

drawback, and specifically excepts merchandise processing fees where unused merchandise drawback is claimed.

For the reasons stated above, it is proposed that this provision be amended to include an exception for merchandise processing fees where drawback is claimed for substitution of finished petroleum derivatives pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1313(p)(2)(A)(iii) or (iv).

Amendment to § 191.51

Section § 191.51(b)(2) of the Customs Regulations sets forth the apportionment calculation to be used when determining the amount of merchandise processing fee eligible for drawback. It is proposed to amend § 191.51(b)(2) to include reference to drawback for substitution of finished petroleum derivatives pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1313(p)(2)(A)(iii) or (iv).

Amendment to § 191.171

Finally, it is proposed to amend § 191.171 of the Customs Regulations, which describes the drawback allowance for substitution of finished petroleum derivatives, to add a new subsection (c) which sets forth the conditions when merchandise processing fees will be eligible for drawback pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1313(p)(2)(A)(iii) or (iv).

Comments

Before adopting this proposal as a final rule, consideration will be given to any written comments timely submitted to CBP, including comments on the clarity of this proposed rule and how it may be made easier to understand. Comments submitted will be available for public inspection in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and § 103.11(b) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR § 103.11(b)), on regular business days between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. at the Regulations Branch, Office of Regulations and Rulings, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, 799 9th St., NW., Washington, DC. Arrangements to inspect submitted comments should be made in advance by calling Mr. Joseph Clark at (202) 572-8768.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act and Executive Order 12866

Because these proposed regulatory changes conform the Customs Regulations to reflect the full scope of a recent decision by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, pursuant to the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, it is certified that, if adopted, the

proposed amendments will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. Further, these proposed amendments do not meet the criteria for a "significant regulatory action" as specified in Executive Order 12866.

Drafting Information

The principal author of this document was Ms. Suzanne Kingsbury, Office of Regulations and Rulings, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection. However, personnel from other offices participated in its development.

List of Subjects in 19 CFR Part 191

Claims, Commerce, Customs duties and inspection, Drawback.

Proposed Amendments to the Regulations

For the reasons stated above, it is proposed to amend part 191 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR part 191) as follows:

PART 191—DRAWBACK

1. The general authority citation for part 191 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 23, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States), 1313, 1624.

2. Section 191.3(a)(4) and (b)(2) are revised, and the introductory texts of paragraphs (a) and (b) are republished to read as follows:

§ 191.3 Duties and fees subject or not subject to drawback.

(a) Duties and fees subject to drawback include:

* * * * *

(4) Merchandise processing fees (see § 24.23 of this chapter) for merchandise subject to unused merchandise drawback pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1313(j), or merchandise subject to drawback for substitution of finished petroleum derivatives pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1313(p)(2)(A)(iii) or (iv).

(b) Duties and fees not subject to drawback include:

* * * * *

(2) Merchandise processing fees (see § 24.23 of this chapter), except where unused merchandise drawback pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1313(j) or drawback for substitution of finished petroleum derivatives pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1313(p)(2)(A)(iii) or (iv) is claimed; and

* * * * *

3. In § 191.51, paragraph (b)(2) is revised to read as follows:

§ 191.51 Completion of drawback claims.

* * * * *

(b) *Drawback due.*

* * * * *

(2) *Merchandise processing fee apportionment calculation.* Where a drawback claimant seeks unused merchandise drawback pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1313(j), or drawback for substitution of finished petroleum derivatives pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1313(p)(2)(A)(iii) or (iv), for a merchandise processing fee paid pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 58c(a)(9)(A), the claimant is required to correctly apportion the fee to that merchandise that provides the basis for drawback when calculating the amount of drawback requested on the drawback entry. This is determined as follows:

* * * * *

4. In § 191.171, a new paragraph (c) is added to read as follows:

§ 191.171 General; Drawback allowance.

* * * * *

(c) *Merchandise processing fees.* In cases where the requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section have been met, merchandise processing fees will be eligible for drawback.

Robert C. Bonner,

Commissioner, Customs and Border Protection.

Approved: September 26, 2003.

Timothy E. Skud,

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

[FR Doc. 03-24856 Filed 10-1-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4820-02-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 80

[FRL-7566-4]

Regulation of Fuel and Fuel Additives: Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Test Method Update

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to take action to make certain fuel testing requirements more consistent and up-to-date by having refiners and laboratories use the most current version of an American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) analytical test method.

