

require a Statement of Energy Effects under Executive Order 13211.

Environment

We have analyzed this rule under Commandant Instruction M16475.ID, which guides the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)(42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and have concluded that there are no factors in this case that would limit the use of a categorical exclusion under section 2.B.2 of the Instruction. Therefore, this rule is categorically excluded, under figure 2–1, paragraph (34)(g), of the Instruction, from further environmental documentation because this rule establishes a safety zone. A final “Categorical Exclusion Determination” will be 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. 1226, 1231; 46 U.S.C. Chapter 701; 50 U.S.C. 191, 195; 33 CFR 1.05–1(g), 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; Pub. L. 107–295, 116 Stat. 2064; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1

■ 2. Add § 165.T05–122 to read as follows:

§ 165.T05–122 Safety Zone; Patapsco River, Northwest and Inner Harbors, Baltimore, MD.

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this section—

Captain of the Port means the Commander, Coast Guard Activities Baltimore or any Coast Guard commissioned, warrant, or petty officer who has been authorized by the Captain of the Port to act on his behalf.

USS CONSTELLATION “turn-around” participants means the USS CONSTELLATION and its accompanying towing vessels.

(b) *Location.* The following area is a moving safety zone: all waters within 200 yards ahead of or 100 yards outboard or aft of the historic sloop-of-war USS CONSTELLATION, while operating on the Inner Harbor, Northwest Harbor and Patapsco River, Baltimore, Maryland.

(c) *Regulations.* (1) All persons are required to comply with the general

regulations governing safety zones found in § 165.23 of this part.

(2) Persons or vessels requiring entry into or passage through a safety zone must first request authorization from the Captain of the Port or his designated representative. The Coast Guard vessels enforcing this section can be contacted on VHF Marine Band Radio, channels 13 and 16. The Captain of the Port can be contacted at (410) 576–2693.

(3) No vessel movement is allowed within the safety zone unless expressly authorized by the Captain of the Port or his designated representative.

(d) *Enforcement period.* This section will be enforced from 3:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. local time on September 5, 2003.

Dated: August 15, 2003.

Curtis A. Springer,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Baltimore, Maryland.

[FR Doc. 03–22206 Filed 8–29–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–15–P

POSTAL SERVICE

39 CFR Part 111

Indemnity Claims for Domestic Mail

AGENCY: Postal Service.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule amends the regulations for indemnity claims as set forth in the *Domestic Mail Manual* (DMM) S010, Indemnity Claims and related provisions of DMM S913, Insured Mail and DMM S921, Collect on Delivery (COD) Mail. Other than the changes concerning time periods for filing claims and retention periods for undelivered accountable mail, the changes clarify existing DMM provisions or codify, in the DMM, policies not currently set forth in that manual.

DATES: This rule becomes effective on October 1, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gilbert LeMarier, 202–268–4632.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In a proposed rule published in the **Federal Register** on December 6, 2002 [Vol. 67, No. 235, pages 72626–72629], the Postal Service proposed to revise the procedures in the DMM for filing indemnity claims, to clarify the standards for payment of claims, and to incorporate policies not currently set forth in the DMM. One comment was received. After thorough consideration to the issues raised in this comment, the Postal Service adopts the proposed revisions with the modifications discussed below.

The revisions to the procedures for filing claims are made in conjunction with the redesign of the Postal Service’s claim system and are intended to facilitate the provision of more timely decisions to Postal Service customers’ claims. For example, customers are permitted to file claims sooner in some circumstances, thereby allowing decisions to be made closer to the mailing date. In addition, either the sender or the addressee, whoever is in possession of the original mailing receipt, will be permitted to file a claim for the complete loss of a numbered Insured Mail, Registered Mail™, COD, or Express Mail® article. Under past rules, only the sender was permitted to submit such claims. The revisions do not change the procedures for unnumbered Insured Mail articles (insured for \$50 or less). As before, only the sender will be allowed to file a claim for the complete loss of an unnumbered Insured Mail article.

The revisions also provide further clarification of what is acceptable evidence of value, codifying current policies into the DMM. Claims for damage require that the article, packaging, and mailing container must be presented by the addressee to the Postal Service for inspection regardless of whether the sender or addressee files the claim.

