

obtaining a certificate of self-regulation and ensures that all tribal submissions will be fully considered before the Commission issues a decision.

Additionally, the Commission has discovered that the final rule published on April 4, 2013, contained: An incorrect section heading in the part's table of contents; incorrectly referenced a specific section in one of its rules; and that the reference to IGRA contained in § 518.10(a) should read "25 U.S.C. 2710(b)(2)(C)." Therefore, the Commission is also revising its regulations to correct the table of contents, and to correct the referencing errors in § 518.8(b) and § 518.10(a).

III. Certain Findings

Under the Administrative Procedure Act, a notice of proposed rulemaking is not required when an agency, for good cause, finds that notice and public comments are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. Here, because this rule is not yet in effect and will not be so until September 1, 2013, and because the revisions herein are technical in nature and intended to correct inadvertent errors, the Commission is publishing a technical amendment.

Regulatory Matters

Regulatory Flexibility Act

This rule will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities as defined by the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.* Indian tribes are not considered to be small entities for purposes of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804(2), the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. This rule does not have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more. This rule will not cause a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, federal, state, or local government agencies or geographic regions, and does not have a significant adverse effect on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or the ability of U.S.-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises.

Unfunded Mandate Reform Act

The Commission, as an independent regulatory agency, is exempt from compliance with the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, 2 U.S.C. 1502(1); 2 U.S.C. 658(1).

Takings

In accordance with Executive Order 12630, the Commission has determined that this proposed rule does not have significant takings implications. A takings implication assessment is not required.

Civil Justice Reform

In accordance with Executive Order 12988, the Commission has determined that the rule does not unduly burden the judicial system and meets the requirements of sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of the Executive Order.

National Environmental Policy Act

The Commission has determined that this rule does not constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement is required pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 U.S.C. 4321, *et seq.*

Paperwork Reduction Act

The information collection requirements contained in this rule were previously approved by the Office of Management and Budget as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*, and assigned OMB Control Number 3141-0008. The OMB control number expires on October 31, 2013.

List of Subjects in 25 CFR Part 518

Gambling, Indian-lands, Indian-tribal government, reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the Preamble, the Commission is amending 25 CFR part 518 as follows:

PART 518—SELF-REGULATION OF CLASS II GAMING

- 1. The authority citation for part 518 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 25 U.S.C. 2706(b)(10); E.O. 13175.

- 2. Revise the section heading to § 518.14 to read as follows:

§ 518.14 May a tribe request a hearing on the Commission's proposal to revoke its certificate of self-regulation?

* * * * *

- 3. Revise § 518.7(d) to read as follows:

§ 518.7 What process will the Commission use to review and certify petitions?

* * * * *

(d) After receiving the Office of Self-Regulation's recommendation and report, and a tribe's response to the report, the Commission shall issue preliminary findings as to whether the

eligibility and approval criteria are met. The Commission's preliminary findings will be provided to the tribe within 45 days of receipt of the report.

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§ 518.8 [Amended]

- 4. In § 518.8(b), remove the reference "§ 518.11" and add in its place "§ 518.9 of this part."

§ 518.10 [Amended]

- 5. In § 518.10(a), remove the reference "25 U.S.C. 2710(b)(2)(c)" and add in its place "25 U.S.C. 2710(b)(2)(C)."

Tracie L. Stevens,

Chairwoman.

Daniel J. Little,

Associate Commissioner.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 165

[Docket No. USCG-2013-0415]

RIN 1625-AA00

Safety Zones; Fourth of July Fireworks Displays Within the Captain of the Port Charleston Zone, SC

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DHS.

ACTION: Temporary final rule.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is establishing two temporary safety zones during Fourth of July Fireworks Displays on navigable waterways in Murrells Inlet, and North Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. These safety zones are necessary to protect the public from the hazards associated with launching fireworks over navigable waters of the United States. Persons and vessels are prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within any of the safety zones unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Charleston or a designated representative.

DATES: This rule is effective from 9 p.m. until 10:30 p.m. on July 4, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Documents mentioned in this preamble are part of docket USCG-2013-0415. 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 Ensign Christopher L. Ruleman, Sector Charleston Office of Waterways Management, Coast Guard; telephone (843) 740-3184, email Christopher.L.Ruleman@uscg.mil. If you have questions on viewing or submitting material to the docket, call Barbara Hairston, 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 temporary 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 because it is impracticable. The Coast Guard did not receive necessary information from the event sponsors until recently. As a result, the Coast Guard does not have sufficient time to publish an NPRM and to receive public comments prior to the fireworks displays. Any delay in the effective date of this rule would be contrary to the public interest because immediate action is needed to minimize potential danger to the public during the fireworks displays.

