

254.6, as most recently amended in (73 FR 70591, November 21, 2008) and is simply a ministerial inflation update based on a formula. Accordingly, we find that prior notice and comment are unnecessary, and we are issuing these revisions to Part 254 as a final rule.

Although this final rule will become effective on June 6, 2013, in order to avoid imposing an undue burden the Department will defer enforcement of the notice provision in the rule (section 254.5) as it pertains to printed notices about the new limit for a reasonable time period to allow carriers to replace or update any current paper ticket stock and ticket jackets or inserts. Electronic notices about the minimum domestic liability limit, including notices that are printed "on demand" from an electronic source (e.g., Web sites, email messages, and airport kiosks) should be updated no later than the effective date of this final rule. Carriers are subject to enforcement action from the effective date of this final rule if they fail to provide notice of the new minimum liability limit in the manner described above, or if they fail to apply the new limit.

Executive Order 12866

This final rule has been evaluated in accordance with existing policies and procedures and is considered not significant under both Executive Order 12866 and DOT's Regulatory Policies and Procedures. The rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under Executive Order 12866. This revision of 14 CFR 254.4 provides for an inflation adjustment to the amount of the minimum limit on baggage liability that air carriers may incur in cases of mishandled baggage, as required by section 254.6. The provisions are required by current regulatory language, without interpretation.

This rule will pose minor additional costs to airlines only in those instances in which carriers lose, damage or delay baggage and where the amount of the passenger's claim in those instances exceeds the prior minimum liability limit of \$3,300. The maximum potential impact in those instances is \$100 on each such claim. Reports filed each month with the Department by airlines that each account for at least one percent of total domestic scheduled-service passenger revenues show that, in 2012, approximately 0.3 percent (.003) of domestic passengers experience a mishandled bag. The total number of domestic scheduled passenger enplanements in 2012 was 652,178,681. This means that approximately 2 million domestic scheduled passengers

experience a mishandled bag each year (.003 multiplied by 652.2 equals 1,956,536). However, the vast majority of the instances of mishandled baggage do not result in a claim in an amount that is affected by the liability limit in this rule. We contacted a few carriers to determine how many of their domestic passengers have had claims that exceed the prior minimum liability limit of \$3,300. Based on the information provided, we believe a little more than one half percent (0.0058) of the domestic passengers who experience a mishandled bag would benefit from an increase in the minimum limit on baggage liability, i.e., about 11,300 passengers. Therefore, we expect that there would be a cost to the airline industry of \$1.1 million each year (the number of domestic passengers who receive a baggage settlement that exceeds the prior minimum liability limit of \$3,300, which is 11,300 passengers multiplied by the maximum potential impact in those instances which is \$100). There would also be a benefit to passengers in the same amount.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 601–612) requires an assessment of the impact of proposed and final rules on small entities unless the agency certifies that the proposed regulation will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Since notice and comment rulemaking is not necessary for this rule, the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96–354, 5 U.S.C. 601–612) do not apply. However, DOT has evaluated the effects of this action on small entities and has determined that the action would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. An air carrier is a small business if it provides air transportation only with small aircraft (i.e., aircraft with up to 60 seats/18,000 pound payload capacity). See 14 CFR 399.73. This revision affects only flight segments operated with large aircraft and other flight segments appearing on the same ticket as a large-aircraft segment. As a result, many operations of small entities, such as air taxis and many commuter air carriers, are not covered by the rule. Moreover, any additional costs for small entities associated with the rule should be minimal and may be covered by insurance. Accordingly, we certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This final rule imposes no new reporting or record keeping requirements necessitating clearance by OMB.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 254

Air carriers, Administrative practice and procedure, Consumer protection, Department of Transportation.

Accordingly, the Department of Transportation amends 14 CFR part 254 as follows:

PART 254—DOMESTIC BAGGAGE LIABILITY

- 1. The authority citation for part 254 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 40113, 41501, 41504, 41510, 41702 and 41707.

§ 254.4 [Amended]

- 2. Section 254.4 is amended by removing "\$3,300," and adding "\$3,400" in its place.

§ 254.5 [Amended]

- 3. In § 254.5, paragraph (b) is amended by removing "\$3,300" and adding "\$3,400" in its place.

Issued in Washington, DC, on March 4, 2013, pursuant to authority delegated in 49 CFR 1.27(n).

Robert S. Rivkin,
General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 2013–05475 Filed 3–7–13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–9X–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Industry and Security

15 CFR Part 744

[Docket No. 121219726–2726–01]

RIN 0694–AF85

Addition of Certain Persons to the Entity List

AGENCY: Bureau of Industry and Security, Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule amends the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) by adding three entries to the Entity List for one person who has been determined by the U.S. Government to be acting contrary to the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States. This person will be listed on the Entity List under Germany, Russia, and Taiwan.

