

the lists of persons contributing donations in response to the solicitation). Under this condition, the exemption from application of the cooperative mail rule will apply only where the nonprofit organization is given a list of the donors, contact information for those persons, and the amount of their donations. Based on past reviews of fundraising agreements, the Postal Service believes that this condition is already generally followed in the fundraising industry. Moreover, compliance with this condition generally can be determined by postal officials from review of the agreement between the fundraiser and the nonprofit. Finally, to guard against the possibility that some nonprofits will be better served financially if not subject to this condition, postal standards will allow them to waive the receipt of this listing, as long as that is done in writing.

Based on these considerations, the Postal Service has determined not to adopt at this time the remaining restrictions suggested by some comments. Nevertheless, they do raise significant concerns and the Postal Service's Consumer Advocate will monitor implementation of the rule to determine whether abuses are occurring. As promised in the proposal, if such abuses or other unintended consequences occur after the rulemaking, the Postal Service will consider a further rulemaking or other administrative actions.

Several commenters, although in favor of the proposal, assert that the rulemaking did not go far enough. They assert that the exemption from the cooperative mail rule should also cover the sale of products and services, at least those of nominal value, as well as a variety of documents including brochures, thank you letters, letters confirming the amount of donations, newsletters, and "chase" letters. The Postal Service understands the latter to refer to letters that follow up on telemarketing fundraising campaigns and remind donors that their pledges have not been paid. Assuming that understanding of "chase" letters is correct, the Postal Service considers them to be a solicitation for monetary donations within the proposal. Accordingly, as long as they do not contain other disqualifying material, such letters would be exempt from application of the cooperative mail rule.

The Postal Service has determined not to expand the proposal to provide that pieces promoting the sale of products and services also be exempted from application of the cooperative mail rule. As explained in the proposal, the exemption is strictly limited to

fundraising mailings seeking monetary donations and does not apply to mailings promoting any goods or services. The suggestion goes beyond the consensus agreement that led to the rulemaking. Moreover, as the Postal Service explained in the notice discussing the proposal, adoption of the suggestion would create significant potential for abuse by commercial organizations and may place small businesses and other for-profit organizations who sell similar goods and services at a competitive disadvantage. The suggestion that the proposal be expanded to cover only products and services of nominal value does not alter these considerations; if anything, it could create concerns in administering what is included within that standard.

The Postal Service also has determined not to expand this rulemaking to cover the other documents (e.g., thank you letters, newsletters, confirmations of donations) identified in the comments. These suggestions are beyond the scope of the rulemaking as well as the consensus favoring the exemption of certain fundraising mailings from application of the cooperative mail rule. Moreover, the need for a rulemaking to address these documents is unclear. The Postal Service is not aware of any general concern regarding its policies involving these documents. Some of them may, in fact, be generally sent as First-Class Mail, and thereby they are not eligible for Nonprofit Standard Mail rates in any case.

Finally, several commenters suggest that the proposed policy be made retroactive. The Postal Service has determined not to do so and, as explained in its proposal, the change in policy is prospective only, effective on the date of enactment. A retroactive change could open the Postal Service to an undetermined number of refund claims.

For these reasons, the Postal Service adopts the rule as proposed but, in addition to the condition described above, makes three minor changes. First, the proposed revision was to apply only to nonprofit organizations authorized to mail at the nonprofit rates. The rule is changed to apply to all customers authorized to mail at Nonprofit Standard Mail rates. Second, the proposed rule is revised to make clear that the exception from application of the cooperative mail rule applies only where the monetary donations solicited are for the entity authorized to mail at nonprofit rates. Finally, the language is revised to make clear that the exception is prospective only.

List of Subjects in 39 CFR Part 111

Administrative practice and procedure, Postal Service.

PART 111—[AMENDED]

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

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

■ 2. Add the following to Domestic Mail Manual section E670.5.3: "Exception: effective November 13, 2003, this standard no longer applies to mailings by an organization authorized to mail at Nonprofit Standard Mail rates soliciting monetary donations to the authorized mailer and not promoting or otherwise facilitating the sale or lease of any goods or service. This exception applies only where the organization authorized to mail at Nonprofit Standard Mail rates is given a list of each donor, contact information (e.g., address, telephone number) for each, and the amount of the donation or waives in writing the receipt of this list."

