

§ 1.368–2 Definition of terms.

(The text of proposed § 1.368–2 is the same as the text of § 1.368–2T published elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**.)

Approved: January 17, 2003.

David A. Mader,

Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

[FR Doc. 03–1545 Filed 1–23–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4830–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[WI112–01–7342a; FRL–7411–6]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Wisconsin

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The EPA is proposing to approve a revision to the Wisconsin regulations as they pertain to Northern Engraving Corporation (NEC) facilities in Holmen and Sparta, Wisconsin, as requested by the State of Wisconsin on June 12, 2002. This State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision makes changes to Wisconsin air pollution control rules federally enforceable. The rule revisions modify the emission limits adopted by the State which are part of the current Wisconsin SIP. The revised rules, specifically portions of the Environmental Cooperative Agreement with NEC, supercede portions of the rules in the Wisconsin SIP.

In the “Rules and Regulations” section of this **Federal Register**, EPA is approving the State’s request as a direct final rule without prior proposal because EPA views this action as noncontroversial and anticipates no adverse comments. The rationale for approval is set forth in the direct final rule. If EPA receives no written adverse comments, EPA will take no further action on this proposed rule. If EPA receives written adverse comment, we will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the **Federal Register** and inform the public that the rule will not take effect. In that event, EPA will address all relevant public comments in a subsequent final rule based on this proposed rule. In either event, EPA will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting must do so at this time.

DATES: Comments on this action must be received by February 24, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be mailed to: Robert B. Miller, Chief, Permits and Grants Section, Air Programs Branch (AR–18J), United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. A copy of the State’s request is available for inspection at the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Constantine Blathras at (312) 886–0671.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

- I. What action is EPA taking today?
- II. Where can I find more information about this proposal and corresponding direct final rule?

I. What Action Is EPA Taking Today?

The EPA is proposing to approve a revision to the Wisconsin regulations as they pertain to NEC’s Holmen and Sparta, Wisconsin facilities as requested by the State of Wisconsin on June 12, 2002. The SIP revision makes changes to Wisconsin air pollution control rules federally enforceable. These rule changes were made at the request of NEC and the State of Wisconsin and they apply to the operation of the NEC Holmen and Sparta facilities. The rule revisions modify the emission limits adopted by the State of Wisconsin which are part of the current Wisconsin SIP. The rule revisions, portions of the Environmental Cooperative Agreement, supercede portions of rules in the Wisconsin SIP requiring a source-specific SIP revision.

II. Where Can I Find More Information About This Proposal and Corresponding Direct Final Rule?

For additional information see the direct final rule published in the rules and regulations section of this **Federal Register**.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 4201 *et seq.*

Dated: October 24, 2002.

Bharat Mathur,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 5.

[FR Doc. 03–1517 Filed 1–23–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 312

[FRL–7442–5]

RIN 2050–AF05

Clarification to Interim Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiry Under CERCLA and Notice of Future Rulemaking Action

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is proposing a clarification to a provision included in recent amendments to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Specifically, today’s proposed rule addresses the interim standard set by Congress in the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act (“the Brownfields Law”) for conducting “all appropriate inquiry” to establish that a landowner had no reason to know of contamination at a property under CERCLA liability provisions prior to purchasing the property. EPA is proposing a clarification to the interim standard established in the Brownfields Law. The clarification is that in the case of property purchased on or after May 31, 1997, the requirements for conducting “all appropriate inquiry,” including the conduct of such activities to establish an innocent landowner defense under CERCLA, also will be satisfied through the use of ASTM Standard E1527–2000, entitled “Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessment: Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment Process.” EPA is proposing that recipients of brownfields site assessment grants also will be in compliance with the all appropriate inquiry standards if they comply with the ASTM Standard E1527–2000.

DATES: EPA will accept public comments on this proposed rule until February 24, 2003. If we receive no adverse comment by this date, we will not take further action on this proposed rule. If we receive adverse comment, we will address all public comments in a subsequent final rule based on this proposed rule. We will not institute a second comment period on this action.

ADDRESSES: Comments on today’s proposed rule may be submitted electronically, by mail, or through hand delivery/courier. Follow the detailed instructions provided in paragraph I.B. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below. Please reference Docket number SFUND–2002–0007 when submitting your comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general information, contact the RCRA/CERCLA Call Center at 800–424–9346 or TDD 800–553–7672 (hearing impaired). In the Washington, DC metropolitan area, call 703–412–9810 or TDD 703–412–3323.