DATES: *Effective date:* This rule is effective March 8, 2013.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Karen Nies-Vogel, Chair, End-User Review Committee, Office of the Assistant Secretary, Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, Phone: (202) 482-5991, Fax: (202) 482-3911, Email: ERC@bis.doc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Background**

The Entity List (Supplement No. 4 to Part 744) notifies the public about entities that have engaged in activities that could result in an increased risk of the diversion of exported, reexported, or transferred (in-country) items to weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs. Since its initial publication, grounds for inclusion on the Entity List have expanded to activities sanctioned by the State Department and activities contrary to U.S. national security or foreign policy interests, including terrorism and export control violations involving abuse of human rights. Certain exports, reexports, and transfers (in-country) to entities identified on the Entity List require licenses from BIS and are usually subject to a policy of denial. The availability of license exceptions in such transactions is very limited. The license review policy for each entity is identified in the License Review Policy column on the Entity List and the availability of license exceptions is noted in the **Federal Register** notices adding persons to the Entity List. BIS places entities on the Entity List based on certain sections of part 744 (Control Policy: End-User and End-Use Based) of the EAR.

The ERC, composed of representatives of the Departments of Commerce (Chair), State, Defense, Energy and, when appropriate, the Treasury, makes all decisions regarding additions to, removals from, or other modifications to the Entity List. The ERC makes all decisions to add an entry to the Entity List by majority vote and all decisions to remove or modify an entry by unanimous vote.

ERC Entity List Decisions*Additions to the Entity List*

This rule implements the decision of the ERC to add one person, under three entries, to the Entity List on the basis of § 744.11 (License requirements that apply to entities acting contrary to the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States) of the EAR. The three entries, two of which are alternate addresses and slightly different names used in different countries for the person being added to the Entity List, consist of single entries in Russia,

Germany, and Taiwan. The ERC reviewed § 744.11(b) (Criteria for revising the Entity List) in making the determination to add this one person under three entries to the Entity List. Under that paragraph, persons for which there is reasonable cause to believe, based on specific and articulable facts, that the persons have been involved, are involved, or pose a significant risk of being or becoming involved in, activities that are contrary to the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States and those acting on behalf of such persons may be added to the Entity List. Paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of § 744.11 include an illustrative list of activities that could be contrary to the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States. The ERC has reasonable cause to believe that the one person being listed under three separate entries, T-Platforms, a company headquartered in Russia, has been listed as the ultimate consignee on multiple automated export system (AES) records filed for the export of dual-use items controlled for national security reasons but shipped without the required licenses. Further, the ERC has reason to believe that T-Platforms is associated with military procurement activities, including the development of computer systems for military end-users and the production of computers for nuclear research. T-Platforms has locations in Germany and Taiwan that are engaged in the same types of activities of concern. Based on T-Platforms' activities, including those of its locations in Germany and Taiwan, the ERC determined that it is engaged in activities contrary to U.S. national security and foreign policy interests and poses a high risk of involvement in violations of the EAR.

Therefore, pursuant to § 744.11(b)(3) and (5) of the EAR, the ERC determined that such conduct raises sufficient concern that prior review of exports, reexports, or transfers (in-country) of items subject to the EAR involving this one person being listed under three entries, and the possible imposition of license conditions or license denials, will enhance BIS's ability to prevent violations of the EAR.

For the one person being added to the Entity List under three entries, the ERC specified a license requirement for all items subject to the EAR and established a license application review policy of a presumption of denial. The license requirement applies to any transaction in which items are to be exported, reexported, or transferred (in-country) to such person or in which such person acts as purchaser, intermediate consignee, ultimate consignee, or end-

user. In addition, no license exceptions are available for exports, reexports, or transfers (in-country) to this person being added to the Entity List under three entries.

This final rule adds the following one person under three entries to the Entity List:

Germany

(1) *T-Platforms GmbH*, a.k.a., the following one alias:

-tPlatforms GmbH.

Woehlerstrasse 42, d-30163, Hanover, Germany (See alternate addresses under T-Platforms in Russia and T-Platforms in Taiwan).

Russia

(1) *T-Platforms*, Leninsky Prospect 113/1, Suite B-705, Moscow, Russia; and 8 Vvedenskogo Street, Suite K52B, Moscow, Russia (See alternate addresses under T-Platforms GmbH in Germany and T-Platforms in Taiwan).

Taiwan

(1) *T Platforms*, a.k.a., the following one alias:

-Platforms Solutions Development Limited.

10F, No. 409, Sec. 2 Tiding Blvd., Neihu District, Taipei, Taiwan (See alternate addresses under T-Platforms GmbH in Germany and T-Platforms in Russia).

