

This rule will have no consequential effect on State, local or tribal governments.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance numbers for programs affected by this rule are 64.120 and 64.124. This rule also affects the Montgomery GI Bill—Selected Reserve program, which has no Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number.

List of Subjects in 38 CFR Part 21

Administrative practice and procedure, Armed forces, Civil rights, Claims Colleges and universities, Conflict of Interests, Defense Department, Education, Employment, Grant programs—education, Grant programs—veterans, health care, Loan programs—education, Loan programs—veterans, Manpower training programs, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Schools, Travel and transportation expenses, Veterans, Vocational education, Vocational rehabilitation.

Approved: December 26, 2001.

Anthony J. Principi,
Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, VA amends 38 CFR part 21 (subparts D and L) as follows:

PART 21—VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION

Subpart D—Administration of Educational Assistance Programs

1. The authority citation for subpart D continues to read as follows:

Authority: 10 U.S.C. 2141 note, ch. 1606; 38 U.S.C. 501(a), chs. 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, unless otherwise noted.

§ 21.4152 [Amended]

2. In § 21.4152, the introductory text of paragraph (b) is amended by removing “on VA.” and adding, in its place, “on VA” and paragraph (b)(4) is amended by removing “§ 21.4209.” and adding, in its place “§ 21.4209 and 21.4263.”

3. Section 21.4263 is amended by:

- A. Removing the authority citation at the end of paragraph (h).
- B. Adding paragraph (h)(30).
- C. Adding the information collection requirements parenthetical at the end of the section.

The additions read as follows:

§ 21.4263. Approval of flight training courses.

* * * * *

(h) *Nonaccredited courses.* * * *

(3) A flight school must keep at a minimum the following records for each

eligible veteran, servicemember, or reservist pursuing flight training:

- (i) A copy of his or her private pilot certificate;
- (ii) Evidence of completion of any prior training that may be a prerequisite for the course;
- (iii) A copy of the medical certificate required by paragraph (a)(2) of this section for the courses being pursued and copies of all medical certificates (expired or otherwise) needed to support all periods of prior instruction received at the current school;
- (iv) A daily flight log or copy thereof;
- (v) A permanent ground school record;
- (vi) A progress log;
- (vii) An invoice of flight changes for individual flights or flight lessons for training conducted on a flight simulator or advanced flight training device;
- (viii) Daily flight sheets identifying records upon which the 85–15 percent ratio may be computed;
- (ix) A continuous meter record for each aircraft;
- (x) An invoice or flight tickets signed by the student and instructor showing hour meter reading, type of aircraft, and aircraft identification number;
- (xi) An accounts receivable ledger;
- (xii) Individual instructor records;
- (xiii) Engine log books;
- (xiv) A record for each student above the private pilot level stating the name of the course in which the student is currently enrolled and indicating whether the student is enrolled under 14 CFR part 61, part 63, part 141, or part 142;
- (xv) Records of tuition and accounts which are evidence of tuition charged and received from all students; and
- (xvi) If training is provided under 14 CFR part 141, the records required by that part, or if training is provided under 14 CFR part 142, the records required by that part.

(Authority: 38 U.S.C. 3671, 3672, 3676, 3690(c))

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(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection requirements in this section under control number 2900–0613)

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(The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection requirements in this section under control number 2900–0613)

Subpart L—Educational Assistance for Members of the Selected Reserve

4. The authority citation for subpart L continues to read as follows:

Authority: 10 U.S.C. ch. 1606; 38 U.S.C. 501(a), 512, ch. 36, unless otherwise noted.

§ 21.7807 [Amended]

5. Section 21.7807 is amended by removing “§ 21.4209” and adding, in its place, “§ 21.4209 and 21.4263”.

[FR Doc. 02–6540 Filed 3–18–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 81

[NV 074–CORR; FRL–7159–6]

Designations of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; State of Nevada; Technical Correction

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is clarifying and correcting the tables in the Code of Federal Regulations that identify the Agency’s designations and classifications of nonattainment, attainment, and unclassifiable areas for criteria pollutants within the State of Nevada. Specifically, EPA is clarifying the tables for Nevada to indicate the specific geographic areas that comprise the attainment and unclassifiable areas in the State and to reflect changes in the Agency’s regulations implementing the prevention of significant deterioration program. EPA is also correcting the table that shows the classification of the Las Vegas Valley nonattainment area for the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for carbon monoxide.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This action is effective on March 19, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Copies of documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Permits Office of the Air Division, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California 94105–3901.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David Albright, Permits Office (AIR–3), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, (415) 972–3971 or albright.david@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document, wherever “we”, “us”, or “our” are used, we mean the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