The new revisions will also:

(1) Clarify situations under which indemnity will not be paid, ensuring that current policies are codified in the DMM.

(2) Clarify the time limit in which a customer may forward an appeal to the Consumer Advocate at Headquarters.

(3) Provide that the original sales receipt from a Postal Service retail terminal listing the mailing receipt number and insurance amount is acceptable evidence of insurance when the original mailing receipt is not available.

(4) Clarify that a mailer of a collect on delivery (COD) article may not stipulate “Cash Only.”

(5) Provide that all appeals must be sent directly to Claims Appeals at the St. Louis Accounting Service Center.

(6) Provide that local adjudication of unnumbered Insured Mail articles will end with the implementation of the Customer Claims Response System (CCRS).

Discussion of Comments

A summary of the comments and our analysis of each follows:

1. S010.2.2. The commenter raised two issues regarding the changes in the time for filing a claim for a lost or damaged COD article. First, the

commenter stated that the requirement for waiting 45 days before filing a claim for a lost COD article is excessive compared to the time frame for mail receiving other special services.

The Postal Service does not believe the proposed rule should be changed. Since handling procedures differ depending on the special service provided, it is inappropriate to establish uniform limits for filing claims. A COD article may be held at a delivery unit for up to 30 days before being returned to the sender if unclaimed by the addressee (*see* DMM, D042.1.7.f). It should also be noted, the Postal Service proposal reduced the current waiting period for filing a claim for a lost COD article from 60 days to 45 days. As for other classes of mail or service, the new time frames took into consideration that the holding period is 5 days for Express Mail and 15 days for Insured Mail items or Registered Mail items.

Secondly, the commenter objected to the new requirement that a customer must file a claim no later than 45 days from the mailing date when the contents of an article are damaged or missing from the container. The commenter states that if the COD article were not delivered until the 45th day after mailing, the sender could not file a damage claim because the 45 days would have already passed.

Although the likelihood of the commenter's hypothetical occurring is remote, the Postal Service believes there is merit in the concern raised.

Accordingly, the Postal Service will revise the proposed rule to allow customers to submit damage claims no later than 60 days from the mailing date.

2. S010.2.5.a. The commenter states that the requirement for the original postmarked mailing receipt is inappropriate in that not all receipts will be postmarked.

The Postal Service agrees that it erred in that Express Mail and point of service (POS) retail terminal imprinted receipts do not require a postmark. Therefore, the Postal Service withdraws this proposed rule.

The commenter also states that the requirement for the original receipt is inappropriate in the case of Registered Mail or Express Mail service when the Postal Service has a copy of the mailing receipt, and can validate the claim because the mailer has provided the article number and date of mailing either from a photocopy or from other records.

The Postal Service does not believe the rules should be amended to accommodate this suggestion. The requirement for the original receipt is to ensure that the proper party is

indemnified. It is the customer's responsibility to provide the proof of insurance evidenced by an original mailing receipt. Moreover, under existing procedures, mailers utilizing these services are also permitted to submit the mailing wrapper as evidence of insurance.

3. S010.2.6.b. The commenter states that the addition of the phrase, "For items valued up to \$100," appears to be a major change. The Postal Service maintains this revision does not represent a change in policy but merely codifies current policy. Acceptance of a customer's statement of value, in lieu of actual evidence of value, creates an opportunity for abuse, particularly when permitted for higher-value items.

The commenter also suggests that Postal Service retail clerks should inform mailers what evidence will be needed to support claims. Mailers needing such information have access to policies concerning indemnity claims through the DMM, which is readily available on the Postal Service's Web site. They can also seek such information from Postal Service clerks or other Postal Service personnel.

The commenter also asserts that eliminating reimbursement of the cost of labor from handmade items is too broad. The Postal Service offers coverage for the value of goods, based on the established value in the marketplace, whether or not those goods are handmade. However, if the item mailed is not commonly sold (*e.g.*, a hobby, craft, or similar handmade item), there is no established value. In that case, the Postal Service provides compensation for the costs of the materials used, but not for the time used in making it. The Postal Service will amend the proposed rule to clarify this policy.

