

complete or are estimated based on data that reasonably account for potential exposures. Taking into account the completeness of the data base and the toxicity data regarding prenatal and postnatal sensitivity, BASF Corporation concludes, based on reliable data, that use of the standard margin of safety will be safe for infants and children without addition of another ten-fold factor. Using the standard exposure assumptions EPA has concluded that aggregate exposure to diflufenzopyr from food will utilize 0.1% of the RfD for infants and children. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the RfD because the RfD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health. Despite the potential for exposure to diflufenzopyr in drinking water, BASF Corporation does not expect the aggregate exposure to exceed 100% of the RfD. Based on these risk assessments, BASF Corporation concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to diflufenzopyr residues.

#### F. International Tolerances

There are no CODEX or Mexican residue limits established for diflufenzopyr or its metabolites.  
[FR Doc. 01-30595 Filed 12-11-01; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 6560-50-S

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-7117-3]

### Regional Haze Regulations; Availability of Draft Guidance Documents

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** We, the EPA are announcing today the availability of draft guidance to assist State and tribal air pollution control agencies in the implementation of regulations governing regional haze which were published in the **Federal Register** on July 1, 1999. These draft documents address the establishment of natural visibility conditions and the tracking of progress under the regional haze program.

**DATES:** Comments should be submitted on or before January 11, 2002.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments should be submitted to Lara Autry, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (MD-14), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711;

E-mail [autry.lara@epa.gov](mailto:autry.lara@epa.gov). An electronic copy of the draft guidance can be accessed at: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/visinfo.html>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Lara Autry at the same address; E-mail [autry.lara@epa.gov](mailto:autry.lara@epa.gov); telephone (919) 541-5544.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In section 169A of the 1977 Amendments to the Clean Air Act, Congress established a national visibility goal as the "prevention of any future, and the remedying of any existing, impairment of visibility in mandatory Federal Class I areas which impairment results from manmade air pollution." 42 U.S.C. 7491. These provisions were further supplemented by section 169B of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. 42 U.S.C. 7492. States are required to develop implementation plans that make "reasonable progress" toward this goal.

EPA issued initial visibility regulations in 1980<sup>1</sup> that addressed visibility impairment in a specific mandatory Federal Class I area that is determined to be "reasonably attributable" to a single source or small group of sources. Regulations to address regional haze were deferred until improved techniques could be developed in monitoring, modeling, and in understanding the effects of specific pollutants on visibility impairment. EPA issued regional haze regulations in 1999.<sup>2</sup>

The overall framework of the regional haze rule requires States to develop SIPs that include (1) reasonable progress goals for improving visibility in each mandatory Federal Class I area, and (2) set of emission reduction measures to meet these goals. Specifically, States will set progress goals for each mandatory Federal Class I area to:

- provide for an improvement in visibility for the 20% most impaired (i.e., worst visibility) days over the period of the implementation plan, and
- ensure no degradation in visibility for the 20% least impaired (i.e., best visibility) days over the same period.

Baseline visibility conditions for the 20% worst and 20% best days are to be determined using monitoring data collected during calendar years 2000-2004. Baseline conditions for 2000-2004, progress goals, and tracking changes over time are to be expressed in terms of the deciview index.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See 45 FR 80084 (December 2, 1980).

<sup>2</sup> See 64 FR 35713 (July 1, 1999). See also 40 CFR 51.300-51.309.

<sup>3</sup> The deciview is a haze index derived from calculated light extinction, such that uniform changes in haziness correspond to uniform

Most States (and Tribes as appropriate<sup>4</sup>) participating in regional planning organizations will submit regional haze implementation plans, including estimates of natural conditions and proposed progress goals, in the 2008 time frame. The regional haze SIP deadlines are linked to the dates when PM<sub>2.5</sub> designations are finalized. For states that choose to participate in a regional planning organization, the initial (committal) SIP is due within one year of the PM<sub>2.5</sub> designation and the full control strategy SIP is due within three years of the PM<sub>2.5</sub> designation, but not later than December 31, 2008. For states that choose not to participate in a regional planning organization, regional haze SIPs are due within one year of the PM<sub>2.5</sub> designation (for geographic areas designated as attainment or unclassifiable) and within three years of the PM<sub>2.5</sub> designation (for geographic areas designated as nonattainment), which is the same time that control strategies to attain the PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard are due. In developing any progress goal, the State will need to analyze and consider in its set of options the rate of improvement between 2004 (when 2000-2004 baseline conditions are set) and 2018 that, if maintained in subsequent implementation periods, would result in achieving estimated natural conditions in 2064.

The purpose of the draft documents announced in today's notice, when completed, will be to provide guidance to the States in implementing the regional haze program and to explain how EPA intends to exercise its discretion in implementing Clean Air Act provisions and EPA regulations concerning the estimation of natural visibility under the Regional Haze program. The guidance is designed to implement national policy on these issues. Sections 169A and 169B of the Clean Air Act and implementing regulations at 40 CFR 51.308 and 51.309 contain legally binding requirements. When completed and issued, these draft guidance documents will not substitute for those provisions or regulations, nor will they constitute regulations themselves. Thus, they will not impose binding, enforceable requirements on any party, and may not apply to a particular situation based upon the circumstances. We and State decision

incremental changes in visual perception across the entire range of conditions, from pristine to highly impaired. Deciview = 10 ln( $b_{ext}/10$ ).