This section contains additional information about our final rulemaking, organized as follows:

I. Clarification of the TSP, SO₂, and NO₂ tables.

II. Clarification of the PM₁₀ table.

III. Correction of the CO table.

IV. EPA's final action.

V. Effective date of EPA's final action.

I. Clarification of the TSP, SO₂, and NO₂ Tables

EPA's designations of nonattainment, attainment, and unclassifiable areas pursuant to section 107(d) of the Clean Air Act are contained in part 81 of title 40 of the code of federal regulations (40 CFR part 81). Our designations for such areas in the State of Nevada are located in 40 CFR 81.329 and are presented separately for each of the criteria pollutants.¹ All of the applicable tables in 40 CFR 81.329 contain the term "rest of state" or "entire state" to describe the attainment or unclassifiable areas within Nevada. We are aware that the term "rest of state" or "entire state" in these tables at 40 CFR 81.329 could be misinterpreted as designating a single attainment or unclassifiable area. However, based on the regulatory history summarized below, dating back to our initial area designations in 1978, the terms "rest of state" and "entire state" in the applicable section 81.329 tables actually refer to more than 250 individual section 107(d) attainment or unclassifiable areas.

In 1977, pursuant to section 107(d) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, the State of Nevada submitted their recommendations to EPA for nonattainment, attainment and unclassifiable areas for TSP (total suspended particulate), SO₂ (sulfur dioxide), and NO₂ (nitrogen dioxide) within the State.² Dated November 25, 1977, the State's letter containing the recommendations cites hydrographic areas (delineated by the Nevada Division of Water Resources) as the geographic unit for such areas in Nevada, specifically noting that, "the name and definition of Nevada's water basins are now being utilized as the reference unit for air basins." The letter with the State's 1977 submission indicated that there were 253 such air basins in the State. A careful review of the air basins listed in the documentation provided with the 1977 letter indicates that the State had identified 254 such areas. These areas are referred to herein as "section 107(d) areas."

¹ 40 CFR 81.329 does not contain a table for lead. The entire State of Nevada is in attainment with the national ambient air quality standard for lead.

² The state also submitted recommendations for carbon monoxide and oxidant (subsequently replaced by ozone). Today's action does not address area designations in Nevada for either of these two pollutants, with the exception of a correction in the classification shown in 40 CFR 81.329 for Las Vegas Valley as a carbon monoxide nonattainment area.

In 1978, we designated section 107(d) areas based on the State's recommendations (contained in the November 1977 letter described above) with certain modifications (that are not relevant for the purposes of this action) and codified these areas in 40 CFR part 81.329. See 43 FR 8962, 9012 (March 3, 1978). In our 1978 rule, we noted: "In some instances, the descriptions of the designated areas submitted by the States were so lengthy as to prohibit their publication in the limited space available in the tables presented below. Exact descriptions of all areas designated are available at the appropriate Regional Offices or the State in question." See 43 FR 8962, 8964 (March 3, 1978). Nevada was one of those States which submitted a lengthy description of section 107(d) areas. In the tables published in the **Federal Register** and codified in 40 CFR 81.329, the short-hand notation "rest of state" and "entire state" were used to refer to attainment and unclassifiable areas in the State of Nevada, in lieu of the lengthy description of 254 hydrographic areas submitted by the State. Thus, our 1978 rule, despite the use of the short-hand notation in the CFR, approved the hydrographic areas as the attainment or unclassifiable areas (for TSP, SO₂, and NO₂) in the State of Nevada.

Since our 1978 rule, we have twice taken action under section 107(d) of the Clean Air Act to increase the number of designated section 107(d) areas in the State of Nevada. In 1980, we approved a division of hydrographic area 101 (Carson Desert) into two section 107(d) areas for TSP: 101 (a smaller area referred to as Carson Desert); and 101A (referred to as Packard Valley). See 45 FR 46807 (July 11, 1980). In 1982, we approved a division of hydrographic area 179 (Steptoe Valley) into three areas for SO₂: central; northern; and southern. See 47 FR 20772 (May 14, 1982). Upon the effective date of our 1982 rule (June 14, 1982), there have been a total of 256 section 107(d) areas in the State of Nevada for SO₂, 255 section 107(d) areas for TSP, and 254 section 107(d) areas for NO₂.