Specifically, we are proposing to update an ASTM designated analytical test method, ASTM D 1319 to the most recent 2002a version which if adopted will supersede earlier versions of this method in EPA's motor vehicle fuel

regulations. This method is designated in EPA regulations for measuring chemical compositions in reformulated gasoline (RFG), conventional gasoline (CG), and diesel fuel, specifically aromatics and olefins in CG and RFG and aromatics in diesel fuel. These updates allow for more consistent use of the same methodology across EPA motor vehicle fuel regulations and incorporate improvements in the test method procedures that will ensure better operation.

DATES: The Agency must receive comments or a request for public hearing by November 3, 2003.

ADDRESSES: If you wish to submit comments or request a public hearing, you should send any written materials to the docket address listed and to Joe Sopata, Chemist, Transportation & Regional Programs Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW. (6406)), Washington, DC 20460; or by e-mail to sopata.joe@epa.gov. All comments and materials relevant to today's action are contained in Public Docket No. A-2002-15 and docket A-2001-21 located

at the following address: EPA Docket Center (EPA/DC), Public Reading Room, Room B102, EPA West Building, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC. Dockets may be inspected from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except on government holidays. You may reach the Air Docket by telephone at (202) 566-1742 and by facsimile at (202) 566-1741. You may be charged a reasonable fee for photocopying docket materials, as provided in 40 CFR part 2.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you would like further information about this rule or to request a hearing, contact Joe Sopata, Chemist, Transportation & Regional Programs Division, (202) 564-9034.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The contents of today's preamble are listed in the following outline.

- I. Regulated Entities
- II. Rule Changes
 - A. Updating ASTM D 1319 Test Method to 2002a Year Version
- III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews
 - A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review
 - B. Paperwork Reduction Act

- C. Regulatory Flexibility Act
- D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act
- E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism
- F. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments
- G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children from Environmental Health & Safety Risks
- H. Executive Order 13211: Actions that Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use
- I. National Technology Transfer Advancement Act
- IV. Statutory Provisions and Legal Authority

I. Regulated Entities

Entities potentially affected by this action include those involved with the production, importation, distribution, sale and storage of gasoline motor fuel and diesel motor fuel.

The table below gives some examples of entities that may have to comply with the regulations. However, since these are only examples, you should carefully examine these and other existing regulations in 40 CFR part 80. If you have any questions, please call the person listed in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section above.

Category	NAICSs codes	SIC codes	Examples of potentially regulated parties
Industry	32411	2911	Petroleum refiners.
Industry	54138	8734	Testing Laboratories.

^a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).
^b Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system code.

II. Rule Changes

A. Updating ASTM D 1319 Test Method to 2002a Year Version

Refiners, importers and oxygenate blenders producing gasoline and diesel motor vehicle fuel are required to test Reformulated Gasoline (RFG), Conventional Gasoline (CG) and diesel fuel for various fuel parameters including olefins, and aromatics. ASTM test method D1319 is currently a designated test method for measuring olefins¹ in gasoline and aromatics² in diesel fuel and is also allowed as an alternative test method for measuring aromatics³ in gasoline. Because rules were adopted at different points in time, the regulations currently cite three different versions of D 1319 (published in three different years) for these applications.

On February 26, 2002, the Agency published a final rule entitled "Regulation of Fuel and Fuel Additives:

Reformulated Gasoline Transition."⁴ Among other things, this final rule updated certain ASTM test methods for RFG and CG, designated in EPA regulations, to their most recent ASTM version. Several designated test methods were updated to their most recent version including methods covering oxygen content, distillation properties, RVP, and aromatics. The designated test method for olefins, ASTM D 1319, was updated by EPA only to its 1998 version and not to the most recent version. This was because the 1999 version of ASTM D 1319 (the most recent version at that time) had mistakenly left out an important reference to use of another ASTM method. ASTM D 5599-00, the missing test method, measures oxygenate concentration when present in the gasoline sample. Measurement of oxygenate content when oxygenates are present is a required procedure when determining olefin content. Therefore, since ASTM D 5599-00 is EPA's designated method for oxygenate determination, omission of this

procedure in the 1999 version of ASTM 1319 meant that it would not be appropriate for EPA to adopt that version of ASTM 1319. We explained in our response to comments that "unless a determination is made that ASTM D 5599-00 can be appropriately included as a method for measuring oxygen and oxygen content with ASTM D 1319-99, EPA will retain the 1998 version of D 1319 as the designated test method for olefins."⁵

