

court for the district in which the violation was found to have occurred.

§ 1986.114 District court jurisdiction of retaliation complaints under SPA.

(a) If there is no final order of the Secretary, 210 days have passed since the filing of the complaint, and there is no showing that there has been delay due to the bad faith of the complainant, the complainant may bring an action at law or equity for de novo review in the appropriate district court of the United States, which will have jurisdiction over such an action without regard to the amount in controversy. The action shall, at the request of either party to such action, be tried by the court with a jury.

(b) Within seven days after filing a complaint in federal court, a complainant must file with the Assistant Secretary, the ALJ, or the ARB, depending on where the proceeding is pending, a copy of the file-stamped complaint. A copy of the complaint also must be served on the OSHA official who issued the findings and/or preliminary order, the Assistant Secretary, and the Associate Solicitor, Division of Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor.

§ 1986.115 Special circumstances; waiver of rules.

In special circumstances not contemplated by the provisions of these rules, or for good cause shown, the ALJ or the ARB on review may, upon application, after three days notice to all parties, waive any rule or issue such orders as justice or the administration of SPA requires.

[FR Doc. 2013-02539 Filed 2-5-13; 8:45 am]

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POSTAL SERVICE

39 CFR Part 501

Authorization To Manufacture and Distribute Postage Evidencing Systems; Discontinued Indicia

AGENCY: Postal Service™.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service is amending the rules concerning the manufacture and distribution of postage evidencing systems to clarify that effective January 1, 2016, all postage evidencing systems (postage meters and PC Postage® products) will be required to produce Information-Based Indicia (IBI) or Intelligent Mail® Indicia (IMI) for evidence of pre-paid postage, and that indicia from noncompliant systems will not be recognized as valid postage.

DATES: *Effective date:* January 1, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Marlo Ivey, Business Programs Specialist, Payment Technology, U.S. Postal Service, (202) 268-7613.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In 1999, the Postal Service introduced the Information Based Indicia Program (IBIP). Under IBIP, postage evidencing systems submitted for Postal Service test and evaluation were required to produce IBI—digital indicia that use a two-dimensional (2-D) barcode. In 2012, the next generation of postage evidencing was introduced through the publication of the IMI performance criteria. Both IBI and IMI contain a 2-D barcode that includes revenue security-related data elements and product and service information.

On July 13, 2012, the Postal Service published a proposed rule (77 FR 41336) stating that after January 1, 2016, all postage evidencing systems (postage meters and PC Postage products) will be required to produce IBI or IMI for evidence of pre-paid postage. Indicia from postage evidencing systems that are not IBI-compliant or IMI-compliant will not be recognized as valid after December 31, 2015. The following amendment to 39 CFR part 501 is intended to clarify that noncompliant indicia will be decertified, and will not be recognized as valid after that date.

One comment was received. The vendor understands the need to implement such changes to maintain revenue protection and accountability. However, by discontinuing the non-IBI or non-IMI indicia over such a short period of time it would put them at risk in the market due to the amount of resources needed to complete upgrading their customers in just 3 years.

Our response noted that this proposed rule was expected over the past several years, since the Postal Service has discussed with the industry the need to discontinue these indicia. Since the introduction of the IBI, the Postal Service has made significant investment in infrastructure to enhance the revenue security and processing of the mail. Postage meter indicia that do not bear an IBI or IMI indicia are inconsistent with these enhanced systems and processes and pose a threat to their effectiveness. Also, they do not have the enhanced revenue security features required under today's performance criteria. Recent experiences have demonstrated that these meters pose revenue risks to the Postal Service.

In addition, metering systems producing non-IBI or IMI do not provide the Postal Service and its customers the product level and mail processing visibility needed to manage business in today's information rich environment.

Given these compelling reasons, the Postal Service does not intend to delay the discontinuance of non-IBI or IMI beyond December 31, 2015. We believe this date (about 3 years in the future) provides the best compromise for all parties impacted by this ruling.

List of Subjects in 39 CFR Part 501

Postal Service.

Accordingly, the Postal Service amends 39 CFR part 501 as follows:

PART 501—AUTHORIZATION TO MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTE POSTAGE EVIDENCING SYSTEMS

■ 1. The authority citation for 39 CFR part 501 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552(a); 39 U.S.C. 101, 401, 403, 404, 410, 2601, 2605, Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (Pub. L. 95-452, as amended); 5 U.S.C. App. 3.

