

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.

While some owners or operators of vessels intending to transit the safety zone may be small entities, for the reasons stated in section V.A above, this rule will not have a significant economic impact on any vessel owner or operator.

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 call or email the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

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.

C. 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).

D. Federalism and Indian Tribal Governments

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 have determined that it is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles and preemption requirements described in Executive Order 13132.

Also, 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.

E. 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.

F. Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Department of Homeland Security Directive 023–01, Rev. 1, associated implementing instructions, and Environmental Planning COMDTINST 5090.1 (series), which guide the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (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 a temporary safety zone lasting only three hours that will prohibit entry within 840 feet of the fireworks display barge. It is categorically excluded from further review under paragraph L60(a) of Appendix A, Table 1 of DHS Instruction Manual 023–01–001–01, Rev. 1. A Record of Environmental Consideration supporting this determination is available in the docket. For instructions on locating the docket, see the **ADDRESSES** section of this preamble.

G. Protest Activities

The Coast Guard respects the First Amendment rights of protesters. Protesters are asked to call or email 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.

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: 46 U.S.C. 70034, 70051, 70124; 33 CFR 1.05–1, 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 00170.1, Revision No. 01.3.

■ 2. Add § 165.T08–0954 to read as follows:

§ 165.T08–0954 Safety Zone; Galveston Bay, Galveston, TX.

(a) *Location.* The following area is a safety zone: All navigable waters within an 840-foot radius of a fireworks display barge, located in Galveston Bay, TX at 29°32'52.72" N, 95°00'54.38" W, on the south side of the channel.

(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 Houston-Galveston in the enforcement of the regulated areas.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) According to the general regulations in § 165.23, entry into this temporary safety zone is prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Sector Houston-Galveston (COTP) or a designated representative.

(2) Persons or vessels seeking to enter the safety zone must request permission from the COTP on VHF–FM channel 16 or by telephone at 866–539–8114.

(d) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from 8 until 11 p.m., on December 31, 2023.

Dated: December 7, 2023,

Keith M. Donohue,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port Houston-Galveston.

[FR Doc. 2023–27738 Filed 12–15–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9110–04–P

POSTAL SERVICE

39 CFR Part 20

International Mailing Services: Price Changes

AGENCY: Postal Service™.

ACTION: Final action.

SUMMARY: On October 6, 2023, the Postal Service published notice of mailing services price adjustments with the Postal Regulatory Commission (PRC). The PRC concluded that the price adjustments contained in the Postal Service's notification may go into effect

on January 21, 2024. The Postal Service will revise Notice 123, *Price List*, to reflect the new mailing services prices.

DATES: The mailing services price adjustments are effective January 21, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dale Kennedy at 202–268–6592 or Kathy Frigo at 202–268–4178.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Proposed Rule and Response

On October 6, 2023, the Postal Service filed a notice with the PRC In Docket No. R2024–1 of mailing services price adjustments to be effective on January 21, 2024. On October 24, 2023, the

Postal Service published notification of proposed price changes in the **Federal Register** entitled “International Mailing Services: Proposed Price Changes” (88 FR 72972). The notification included price changes that the Postal Service would adopt for certain services covered by *Mailing Standards of the United States Postal Service*, International Mail Manual (IMM®) and publish in Notice 123, *Price List*, on Postal Explorer® at *pe.usps.com*. The Postal Service received no comments.

II. Order of the Postal Regulatory Commission

In PRC Order No. 6814, issued on November 22, 2023, in PRC Docket No.

R2024–1, the PRC concluded that prices in the Postal Service’s notice in Docket No. R2024–1 may go into effect on January 21, 2024. The new prices will accordingly be posted in Notice 123, *Price List*, on Postal Explorer at *pe.usps.com*.

III. Summary of Changes

First-Class Mail International®

The price for a single-piece postcard will be \$1.55 worldwide. The First-Class Mail International (FCMI) letter nonmachinable will be \$0.44. The FCMI single-piece letter and flat prices will be as follows:

LETTERS

Weight not over (oz.)	Price groups			
	1	2	3–5	6–9
1	\$1.55	\$1.55	\$1.55	\$1.55
2	1.55	2.35	2.80	2.80
3	2.22	3.10	4.10	4.10
3.5	2.84	3.89	5.40	5.40

FLATS

Weight not over (oz.)	Price groups			
	1	2	3–5	6–9
1	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00
2	3.35	3.98	4.23	4.23
3	3.64	4.87	5.45	5.45
4	3.89	5.78	6.71	6.71
5	4.18	6.69	7.93	7.93
6	4.46	7.58	9.16	9.16
7	4.74	8.50	10.39	10.39
8	5.02	9.40	11.61	11.61
12	6.41	11.35	14.08	14.08
15.994	7.80	13.30	16.54	16.54

International Extra Services and Fees

The Postal Service will increase prices for certain market dominant international extra services as noted:

- *Certificate of Mailing service:* Fees for certificate of mailing service for FCMI will increase as follows:

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

	Fee
<i>Individual pieces:</i>	
Individual article (PS Form 3817) First-Class Mail International only	\$2.00
Duplicate copy of PS Form 3817 or PS Form 3665 (per page) First-Class Mail International only	2.00
Firm mailing sheet (PS Form 3665), per piece (minimum 3) First-Class Mail International only	0.58
<i>Bulk quantities:</i>	
For first 1,000 pieces (or fraction thereof) First-Class Mail International only	11.10
Each additional 1,000 pieces (or fraction thereof) First-Class Mail International only	1.45
Duplicate copy of PS Form 3606 First-Class Mail International only	2.00

- *Registered Mail® service:* The fee for international Registered Mail service for FCMI will increase to \$20.75.