Recently, David Bradley, the ASTM Director of Committee D02 for Petroleum Products and Lubricants, said in a letter to EPA that ASTM has updated test method D1319 to a 2002 year version.⁶ Mr. Bradley also pointed out that this most recent version of ASTM D 1319 now includes the reference to ASTM D 5599 thus resolving the problem associated with omission of EPA's designated test method for oxygen and oxygen content. The American Petroleum Institute (API)

⁵ See Air Docket #A-2001-21, Document #V-C-01.
⁶ See Air Docket #A-2002-15, Document #II-D-01.

¹ 40 CFR 80.46(b).
² 40 CFR 80.2(z).
³ 40 CFR 80.46(f)(3).

⁴ February 26, 2002, (67 FR 8729).

also submitted comments to EPA in support of this test method update of ASTM D 1319 to the 2002 year version.⁷ Thus, both ASTM and API support revising our motor vehicle fuels regulations to allow the use of D1319–02a for testing of olefins.

In addition to updating our regulations to allow for the use of ASTM D 1319–02a for determining olefins in gasoline (discussed above), we are also today proposing to allow use of the newest version of D1319 for determination of aromatics content in RFG and CG (as an alternative method)

and in determining aromatics content in diesel motor fuel. Previous versions of ASTM D1319 were allowed for determining aromatic content under previous rulemakings.

Table 1 lists the designated analytical test methods and alternative analytical test methods which are being updated for parameters measured under RFG, CG, and diesel fuels program in today’s action. We have reviewed the 2002a version of ASTM test method D 1319 and we are in agreement with its revisions. We believe that the revisions in ASTM D 1319–02a are not significant

changes that would cause a user of an older version of the same method to incur significant costs. All of the revisions were deemed necessary by ASTM so that improvements in the test method’s procedures would ensure better operation for the user of the test method. By updating ASTM D 1319 to the 2002a version for all three of these applications, the required analytical methodologies will be more consistent, making it easier for manufacturers of gasoline and diesel fuel to utilize the ASTM technique for all fuels and properties being tested.

TABLE 1.—DESIGNATED & ALTERNATIVE ANALYTICAL TEST METHODS UNDER RFG, CG & DIESEL FUEL PROGRAMS

Fuel parameter	Analytical test method
Olefins	ASTM D 1319–02a, entitled, “Standard Test Method for Hydrocarbon Types in Liquid Petroleum Products by Fluorescent Indicator Absorption.”
Aromatics (gasoline and diesel)	ASTM D 1319–02a, entitled, “Standard Test Method for Hydrocarbon Types in Liquid Petroleum Products by Fluorescent Indicator Absorption”, for diesel fuel, this method is the designated test method, for gasoline, this method is an alternative test method and if used as an alternative method, its results, must be correlated to ASTM D 5769–98.

In the “Final Rules” section of today’s **Federal Register**, we are publishing a direct final rule that matches the substance of this proposed rule. If the Agency receives adverse comment or a request for public hearing by November 3, 2003, we will withdraw the direct final rule by publishing a timely withdrawal notice in the **Federal Register**. If the Agency receives no adverse comment or a request for public hearing by November 3, 2003, these test method changes will be effective sixty (60) days after publication of the final rule in the **Federal Register**. We are confident that sixty(60) days is sufficient lead time for industry to become familiar and implement this most recent ASTM test method for the applications mentioned above.

III. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

A. Executive Order 12866: Regulatory Planning and Review

Under Executive Order 12866, (58 FR 51735 (October 4, 1993)) the Agency must determine whether the regulatory action is “significant” and therefore subject to OMB review and the requirements of the Executive Order. The Order defines “significant regulatory action” as one that is likely to result in a rule that may:

- (1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities;
- (2) Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;
- (3) Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or
- (4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President’s priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.”