4. S010.2.6.h. The commenter requests clarification of this proposed rule referring to a printout of a transaction that is made on the Internet. This comment pertains to the proposal for the provision of evidence of value for goods obtained through Internet transactions. These transactions are typically conducted through a Web-based payment network that offers payment services through a stored value account, commonly used to buy or sell items at online auctions.

For transactions involving the use of a credit card online or payment by check, a copy of a credit card statement or canceled check could serve as evidence of value. The Postal Service will amend the proposed rule to clarify this policy.

5. S010.2.14.r. The commenter states that this section appears to require the use of Registered Mail for obtaining

insurance on negotiable items, currency, or bullion, which would be a change in current policy.

Although the Postal Service generally recommends that customers send these items as Registered Mail items, it did not intend to eliminate the option of mailing them as Insured Mail items. Accordingly, in order to avoid confusion, the Postal Service will withdraw this proposed change to the DMM.

6. S010.2.14.ae. The commenter objects to the proposed regulation that event or transportation tickets, received after the event, are not insured when there is a provable loss because of the delay and the article was mailed using Express Mail service. With Express Mail's guaranteed delivery time, if the article is not delivered by that time, and a provable loss results from the delay in delivery, then, the commenter argues, the loss should be covered by Postal Service insurance.

The commenter raised a valid concern and the final rule incorporates an exception for Express Mail service.

7. S010.2.14.af. The commenter objects to this revision regarding nonpayable claims for software installed onto computers that have been lost or damaged. The commenter states that if one paid to have software loaded on the lost or damaged computer, then the insurance should cover the cost of having the same software installed on a replacement computer. In addition, if software, recorded on compact disc or diskette(s), enclosed with the computer when shipped, is also lost or damaged, it should be covered by the insurance purchased.

The Postal Service does not believe a change in the rule is warranted. Software loaded onto personal computers is licensed for use to the purchaser. Whether on compact disc or diskette(s), the software provides the purchaser the ability to reinstall the software on a computer. Software is generally designed to self load when the appropriate drive is selected with limited prompting or assistance from an individual. Also, a replacement personal computer typically will include replacement software. Software on a medium, such as compact discs or diskettes, recognized as a means to load the software onto a computer, would be covered for loss or damage dependent upon the amount of insurance coverage purchased at the time of mailing.

8. S010.2.14.ag. The commenter observes that this proposed rule does not comply with the provisions stated in S921.1.5, Fee and Postage, in that it states that if the mailer does not receive the personal check that was mailed by

the delivery Post Office, it will be the mailer's responsibility to obtain a replacement check from the addressee. The fees for COD service include insurance against failure to receive a postal money order or the recipient's check.

The Postal Service agrees that the proposed rule is in conflict with S921.1.5, and, therefore, the proposed rule is withdrawn.

9. S010.2.14.ai. The commenter states that the concept of personal time should be clarified.

The commenter previously raised this issue in item 3 and it was addressed by the Postal Service above.

10. S913.2.7. The commenter raises the same issue as identified in item 2 regarding the requirement that all mailing receipts have a postmark (round date).

The Postal Service does not believe the proposed rule should be changed. This revision relates to Insured Mail receipts, PS Form 3813, *Receipt for Domestic Insured Parcel*, or PS Form 3813-P, *Insured Mail Receipt*. There is an area on each of these receipts annotated either "Postmark of Mailing Office," or "Postmark Here," that clearly indicates that a postmark (round date) or point of service (POS) retail terminal imprint, which includes a date, is required. Because these Postal Service

mailing receipts are readily available in retail lobbies, a postmark or POS retail terminal imprint is required in order to provide validation that the special service was actually purchased.

Based on the reasons discussed above, the Postal Service hereby amends the following standards of the DMM, incorporated by reference into the *Code of Federal Regulations*. See 39 CFR part 111.

List of Subjects in 39 CFR Part 111

Administrative practice and procedure, Postal Service.

PART 111—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for 39 CFR Part 111 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552(a); 39 U.S.C. 101, 401, 403, 404, 414, 416, 3001–3011, 3201–3219, 3403–3406, 3621, 3626, 5001.