Under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Coast Guard finds that good cause exists for making this temporary rule effective less than 30 days after publication in the **Federal Register**. For the same reasons discussed in the preceding paragraph, waiting for a 30 day notice period to run would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest.

B. Basis and Purpose

The legal basis for the rule is the Coast Guard’s authority to establish

regulated navigation areas and other limited access areas: 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, 160.5; Pub. L. 107-295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

Multiple fireworks displays are planned for Fourth of July celebrations throughout the Captain of the Port Charleston Zone. The fireworks will explode over navigable waters of the United States. The Coast Guard is establishing two temporary safety zones for Fourth of July Fireworks Displays on navigable waters of the United States within the Captain of the Port Charleston Zone. The two safety zones will be enforced from 9 p.m. until 10:30 p.m. on July 4, 2013.

The purpose of the rule is to protect the public from the hazards associated with launching fireworks over navigable waters of the United States.

C. Discussion of the Rule

The first safety zone is in Murrells Inlet, South Carolina. The safety zone encompasses all waters within a 500 foot radius around Veterans Pier, from which the fireworks will be launched, located on the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway.

The second safety zone is in North Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. The safety zone encompasses all waters within a 600 foot radius around Cherry Grove Pier, from which the fireworks will be launched, located on the Atlantic Ocean.

Persons and vessels are prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within any of the safety zones unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Charleston or a designated representative. Persons and vessels desiring to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within any of the safety zones may contact the Captain of the Port Charleston via telephone at (843) 740-7050, or a designated representative via VHF radio on channel 16, to request authorization. If authorization to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within any of the safety zones is granted by the Captain of the Port Charleston or a designated representative, all persons and vessels receiving such authorization must comply with the instructions of the Captain of the Port Charleston or a designated representative. The Coast Guard will provide notice of the safety zones by Broadcast Notice to Mariners, Marine Safety Information Bulletins, and on-scene designated representatives.

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. The economic impact of this rule is not significant for the following reasons: (1) Each safety zones will be enforced for a maximum of 1.5 hours; (2) vessel traffic in the areas is expected to be minimal during the enforcement periods; (3) although persons and vessels will not be able to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within any of the safety zones without authorization from the Captain of the Port Charleston or a designated representative, they may operate in the surrounding areas during the enforcement periods; (4) persons and vessels may still enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the safety zones if authorized by the Captain of the Port Charleston or a designated representative; and (5) the Coast Guard will provide advance notification of the safety zones to the local maritime community by Broadcast Notice to Mariners and Marine Safety Information Bulletins.

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 may affect the following entities, some of which may be small entities: the owners or operators of vessels intending to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within

any of the safety zones described in this rule during the respective enforcement periods. For the reasons discussed in the Regulatory Planning and Review section above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

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**, 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 is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph 34(g) of Figure 2–1 of the Commandant Instruction. This rule involves establishing two temporary safety zones that will be enforced for no more than 1.5 hours. An environmental analysis checklist and a categorical exclusion determination are available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

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, 160.5; Pub. L. 107–295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

■ 2. Add a temporary § 165.T07–0415 to read as follows:

§ 165.T07–0415 Safety Zones; Fourth of July Fireworks Displays within the Captain of the Port Charleston Zone, SC.

(a) *Regulated areas.* The following regulated areas are safety zones. All coordinates are North American Datum 1983.

(1) *Murrells Inlet, South Carolina.* All waters within a 500 foot radius around Veterans Pier, from which the fireworks will be launched, located on the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway at approximate position 33°33'23" N, 79°01'54" W.

(2) *North Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.* All waters within a 600 foot radius around Cherry Grove Pier, from which the fireworks will be launched, located on the Atlantic Ocean at approximate position 33°49'38" N, 78°37'54" W.

(b) *Definition.* The term “designated representative” means Coast Guard Patrol Commanders, including Coast Guard coxswains, petty officers, and

other officers operating Coast Guard vessels, and Federal, state, and local officers designated by or assisting the Captain of the Port Charleston in the enforcement of the regulated areas.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) All persons and vessels are prohibited from entering, transiting through, anchoring in, or remaining within the regulated areas unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Charleston or a designated representative.