Pursuant to the terms of Executive Order 12866, we have determined that this proposed rule is not a significant regulatory action.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act

This action does not add any new requirements involving the collection of information as defined by the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved the information collection requirements contained in the final RFG/anti-dumping rulemaking (See 59 FR 7716, February 16, 1994) and has assigned OMB control number 2060–0277 (EPA

ICR No. 1591.14). The OMB has approved the information collection requirements contained in the final Tax Exempt (Dyed) Highway Diesel Fuel rulemaking (See 66 FR 64817, December 14, 2001) and has assigned OMB control number 2060–0308 (EPA ICR No. 1718.03).

Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information. An Agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA’s regulations are listed in 40 CFR part 9 and 48 CFR chapter 15.

⁷ See Air Docket #A–2002–15, Document #II–D–02.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) generally requires an agency to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis of any rule subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act or any other statute unless the agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions.

For purposes of assessing the impacts of today's proposed rule on small entities, small entity is defined as: (1) A small business that has not more than 1,500 employees (13 CFR 121.201); (2) a small governmental jurisdiction that is a government of a city, county, town, school district or special district with a population of less than 50,000; and (3) a small organization that is any not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field.

After considering the economic impacts of today's proposed rule on small entities, we believe that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. We have determined that no small entities will experience an impact from this proposal. ASTM test method D 1319 is currently a designated test method for measuring olefins in gasoline and aromatics in diesel fuel and is also allowed as an alternative test method for measuring aromatics in gasoline (see citations above in Section II.A). Because rules were adopted at different points in time, the regulations currently cite three different versions of ASTM D 1319 (published in three different years) for these applications. Currently, if a small entity produces both gasoline and diesel fuel, and it relies on ASTM D 1319 for determining compliance with the fuel parameters mentioned above, it must maintain three different versions of ASTM D 1319. These proposed updates allow for more consistent use of the same methodology across EPA motor vehicle fuel regulations, thus increasing flexibility for small entities who manufacture gasoline or diesel fuel. Thus this proposed rule is expected to reduce operating costs for all parties, including small entities.

Although this proposed rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities, EPA has nonetheless tried to reduce the impact of this rule on small entities. If the Agency receives no adverse comment or request for public hearing

on this proposed rule, these test method changes will be effective sixty (60) days after publication of this proposed rules corresponding direct final rule in the **Federal Register**. We are confident that sixty (60) days is sufficient lead time for small entities to become familiar and implement this ASTM test method for its applications. We continue to be interested in the potential impacts of the rule on small entities and welcome comments on issues related to such impacts.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), Public Law 104-4, establishes requirements for Federal agencies to assess the effects of their regulatory actions on State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector. Under section 202 of the UMRA, EPA generally must prepare a written statement, including a cost-benefit analysis, for proposed and final rules with "Federal mandates" that may result in expenditures to State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or to the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any one year. Before promulgating an EPA rule for which a written statement is needed, section 205 of the UMRA generally requires EPA to identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives and adopt the least costly, most cost-effective or least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule. The provisions of section 205 do not apply when they are inconsistent with applicable law. Moreover, section 205 allows EPA to adopt an alternative other than the least costly, most cost-effective or least burdensome alternative if the Administrator publishes with the final rule an explanation why that alternative was not adopted. Before EPA establishes any regulatory requirements that may significantly or uniquely affect small governments, including tribal governments, it must have developed under section 203 of the UMRA a small government agency plan. The plan must provide for notifying potentially affected small governments, enabling officials of affected small governments to have meaningful and timely input in the development of EPA regulatory proposals with significant Federal intergovernmental mandates, and informing, educating, and advising small governments on compliance with the regulatory requirements.

Today's proposed rule contains no Federal mandates (under the regulatory provisions of Title II of the UMRA) for State, local or tribal governments or the private sector. The rule would impose no enforceable duty on any State, local

or tribal governments or the private sector. This rule applies to gasoline refiners, blenders and importers that supply gasoline or diesel fuel.

E. Executive Order 13132: Federalism

Executive Order 13132, entitled "Federalism" (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure "meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications." "Policies that have federalism implications" is defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that 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."

This proposed rule does not have federalism implications. It 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. This proposed rule updates an ASTM test method to its most recent version. Thus, Executive Order 13132 does not apply to this proposed rule.

In the spirit of Executive Order 13132, and consistent with EPA policy to promote communications between EPA and State and local governments, EPA specifically solicits comment on this proposed rule from State and local officials.

F. Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

Executive Order 13175, entitled "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" (65 FR 67249, November 6, 2000), requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure "meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications." "Policies that have tribal implications" is defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that have "substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal government and the Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal government and Indian tribes."

This proposed rule does not have tribal implications. It will not have substantial direct effects on tribal governments, 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 in Executive Order 13175. This proposed rule applies to gasoline refiners, blenders and importers that supply gasoline or diesel fuel. Today's action updates an ASTM test method to its most recent version, and does not impose any enforceable duties on communities of Indian tribal governments. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this proposed rule.

G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health and Safety Risks

Executive Order 13045: "Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks" (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) applies to any rule that: (1) is determined to be "economically significant" as defined under Executive Order 12866, and (2) concerns an environmental health or safety risk that EPA has reason to believe may have a disproportionate effect on children. If the regulatory action meets both criteria, the Agency must evaluate the environmental health or safety effects of the planned rule on children, and explain why the planned regulation is preferable to other potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives considered by the Agency.

EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that are based on health or safety risks, such that the analysis required under section 5-501 of the Order has the potential to influence the regulation. This rule is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it does not establish an environmental standard intended to mitigate health or safety risks.

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This proposed rule is not an economically "significant energy action" as defined in Executive Order 13211, "Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use" (66 FR 28355 (May 22, 2001)) because it does not have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. EPA is allowing additional flexibility and streamlining the regulations by updating an ASTM test method to its most current version for three applications under its motor vehicle programs.

I. National Technology Transfer Advancement Act

Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 ("NTTAA"), Public Law 104-113, section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note) directs EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (e.g., materials specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, and business practices) that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies. The NTTAA directs EPA to provide Congress, through OMB, explanations when the Agency decides not to use available and applicable voluntary consensus standards.

This rule will update an ASTM test method which is a designated analytical test method for two applications and an alternative test method for one application to its most recent ASTM version. Today's action does not establish new technical standards or analytical test methods, although it does update an ASTM test method to its most current version. To the extent that this action would allow the use of standards developed by voluntary consensus bodies (such as ASTM) this action would further the objectives of the NTTAA.

IV. Statutory Provisions and Legal Authority

Statutory authority for today's proposed rule comes from sections 211(c), 211(i) and 211(k) of the CAA (42 U.S.C. 7545(c) and (k)). Sections 211(c) and 211(i) allow EPA to regulate fuels that contribute to air pollution which endangers public health or welfare, or which impairs emission control equipment. Section 211(k) prescribes requirements for RFG and conventional gasoline and requires EPA to promulgate regulations establishing these requirements. Additional support for the fuels controls in today's rule comes from sections 114(a) and 301(a) of the CAA.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 80

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Fuel additives, Gasoline, Diesel, Imports, Incorporation by reference, Motor vehicle pollution, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: September 24, 2003.

Marianne Lamont Horinko,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 03-24908 Filed 10-1-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 82

[FRL-7567-4]

RIN 2060-AK28

Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Listing of Substitutes for Ozone-Depleting Substances-n-Propyl Bromide; Correction

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking; correction.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published in the **Federal Register** of June 3, 2003, a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking related to the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program's review of n-propyl bromide. During the public comment period, members of the public requested clarification or correction of a number of statements in the preamble to the proposed rule. This document identifies, corrects, and clarifies these portions of the preamble.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Margaret Sheppard. Before October 16, 2003, contact Ms. Sheppard by telephone at (202) 564-9163, by fax at (202) 565-2141, by e-mail at sheppard.margaret@epa.gov, or by mail at U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 6205J, Washington, DC 20460. Overnight or courier deliveries should be sent to the office location at 501 3rd Street, NW., Washington, DC 20001. Further information can be found by calling the Stratospheric Protection Hotline at (800) 296-1996, or by viewing EPA's Ozone Depletion World Wide Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/ozone/snap/>. On and after October 16, 2003, contact Ms. Sheppard by telephone at (202) 343-9163, by e-mail at sheppard.margaret@epa.gov, or by mail at U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 6205J, Washington, DC 20460. Overnight or courier deliveries on and after October 16, 2003 should be sent to the new office location at 1310 L Street, NW., Washington, DC 20005.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Environmental Protection Agency published in the **Federal Register** of June 3, 2003 (68 FR 33284), a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking related to the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program's review of n-propyl bromide. During the public comment period, members of the public requested clarification or correction of certain