

B. The Administrative Procedure Act (APA)

Section 553(b)(3)(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) authorizes an agency to dispense with certain notice procedures for a rule when it finds "good cause" to do so. 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B). Specifically, under section 553(b)(3)(B), the requirement for notice and an opportunity to comment does not apply when the agency, for good cause, finds that those procedures are "impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest." This amendment corrects obvious typographical errors in the current versions of § 1512.18(o)(2)(iv) and does not change the criteria set forth therein. Accordingly, the Commission hereby finds that notice of, and public comment on, this technical correction are unnecessary.

Section 553(d)(3) of the APA authorizes an agency, "for good cause found and published with the rule," to dispense with the otherwise applicable requirement that a rule be published in the **Federal Register** at least 30 days before its effective date. The Commission hereby finds that a 30 day delay in the effective date is unnecessary because this technical amendment merely corrects obvious typographical errors in the current version of § 1512.18(o)(2)(iv).

C. Other Rulemaking Requirements

Because this technical correction is being issued as a final rule not subject to notice and comment, it is not subject to the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*

The Commission's regulations at 16 CFR 1021.5(c)(1) state that rules or safety standards to provide design or performance requirements for products normally have little or no potential for affecting the human environment. Because this amendment is a technical correction that makes no change to the substantive requirements of the portion of the regulations being amended, the Commission concludes that no environmental assessment or environmental impact statement is required.

As provided for in Executive Order 12988 (February 5, 1996), the CPSC states the preemptive effect of this technical correction amendment as follows. The FHSA provides that, generally, if the Commission issues a banning rule under section 2(q) of the FHSA to protect against a risk of illness or injury associated with a hazardous substance, "no State or political subdivision of a State may establish or continue in effect a requirement

applicable to such substance and designed to protect against the same risk of illness or injury unless such requirement is identical to the requirement established under such regulations." 15 U.S.C. 1261n(b)(1)(B). Upon application to the Commission, a State or local standard may be excepted from this preemptive effect if the State or local standard (1) provides a higher degree of protection from the risk of injury or illness than the FHSA standard and (2) does not unduly burden interstate commerce. In addition, the Federal government, or a State or local government, may establish and continue in effect a non-identical requirement that provides a higher degree of protection than the FHSA requirement for the hazardous substance for the Federal, State or local government's own use. 15 U.S.C. 1261n(b)(2). Thus, this technical correction amendment preempts non-identical state or local requirements designed to protect against the same risk of injury.

■ For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Commission amends part 1512 of Title 16 of the Code of Federal Regulations to read as follows:

PART 1512—REQUIREMENTS FOR BICYCLES

■ 1. The authority for Part 1512 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 2(f)(1)(D), (q)(1)(A), (s), 3(e)(1), 74 Stat. 372, 374, 375, as amended, 80 Stat. 1304–05, 83 Stat. 187–89 (15 U.S.C. 1261, 1262); Pub. L. 107–319, 116 Stat. 2776.

■ 2. In §1512.18, revise the heading and first sentence of paragraph (o)(2)(iv) to read as follows:

§ 1512.18 Tests and test procedures.

* * * * *

(o) * * *

(2) * * *

(iv) *Criteria.* The ratio A as defined in § 1512.18(o)(2)(iii) shall not be less than:

$$A = 4\text{Cos}^2\theta/[1+(\Phi/0.225)^{3/2}]$$

where A is ratio in meters, θ is the entrance angle in degrees, and Φ is the observation angle in degrees. * * *

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Dated: August 28, 2003.

Todd A. Stevenson, Secretary,

Consumer Product Safety Commission.

[FR Doc. 03–22587 Filed 9–4–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 52 and 70

[NE 190–1190a; FRL–7552–9]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Operating Permits Program; State of Nebraska

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is announcing approval of revisions to the Nebraska State Implementation Plan (SIP) and Operating Permits Program. On September 5, 2002, the state updated its air program construction and operating permitting rules, its definitions rule, and emission inventory reporting rule. Approval of these revised rules will ensure consistency between the state and Federally-approved rules, and ensure Federal enforceability of the state's revised air program rules.