■ 2. The following sections of the *Domestic Mail Manual* (DMM) are revised as set forth below:

Domestic Mail Manual (DMM)

* * * * *

S Special Services

S000 Miscellaneous Services

S010 Indemnity Claims

* * * * *

2.0 GENERAL FILING INSTRUCTIONS

2.1 Who May File

A claim may be filed by:

[Reletter current items a, b, c, and d as new items b, c, d, and e. Add new item a to read as follows:]

a. Only the sender, for the complete loss of an unnumbered Insured Mail article.

[Revise new item b to read as follows:]

b. Either the sender or addressee, who is in possession of the original mailing receipt, for the complete loss of a numbered Insured Mail, Registered Mail, COD, or Express Mail® article.

* * * * *

2.2 When to File

[Revise 2.2 to read as follows:]

A customer must file a claim immediately but no later than 60 days from the mailing date when the contents of an article are damaged or missing from the mailing container. For a lost article, a customer must file a claim within the time limits in the chart below.

| Mail type or service | When to file (from mailing date) | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| | No sooner than | No later than |
| Bulk Insured | 21 days | 180 days |
| COD | 45 days | 180 days |
| Express Mail | 7 days | 90 days |
| Express Mail COD | 45 days | 90 days |
| Insured Mail | 21 days | 180 days |
| Registered Mail | 15 days | 180 days |
| Registered Mail COD | 45 days | 180 days |

Exceptions: Claims for loss of insured and COD articles (including insured articles sent to APO and FPO addresses) originating at or addressed to Post Offices outside the contiguous 48 states may be filed only at the following times:

- a. After 45 days if article sent First-Class Mail service, space available mail (SAM), or parcel airlift (PAL) services.
- b. After 45 days if article sent COD.
- c. After 75 days if article sent by surface.

2.3 Where to File

A claim may be filed:

* * * * *

[Insert item c to read as follows:]

c. On the Web at <http://www.usps.com>.

2.4 How to File

[Revise 2.4 to read as follows:]

A customer may file a claim by presenting evidence of insurance, evidence of value, proof of damage, and for unnumbered Insured Mail claims, proof of loss or damage. (Proof of loss is not required for numbered Insured Mail, Registered Mail, COD, or Express Mail claims.) If the article was mailed Express Mail COD, the sender must provide both the original COD and Express Mail receipts. The customer must complete the applicable spaces on Form 1000.

2.5 Evidence of Insurance

[Revise introductory text to read as follows:]

For a claim involving Insured Mail, Registered Mail, COD, or Express Mail service, the customer must present any of the following evidence showing that the particular service was purchased:

* * * * *

[Insert new item d to read as follows:]

d. The original sales receipt from the USPS® listing the mailing receipt number and insurance amount, if the original mailing receipt is not available. Reproduced copies of the USPS sales receipt are not acceptable.

2.6 Evidence of Value

The customer must submit acceptable evidence to establish the cost or value of the article at the time it was mailed. (Other evidence may be requested to

help determine an accurate value.)
Examples of acceptable evidence are:

* * * * *

[Revise item b to read as follows:]

b. For items valued up to \$100, the customer's own statement describing the lost or damaged article and including the date and place of purchase, the amount paid, and whether the item was new or used (only if a sales receipt or invoice is not available). If the article mailed is a hobby, craft, or similar handmade item, the statement must include the cost of the materials used in making the item. The statement must describe the article in sufficient detail to determine whether the value claimed is accurate.

* * * * *

[Add new item g to read as follows:]

g. A copy of a canceled check, money order receipt, credit card statement, or other documentation indicating the amount paid.

[Add new item h to read as follows:]

h. For Internet transactions conducted through a Web-based payment network that offers payment services through a stored value account, a computer printout of an online transaction identifying the purchaser and seller, price paid, date of transaction, description of item purchased, and assurance that the transaction status is completed. The printout must clearly identify the Web-based payment network provider through which the Internet transaction was conducted.