(2) Persons and vessels desiring to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the regulated areas may contact the Captain of the Charleston by telephone at (843) 740-7050, or a designated representative via VHF radio on channel 16, to request authorization. If authorization to enter, transit through, anchor in, or remain within the regulated areas is granted by the Captain of the Port Charleston or a designated representative, all persons and vessels receiving such authorization must comply with the instructions of the Captain of the Port Charleston or a designated representative.

(3) The Coast Guard will provide notice of the regulated areas by Broadcast Notice to Mariners, Marine Safety Information Bulletins, and on-scene designated representatives.

(d) *Effective date.* This rule is effective from 9 p.m. until 10:30 p.m. on July 4, 2013.

Dated: June 6, 2013.

M.F. White,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Charleston.

[FR Doc. 2013-14666 Filed 6-19-13; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0961; FRL-9824-5]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Charlotte, Raleigh/Durham and Winston-Salem Carbon Monoxide Limited Maintenance Plan

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is taking final action to approve changes to the North Carolina State Implementation Plan (SIP), submitted by the State of North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NC DENR), on August 2, 2012. Specifically, the State submitted limited maintenance plan updates for

carbon monoxide (CO), showing continued attainment of the 8-hour CO national ambient air quality standard for the Charlotte, Raleigh/Durham and Winston-Salem Areas. EPA is approving this SIP revision because the State has demonstrated that the revision is consistent with the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act).

DATES: This rule will be effective July 22, 2013.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established a docket for this action under Docket Identification No. EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0961. All documents in the docket are listed on the www.regulations.gov Web site. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, i.e., Confidential Business Information 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 at the Regulatory Development Section, Air Planning Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960. EPA requests that if at all possible, you contact the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section to schedule your inspection. The Regional Office's official hours of business are Monday through Friday, 8:30 to 4:30 excluding federal holidays.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sean Lakeman, Regulatory Development Section, Air Planning Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960. The telephone number is (404) 562-9043. Mr. Lakeman can be reached via electronic mail at lakeman.sean@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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- I. Analysis of the State's Submittal
- II. Response to Comments
- III. Final Action
- IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Analysis of the State's Submittal

Section 175A of the Clean Air Act (CAA) contains four subsections (i.e., 175A(a)-(d)) pertaining to maintenance plans. Section 175A(a) establishes requirements for the maintenance plans associated with initial SIP redesignation requests. North Carolina previously

addressed the 175A(a) requirements for the CO NAAQS and the State's redesignation requests and associated maintenance plans were ultimately approved by EPA for all three of North Carolina's CO areas as a result. See 59 FR 48399 and 60 FR 39258.

Section 175A(b) requires states to submit an update to the maintenance plan eight years following the original redesignation to attainment. For the section 175A(b) update, the state must outline methods for maintaining the pertinent NAAQS for ten years after the expiration of the ten-year period as referred to in subsection (a) (i.e., North Carolina's maintenance plan updates must outline methods for maintaining the CO NAAQS through 2015). NC DENR satisfied the requirements for the second maintenance plans for all of its CO maintenance areas, and EPA subsequently approved NC DENR's second maintenance plan for each of the State's CO maintenance areas. See 71 FR 14817, March 24, 2006. Although North Carolina has previously satisfied the requirements for the 175A(b) maintenance plan updates for all of its CO areas, the State has elected to convert these maintenance plans to limited maintenance plans.¹ A summary of EPA's analysis for this revision is provided below.

Finally, with respect to the remaining sub-sections of section 175A, EPA notes that sub-section (c) does not apply to this rulemaking, given that EPA has previously redesignated the Charlotte, Raleigh/Durham, and Winston-Salem areas to attainment for CO. Section 175A(d), which includes the contingency provisions requirements associated with maintenance plans, is relevant to today's revision and is addressed in section A4, below.

A. Consistency With the October 6, 1995, Memorandum

EPA's interpretation of section 175A of the CAA, as it pertains to limited maintenance plans for CO, is contained in the October 6, 1995, Memorandum from Joseph W. Praise to the Air Branch Chiefs, Regions I-X, entitled "Limited Maintenance Plan Option for Nonclassifiable CO Nonattainment Areas." See the docket for today's

¹ A limited maintenance plan generally includes all the elements for a full section 175A maintenance plan except that a limited maintenance plan is not required to include motor vehicle emissions budgets for transportation conformity purposes. For more details on limited maintenance plans see the October 6, 1995, Memorandum from Joseph W. Praise to the Air Branch Chiefs, Regions I-X, entitled "Limited Maintenance Plan Option for Nonclassifiable CO Nonattainment Areas." A copy of the October 6, 1995, Memorandum is included in the docket for today's rulemaking.