DATES: This direct final rule will be effective November 4, 2003, unless EPA receives adverse comments by October 6, 2003. If adverse comments are received, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted either by mail or electronically. Written comments should be submitted to Wayne Kaiser, Environmental Protection Agency, Air Planning and Development Branch, 901 North 5th Street, Kansas City, Kansas 66101. Electronic comments should be sent either to Wayne Kaiser at kaiser.wayne@epa.gov or to <http://www.regulations.gov>, which is an alternative method for submitting electronic comments to EPA. To submit comments, please follow the detailed instructions described in "What action is EPA taking" in the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section.

Copies of documents relative to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the above-listed Region 7 location. The interested persons wanting to examine these documents should make an appointment with the office at least 24 hours in advance.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Wayne Kaiser at (913) 551–7603 or by E-mail at kaiser.wayne@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document whenever "we," "us," or "our" is used, we mean EPA. This section provides additional

information by addressing the following questions:

- What is a SIP?
- What is the Federal approval process for a SIP?
- What does Federal approval of a state regulation mean to me?
- What is the part 70 Operating Permits Program?
- What is the Federal approval process for an operating permits program?
- What does Federal approval of a state operating permits program mean to me?
- What is being addressed in this document?
- Have the requirements for approval of a SIP revision and part 70 program revision been met?
- What action is EPA taking?

What Is a SIP?

Section 110 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) requires states to develop air pollution regulations and control strategies to ensure that state air quality meets the national ambient air quality standards established by us. These ambient standards are established under section 109 of the CAA, and they currently address six criteria pollutants. These pollutants are: Carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, lead, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide.

Each state must submit these regulations and control strategies to us for approval and incorporation into the Federally-enforceable SIP.

Each Federally-approved SIP protects air quality primarily by addressing air pollution at its point of origin. These SIPs can be extensive, containing state regulations or other enforceable documents and supporting information such as emission inventories, monitoring networks, and modeling demonstrations.

What Is the Federal Approval Process for a SIP?

In order for state regulations to be incorporated into the Federally-enforceable SIP, states must formally adopt the regulations and control strategies consistent with state and Federal requirements. This process generally includes a public notice, public hearing, public comment period, and a formal adoption by a state-authorized rulemaking body.

Once a state rule, regulation, or control strategy is adopted, the state submits it to us for inclusion into the SIP. We must provide public notice and seek additional public comment regarding the proposed Federal action on the state submission. If adverse comments are received, they must be addressed prior to any final Federal action by us.

All state regulations and supporting information approved by us under

section 110 of the CAA are incorporated into the Federally-approved SIP.

Records of such SIP actions are maintained in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at Title 40, part 52, entitled "Approval and Promulgations of Implementation Plans." The actual state regulations which are approved are not reproduced in their entirety in the CFR outright but are "incorporated by reference," which means that we have approved a given state regulation with a specific effective date.

What Does Federal Approval of a State Regulation Mean to Me?

Enforcement of the state regulation before and after it is incorporated into the Federally-approved SIP is primarily a state responsibility. However, after the regulation is Federally approved, we are authorized to take enforcement action against violators. Citizens are also offered legal recourse to address violations as described in the CAA.

What Is the Part 70 Operating Permits Program?

The CAA Amendments of 1990 require all states to develop operating permits programs that meet certain Federal criteria. In implementing this program, the states are to require certain sources of air pollution to obtain permits that contain all applicable requirements under the CAA. One purpose of the part 70 operating permits program is to improve enforcement by issuing each source a single permit that consolidates all of the applicable CAA requirements into a Federally-enforceable document. By consolidating all of the applicable requirements for a facility into one document, the source, the public, and the permitting authorities can more easily determine what CAA requirements apply and how compliance with those requirements is determined.