Savings Clause

Shipments of items removed from eligibility for a License Exception or export or reexport without a license (NLR) as a result of this regulatory action that were en route aboard a carrier to a port of export or reexport, on March 8, 2013, pursuant to actual orders for export or reexport to a foreign destination, may proceed to that destination under the previous eligibility for a License Exception or export or reexport without a license (NLR).

Although the Export Administration Act expired on August 20, 2001, the President, through Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783 (2002), as extended by the Notice of August 15, 2012, 77 FR 49699 (August 16, 2012), has continued the Export Administration Regulations in effect under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act. BIS continues to carry out the provisions of the Export Administration Act, as appropriate and to the extent permitted by law, pursuant to Executive Order 13222.

Rulemaking Requirements

1. This rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to nor be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information, subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) (PRA), unless that collection of information displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control Number. This regulation involves collections previously approved by OMB under control number 0694–0088, Simplified Network Application Processing System, which includes, among other things, license applications and carries a burden estimate of 58 minutes for a manual or electronic submission.

Total burden hours associated with the PRA and OMB control number 0694–0088 are not expected to increase as a result of this rule. You may send comments regarding the collection of information associated with this rule, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to Jasmeet K. Seehra, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), by email to Jasmeet_K_Seehra@omb.eop.gov, or by fax to (202) 395–7285.

3. This rule does not contain policies with Federalism implications as that term is defined in Executive Order 13132.

4. The provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring notice of proposed rulemaking, the opportunity for public comment and a 30-day delay in effective

date are inapplicable because this regulation involves a military or foreign affairs function of the United States. (See 5 U.S.C. § 553(a)(1)). BIS implements this rule to protect U.S. national security or foreign policy interests by preventing items from being exported, reexported, or transferred (in country) to the person being added to the Entity List. If this rule were delayed to allow for notice and comment and a 30-day delay in effective date, then the entity being added (one person under three entries) to the Entity List by this action would continue to be able to receive items without a license and to conduct activities contrary to the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States. In addition, because this party may receive notice of the U.S. Government's intention to place this entity on the Entity List once a final rule was published, it would create an incentive for this person to either accelerate receiving items subject to the EAR to conduct activities that are contrary to the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States, and/or to take steps to set up additional aliases, change addresses, and other measures to try to limit the impact of the listing on the Entity List once a final rule was published. Further, no other law requires that a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment be given for this rule. Because a notice of proposed rulemaking and an opportunity for public comment are not required to be given for this rule by 5 U.S.C. 553, or by any other law, the analytical requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, are not applicable.

List of Subject in 15 CFR Part 744

Exports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Terrorism.

Accordingly, part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR parts 730–774) is amended as follows:

PART 744—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for 15 CFR part 744 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 50 U.S.C. app. 2401 *et seq.*; 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 3201 *et seq.*; 42 U.S.C. 2139a; 22 U.S.C. 7201 *et seq.*; 22 U.S.C. 7210; E.O. 12058, 43 FR 20947, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 179; E.O. 12851, 58 FR 33181, 3 CFR, 1993 Comp., p. 608; E.O. 12938, 59 FR 59099, 3 CFR, 1994 Comp., p. 950; E.O. 12947, 60 FR 5079, 3 CFR, 1995 Comp., p. 356; E.O. 13026, 61 FR 58767, 3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 228; E.O. 13099, 63 FR 45167, 3 CFR, 1998 Comp., p. 208; E.O. 13222, 66 FR 44025, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 783; E.O. 13224, 66 FR 49079, 3 CFR, 2001 Comp., p. 786; Notice of January 19, 2012, 77 FR 3067 (January 20, 2012); Notice of August 15, 2012, 77 FR 49699 (August 16, 2012); Notice of September 11, 2012, 77 FR 56519 (September 12, 2012); Notice of November 1, 2012, 77 FR 66513 (November 5, 2012).

■ 2. Supplement No. 4 to part 744 is amended:

- a. By adding under Germany, in alphabetical order, one German entity;
- b. By adding under Russia, in alphabetical order, one Russian entity; and
- c. By adding under Taiwan, in alphabetical order, one Taiwanese entity;

The additions read as follows:

Supplement No. 4 to Part 744—Entity List

Country	Entity	License requirement	License review policy	Federal Register citation
*	*	*	*	*
GERMANY	T-Platforms GmbH, a.k.a., the following one alias: —tPlatforms GmbH Woehlerstrasse 42, d-30163, Hanover, Germany (See alternate addresses under T-Platforms in Russia and T Platforms in Taiwan).	For all items subject to the EAR. (See § 744.11 of the EAR.)	Presumption of denial	78 FR [INSERT FR PAGE NUMBER] 3/8/13.
*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*
RUSSIA	T-Platforms, Leninsky Prospect 113/1, Suite B–705, Moscow, Russia; and 8 Vvedenskogo Street, Suite K52B, Moscow, Russia (See alternate addresses under T-Platforms GmbH in Germany and T Platforms in Taiwan)	For all items subject to the EAR. (See § 744.11 of the EAR.)	Presumption of denial	78 FR [INSERT FR PAGE NUMBER] 3/8/13.
*	*	*	*	*