- *Return Receipt service:* The fee for international return receipt service for FCMI will increase to \$5.80.

- *Customs Clearance and Delivery Fee:* The Customs Clearance and Delivery Fee per dutiable item for

Inbound Letter Post letters and flats will increase to \$8.45.

- *International Business Reply*TM Mail Service: The price for IBRS cards will increase to \$2.15, and the price for IBRS envelopes (up to 2 ounces) will increase to \$2.70.

New prices will be listed in the updated Notice 123, *Price List*.

Ruth Stevenson,

Attorney, Ethics and Legal Compliance.

[FR Doc. 2023–27760 Filed 12–15–23; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 9 and 721

[EPA–HQ–OPPT–2022–0462; FRL–10183–03–OCSP]P

RIN 2070–AB27

Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances (22–2.5e)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is issuing significant new use rules (SNURs) under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for certain chemical substances that were the subject of premanufacture notices (PMNs) and are also subject to an Order issued by EPA pursuant to TSCA. The SNURs require persons who intend to manufacture (defined by statute to include import) or process any of these chemical substances for an activity that is designated as a significant new use by this rule to notify EPA at least 90 days before commencing that activity. The required notification initiates EPA’s evaluation of the use, under the conditions of use for that chemical substance, within the applicable review period. Persons may not commence manufacture or processing for the significant new use until they have submitted a Significant New Use Notice (SNUN), and EPA has conducted a review of the notice, made an appropriate determination on the notice, and has taken such actions as are required by that determination.

DATES: This rule is effective on February 16, 2024. For purposes of judicial review, this rule shall be promulgated at 1 p.m. (EST) on January 2, 2024.

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified under docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPPT–2022–0462, is available online at <https://www.regulations.gov> or in person at the Office of Pollution Prevention and

Toxics Docket (OPPT Docket) in the Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC). Please review the visitor instructions and additional information about the docket available at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For technical information contact: William Wysong, New Chemicals Division (7405M), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (202) 564–4163; email address: wysong.william@epa.gov.

For general information contact: The TSCA–Hotline, ABVI–Goodwill, 422 South Clinton Ave., Rochester, NY 14620; telephone number: (202) 554–1404; email address: TSCA-Hotline@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Executive Summary

A. What is the Agency’s authority for taking this action?

TSCA section 5(a)(2) (15 U.S.C. 2604(a)(2)) authorizes EPA to determine that a use of a chemical substance is a “significant new use.” EPA must make this determination by rule after considering all relevant factors, including the four TSCA section 5(a)(2) factors listed in Unit II.A.1.

B. What action is the Agency taking?

EPA is finalizing these SNURs under TSCA section 5(a)(2) for certain chemical substances that were the subject of PMNs. This document addresses final rules for PMN substances that are subject to orders issued under TSCA section 5(e)(1)(A), as required by the determinations made under TSCA section 5(a)(3)(B). Those TSCA Orders require protective measures to limit exposures or otherwise mitigate the potential unreasonable risk. The final SNURs identify as significant new uses any manufacturing, processing, use, distribution in commerce, or disposal that does not conform to the restrictions imposed by the underlying TSCA Orders, consistent with TSCA section 5(f)(4).

Previously, EPA proposed SNURs for these chemical substances in the **Federal Register** of October 31, 2022 (87 FR 65548) (FRL–10183–02–OCSP). The docket includes information considered by the Agency in developing the proposed and final rules, including public comments and EPA’s responses to the public comments received. The proposed SNURs for certain chemical substances not included in this **Federal**

Register document will be addressed in a future **Federal Register** document.

C. Why is the Agency taking this action?

The Agency is issuing these SNURs to ensure that EPA receives timely advanced notice of any future manufacturing (including importing) or processing of the chemical substances subject to these proposed SNURs for uses identified as significant new uses, and to ensure that an appropriate determination (relevant to the potential risks associated with such manufacturing (including importing), processing, distribution in commerce, use and disposal) has been issued prior to the commencement of such manufacturing (including importing) or processing. The SNURs are necessary to ensure that manufacturing (including import) or processing for significant new uses cannot proceed until EPA has responded to the planned new use circumstances by taking the required actions under TSCA sections 5(e) or 5(f) in the event that EPA determines that:

(1) The significant new use presents an unreasonable risk under the conditions of use (without consideration of costs or other non-risk factors, and including an unreasonable risk to a potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation (PESS) identified as relevant by EPA);

(2) The information available to EPA is insufficient to permit a reasoned evaluation of the health and environmental effects of the significant new use;

(3) In the absence of sufficient information, the manufacturing (including importing), processing, distribution in commerce, use, or disposal of the substance, or any combination of such activities, may present an unreasonable risk (without consideration of costs or other non-risk factors, and including an unreasonable risk to a PESS identified as relevant by EPA); or

(4) There is substantial production and sufficient potential for environmental release or human exposure (as defined in TSCA section 5(a)(3)(B)(ii)(II)).

For manufacturing (including importing) or processing for the significant new use to proceed after EPA has made one of these four determinations, EPA must take actions under TSCA sections 5(e) or 5(f) to protect health and the environment. However, EPA may also determine that the significant new use is not likely to present an unreasonable risk under TSCA section 5(a)(3)(C), after which manufacturing (including importing) or