Sources required to obtain an operating permit under this program include "major" sources of air pollution and certain other sources specified in the CAA or in our implementing regulations. For example, all sources regulated under the acid rain program, regardless of size, must obtain permits. Examples of major sources include those that emit 100 tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds, carbon monoxide, lead, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, or PM₁₀; those that emit 10 tons per year of any single hazardous air pollutant (HAP) (specifically listed under the CAA); or those that emit 25 tons per year or more of a combination of HAPs.

What Is the Federal Approval Process for an Operating Permits Program?

In order for state regulations to be incorporated into the Federally-enforceable Title V operating permits program, states must formally adopt regulations consistent with state and Federal requirements. This process generally includes a public notice, public hearing, public comment period, and a formal adoption by a state-authorized rulemaking body.

Once a state rule, regulation, or control strategy is adopted, the state submits it to us for inclusion into the approved operating permits program. We must provide public notice and seek additional public comment regarding the proposed Federal action on the state submission. If adverse comments are received, they must be addressed prior to any final Federal action by us.

All state regulations and supporting information approved by EPA under section 502 of the CAA are incorporated into the Federally-approved operating permits program. Records of such actions are maintained in the CFR at Title 40, part 70, appendix A, entitled "Approval Status of State and Local Operating Permits Programs."

What Does Federal Approval of a State Operating Permits Program Mean to Me?

Enforcement of the state regulation before and after it is incorporated into the Federally-approved operating permits program is primarily a state responsibility. However, after the regulation is Federally approved, we are authorized to take enforcement action against violators. Citizens are also offered legal recourse to address violations as described in section 304 of the CAA.

What Is Being Addressed in This Document?

The state of Nebraska has requested that we approve as a revision to the Nebraska SIP, part 70 Operating Permits Program, and section 112(l) air toxics program rule revisions adopted by the Nebraska Environmental Quality Council on September 5, 2002. In its submission, the state also requested that we not take action, at this time, on certain revisions, as discussed below, relating to the state's "permit by rule." The revisions to Title 129—Nebraska Air Quality Regulations which we are approving in today's rule are:

Chapter 1—Definitions, was revised to add new definitions for: Air Quality Control Region, AP-42, Insignificant activities, Low emitter, Method 9, Method 22, Mobile source, Speciation,

Synthetic minor, and UTM coordinates. Additionally, the existing definition for Interstate air pollution control agency was revised. These changes will help clarify and define other related requirements of the state's rules.

Chapter 5—Operating Permits—When Required. Clarifying terms were added to the terms Class I and Class II permits. Class I also means major source, and Class II means minor source.

Chapter 6—Emissions Reporting: When Required. The emissions reporting requirements were clarified to distinguish between non-hazardous and hazardous pollutants, and a reference to Appendix III was added. This appendix, otherwise called the Insignificant Activities List, specifies the hazardous air pollutants and quantities required to be reported on the emission inventory form.

Chapter 30—Open Fires, Prohibited; Exceptions. This revision broadens the range of groups that may be issued open burning permits for the purpose of plant and wildlife parks management when approved by the Director.

Appendix III—Reporting Levels of Hazardous Air Pollutants for Emissions Inventory. This table (the Insignificant Activities List) has been used by the Department for some time, but now has been codified into Title 129 of the state rules.

The state has also adopted a permit-by-rule provision in chapter 42 of Title 129 of the state rules. Because the state is in the process of revising chapter 42, and we are working with the state to make appropriate revisions, Nebraska has requested that we not consider chapter 42 as part of its official submission at this time. In keeping with that request, we are also not acting on portions of the submission which reference chapter 42 identified below. This will avoid confusion by ensuring that the Federally-approved requirements do not cross-reference other requirements which are not Federally approved at this time. We will be acting on these provisions when the state submits its revised chapter 42 for approval.