Therefore, in this action, we are clarifying 40 CFR 81.329 to indicate clearly that the term "rest of state" or "entire state" in the Nevada tables for TSP, SO₂, and NO₂ refers to the hydrographic areas designated by EPA in 1978, revised for TSP in 1980, and then revised for SO₂ in 1982.

II. Clarification of the PM₁₀ Table

In 40 CFR 81.329, there are two tables that list the nonattainment, attainment, and unclassifiable areas in the State of Nevada for particulate matter: one

relates to TSP and the other relates to PM₁₀. Today's action clarifies the PM₁₀ table to reflect the relationship between that table and the TSP area designations table for the purposes of implementing the PSD program.³

In 1991, pursuant to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, the State of Nevada submitted their recommendations concerning nonattainment areas for particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM₁₀) (PM₁₀ replaced TSP as the criteria pollutant for particulate matter.) Dated March 15, 1991, the State's letter containing their recommendations did not refer to PM₁₀ attainment or unclassifiable areas, instead focussing solely on the identification of nonattainment areas. Later in 1991, based on the State's recommendations, we revised the nonattainment areas under section 107(d) for PM₁₀. See 56 FR 56694 (November 6, 1991). Our 1991 rule did not identify attainment or unclassifiable areas for PM₁₀.

In 1992, we recognized that we had neglected to identify attainment or unclassifiable areas for PM₁₀ in our 1991 rule and thus added the designation "unclassifiable" for the areas not otherwise designated nonattainment for PM₁₀, using the term "rest of state." See 57 FR 56762 (November 30, 1992). In this context, the use of the term "rest of state" in the PM₁₀ table in section 81.329 was only identifying the portion of the State that EPA had not designated nonattainment for PM₁₀.

Unfortunately, the use of the term "rest of state" in the PM₁₀ table could lead members of the public to conclude that there is a single unclassifiable PM₁₀ area in the State for the purposes of the prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) program. However, based on the regulatory history described below, for PSD baseline purposes, the term "rest of state" in the PM₁₀ table for the State of Nevada refers to hydrographic areas, and in this action, we are clarifying the PM₁₀ table accordingly to avoid further confusion.

³ Although EPA indicated that we would delete the TSP designations in 40 CFR part 81 when EPA approves a State's revised PSD program containing the PM₁₀ increments, promulgates the PM₁₀ increments into a State's SIP where the State chooses not to adopt the increments on their own, or approves a State's request for delegation of PSD responsibility under 40 CFR 52.21(u) (See 58 FR 31622, 31635 (June 3, 1993)), we are not deleting any section 81.329 TSP designations in today's action, because of the significance of the designations to the implementation of the PSD program for PM₁₀. EPA believes this is a reasonable approach given the confusion that has arisen in the State of Nevada regarding implementation of the PSD program for PM₁₀.

In 1980, EPA revised the regulations implementing the PSD program to define "baseline areas" in terms of the attainment or unclassifiable areas listed in 40 CFR part 81, i.e., the section 107(d) areas. 45 FR 52676 (August 7, 1980). In 1987, we revised the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for particulate matter (52 FR 24634), replacing TSP as the indicator for particulate matter with PM₁₀, and in 1993, we revised our PSD regulations to address the revision in the NAAQS for particulate matter from TSP to PM₁₀. Among other changes in our 1993 rule related to PSD, we decided to retain the TSP baseline areas as part of the program for implementing the newly-promulgated PM₁₀ increments. See 58 FR 31622, 31630 (June 3, 1993). The TSP baseline areas had been defined as the section 107(d) areas, and in the State of Nevada, as discussed in the previous section, the section 107(d) areas for TSP are comprised of hydrographic areas. Thus, the effect of our 1993 rule was to retain the hydrographic areas as PM₁₀ baseline areas for the purposes of implementing the PM₁₀ increments in the State of Nevada. Today's action clarifies the PM₁₀ table in 40 CFR 81.329 to indicate, in accordance with EPA's 1993 rule, that for PSD baseline area purposes, the term "rest of state" refers to the hydrographic areas that had been approved by EPA as TSP baseline areas in the State of Nevada.

III. Correction of CO Table

On October 2, 1997, we published a final rule that found that the Las Vegas Valley carbon monoxide (CO) nonattainment area did not attain the NAAQS for CO by the applicable attainment date. Our final rule reclassified the area from "moderate" to "serious" nonattainment under section 186(b)(2) of the Act. See 62 FR 51604 (October 2, 1997). However, we inadvertently failed to codify this final action in the CO table for Nevada in 40 CFR 81.329. The CO table in 40 CFR 81.329 currently lists the prior classification ("Moderate > 12.7 ppm") for Las Vegas Valley Hydrographic Area 212. In this action, we are therefore correcting the CO table so that the classification of Las Vegas Valley Hydrographic Area 212 is correctly identified as "serious," effective November 3, 1997, reflecting our final action published on October 2, 1997 in the **Federal Register**.