■ 2. Add § 501.20 to read as follows:

§ 501.20 Discontinued Postage Evidencing Indicia.

(a) *Decertified indicia* (evidence of pre-paid postage) are indicia that have been withdrawn by the Postal Service as valid forms of postage evidence through publication by the Postal Service in the **Federal Register**, or by voluntary withdrawal undertaken by the provider.

(b) Effective January 1, 2016, all Postage Evidencing Systems (postage meters and PC Postage products) will be required to produce Information-Based Indicia (IBI) or Intelligent Mail Indicia (IMI) for evidence of pre-paid postage. Non-IBI and non-IMI indicia will be decertified effective January 1, 2016, and may not be used as a valid form of postage evidence. These decertified indicia will not be recognized as valid postage after December 31, 2015.

Stanley F. Mires,

Attorney, Legal Policy & Legislative Advice.

[FR Doc. 2013-02514 Filed 2-5-13; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0104; FRL-9363-1]

40 CFR Part 180

Endosulfan; Pesticide Tolerance

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Order reestablishing tolerance.

SUMMARY: EPA has granted an objection to the timing of the revocation of the tolerance for endosulfan on tea. The objection was filed by the Chamber of

Commerce of Zhejiang International Tea Industry. With this document, EPA is amending the tolerances for endosulfan to reestablish a time-limited tolerance for residues on tea.

DATES: This document is effective February 6, 2013.

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0104, is available at <http://www.regulations.gov> or at the Office of Pesticide Programs Regulatory Public Docket (OPP Docket) in the Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), EPA West Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the OPP Docket is (703) 305-5805. Please review the visitor instructions and additional information about the docket available at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrea Mojica, Pesticide Reevaluation Division (7508P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (703) 308-0122; fax number: (703) 308-8005; email address: mojica.andrea@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

In this document EPA grants an objection by the Chamber of Commerce of Zhejiang International Tea Industry to the timing of a revocation action concerning the endosulfan tolerance on tea. This action may also be of interest to agricultural producers, food manufacturers, or pesticide manufacturers. The following list of North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide to help readers determine whether this document applies to them. Potentially affected entities may include:

- Crop Production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal Production (NAICS code 112).
- Food Manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide Manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

B. How can I get copies of this document and other related information?

The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number

EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0104, is available at <http://www.regulations.gov> or at the Office of Pesticide Programs Regulatory Public Docket (OPP Docket) in the Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), EPA West Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566-1744, and the telephone number for the OPP Docket is (703) 305-5805. Please review the visitor instructions and additional information about the docket available at <http://www.epa.gov/dockets>. The electronic version of EPA's tolerance regulations in 40 CFR part 180 are available through the Government Printing Office's e-CFR site at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr>.

II. Response to Objection

A. What action is the Agency taking?

In this order, EPA grants the objection of the Chamber of Commerce of Zhejiang International Tea Industry ("Zhejiang Chamber of Commerce") to the immediate revocation of the tolerance. On May 4, 2011, EPA proposed to revoke all tolerances for endosulfan (76 FR 25281) (FRL-8870-4). Many of the tolerances were not proposed to be revoked immediately but had proposed revocation dates from 1 to 5 years in the future to allow phase-out of endosulfan. However, as to the tea tolerance, EPA proposed immediate revocation based upon the fact that "[t]here are no active registrations for use of endosulfan in the United States for growing tea and there may never have been one." EPA concluded that "these tolerances are no longer needed and should be revoked." EPA received no comments on proposed revocation of the tea tolerance and accordingly, the tolerance was revoked on September 14, 2011 (76 FR 56648) (FRL-8883-9).

The Zhejiang Chamber of Commerce filed a timely objection to EPA's action noting that endosulfan has been used in China tea production. While the Zhejiang Chamber of Commerce agrees with the phase out of endosulfan, it asserts that for tea, similar to other crops, additional time is needed to transition to an alternative to endosulfan. The Zhejiang Chamber of Commerce seeks a phase out period not to exceed 5 years. Finally, the Zhejiang Chamber of Commerce indicates that it did not comment on the proposed rule because EPA failed to follow established procedures for providing notice of such proposed actions under the World Trade

Organization (WTO). The Zhejiang Chamber of Commerce objection can be found in docket number EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0104 at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

After having reviewed this objection, EPA finds that it erred in basing its immediate revocation of the tea tolerance on the fact that there are no registrations for use of endosulfan on tea in the United States. Tea is not widely grown in the United States and the tea tolerance served as an "import" tolerance to allow importation of tea grown in foreign countries to the United States. However, EPA believes that revocation, albeit on a different timeframe, is still appropriate because the objector has indicated that China intends to phase out use of endosulfan on tea.