The specific portions of the September 5, 2002, revisions which are not approved are as follows:

- The revision to chapter 5, rule 001.02;
- The revision to chapter 9, rule 011; and
- The revision to chapter 17, rule 001.

These provisions provide exemptions from certain construction and operating permit program requirements for sources operating under chapter 42. The result of our action is that these exemptions will not be recognized

under the Federally-approved permitting programs until such time as we approve the state's chapter 42 permit-by-rule program.

Have the Requirements for Approval of a SIP Revision and Part 70 Program Revision Been Met?

The state submittal has met the public notice requirements for SIP submissions in accordance with 40 CFR 51.102. The submittal also satisfied the completeness criteria of 40 CFR part 51, appendix V. In addition, as explained above and in more detail in the technical support document which is part of this document, the revisions approved today meet the substantive SIP requirements of the CAA, including section 110 and implementing regulations. Finally, the approved revisions meet the substantive requirements of Title V of the 1990 CAA Amendments and 40 CFR part 70.

What Action Is EPA Taking?

We are approving as an amendment to the Nebraska SIP revisions to Title 129, chapters 1, 5, 6, and 30 as described in this rule. We are also approving as a program revision to the state's part 70 Operating Permits Program revisions to Title 129, chapters 1, 5, 6, and appendix III. Finally, we are approving pursuant to section 112(l) revisions to chapter 5. These revisions to the state rules became effective November 20, 2002.

EPA is processing this action as a direct final action because the revisions make routine changes to the existing rules which are noncontroversial. Therefore, we do not anticipate any adverse comments. Please note that if EPA receives adverse comment on part of this rule and if that part can be severed from the remainder of the rule, EPA may adopt as final those parts of the rule that are not the subject of an adverse comment.

You may submit comments either electronically or by mail. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, identify the appropriate rulemaking identification number, NE 190–1190a, 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. 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 contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment.

a. *Electronic mail.* Comments may be sent by e-mail to Wayne Kaiser at kaiser.wayne@epa.gov. Please include identification number NE 190–1190a in the subject line. EPA's e-mail system is not an "anonymous access" system. If you send an e-mail comment directly without going through Regulations.gov, EPA's e-mail system automatically captures your e-mail address. E-mail addresses that are automatically captured by EPA's e-mail system are included as part of the comment that is placed in the official public docket.

b. *Regulations.gov.* Your use of Regulations.gov is an alternative method of submitting electronic comments to EPA. Go directly to <http://www.regulations.gov>, click on "To Search for Regulations," then select Environmental Protection Agency and use the "go" button. The list of current EPA actions available for comment will be listed. Please follow the online instructions for submitting comments. The system is an "anonymous access" system, which means EPA will not know your identity, e-mail address, or other contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment.

2. *By Mail.* Written comments should be sent to the name and address listed in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document.

Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a "significant regulatory action" and therefore is not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget. For this reason, this action is also not subject to Executive Order 13211, "Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use" (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001). This action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and imposes no additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. Accordingly, the Administrator certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility

Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). Because this rule approves pre-existing requirements under state law and does not impose any additional enforceable duty beyond that required by state law, it does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-4).

This rule also does not have tribal implications because it will 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, as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). This action also does not have Federalism implications because it does not have substantial direct effects 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, as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). This action merely approves a state rule implementing a Federal standard, and does not alter the relationship or the distribution of power and responsibilities established in the CAA. This rule also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 "Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks" (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant.

In reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. In this context, in the absence of a prior existing requirement for the State to use voluntary consensus standards (VCS), EPA has no authority

to disapprove a SIP submission for failure to use VCS. It would thus be inconsistent with applicable law for EPA, when it reviews a SIP submission, to use VCS in place of a SIP submission that otherwise satisfies the provisions of the CAA. Thus, the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 *note*) do not apply. This rule does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by November 4, 2003. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not

be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects

40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

40 CFR Part 70

Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Intergovernmental relations, Operating permits, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: August 22, 2003.