<sup>4</sup> Under the Tribal Air Rule (63 FR 7254; February 12, 1998; 40 CFR part 49), Tribal governments may elect to implement air programs in much the same way as states, including development of Tribal implementation plans.

makers retain the discretion to adopt approaches on a case-by-case basis that differ from this guidance where appropriate. Any decisions by us regarding a particular State implementation plan (SIP) demonstration will only be made based on the statute and regulations. Therefore, you are free to raise questions and objections about the appropriateness of the application of this guidance to a particular situation; we will, and States should, consider whether or not the recommendations in this guidance are appropriate in that situation. These guidance documents will be living documents and may be revised periodically without public notice. We welcome public comments on these documents at any time and will consider those comments in any future revision of these guidance documents. However, for the purposes of completing the current versions of these documents and providing them to the State and tribal air pollution control agencies for their use, we ask that any comments on these versions be submitted to us not later than January 11, 2002.

Dated: November 28, 2001.

**William Lamason,**

*Acting Director, Emissions Monitoring Analysis Division.*

[FR Doc. 01-30741 Filed 12-11-01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560-50-P**

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-7116-9]

### Proposed CERCLA 122(h) Administrative Agreement for Collection of Past Costs

**AGENCY:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** USEPA is proposing to execute an Administrative Agreement (Agreement) under section 122 of CERCLA for collection of a percentage of past response costs at the SCD Chemical Superfund Site. The Settling Party, the Bankruptcy Trustee for the bankruptcy estate of the owner of the property upon which the Superfund Site is located, has agreed, to pay 50% of the net proceeds of sale of the Site property (after payment of the real estate broker's commission, transfer taxes, and closing costs, and liens, such as real property taxes). The property was sold for \$150,000 and the proposed distribution to EPA from the sale has been determined by the parties to be

39,768.63. The Settling Party would receive an agreement to make no further claim against the Debtor's estate for its response costs, except for the proposed distribution from the proceeds of the sale of the Subject Property. USEPA today is proposing to execute this Agreement because it provides reimbursement to USEPA for part of its past costs at the SCD Chemical Site.

**DATES:** Comments on this proposed settlement must be received by January 11, 2002.

**ADDRESSES:** Copies of the proposed settlement are available at the following address for review: (It is recommended that you telephone Ms. Cheryl Allen at (312) 353-6196 before visiting the Region V Office).

Ms. Cheryl Allen, OPA (P19-J), Coordinator, Office of Public Affairs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region V, 77 W. Jackson Boulevard (P-19J), Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 353-6196.

Comments on this proposed settlement should be addressed to: (Please submit an original and three copies, if possible)

Ms. Cheryl Allen, Coordinator, Office of Public Affairs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region V, 77 W. Jackson Boulevard (P-19J), Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 353-6196.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Cheryl Allen, Office of Public Affairs, at (312) 353-6196.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Site is approximately a 3-acre property with two abandoned industrial buildings and open grounds area and is located at 14100 Fullerton Avenue in Detroit, Michigan (Wayne County). The Site before the Superfund removal action contained approximately 900 55-gallon drums and numerous smaller containers filled with material, including hazardous substances, from the chemical packaging and distribution operation that was located on the Site. All of these materials were removed. Pursuant to the terms of the administrative agreement the Settling Party has agreed to pay 50% of the net proceeds of sale of the Site property (after payment of the real estate broker's commission, transfer taxes, and closing costs, and liens, such as real property taxes) towards past costs associated with investigation and enforcement of CERCLA at the Site. The property was sold for \$150,000 and the proposed distribution to EPA from the sale has been determined by the parties to be \$39,768.63. The Site is not on the National Priorities List. The Agreement has been executed by the Settling Party. The Settling Party would receive an

agreement to make no further claim against the Debtor's estate for its response costs, except for the proposed distribution from the proceeds of the sale of the Subject Property.

A 30-day period, beginning on the date of publication, is open pursuant to section 122(i) of CERCLA for comments on the proposed Administrative Agreement.

Comments should be sent to Ms. Cheryl Allen of the Office of Public Affairs (P-19J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region V, 77 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

**William E. Muno,**

*Director, Superfund Division, United States Environmental Protection Agency.*

[FR Doc. 01-30742 Filed 12-11-01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6560-50-P**

## FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

### Sunshine Act Meeting; Farm Credit Administration Board; Regular Meeting

**AGENCY:** Farm Credit Administration.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Government in the Sunshine Act (5 U.S.C. 552b(e)(3)), of the forthcoming regular meeting of the Farm Credit Administration Board (Board).

*Date and Time:* The regular meeting of the Board will be held at the offices of the Farm Credit Administration in McLean, Virginia, on December 13, 2001, from 9 a.m. until such time as the Board concludes its business.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Kelly Mikel Williams, Secretary to the Farm Credit Administration Board, (703) 883-4025, TDD (703) 883-4444.

**ADDRESSES:** Farm Credit Administration, 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, Virginia 22102-5090.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Parts of this meeting of the Board will be open to the public (limited space available), and parts will be closed to the public. In order to increase the accessibility to Board meetings, persons requiring assistance should make arrangements in advance. The matters to be considered at the meeting are:

#### Open Session

##### A. Approval of Minutes

- November 6, 2001 (Open)

##### B. Reports

- FCS Building Association's Quarterly Report
- Report on Corporate Approvals