Country	Entity	License requirement	License review policy	Federal Register citation
*	*	*	*	*
TAIWAN	T Platforms, a.k.a., the following one alias: —Platforms Solutions Development Limited, 10F, No. 409, Sec. 2 Tiding Blvd., Neihu District, Taipei, Taiwan (See alternate addresses under T-Platforms GmbH in Germany and T-Platforms in Russia)	For all items subject to the EAR. (See § 744.11 of the EAR)	Presumption of denial	78 FR [INSERT FR PAGE NUMBER] 3/8/13.
*	*	*	*	*

Dated: March 1, 2013.

Matthew S. Borman,
Assistant Secretary for Export
Administration.

[FR Doc. 2013-05387 Filed 3-7-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-33-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 55

[OAR-2004-0091; FRL-9773-9]

Outer Continental Shelf Air Regulations Consistency Update for California

AGENCY: Environmental Protection
Agency (“EPA”).

ACTION: Final rule—consistency update.

SUMMARY: EPA is finalizing the update of the Outer Continental Shelf (“OCS”) Air Regulations proposed in the **Federal Register** on October 9, 2012.

Requirements applying to OCS sources located within 25 miles of States’ seaward boundaries must be updated periodically to remain consistent with the requirements of the corresponding onshore area (“COA”), as mandated by the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990 (“the Act”). The portion of the OCS air regulations that is being updated pertains to the requirements for OCS sources for which the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (“Ventura County APCD” or “District”) is the designated COA. The intended effect of approving the OCS requirements for the Ventura County APCD is to regulate emissions from OCS sources in accordance with the requirements onshore.

DATES: This rule is effective on April 8, 2013. The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in this rule is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of April 8, 2013.

ADDRESSES: EPA has established docket number OAR-2004-0091 for this action. The index to the docket is available electronically at www.regulations.gov and in hard copy at EPA Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California. While all documents in the docket are listed in the index, some information may be publicly available only at the hard copy location (e.g., copyrighted material), and some may not be publicly available in either location (e.g., CBI). To inspect the hard copy materials, please schedule an appointment during normal business hours with the contact listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cynthia G. Allen, Air Division (Air-4), U.S. EPA Region 9, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105, (415) 947-4120, allen.cynthia@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document, the terms “we,” “us,” or “our” refer to U.S. EPA.

Organization of this document: The following outline is provided to aid in locating information in this preamble.

Table of Contents

- I. Background
- II. Public Comment
- III. EPA Action
- IV. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Background

On October 9, 2012 (77 FR 61308), EPA proposed to incorporate various Ventura County APCD air pollution control requirements into the OCS Air Regulations at 40 CFR part 55. We are incorporating these requirements in response to the submittal of these rules by the District. EPA has evaluated the proposed requirements to ensure that they are rationally related to the attainment or maintenance of federal or state ambient air quality standards or Part C of title I of the Act, that they are not designed expressly to prevent exploration and development of the OCS and that they are applicable to OCS

sources. 40 CFR 55.1. EPA has also evaluated the rules to ensure that they are not arbitrary or capricious. 40 CFR 55.12(e).

Section 328(a) of the Act requires that EPA establish requirements to control air pollution from OCS sources located within 25 miles of states’ seaward boundaries that are the same as onshore requirements. To comply with this statutory mandate, EPA must incorporate applicable onshore rules into 40 CFR part 55 as they exist onshore. This limits EPA’s flexibility in deciding which requirements will be incorporated into part 55 and prevents EPA from making substantive changes to the requirements it incorporates. As a result, EPA may be incorporating rules into part 55 that do not conform to all of EPA’s state implementation plan (SIP) guidance or certain requirements of the Act. Consistency updates may result in the inclusion of state or local rules or regulations into part 55, even though the same rules may ultimately be disapproved for inclusion as part of the SIP. Inclusion in the OCS rule does not imply that a rule meets the requirements of the Act for SIP approval, nor does it imply that the rule will be approved by EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

II. Public Comment

EPA’s proposed actions provided a 30-day public comment period. During this period, we received no comments on the proposed actions.

III. EPA Action

In this document, EPA takes final action to incorporate the proposed changes into 40 CFR part 55. No changes were made to the proposed action except for minor technical corrections to the list of rules in the part 55 regulatory text to accurately reflect the action we proposed. EPA is approving the proposed action under section 328(a)(1) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 7627. Section 328(a) of the Act requires that EPA establish requirements to