IV. EPA's Final Action

In this action, we are clarifying and correcting the tables in 40 CFR 81.329 that identify nonattainment, attainment, and unclassifiable areas designated by

EPA under the Clean Air Act within the State of Nevada. Specifically, we are clarifying the TSP, SO₂, and NO₂ tables to identify exactly which geographic areas comprise the attainment or unclassifiable areas in the State of Nevada consistent with our final rules published in the **Federal Register** on March 3, 1978 (43 FR 8962); July 11, 1980 (45 FR 46807); and May 14, 1982 (47 FR 20772). We are also clarifying the PM₁₀ table consistent with our final rule related to PSD published in the **Federal Register** on June 3, 1993 (58 FR 31622). Lastly, we are correcting the table showing the classification of the Las Vegas Valley nonattainment area for the NAAQS for CO consistent with our final rule published in the **Federal Register** on October 2, 1997 (62 FR 51604). In so doing, we are not revising any area designations or classifications in the State of Nevada nor are we changing the underlying method used by the State of Nevada in implementing the PSD program in that State. (The State has been implementing the PSD program on the basis of hydrographic areas consistent with our designations of such areas in 1978.) Rather, we are aligning the contents of the tables in 40 CFR 81.329 with the effective results of prior EPA rules that did establish or revise the area designations or classifications.

V. Effective Date of EPA's Final Action

Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), provides that, when an agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest, the agency may issue a rule without providing notice and an opportunity for public comment. EPA has determined that there is good cause for making today's rule final without prior proposal and opportunity for comment because EPA is clarifying and correcting the section of the CFR that lists designations and classifications under the Clean Air Act to reflect prior EPA rules rather than promulgating new or revised designations or classifications. These prior rules had been subject to notice and comment. Thus, notice and public procedure are unnecessary. EPA finds that this constitutes good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). Also, because the contents of the existing tables of section 107(d) areas in 40 CFR 81.329 have led to confusion, particularly in the context of implementing the PSD program in Nevada, we are invoking the good cause exception to the 30-day notice requirement of the Administrative Procedure Act and making today's final

action immediately effective. See 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

Administrative Requirements

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a "significant regulatory action" and is therefore 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). Because the agency has made a "good cause" finding that this action is not subject to notice-and-comment requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act or any other statute (see section V., above), it is not subject to the regulatory flexibility provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), or to sections 202 and 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Public Law 104-4). In addition, this action does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments or impose a significant intergovernmental mandate, as described in sections 203 and 204 of UMRA. 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 rule will 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 rule also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant.

This technical correction does not contain technical standards; 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. The rule also does not involve special consideration of environmental justice related issues as required by Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994). In issuing this rule, EPA has taken the necessary steps to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, minimize potential litigation, and provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct, as required by section 3 of Executive Order 12988 (61 FR 4729, February 7, 1996).

EPA has complied with Executive Order 12630 (53 FR 8859, March 15, 1988) by examining the takings implications of the rule in accordance with the "Attorney General's Supplemental Guidelines for the Evaluation of Risk and Avoidance of Unanticipated Takings" issued under the executive order. 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. Section 808 allows the issuing agency to make a rule effective sooner than otherwise provided by the CRA if the agency makes a good cause finding that notice and public procedure is impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest. This determination must be supported by a brief statement. 5 U.S.C. 808(2). As stated previously, EPA has

made such a good cause finding, including the reasons therefor, and established an effective date of March 19, 2002. 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**. This action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by May 20, 2002. 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 in 40 CFR Part 81

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, National Parks, Wilderness areas.

Dated: March 8, 2002.

Wayne Nastri,

Regional Administrator, Region 9.

Part 81, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 81—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 81 continues to read as follows:

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

Subpart C—Section 107 Attainment Status Designations

2. Section 81.329 is amended by:

a. Revising the tables for "Nevada—TSP" and "Nevada—SO₂".

b. In the table for "Nevada—Carbon Monoxide" by revising the entry for Las Vegas Area.

c. Revising the tables for "Nevada—PM-10" and "Nevada—NO₂".

The revisions read as follows:

§ 81.329 Nevada.