Accordingly, consistent with the phase out of tolerances for pineapple, strawberry, animal ear tag and vegetables grown for seed uses, EPA is granting the objection and re-instating the tea tolerance with an expiration date of July 31, 2016. This date, which is consistent with the objections, allows time for phase out of endosulfan and transition to alternatives as well as for treated commodities to clear the channels of trade. Although EPA would not normally consider an objection that could have been, but was not, filed as a comment, EPA believes an exception is appropriate here given EPA's failure to provide proper notice of the proposed revocation under WTO procedures to the foreign community.

The granting of this objection is in response to an objection calling to EPA's attention an error in the basis for the original action to revoke the tea tolerance. Granting the objection does not indicate that EPA has re-examined the endosulfan tea tolerance and found it to be in accord with the statutory standards of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) section 408. EPA may in the future initiate revocation proceedings as to this tolerance on other grounds.

B. What is the Agency's authority for taking this action?

Final rules issued under section 408(d)(4)(i) are subject to a statutorily-created administrative review process (21 U.S.C. 346a(g)(2)). Any person may file objections to a section 408(d)(4)(iii) order with EPA and request a hearing on those objections. EPA is required by section 408(g)(2)(C) to issue a final order resolving the objections to the section 408(d)(4)(iii) order (21 U.S.C. 346a(g)(2)(C)).

III. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

This action announces the Agency's final order regarding objections filed under section 408 of FFDCA. As such, this action is an adjudication and not a rule. Under the Administrative Procedures Act (APA), orders are expressly excluded from the definition of a rule. (5 U.S.C. 551(4)). The regulatory assessment requirements imposed on rulemaking do not, therefore, apply to this action.

A. Executive Order 12866 and Executive Order 13563

Because this order is not a "regulatory action" as that term is defined in Executive Order 12866 entitled "Regulatory Planning and Review" (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 entitled "Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review" (76 FR 3821, January 21, 2011).

B. Paperwork Reduction Act

This action does not contain any information collections subject to OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Since this order is not a rule under the APA (5 U.S.C. 551(4)), and does not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) do not apply.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act; and Executive Orders 13132, and 13175

This order directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers and food retailers, not States or tribes; nor does this action alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of section

408(n)(4) of FFDCA. As such, the Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on States or tribal governments, on the relationship between the national government and the States or tribal governments, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government or between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. Thus, the Agency has determined that Executive Order 13132 entitled "Federalism" (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999) and Executive Order 13175 entitled "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000) do not apply to this order. In addition, this order does not impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described under Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538).

E. Executive Orders 13045, 13211 and 12898

As indicated previously, this action is not a "regulatory action" as defined by Executive Order 12866. As a result, this action is not subject to Executive Order 13045, entitled "Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks", (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) and Executive Order 13211 entitled "Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use", (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001). In addition, this order also does not require any special considerations under Executive Order 12898 entitled "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations" (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

F. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act

This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary

consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA), (15 U.S.C. 272 note).

IV. Congressional Review Act

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.* does not apply because this action is not a rule as that term is defined in 5 U.S.C. 804(3).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: January 24, 2013.

Steven Bradbury,

Director, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346a and 371.

■ 2. Section 180.182 is amended as follows:

- i. Redesignate paragraph (a) introductory text and the table as paragraph (a)(1); and
- ii. Add paragraph (a)(2).

The addition reads as follows:

§ 180.182 Endosulfan; tolerances for residues.

(a) * * *

(2) A tolerance is established for the combined residues of the insecticide endosulfan, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-6,9-methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin-3-oxide (alpha and beta isomers), and its metabolite endosulfan sulfate, 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-6,9-methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin-3,3-dioxide in or on the commodity in the following table:

Commodity	Parts per million	Expiration/revocation date
Tea, dried	24 (reflecting less than 0.1 ppm in beverage tea) resulting from application of the insecticide to growing tea.	7/31/16

* * * * *

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