6.2.2 Line 1 (Destination Line)

The destination line must meet these standards:

a. *Placement*. The destination line must be the top line of the label. An exception is that one line of extraneous information may appear above the destination line on tray and sack labels as provided in 6.3.2, and 6.3.2f. The destination line must be completely visible when placed in the label holder. Visibility is ensured if the destination line is no less than ½ (0.125) inch below the top of the label when the label is cut and prepared.

[Delete Exhibit 6.2.2a, Barcoded 2-inch Sack Labels, in its entirety.]

[Delete Exhibit 6.2.2b, Barcoded 1-inch Sack Labels, in its entirety.]

6.2.5 Line 3 (Origin Line)

[Revise the first sentence of 6.2.5 as follows:]

The origin line must appear below the content line, except as allowed under 6.3.4 and 6.2.5a and 6.2.5b. * * *

[Delete current 6.3, Additional Standards—Barcoded 2-Inch Sack Labels and Barcoded Tray Labels, and 6.4, Additional Standards—Barcoded 1-Inch Sack Labels, in their entirety.]

[Renumber current 6.5 as new 6.3 and revise the title as follows:]

6.3 Specific Standards for Intelligent Mail Tray Labels

6.3.1 Definitions

[Revise the text of renumbered 6.3.1 as follows:]

Intelligent Mail tray labels are 2-inch labels used on trays and sacks to provide unique identification within postal processing. 24-digit Intelligent Mail tray labels include only a 24-digit barcode printed in International Symbology Specification (ISS) Code 128 subset C symbology (see Exhibit 6.3.3). Intelligent Mail tray labels also include a human readable field designed to indicate the carrier route for carrier route mailings, display an "AUTO" indicator text for automation mailings, or remain blank for nonautomation mailings. Mailers using Intelligent Mail tray labels must print labels in the 24digit Intelligent Mail tray label format. Detailed specifications for the tray label and barcode formats are at http:// ribbs.usps.gov.

[Delete current Exhibit 6.5.1, 10/24 Transitional Intelligent Mail Tray Label, in its entirety.]

[Delete current 6.5.2, Transitional Intelligent Mail Tray Label Format, in its entirety.]

[Renumber current 6.5.3 through 6.5.7 as new 6.3.2 through 6.3.6.]

We will publish an amendment to 39 CFR part 111 to reflect these changes.

Stanley F. Mires,

Attorney, Legal Policy & Legislative Advice.
[FR Doc. 2013–08721 Filed 4–17–13; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 51

[EPA-HQ-OAR-2012-0393; FRL-9800-8] RIN 2060-AQ38

Air Quality: Revision to Definition of Volatile Organic Compounds— Exclusion of trans 1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene [SolsticeTM 1233zd(E)]

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Withdrawal of direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA published a direct final rule, Air Quality: Revision to Definition of Volatile Organic Compounds-Exclusion of trans 1-chloro-3,3,3trifluoroprop-1-ene [Solstice $^{\mathrm{TM}}$ 1233zd(E)], on February 15, 2013, and a parallel proposed rule to revise the definition of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) for purposes of preparing state implementation plans (SIPs) to attain the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ozone under title I of the Clean Air Act (CAA). The direct final action added trans 1chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene (also known as SolsticeTM 1233zd(E)) to the list of compounds excluded from the definition of VOCs on the basis that the compound makes a negligible contribution to tropospheric ozone formation. Because EPA received one adverse comment, we are withdrawing the direct final rule.

DATES: Effective April 18, 2013, the EPA withdraws the direct final rule amendments published at 78 FR 11101 on February 15, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

David Sanders, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Air Quality Policy Division, Mail Code C539–01, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711; telephone: (919) 541–3356; fax: (919) 541–0824; email address: sanders.dave@epa.gov.

published in the Federal Register a direct final rule at 78 FR 11101 and a parallel proposed rule at 78 FR 11119 on February 15, 2013, to revise the definition of VOCs for purposes of preparing SIPs to attain the NAAQS for ozone under title I of the CAA. If it had become effective, this direct final action would have added SolsticeTM 1233zd(E) to the list of compounds excluded from the definition of VOCs on the basis that the compound makes a negligible contribution to tropospheric ozone formation.

The direct final rulemaking action announced that the direct final rule would be withdrawn if EPA received any adverse comments by April 1, 2013. The EPA received one adverse comment in a timely manner. With this notice, EPA is withdrawing the February 15, 2013, direct final rulemaking action pertaining to the exemption of SolsticeTM 1233zd(E) from the VOC definition. All public comments that were received will be addressed in a final rulemaking action based on the proposed rule.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 51

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: April 10, 2013.

Bob Perciasepe,

Acting Administrator. [FR Doc. 2013–09156 Filed 4–17–13; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 98

Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting

CFR Correction

In Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 96 to 99, revised as of July 1, 2012, on page 768, in § 98.226, in paragraph (n) introductory text, the last sentence is removed.

[FR Doc. 2013–09263 Filed 4–17–13; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 1505–01–D