2.7 Missing Contents

[Revise 2.7 to read as follows:]

If a claim is filed because some or all of the contents are missing, the addressee must present the container and packaging to the USPS with the claim. Failure to do so will result in denial of the claim.

2.8 Damage

[Revise 2.8 to read as follows:]

If the addressee files the claim, the addressee must present the article with the packaging and mailing container to the USPS for inspection. If the sender files the claim, the St. Louis ASC will notify the addressee by letter to present the article, packaging, and container to the USPS for inspection. Failure to do so will result in denial of the claim.

2.9 Proof of Loss

[Revise 2.9 to read as follows:]

To file a claim, the sender must provide proof of loss for unnumbered Insured Mail. Proof of loss is not required for numbered Insured Mail, Registered Mail, COD, or Express Mail

claims. For proof of loss, the addressee must provide a letter or statement, dated at least 21 days after the date that the unnumbered Insured Mail article was mailed, reporting that the addressee did not receive the article. The statement or a copy of it must be attached to the claim.

2.10 Duplicate Claim

[Revise 2.10 to read as follows:]

A customer must file any duplicate claim no sooner than 30 days and no later than 60 days from the date the original claim was filed.

[Delete the table.]

* * * * *

2.14 Nonpayable Claims

[Revise introductory text to read as follows:]

Indemnity is not paid for Insured Mail, Registered Mail, COD, or Express Mail services in these situations:

* * * * *

[Add items ac through ah to read as follows:]

ac. Mailer refuses to accept delivery of the parcel on return.

ad. Mail not bearing the complete names and addresses of the sender and addressee, or that is undeliverable as addressed to either the addressee or sender.

ae. Event or transportation tickets (e.g., concert, theater, sport, airline, bus, train, etc.) received after the event date. Such items are insured for loss, but not for delay or receipt after the event date for which they were purchased unless sent by Express Mail service and the loss is attributable solely to the failure to meet the guaranteed delivery standard under the terms and conditions for the Express Mail offering selected.

af. Software installed onto computers that have been lost or damaged.

ag. Damaged articles not claimed within 30 days.

ah. Personal time used to make hobby, craft, or similar handmade items.

* * * * *

3.0 PAYMENT

* * * * *

3.3 Dual Claim

[Revise 3.3 to read as follows:]

If the sender and the addressee both claim insurance and cannot agree on which one should receive the payment, any payment due is made to the sender unless the claim has already been paid to the addressee upon presentation of the original mailing receipt.

* * * * *

4.0 ADJUDICATION

4.1 Initial

[Revise 4.1 to read as follows:]

The St. Louis Accounting Service Center (ASC) adjudicates and pays or disallows all domestic claims except those appealed under 4.3.

4.2 Appeal

[Revise 4.2 to read as follows:]

A customer may appeal a claim decision by filing a written appeal within 60 days of the date of the original decision. The customer must send the appeal directly to Claims Appeals (see G043 for address).

4.3 Final USPS Decision

[Revise 4.3 to read as follows:]

If the manager of Claims Appeals at the St. Louis ASC sustains the denial of a claim, the customer may submit an additional appeal within 60 days for final review and decision to the Consumer Advocate, USPS Headquarters, who may waive the standards in S010 in favor of the customer.

[Delete 5.0. Sampling process will be discontinued with the implementation of CCRS.]

* * * * *

S900 Special Postal Services

S910 Security and Accountability

* * * * *

S913 Insured Mail

* * * * *

2.0 MAILING

* * * * *

2.7 Receipt

[Revise 2.7 to read as follows:]

For each Insured Mail article mailed, the mailer receives a USPS sales receipt and the appropriate postmarked (i.e., round date) Insured Mail form as follows:

a. Form 3813 when the insurance coverage is \$50 or less.

b. Form 3813-P when the insurance coverage is more than \$50.

* * * * *

S920 Convenience

S921 Collect on Delivery (COD) Mail

1.0 BASIC INFORMATION

[Insert text after first sentence to read as follows:]

* * * * * The recipient has the option to pay the COD charges using either cash or personal check. Only one form of

payment may be used for a single mailpiece. * * *

* * * * *

3.0 MAILING

* * * * *

3.4 Indelible Ink, Mailer Errors

[Revise 3.4 to read as follows:]

The particulars required on the COD form must be handwritten with ink, typewritten, or computer-printed. The USPS is not responsible for errors that a mailer makes in stating the charges to be collected. The mailer cannot stipulate "Cash Only" on the COD form.

