to safety that may disproportionately affect children.

11. Indian Tribal Governments

This rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it does not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes.

12. Energy Effects

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

13. Technical Standards

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

14. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Management Directive 023–01 and Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)(42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have determined that this action is one of a category of actions that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. This rule involves establishing a safety zone. This rule is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph 34(g) of Figure 2–1 of the Commandant Instruction. An environmental analysis checklist supporting this determination and a Categorical Exclusion Determination are available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**. We seek any comments or information that may lead to the discovery of a significant environmental impact from this rule.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 46 U.S.C. Chapter 701, 3306, 3703; 50 U.S.C. 191, 195; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Pub. L. 107–295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add § 165.T08–1071 to read as follows:

§ 165.T08–1071 Safety Zone; Monongahela River, Charleroi, PA.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All waters from mile 40.5 and 42.5 on the Monongahela River.

(b) *Effective date.* This rule is effective from 7 a.m. on January 9, 2013 until 5 p.m. on March 1, 2013.

(c) *Periods of enforcement.* This rule will be enforced intermittently during the effective period when demolition operations are being conducted on a guard wall upstream of Lock and Dam 4. The timing of demolition operations is dependent on contractor availability, river forecast, and observed weather. The Captain of the Port Pittsburgh will inform the public of the enforcement

periods and any changes through broadcast notice to mariners.

(d) *Regulations.* (1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23 of this part, entry into this zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Pittsburgh.

(2) Persons or vessels requiring entry into or passage through a safety zone must request permission from the Captain of the Port Pittsburgh or a designated representative. They may be contacted on VHF-FM Channel 13 or 16, or through Coast Guard Sector Ohio Valley at 1-800-253-7465.

(3) All persons and vessels shall comply with the instructions of the Captain of the Port Pittsburgh and designated on-scene U.S. Coast Guard patrol personnel. On-scene U.S. Coast Guard patrol personnel includes Commissioned, Warrant, and Petty Officers of the U.S. Coast Guard.

Dated: January 8, 2013.

Lindsay N. Weaver,

Commander, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Pittsburgh.

[FR Doc. 2013-01412 Filed 1-23-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110-04-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R08-OAR-2011-1025, FRL-9762-5]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Colorado; Revisions to New Source Review Rules

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is taking final action to approve revisions adopted by the State of Colorado on December 15, 2005, to Regulation No. 3 (Air Pollutant Emission Notice and Permitting Requirements). Colorado submitted the request for approval of these rule revisions into the State Implementation Plan (SIP) on August 21, 2006. The revisions remove repealed provisions in Regulation No. 3 that pertain to the issuance of Colorado air quality permits; the revisions also implement other minor administrative changes and renumbering. The intended effect of this action is to take final action to approve the rules that are consistent with the Clean Air Act (CAA.) This action is being taken under section 110 of the CAA.

DATES: This final rule is effective February 25, 2013.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket ID No. EPA-R08-OAR-2011-1025. All documents in the docket are listed in the www.regulations.gov Web site. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, will be publicly available only in hard copy. Publicly available docket materials are available either electronically in www.regulations.gov or in hard copy at the Air Program, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 8, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, Colorado 80202-1129. EPA requests you contact the individual listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to view the hard copy of the docket. You may view the hard copy of the docket Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., excluding Federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kevin Leone, Air Program, Mailcode 8P-AR, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8, 1595 Wynkoop Street, Denver, Colorado 80202-1129, (303) 312-6227, or leone.kevin@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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- II. Response to Comments
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- IV. What action is EPA taking today?
- V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Definitions

For the purpose of this document, we are giving meaning to certain words or initials as follows:

- (i) The words or initials *Act* or *CAA* mean or refer to the Clean Air Act, unless the context indicates otherwise.
- (ii) The words *EPA*, *we*, *us* or *our* mean or refer to the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- (iii) The initials *SIP* mean or refer to State Implementation Plan.
- (iv) The words *State* or *Colorado* mean the State of Colorado, unless the context indicates otherwise.

I. Background Information

On December 31, 2002, EPA published revisions to the federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and non-attainment NSR regulations. These revisions are commonly referred to as “NSR Reform” and became effective nationally in areas not covered by a SIP on March 3, 2003. The NSR Reform revisions included provisions for baseline emissions determinations, actual-to-future actual

methodology, plantwide applicability limits (PALs), clean units, and pollution control projects (PCPs). On June 24, 2005, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit issued its decision and opinion in the case of *New York v. U. S. Environmental Protection Agency*, 413 F.3d 3 (D.C. Cir. 2005). The court concluded that, regarding the clean unit exemption from NSR, the plain language of the Clean Air Act indicated that Congress intended to apply NSR to changes that increase actual emissions instead of potential or allowable emissions. As a result, the court vacated the clean units portions of the Federal Rule. The court also concluded that EPA lacks the authority to create pollution control project exemptions from NSR and vacated the PCP portions of both the 1992 WEPCO Rule and the 2002 NSR Reform rule. By vacating those portions of the Federal NSR rule, the court terminated those exemptions to new source review. The court also remanded back to EPA the “reasonable possibility” standard for when a source must keep certain project related records.

The State of Colorado submitted a formal SIP revision on July 11, 2005, followed by a supplemental submittal on October 25, 2005. These submittals requested approval for regulations to implement the NSR Reform provisions that were not vacated or remanded by the June 24, 2005 court decision; including renumbering, reorganizing, and revised definitions. On April 10, 2012 (77 FR 21453), EPA published a notice of final rulemaking for the July 11, 2005, and October 25, 2005 submittals. In that action, EPA approved renumbering, reorganizing and portions of Colorado’s revisions to the Stationary Source Permitting and Air Pollutant Emission Notice Requirements (Regulation No. 3) that incorporate EPA’s December 31, 2002 NSR Reform; however, EPA considered as withdrawn the portions of the submittals that implemented the clean unit and pollution control project exemptions. EPA also approved a version of the recordkeeping requirements that removed the “reasonable possibility” standard.

Colorado adopted revisions on December 15, 2005, and submitted these revisions, which we are addressing in this action, on August 21, 2006. These revisions reflect the removal of references to clean units, pollution control projects, and the “reasonable possibility” standard from the State’s rules. As a result of the deletion of these references, many provisions were renumbered and references to them