An appropriate amendment to 39 CFR part 111 to reflect these changes will be published.

Stanley F. Mires,

Chief Counsel, Legislative.

[FR Doc. 03–25643 Filed 10–8–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[NM–46–1–7615a; FRL–7571–1]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New Mexico; Revision to Motor Vehicle Emission Budgets in Bernalillo County, New Mexico Carbon Monoxide Air Quality Maintenance Plan Using MOBILE6

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The EPA is taking direct final action approving the State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions for Bernalillo County, New Mexico, which is a carbon monoxide maintenance area. This SIP revision was submitted to EPA by the Governor of New Mexico on May 15, 2003. More specifically, EPA is approving the county's revised Motor Vehicle Emissions Budget (MVEB) for carbon monoxide (CO) for 1996, 1999, 2002, 2005 and 2006. This budget was developed using EPA's latest emissions

modeling program, MOBILE6. This submittal updates the maintenance plan by establishing new transportation conformity MVEBs for use by the Mid-Region Council of Governments, the area's Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO). These budgets will continue to maintain the total on-road mobile source emissions for the area at or below the attainment level for the CO National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).

DATES: This rule is effective on November 24, 2003 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comment by November 10, 2003. If EPA receives such comment, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that this rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Written comments on this action should be addressed to Mr. Thomas H. Diggs, Chief, Air Planning Section (6PD-L), at the EPA Region 6 office listed below. Electronic comments should be sent either to Diggs.Thomas@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 the Final Action part of this document. Copies of the State's submittal and other documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the following locations. Anyone wanting to examine these documents should make an appointment with the appropriate office at least two working days in advance.

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6, Air Planning Section (6PD-L), 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas, 75202-2733.

City of Albuquerque Environmental Health Department, 1 Civic Plaza, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103. Telephone 505-768-2600.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Peggy Wade, Air Planning Section (6PD-L), Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas, 75202-2733, telephone (214) 665-7247 or Wade.Peggy@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document whenever "we", "us", or "our" is used, we mean the EPA.

Outline

- I. Background
- II. What Is MOBILE6?
- III. Analysis of the State's Submittal
 - A. Why Were Updated Carbon Monoxide Budgets Established?
 - B. Recalculating the Motor Vehicle Emissions Budget with MOBILE6
- IV. Final Action

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

B. How and To Whom Do I Submit Comments?

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Background

In 1990, the City of Albuquerque/Bernalillo County (Albuquerque) in New Mexico had a CO design value of 11.1 parts per million, exceeding the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) of 9 parts per million (8-hour average basis). Consequently, Albuquerque was classified as a moderate nonattainment area for CO under the Clean Air Act (the Act). As required by the Act, on November 5, 1992, New Mexico submitted for EPA approval a revision to the SIP to address Albuquerque's CO nonattainment.

Different parts of the November 1992 SIP submittal were approved at different times, with approval of all aspects completed in June of 1996.

Air quality data in the Albuquerque area showed no violations of the CO NAAQS between 1992 and 1995, meeting the first criterion for redesignation. On April 14, 1995, New Mexico submitted a request that Albuquerque be redesignated to attainment for CO. EPA proposed approval of this request on February 16, 1996. This approval was made effective on July 15, 1996.

The Act also requires a periodic inventory of all emissions from area, mobile, and stationary sources. The 1993 emission inventory found the following CO emissions levels, in tons per day: Stationary sources, 3.18; area sources, 111.60; On-road mobile sources, 274.16; and nonroad mobile sources, 45.74. Total CO emissions were 434.69 tons per day.

This inventory was further updated in 1996. This updated inventory reflected the following CO emissions levels, in tons per day: On-road mobile sources, 266.99; nonroad mobile sources, 50.90; area sources, 67.19; and stationary sources, 3.92. Total CO emissions were inventoried at 389.0 tons per day.

The Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area submitted further revisions to its maintenance plan emissions budgets on February 4, 1999, using the MOBILE5 emission factor modeling program. These revisions, for years 1996-2006, increased the budgets for mobile and stationary source emissions but decreased the budget for area source emissions, resulting in an overall decrease in budgeted emissions. These revisions also established a 2010 emissions budget. A direct final rule approving these revisions was published December 20, 1999. However,

adverse comments were received and the direct final approval was withdrawn. After addressing the comments received, the EPA gave final approval to the budget revisions for 1996-2010 on May 24, 2000 (65 FR 33455). The revised MVEBs are as follows, in tons of CO emissions per day: 1996, 266.99; 1999, 229.09; 2002, 209.1; 2005, 205.67; 2006, 205.86; and 2010, 222.46.

II. What Is MOBILE6?

MOBILE6 is the latest in a series of EPA emissions factor models for estimating pollution from on-road motor vehicles in states outside of California and represents the first major update of the preexisting MOBILE model since 1993. The release of this model was announced in a **Federal Register** notice published on January 29, 2002 (67 FR 4254). This date marks the beginning of the two-year grace period, after which all areas must use MOBILE6 for emissions factor modeling for transportation conformity purposes. MOBILE6 calculates emissions of carbon monoxide and other pollutants from passenger cars, motorcycles, buses, and light-duty and heavy-duty trucks. The model accounts for the emission impacts of factors such as changes in vehicle emissions standards, changes in vehicle populations, and variation in local conditions such as temperature, humidity, fuel quality, and air quality programs.

MOBILE6 is used to calculate current and future inventories of motor vehicle emissions at the national and local level. These inventories are used to make decisions about air pollution policies and programs at the local, state and national level. Inventories based on MOBILE6 are also used to meet the federal Clean Air Act's SIP and transportation conformity requirements.

The MOBILE model was first developed in 1978 and MOBILE6 is the first major update of the model since 1993. It has been updated many times to reflect changes in vehicle fleet composition and fuels, to incorporate EPA's growing understanding of vehicle emissions, and to cover new emissions regulations and modeling needs.

III. Analysis of the State's Submittal

A. Why Were Updated Carbon Monoxide Budgets Established?

The existing MVEBs for CO were last modified through a SIP revision approved and made effective by EPA on May 24, 2000 (65 FR 33455).

To address and accommodate the release of MOBILE6 as the latest EPA-approved emissions factor model, the

governor of New Mexico submitted a SIP revision to EPA on May 15, 2003. The MVEBs contained in the current CO maintenance plan were calculated with a previous emissions factor model, MOBILE5a. This submittal revises the Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets for the years 1996, 1999, 2002, 2005 and 2006 using MOBILE6. Note that only the MVEBs are being revised using the MOBILE6 model; budgets for the other source categories will remain unchanged as the MOBILE6 model does not affect these categories. However, changes in the estimated amount of CO produced by the on-road mobile source category will affect the CO baseline level and the CO totals by year. Therefore, the baseline level and amounts of total CO by year will be revised in response to the MOBILE6 analysis.

The EPA guidance document, Policy Guidance on the Use of MOBILE6 for SIP Development and Transportation Conformity, issued by John Seitz on January 18, 2002 ("MOBILE6 Guidance"), states that nonattainment and maintenance areas may forgo the requirement to update all planning assumptions when updating the MVEBs with MOBILE6, if the area can demonstrate that these assumptions have not changed since the last budget revision. For CO, population is the most important assumption underlying the CO forecasts as it has a direct impact on the number of miles driven. Comparing the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County population figure for the year 2000 used in the last SIP revision (556,248) to the population for the same area recorded in the 2000 Census (556,678) results in a difference of 0.077%, less than 1%. Because the estimated figure matches so closely with the actual census count, the

requirement that the latest planning assumptions continue to be valid is met and this SIP revision continues to use these estimates. Additionally, work has already begun on the required second ten-year maintenance plan, due to EPA in June of 2004. With this expected submission, the MPO will update the emissions inventory in its entirety with the latest planning assumptions and demographic data.

B. Recalculating the Motor Vehicle Emissions Budget With MOBILE6

Because of the significant difference in modeling results between the previous version of the emissions factor model, MOBILE5a, and the updated version, MOBILE6, the on-road mobile source category in the emissions inventory was recalculated for all years represented in the ten-year maintenance time frame of the SIP using MOBILE6. This inventory provides the basis for determining the MVEBs for CO. The MVEBs are the same as the total estimated CO, in tons per day, for the on-road mobile source category in the emissions inventory. For all years beyond 2006 (the last modeled year), the MVEB will be held at the 2006 level.

The table below compares the existing MVEBs with the revised MVEBs submitted with this SIP revision.

MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSION BUDGETS

Year	Existing (CO in tpd)	Proposed (CO in tpd)	Change
1996	266.90	416.31	149.32
1999	229.09	373.05	143.96
2002	209.01	369.53	160.52
2005	205.67	367.28	161.61
2006	205.86	312.65	106.79

INVENTORY SOURCE CATEGORY
[CO in tpd]

Year	Proposed MOBILE6 MVEBs	Off-road mobile sources	Area sources	Stationary sources	Revised total inventory
1996	416.31	50.90	67.19	3.92	538.32
1999	373.05	52.68	69.87	27.40	523.00
2002	369.53	54.46	72.60	27.54	524.13
2005	367.28	56.25	75.25	27.68	526.46
2006	312.65	56.84	76.09	27.72	473.30

The 1996 figure found in the revised total column, 538.32 tpd, is the new CO baseline level as calculated with MOBILE6. The original baseline level, as approved on May 24, 2000, was 389.0 tpd. This level represents the amount of CO, in tons per day, which may be emitted by all sources and still allow the

Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area to be in attainment of the NAAQS. Essentially, this baseline represents the "cap" of emissions from all sources. The results of MOBILE6 modeling, which raises the baseline level, indicates that the initial CO baseline, as determined using MOBILE5a, was set too low. This

For all budget years, MOBILE6 estimates a greater production of CO than MOBILE5a. Although the MOBILE6 emissions are estimated to be higher than that previously predicted by MOBILE5a, the model still demonstrates greater relative emissions reductions benefits. Recall that only the budget estimates for on-road mobile source emissions (the MVEBs) are being revised with the MOBILE6 model. Changes in the MVEBs will, however, affect the overall CO budgets and CO baseline level even though the amount of CO in the other source categories (nonroad mobile, area, and stationary) will remain unchanged. The MOBILE6 Guidance provides that nonattainment and maintenance areas may revise the on-road mobile emissions inventory and MVEBs without revising the entire SIP and other emission inventory categories, if the SIP continues to demonstrate maintenance of the standard when the MOBILE5a-based on-road mobile source inventories are replaced with MOBILE6 inventories. To demonstrate this, the following table shows the entire emission inventory, with the on-road mobile source category replaced with the resultant MOBILE6-derived estimates. The revised MVEBs are shown, along with the currently approved inventories from the other source categories. These inventories were approved in a revision to the CO maintenance plan on May 24, 2000 (65 FR 33455).

new analysis indicates that the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area actually had a larger amount of CO in the airshed in 1996, yet still met the NAAQS. The following table illustrates the relative gain in emissions reductions when comparing the MOBILE5a-derived estimates with those of MOBILE6.

Year	Cap under MOBILE5a (in tpd)	Cap under MOBILE6 (in tpd)	Difference (in tpd)
1996	389.0	538.32	164
2006	366.51	473.30	106.79
Decrease in CO Emissions (in tpd)	-22.49	-65.02	
Percent Reduction	5.78	12.08	

The greater decline in emissions seen with MOBILE6 between 1996 and 2006 can be attributed to the sensitivity of the model to local parameters incorporated into MOBILE6 and the control programs in place in Albuquerque/Bernalillo County. So, although the emissions cap is higher with MOBILE6, that difference is due to the sensitivity of the newer model.

MOBILE6 offers a more robust and accurate estimate of emissions than prior versions of the model. Comparing just the MOBILE5a and MOBILE6 on-road mobile source estimates indicates that MOBILE6 shows a relative reduction in CO emissions that is approximately twice as much as that seen with MOBILE5a.

IV. Final Action

We have evaluated the State's submittal and have determined that it meets the applicable requirements of the Act and EPA regulations, and is consistent with EPA policy. Therefore, we are approving Albuquerque's request to revise the MVEBs in its carbon monoxide maintenance SIP using MOBILE6, EPA's latest emission factor modeling program.

The EPA is publishing this rule without prior proposal because we view this as a noncontroversial amendment and anticipate no adverse comments. However, in the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register** publication, we are publishing a separate document that will serve as the proposal to approve the SIP revision if adverse comments are received. This rule will be effective on November 24, 2003 without further notice unless we receive adverse comment by November 10, 2003. If we receive adverse comments, we will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will not take effect. We will address all public comments in a subsequent final rule based on the proposed rule. We will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting must do so at this time. Please note that if we receive adverse comment on an amendment, paragraph, or section of this rule and if that provision may be severed from the remainder of the rule, we may adopt as final those provisions

of the rule that are not the subject of an adverse comment.

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

1. *The Regional Office has established an official public rulemaking file available for inspection at the Regional Office.* The EPA has established an official public rulemaking file for this action under NM-46-1-7615. The official public file consists of the documents specifically referenced in this action, any public comments received, and other information related to this action. Although a part of the official record, the public rulemaking file does not include Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. The official public rulemaking file is the collection of materials that is available for public viewing at the Air Planning Section, EPA Region 6, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas, 75202. The EPA requests that, if at all possible, you contact the rulemaking contact listed as the Further Information Contact to schedule your inspection. The Regional Office's official hours of business are Monday through Friday, 8:30 to 4:30 excluding Federal holidays.

2. *Copies of the State submittal are also available for public inspection during official business hours, by appointment at the local air agency.* City of Albuquerque Environmental Health Department, 1 Civic Plaza, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103. Telephone 505-768-2600.

3. *Electronic Access.* You may access this **Federal Register** document electronically through the Regulations.gov Web site located at <http://www.regulations.gov> where you can find, review, and submit comments on Federal rules that have been published in the **Federal Register**, the Government's legal newspaper, which are open for comment.

The EPA's policy on public comments indicates that, whether submitted electronically or in paper, all comments will be made available for public viewing at the EPA Regional Office, as EPA receives them and without change, unless the comment contains

copyrighted material, CBI, or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. When EPA identifies a comment containing copyrighted material, EPA will provide a reference to that material in the version of the comment that is placed in the official public rulemaking file. The entire printed comment, included the copyrighted material, will be available at the Regional Office for public inspection.

B. How and To Whom Do I Submit Comments?

You may submit comments electronically, by mail, or through hand delivery/courier. To ensure proper receipt by EPA, identify the appropriate rulemaking identification number, NM-46-1-7615, in the subject line on the first page of your comment. Please ensure your comments are submitted within the specified comment period. Comments received after the close of the comment period will be marked "late." EPA is not required to consider these late comments.

1. *Electronically.* If you submit an electronic comment as prescribed below, EPA recommends that you include your name, mailing address, and an e-mail address or other contact information in the body of your comment. Also include this contact information on the outside of any disk or CD ROM you submit, and in any cover letter accompanying the disk or CD ROM. This ensures you can be identified as the source 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. The 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 file, and made available in EPA's electronic public record. 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.

i. *Electronic Mail (e-mail).* Comments may be sent by e-mail to Thomas Diggs (Diggs.Thomas@epa.gov). The 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 file, and made available in EPA's electronic public record.

ii. *Regulations.gov*. Your use of Regulations.gov is an alternative method of submitting electronic comments to EPA. Go directly to Regulations.gov at <http://www.regulations.gov>, then select EPA at the top of the page and to "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.

iii. *Disk or CD ROM*. You may submit comments on a disk or CD ROM that you mail to mailing address identified in Section 2, directly below. These electronic submissions will be accepted in WordPerfect, Word, or ASCII file format. Avoid the use of special characters and any form of encryption.

iv. *By Mail*. Send your comments to Mr. Thomas Diggs, Chief, Air Planning Section (6PD-L), 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas, 75202-2733, Attention: NM-46-1-7615.

V. 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 Clean Air Act. 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 Clean Air Act. 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 Clean Air Act. 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 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 December 8, 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 in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: September 30, 2003.

Richard E. Greene,
Regional Administrator, Region 6.

■ 40 CFR part 52 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 GG—New Mexico

■ 2. In § 52.1620, the table in paragraph (e) entitled "EPA approved nonregulatory provisions and quasi-regulatory measures in the New Mexico SIP" is amended by adding one new entry to the end of the table to read as follows:

§ 52.1620 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(e) * * *

EPA APPROVED NONREGULATORY PROVISIONS AND QUASI-REGULATORY MEASURES IN THE NEW MEXICO SIP

Name of SIP provision	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area	State submittal/effective date	EPA approval date	Explanation
Maintenance plan for carbon monoxide—Albuquerque/Bernalillo County, New Mexico: Update of carbon monoxide budgets using MOBILE6.	Bernalillo County	February 12, 2003	[October 9, 2003 and FR page citation].

[FR Doc. 03-25543 Filed 10-8-03; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Transportation Security Administration

49 CFR Part 1503

[Docket No. TSA-2003-14702; Amendment Nos. 1500-1, 1502-1, 1503-1, 1510-3, 1511-2, 1540-5, 1542-1, 1544-4, 1546-1 1548-1, and 1550-1]

RIN 1652-AA20

Transportation Security Administration Transition to Department of Homeland Security; Technical Amendments Reflecting Organizational Changes; Correction

AGENCY: Transportation Security Administration (TSA), DHS.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The document contains a correction to the final rule published in the **Federal Register** on August 19, 2003. That rule makes technical changes to various provisions of chapter XII, title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, mainly in response to enactment of the Homeland Security Act of 2002. In addition, the rule revises any references to our location address or mailing address, as necessary due to TSA's physical move of its headquarters facilities and personnel from Washington, DC, to Arlington, Virginia. TSA inadvertently left out the correct mailing address for the Enforcement Docket in certain sections of part 1503. This document adds the correct mailing address to these sections.

DATES: Effective October 9, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marisa Mullen, Office of the Chief Counsel, TSA-2, Transportation Security Administration, West Building, Floor 8, 601 South 12th Street, Arlington, VA 22202-4220; telephone (571) 277-2706; e-mail marisa.mullen@dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 19, 2003, TSA published a final rule in the **Federal Register** (68 FR 49718), making technical changes to various provisions of chapter XII, title 49 (Transportation) of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), mainly in response to enactment of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (HSA). In addition, the rule revises any references to our location address or mailing address, as necessary due to TSA's physical move of its headquarters facilities and personnel from Washington, DC, to Arlington, Virginia. TSA inadvertently left out the correct mailing address for the Enforcement Docket in certain sections of part 1503. This document adds the correct mailing address to these sections, changing the address from 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590 to 601 South 12th Street, Arlington, VA 22202-4220.

Correction

In rule FR Doc. 03-20927, published on August 19, 2003 (68 FR 49718), make the following correction:

On page 49720, in the second column, add to the end of amendatory instruction 9. for §§ 1503.5(b)(2), 1503.16(f), 1503.209(b), 1503.210(a), and 1503-233(a) the following instructions: "and remove the words '400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590' and add in their place, the words '601 South 12th Street, Arlington, VA 22202-4220'."

Issued in Arlington, Virginia, on October 3, 2003.

Mardi Ruth Thompson,

Deputy Chief Counsel for Regulations.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 648

[I.D. 092603D]

Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Tilefish Fishery; Continuation of Specifications for the 2004 Fishing Year

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notification of continuation of specifications for fishing year 2004.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces that it will continue the 2003 quota specifications for the golden tilefish fishery for the 2004 fishing year. Accordingly, the total allowable landings (TAL) for the 2004 fishing year will remain at 1.995-million lb (905,172-kg). The intent of this action is to notify the public that there will be no change in the fishery specifications for tilefish for the fishing year beginning November 1, 2003.

DATES: Effective from November 1, 2003, through October 31, 2004.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Douglas W. Christel, 978-281-9141; fax 978-281-9135; e-mail Douglas.Christel@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The final rule implementing the Tilefish Fishery Management Plan (FMP) became effective on November 1, 2001 (66 FR 49136, September 26, 2001). Pursuant to the tilefish regulations at 50 CFR 648.290, the Tilefish FMP Monitoring Committee (Monitoring Committee) will meet after the completion of each stock assessment, or at the request of the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) Chairman, to review tilefish landings information and any other relevant available data to determine if the annual quota requires modification to respond to changes to the stock's biological reference points or to ensure