NEVADA—TSP

Designated area	Does not meet primary standards	Does not meet secondary standards	Cannot be classified	Better than national standards
(Township Range):				
Las Vegas Valley (212) (15–24S, 56–64E)	X	.....	.....	.....
Carson Desert (101) (15–24.5N, 25–35E)	X	.....	.....	.....
Packard Valley (101A) (24.5–28N, 31–34E) .....	.....	.....	.....	X
Winnemucca Segment (70) (34–38N, 34–41E)	X	.....	.....	.....
Lower Reese Valley (59) (27–32N, 42–48E) .....	.....	X	.....	.....
Gabbs Valley .....	.....	.....	X	.....
Fernley Area (76) (19–21N, 23–26E)	X	.....	.....	.....
Truckee Meadows (87) (17–20N, 18–21E)	X	.....	.....	.....
Mason Valley (108) (9–16N, 24–26E)	X	.....	.....	.....
San Emido Desert (22) (27–32N, 22–24E) .....	.....	.....	¹ X	.....
Colorado River Valley (213) (22–33S, 63–66E) .....	.....	.....	¹ X	.....
Steptoe Valley (179) (10–29N, 61–67E) .....	.....	.....	¹ X	.....
Clovers Area (64) (32–39N, 42–46E) .....	.....	X	.....	.....
Rest of State ² .....	.....	.....	.....	X

¹ EPA designation replaces State designation.

² Rest of State refers to hydrographic areas as shown on the State of Nevada Division of Water Resources' map titled Water Resources and Inter-basin Flows (September 1971).

NEVADA—SO₂

Designated area	Does not meet primary standards	Does not meet secondary standards	Cannot be classified	Better than national standards
(Township Range):				
Steptoe Valley (179)(10–29N, 61–67E):				
Central	X	.....	.....	.....
Northern (area which is north of Township 21 North and within the drainage basin of the Steptoe Valley) .....	.....	.....	X	.....
Southern (area which is south of Township 15 North and within the drainage basin of the Steptoe Valley) .....	.....	.....	X	.....

NEVADA—SO₂—Continued

Designated area	Does not meet primary standards	Does not meet secondary standards	Cannot be classified	Better than national standards
Rest of State ¹	X

¹ Rest of State refers to hydrographic areas as shown on the State of Nevada Division of Water Resources' map titled Water Resources and Inter-basin Flows (September 1971).

NEVADA—CARBON MONOXIDE

Designated area	Designation		Classification	
	Date ¹	Type	Date ¹	Type
Las Vegas Area: Clark County (part): Las Vegas Valley Hydrographic Area 212		Nonattainment	11/03/97	Serious.
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* * * * *

NEVADA-PM-10

Designated area	Designation		Classification	
	Date	Type	Date	Type
Washoe County: Reno planning area	11/15/90	Nonattainment	02/07/01	Serious.
Hydrographic area 87				
Clark County: Las Vegas planning area	11/15/90	Nonattainment	02/08/93	Serious.
Hydrographic area 212				
Rest of State ¹	11/15/90	Unclassifiable		

¹ For PSD baseline area purposes, "rest of state" refers to hydrographic areas as shown on the State of Nevada Division of Water Resources' map titled Water Resources and Inter-basin Flows (September 1971), as revised to include a division of Carson Desert (area 101) into two areas, a smaller area 101 and area 101A.

NEVADA—NO₂

Designated area	Does not meet primary standards	Cannot be classified or better than national standards
Entire State ¹	X

¹ Entire State refers to hydrographic areas as shown on the State of Nevada Division of Water Resources' map titled Water Resources and Inter-basin Flows (September 1971).

[FR Doc. 02-6613 Filed 3-18-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 300

[FRL-7159-5]

National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan; National Priorities List

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Removal of the direct final notice of deletion amendment.

SUMMARY: On November 28, 2001, EPA published a notice of intent to delete (66 FR 59393) and a direct final notice of deletion (66 FR 59363) for the Compass Industries Landfill Superfund Site from the National Priorities List. The EPA is removing the direct final notice of deletion amendment due to adverse comments that were received during the public comment period and restores the regulatory text that existed prior to the direct final notice of deletion.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This action is effective as of March 19, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Comprehensive information on the Site, as well as the comments that were received during the comment period are available at: Beverly Negri, Community Involvement Coordinator, U.S. EPA Region 6 (6SF-LP), 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, TX 75202-2733, (214) 665-8157 or 1-800-533-3508 (negri.beverly@epa.gov).

Information Repositories: Repositories have been established to provide detailed information concerning this decision at the following address: U.S. EPA Region 6 Library, 12th Floor, 1445