Cecilia Tapia,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 7.

■ Chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart CC—Nebraska

■ 2. In § 52.1420 the table in paragraph (c) is amended by:

- a. Adding a heading for Title 129.
- b. Revising the entries for 129-1, 129-5, 129-6, and 129-30.

The addition and revisions read as follows:

§ 52.1420 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

EPA-APPROVED NEBRASKA REGULATIONS

Nebraska citation	Title	State effective date	EPA approval date	Comments
STATE OF NEBRASKA				
Department of Environmental Quality				
Title 129—Nebraska Air Quality Regulations				
129-1	Definitions	11/20/02	9/5/03 and FR page citation.	
*	*	*	*	*
129-5	Operating Permit	11/20/02	9/5/03 and FR page citation ..	Section 001.02 is not SIP approved.
129-6	Emissions Reporting	11/20/02	9/5/03 and FR page citation.	

EPA-APPROVED NEBRASKA REGULATIONS—Continued

Nebraska citation	Title	State effective date	EPA approval date	Comments
129-30	Open Fires, Prohibited; Exceptions.	11/20/02	9/5/03 and FR page citation.	

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PART 70—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 70 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Appendix A—[Amended]

■ 2. Appendix A to part 70 is amended by adding paragraph (g) under Nebraska; City of Omaha; Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department to read as follows:

Appendix A to Part 70—Approval Status of State and Local Operating Permits Programs

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Nebraska; City of Omaha; Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department.

(g) The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality approved revisions to NDEQ Title 129, chapters 1, 5, 6, and appendix III (which codifies its prior Federally approved Insignificant Activities List) on September 5, 2002, which became effective on November 20, 2002. These revisions were submitted on May 1, 2003. We are approving these program revisions effective November 4, 2003.

[FR Doc. 03-22539 Filed 9-4-03; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[OPP-2003-0284; FRL-7323-7]

Propylene Carbonate; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of propylene carbonate when used as an inert ingredient in pesticide formulations applied pre- and post-harvest to

agricultural commodities. Huntsman Corporation submitted a petition to EPA under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996, requesting an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance. This regulation eliminates the need to establish a maximum permissible level for residues of propylene carbonate.

DATES: This regulation is effective September 5, 2003. Objections and requests for hearings, identified by docket ID number OPP-2003-0284, must be received on or before November 4, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Written objections and hearing requests submitted electronically, by mail, or through hand delivery/courier. Follow the detailed instructions as provided in Unit VIII. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.**

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kathryn Boyle, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (703) 305-6304; e-mail address: boyle.kathryn@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. Potentially affected entities may include, but are not limited to:

- Crop production (NAICS 111)
- Animal production (NAICS 112)
- Food manufacturing (NAICS 311)
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS 32532)

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in this unit could also be affected. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining

whether this action might apply to certain entities. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.**

B. How Can I Get Copies of this Document and Other Related Information?

1. *Docket.* EPA has established an official public docket for this action under docket identification (ID) number OPP-2003-0284. The official public docket 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 docket does not include Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. The official public docket is the collection of materials that is available for public viewing at the Public Information and Records Integrity Branch (PIRIB), Rm. 119, Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA. This docket facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The docket telephone number is (703) 305-5805.

2. *Electronic access.* You may access this **Federal Register** document electronically through the EPA Internet under the “**Federal Register**” listings at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/>. A frequently updated electronic version of 40 CFR part 180 is available at http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfrhtml_00/Title_40/40cfr180_00.html, a beta site currently under development.

An electronic version of the public docket is available through EPA’s electronic public docket and comment system, EPA Dockets. You may use EPA Dockets at <http://www.epa.gov/edocket/> to submit or view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the official public docket, and to access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. Although not all docket materials may be available electronically, you may still