* * * * *

We will publish an appropriate amendment to 39 CFR 111.3 to reflect these changes.

Stanley F. Mires,

Chief Counsel, Legislative.

[FR Doc. 03-22047 Filed 8-29-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710-12-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[MI83-01-7292a, FRL-7526-9]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Michigan; Definition of Volatile Organic Compound

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The EPA is approving a revision to Michigan's definition of volatile organic compound (VOC). EPA's approval will revise Michigan's State Implementation Plan (SIP) for ozone. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) submitted this SIP revision on April 25, 2003.

DATES: This rule is effective on November 3, 2003, unless EPA receives adverse written comments by October 2, 2003. If EPA receives adverse comments, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal of the rule in the **Federal Register** and inform the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: You may inspect copies of the documents relevant to this action during normal business hours at the following location: Regulation Development Section, Air Programs Branch, (AR-18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. Please contact Kathleen

D'Agostino at (312) 886-1767 before visiting the Region 5 office.

Send written comments to: Carlton Nash, Chief, Regulation Development Section, Air Programs Branch, (AR-18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Comments may also be submitted electronically or through hand delivery/courier, please follow the detailed instructions described in Part (I)(B)(1)(i) through (iii) of the Supplementary Information section.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kathleen D'Agostino, Environmental Engineer, Regulation Development Section, Air Programs Branch, (AR-18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 886-1767; dagostino.kathleen@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This Supplementary Information section is organized as follows:

- I. General Information.
- II. What Has Michigan Submitted?
- III. What Action is EPA Taking?
- IV. Is This Action Final, or May I Submit Comments?
- V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews.

I. General Information.

A. How Can I Get Copies of This Document and Other Related Information ?

1. The Regional Office has established an official public rulemaking file available for inspection at the Regional Office. EPA has established an official public rulemaking file for this action under "Region 5 Air Docket MI83". The official public file consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, any public comments received, and other information related to this action. Although a part of the official docket, the public rulemaking file does not include Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. The official public rulemaking file is the collection of materials that is available for public viewing at the Air Programs Branch, Air and Radiation Division, EPA Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. EPA requests that if at all possible, you contact the contact 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.

2. Electronic Access. You may access this **Federal Register** document electronically through the

Regulations.gov Web site located at <http://www.regulations.gov> where you can find, review, and submit comments on Federal rules that have been published in the **Federal Register**, the Government's legal newspaper, and are open for comment.

For public commenters, it is important to note that EPA's policy is that public comments, whether submitted electronically or in paper, will be made available for public viewing at the EPA Regional Office, as EPA receives them and without change, unless the comment contains copyrighted material, CBI, or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. When EPA identifies a comment containing copyrighted material, EPA will provide a reference to that material in the version of the comment that is placed in the official public rulemaking file. The entire printed comment, including the copyrighted material, will be available at the Regional Office for public inspection.

B. How and to Whom Do I Submit Comments?

You may submit comments electronically, by mail, or through hand delivery/courier. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, identify the appropriate rulemaking identification number by including the text "Public comment on proposed rulemaking Region 5 Air Docket MI83" in the subject line on the first page of your comment. Please ensure that your comments are submitted within the specified comment period. Comments received after the close of the comment period will be marked "late." EPA is not required to consider these late comments.

1. *Electronically.* If you submit an electronic comment as prescribed below, EPA recommends that you include your name, mailing address, and an e-mail address or other contact information in the body of your comment. Also include this contact information on the outside of any disk or CD ROM you submit, and in any cover letter accompanying the disk or CD ROM. This ensures that you can be identified as the submitter of the comment and allows EPA to contact you in case EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties or needs further information on the substance of your comment. EPA's policy is that EPA will not edit your comment, and any identifying or contact information provided in the body of a comment will be included as part of the comment that is placed in the official public docket. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot