

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

[Docket No. DHS-2006-0073]

Notice to Agricultural Facilities About Requirement To Complete Chemical Security Assessment Tool Top-Screen

AGENCY: Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS or Department) is publishing a letter that it issued on December 21, 2007. Through this letter, the Department is granting a time extension for farmers and other agricultural users who are required to submit information (known as the Chemical Security Assessment Tool Top-Screen) under federal chemical security regulations.

DATES: Effective December 21, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dennis Deziel, Chemical Security Compliance Division, Department of Homeland Security, 703-235-5263.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 550 of the Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2007 provided the Department of Homeland Security (DHS or Department) with authority to promulgate "interim final regulations" for the security of certain chemical facilities in the United States. *See* Pub. L. 109-295, sec. 550. On December 28, 2006, the Department issued an Advance Notice of Rulemaking seeking comment on the significant issues and regulatory text (*see* 71 FR 78276), and on April 9, 2007, the Department published an Interim Final Rule establishing anti-terrorism standards for certain chemical facilities (*see* 72 FR 17688). The Interim Final Rule was effective June 8, 2007.

On November 20, 2007, the Department issued a Final Rule for Appendix A to the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (*see* 72 FR 65396). Appendix A to 6 CFR Part 27 consists of a List of Chemicals of Interest (COI) and Screening Threshold Quantities (STQs) for each chemical. Any facility that possesses or later comes into possession of any listed COI at or above the STQ must complete and submit a Chemical Security Assessment Tool Top-Screen to DHS.

This letter grants a time extension, as specified, to farmers and other agricultural users of COI for submitting Top-Screens to DHS. On December 21, 2007, the Department issued this letter to various interested parties. For purposes of clarification, this time extension does not apply to agricultural

facilities that are required to submit a Top-Screen, because they possess a COI (e.g., propane) at or above the applicable STQ for use as a fuel (e.g., for heating) at such facilities.

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am writing to notify you that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is granting a time extension for certain facilities required to submit information under federal chemical security regulations. On April 9, 2007, DHS published the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Interim Final Rule (6 CFR Part 27); and on November 20, 2007, DHS published a final list of chemicals of interest, known as Appendix A. *See* 72 FR 17688 and 72 FR 65396. With the publication of the final Appendix A, all provisions of the regulations are in effect.

Upon publication of Appendix A, any facility that possesses any chemical of interest at or above the screening threshold quantity specified in Appendix A, was required to complete and submit information—called a "Top-Screen"—to DHS by January 22, 2008. *See* 6 CFR §§ 27.200(b)(2), 27.210(a)(1)(i).

In the final Appendix A, DHS intended to limit the coverage of that requirement, as related to farmers and other agricultural users of the chemicals of interest, by revising screening thresholds and counting rules for certain chemicals. *See* 72 FR 65406-65407, 65415 (Nov. 20, 2007). Since publication of the final Appendix A, however, additional questions and concerns have been raised regarding the applicability of the Top-Screen requirement to agricultural facilities and operations. DHS is gathering more information about these issues in order to determine whether any modification of the Top-Screen requirements might be warranted.

In addition, the United States Congress has now passed, and the President has signed, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2008, which authorizes DHS to regulate the sale and transfer of Ammonium Nitrate. The law authorizes DHS to develop processes for the registration of Ammonium Nitrate purchasers and for the maintenance of relevant records. Because this law will likely cover many farmers and other agricultural operations, DHS may review its approach towards Chemicals of Interest used in agricultural operations.

Accordingly, given the nature of these agricultural operations and the circumstances described above, I am exercising my authority under 6 CFR 27.210(c) to extend the deadline for submitting Top-Screens under the following conditions:

(1) Until further notice, or unless otherwise specifically notified in writing by DHS, the Top-Screens will not be required for any facility that is required to submit a Top-Screen *solely* because it possesses any Chemical of Interest, at or above the applicable screening threshold quantity, for use—

(a) in preparation for the treatment of crops, feed, land, livestock (including poultry) or other areas of an agricultural production facility; or

(b) during application to or treatment of crops, feed, land, livestock (including poultry) or other areas of an agricultural production facility;

(2) This extension applies to facilities such as farms (e.g., crop, fruit, nut, and vegetable); ranches and rangeland; poultry, dairy, and equine facilities; turfgrass growers; golf courses; nurseries; floricultural operations; and public and private parks.

(3) This extension does not apply to chemical distribution facilities, or commercial chemical application services.

If you have any questions about the extension described above, please contact Dennis Deziel, Deputy Director, DHS Compliance Security Compliance Division (dennis.deziel@dhs.gov) or the CSAT Helpdesk at 866-323-2957 or csat.dhs.gov.

Robert B. Stephan,

Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. E8-199 Filed 1-8-08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-10-P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[USCBP-2007-0099]

Testing of Pressed and Toughened (Specially Tempered) Glassware

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: General notice; solicitation of comments.

SUMMARY: This document proposes modifications to the standard applied by U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") for the testing of pressed and toughened (specially tempered) glassware, as set forth in Treasury Decision (T.D.) 94-26, published in the *Federal Register* on March 22, 1994. In this regard, this document proposes revised criteria for interpreting the results obtained from the cutting test for opaque glassware and sets forth an interpretation of breakage in that test. This document also proposes to reinstate a previously used testing method, referred to as the center punch test, and sets forth a description of the center punch apparatus to be used for the proposed test. In addition, it is proposed to provide for the optional use of additional tests that would be used to verify the results obtained from the testing procedures specifically identified in this document. This document invites the public to submit comments to CBP on the proposed modifications to the standards for the testing of pressed and toughened (specially tempered) glassware.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before February 25, 2008.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number USCBP 2007-0099, by one of the following methods:

- Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments via docket number USCBP 2007-0099.
- Mail: Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Regulations and Rulings, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW. (Mint Annex), Washington, DC 20229.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and docket number for this general notice. All comments received will be posted without change to <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided. For detailed instructions on submitting comments and additional information on the rulemaking process, see the "Public Participation" heading of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section of this document.

Docket: For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Comments submitted and the current testing method used by CBP will also 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 and Border Protection Regulations (19 CFR 103.11(b)), on regular business days between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. at the Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Regulations and Rulings, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 799 9th Street, NW. (5th Floor), Washington, DC. Arrangements to inspect submitted comments should be made in advance by calling Joseph Clark at (202) 572-8768.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Margaret Chinn, Office of Information and Technology, Laboratories and Scientific Services, (202) 344-1566; Stephen Cassata, Office of Information and Technology, Laboratories and Scientific Services, (202) 344-1309.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Public Participation

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, or arguments on all aspects of this general notice. If appropriate to a specific comment, the commenter should reference the specific portion of the general notice, explain the reason for any suggested change, and include data,

information, or authority that support such recommended change.

Background

This document proposes modifications to the criteria currently utilized by U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") to test certain glassware articles to ascertain whether they are "pressed and toughened (specially tempered)" for tariff classification purposes under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTSUS"). The glassware articles subject to such testing procedures are generally imported into the United States under subheadings 7013.28.05, 7013.37.05, 7013.42.10, 7013.49.10, and 7013.99.20, HTSUS. It should be noted that articles of "safety glass, consisting of toughened (tempered) or laminated glass" that are normally imported under heading 7007, HTSUS (e.g., architectural plate glass and vehicle windshields), are not within the purview of this notice. As such, CBP is not soliciting comments regarding the methods employed to analyze those articles.

Information regarding the apparatus used, glass sample preparation, and the actual methods employed by CBP to test glassware articles to determine whether they are pressed and toughened (specially tempered) were set forth in the **Federal Register** (59 FR 13531, March 22, 1994; see also, 59 FR 16895, April 8, 1994, correcting "T.D. 94-25" to "T.D. 94-26"). Under T.D. 94-26, photographic equipment, polariscopes, tile saws (or similar table-mounted circular saws), or other apparatus and supplies, such as calipers, ovens, and water baths, may be used to test subject glassware articles. With respect to sample preparation, T.D. 94-26 provides that a representative number of samples should be analyzed but recognizes the possibility that only one sample may be available for testing.

The analysis method to be used for the testing of pressed and toughened (specially tempered) glassware under T.D. 94-26 consists of three tests. They are the "macroscopic analysis", "thermal shock test", and "evaluation of temper". The evaluation of temper test utilizes a polariscope for transparent or translucent glassware and a cutting test for opaque glassware.

This document proposes modifications to the cutting test for opaque glassware. Under the proposal, the testing procedures for the macroscopic test, thermal shock test, and polariscopic examination aspect of the evaluation of temper test will remain the same. This document also sets forth proposed guidelines for the

reinstatement of a previously used test referred to as the "center punch test", and adds a description of the center punch apparatus that will be used for the test. In addition, this document proposes to provide for the optional use of additional tests that would be used only to verify the results obtained from the testing procedures specifically identified in this document. A more detailed description of the modifications proposed to the standards for the testing of pressed and toughened (specially tempered) glassware is set forth below.

Current Procedures

As noted above, the analysis method to be used for the testing of pressed and toughened (specially tempered) glassware consists of the macroscopic analysis, thermal shock test, and evaluation of temper. As it is not proposed to change the macroscopic analysis or thermal shock test, those tests are not described in this document. Likewise, as the polariscopic examination portion of the evaluation of temper test is not proposed to be changed, that test is also not discussed in this document.

The cutting test for opaque glassware is used for opaque glassware and translucent glassware that cannot be examined polariscopically because they do not transmit adequate polarized light. In order to perform the test under current procedures, T.D. 94-26 states that the analyst must initially ensure that a saw is equipped with a continuous rim diamond blade that is designed for wet cutting glass. The analyst must then adjust the cutting head of the saw vertically and horizontally, as necessary, to accommodate the glassware article and ensure that the water supply to both sides of the diamond-rimmed blade is adequate. The saw is then turned on and the glassware article is slowly moved into contact with the blade where it is cut as necessary. In order to provide guidance in interpreting the results obtained from this test, T.D. 94-26 states that annealed (non-tempered) glassware will readily accept the diamond-rimmed blade and will be cleanly cut in half. Tempered glass, on the other hand, will break into pieces when cut. In addition, it is noted that tempered soda lime and borosilicate glass will break almost immediately, whereas tempered fluorosilicate glass will not break until the blade has cut through at least part of the article. The extent of cutting needed to induce breakage under this test may vary from item to item, but in no event will

tempered articles be cleanly cut in half by the diamond-rimmed blade.

Proposed Changes to Cutting Test for Opaque Glassware

This document proposes changes to the cutting test for opaque glassware set forth in T.D. 94-26. Specifically, it is proposed to revise the criteria used to interpret the results obtained from the test and to add an interpretation of breakage in the test because the guidelines set forth in T.D. 94-26 did not clearly explain how such breakage should be interpreted. Under the proposal, CBP will interpret the test such that the presence of "some" dicing or crazing would be sufficient to determine that a glass article has been specially tempered for tariff classification purposes. Under this standard, "some" would be considered to be any diced, crazed (gravel that remains tenuously in contact with neighboring pieces), or graveled (presence of small cubes of approximately equal dimensions on all six sides) fragments yielded from the cut sample that is more than just a fugitive diced, crazed, or graveled fragment. Also under the proposal, the references to tempered soda lime, borosilicate, and fluorosilicate glass that are currently in the test would be removed because the composition of the glass is not relevant for testing purposes.

Proposal To Add Center Punch Test

This document also proposes to reinstate a previously used test, referred to as the center punch test, to be used for the testing of pressed and toughened (specially tempered) glassware. It is also suggested that if a sample is less than five inches in diameter or five inches wide, it would be considered too dangerous to perform the cutting test. In this case, the center punch test is preferable. The center punch apparatus to be used for this test must be a slender tool approximately 8" to 12" in length having one end tapered to a point. The tool must be long enough to allow its insertion into tall-form tumblers and other articles of similar shape while permitting the nonpointed end to extend above the rim. This is necessary for handling and safety purposes when performing the center punch test. The pointed end of the center punch should not be so sharp that it chips the glassware on contact without applying pressure.

In order to perform the center punch test under the proposal, a sample would initially be set on a solid, level surface. The analyst would then place the pointed end of the center punch vertically against the inside center

bottom or heel. The analyst would strike the dull end of the punch with a hammer, using blows of gradually increasing severity until breakage occurs. The breakage pattern, approximate number, and relative shape and size of the fragments would then be noted. Thereafter, the breakage pattern and/or typical fragments would be photographed. In order to interpret the results of the proposed center punch test, it is only necessary for the broken sample to exhibit "some" dicing, crazing, or graveling in order to be considered tempered for CBP purposes. "Some" would be considered to be any diced, crazed, or graveled fragments yielded by the broken sample that is more than just a fugitive diced, crazed, or graveled fragment.

Proposal To Add Option To Use Additional Tests

In addition, this document proposes to provide for the optional use of additional tests. The additional tests would be used by CBP only to verify the results obtained from the testing procedures specifically identified in this document. The additional tests would facilitate the overall testing process by ensuring that the results obtained from the testing procedures specifically identified in this document are accurate.

Solicitation of Comments

Accordingly, as set forth above, it is proposed to revise the methods employed by CBP to test pressed and toughened (specially tempered) glassware by modifying the cutting test for opaque glassware, providing a description of the center punch apparatus, and reinstating the center punch test. In addition, it is proposed to provide for the optional use of additional tests that would be used only to verify the results obtained from the testing procedures specifically identified in this document. Prior to making any final changes to the current procedures for the testing of pressed and toughened (specially tempered) glassware, as set forth in T.D. 94-26, consideration will be given to written comments timely submitted in accordance with the instructions set forth in the **ADDRESSES** section of this document. This consideration may include a rigorous assessment of any suggested techniques or methods through an interlaboratory testing program. If the changes proposed in this notice are adopted, CBP will publish a complete revised standard reflecting the adopted changes.

Dated: January 3, 2008.

Ira S. Reese,

Executive Director, Laboratories and Scientific Services, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. E8-241 Filed 1-8-08; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[OR-027-1020-PI-020H; G-08-0039]

Notice of Public Meetings for the Steens Mountain Advisory Council

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of Public Meetings.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, and the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972, the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Steens Mountain Advisory Council will meet as indicated below:

DATES: The Steens Mountain Advisory Council will meet at the Bureau of Land Management Burns District Office, 28910 Highway 20 West, Hines, Oregon, 97738, on January 31 and February 1, 2008; March 13 and 14, 2008; and December 4 and 5, 2008.

A meeting in Bend, Oregon, at the Comfort Inn and Suites, 62065 SE 27th Street, will be held May 1 and 2, 2008, and a meeting September 11 and 12, 2008, will be held at the Frenchglen School, Frenchglen, Oregon. All meeting sessions will begin at 8 a.m. local time, and will end at approximately 4:30 p.m., local time.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Steens Mountain Advisory Council was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior on August 14, 2001, pursuant to the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000 (Pub. L. 106-399) and re-chartered in August 2003 and again in August 2005. The Steens Mountain Advisory Council's purpose is to provide representative counsel and advice to the Bureau of Land Management regarding new and unique approaches to management of the land within the bounds of the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area; cooperative programs and incentives for landscape management that meet human needs, maintain and improve the ecological and economic integrity of the area; and preparation and implementation of a management