For more detailed information on specific aspects of this proposed rule, contact Patricia Overmeyer, Office of Brownfields Clean up and Redevelopment (5105T), U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460-0002, 202-566-2774. overmeyer.patricia@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

General Information

A. How Can I Get Copies Of The Background Materials Supporting Today's Proposed Rule or Other Related Information?

1. EPA has established an official public docket for this proposed rule under Docket ID No. SFUND-2002-0007. The official public docket consists of the documents specifically referenced in this proposed rule and other information related to this proposed rule. Although a part of the official docket, the public docket does not include Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. The official public docket is the collection of materials that is available for public viewing at the EPA Docket Center located at 1301 Constitution Ave. NW., EPA West Building, Room B-102, Washington, DC 20004. This Docket Facility is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding federal holidays. To review docket materials, it is recommended that the public make an appointment by calling (202) 566-0276. The public may copy a maximum of 100 pages from any regulatory docket at no charge. Additional copies cost \$0.15/page.

2. *Electronic Access.* You may access this **Federal Register** document electronically through the EPA Internet under the **Federal Register** listings at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/>.

You may use EPA Dockets at <http://www.epa.gov/edocket/> to access the index listing of the contents of the official public docket, and to access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. Once in the system, select "search," then key in the docket identification number.

Certain types of information will not be placed in the EPA Dockets. Information claimed as CBI, and other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute, which is not included in the official public docket, will not be available for public viewing in EPA's electronic public docket. EPA's policy is that copyrighted material will not be placed in EPA's electronic public docket but will be available only in printed, paper form in the official public docket. To the extent feasible, publicly available docket materials will be made available in EPA's electronic public docket. When a document is selected from the index list in EPA Dockets, the

system will identify whether the document is available for viewing in EPA's electronic public docket. Although not all docket materials may be available electronically, you may still access any of the publicly available docket materials through the docket facility identified above.

For public commenters, it is important to note that EPA's policy is that public comments, whether submitted electronically or in paper, will be made available for public viewing in EPA's electronic public docket 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 EPA's electronic public docket. The entire printed comment, including the copyrighted material, will be available in the public docket.

Public comments submitted on computer disks that are mailed or delivered to the docket will be transferred to EPA's electronic public docket. Public comments that are mailed or delivered to the Docket will be scanned and placed in EPA's electronic public docket. Where practical, physical objects will be photographed, and the photograph will be placed in EPA's electronic public docket along with a brief description written by the docket staff. For additional information about EPA's electronic public docket visit EPA Dockets online or see 67 FR 38102, May 31, 2002.

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 docket identification number in the subject line on the first page of your comment. Please ensure that your comments are submitted within the specified comment period. Comments received after the close of the comment period will be marked "late." EPA will not consider late comments in formulating a final decision.

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 that you can be identified as the party submitting 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. 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 docket, and made available in EPA's electronic public docket. 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.

Your use of EPA's electronic public docket to submit comments to EPA electronically is EPA's preferred method for receiving comments. Go directly to EPA Dockets at <http://www.epa.gov/edocket>, and follow the online instructions for submitting comments. To access EPA's electronic public docket from the EPA Internet Home Page, select "Information Sources," "Dockets," and "EPA Dockets." Once in the system, select "search," and then key in Docket ID No. SFUND-2002-0007. 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.

2. *E-mail.* Comments may be sent by electronic mail (e-mail) to Superfund.Docket@epamail.epa.gov. Make sure this electronic copy is in an ASCII format that does not use special characters or encryption. Cite the docket Number F-2002-0007 in your electronic file. In contrast to EPA's electronic public docket, EPA's e-mail system is not an "anonymous access" system. If you send an e-mail comment directly to the Docket without going through EPA's electronic public docket, 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 docket, and made available in EPA's electronic public docket.

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

4. *By Mail.* Send two (2) copies of your comments to: EPA Docket Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Headquarters (EPA, HQ), Mail Code

5305T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC, 20460, Attention Docket ID No. SFUND-2002-0007.

5. *By Hand Delivery or Courier.* Deliver your comments to: EPA Docket Center, EPA West Building Room No. B-102, 1301 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC, 20004. Attention Docket ID No. SFUND-2002-0007. Such deliveries are only accepted during the Docket's normal hours of operation as identified above.

Regulated Entities

Entities potentially regulated by this action include public and private parties who, as bona fide prospective purchasers, contiguous property owners, or innocent landowners, purchase property and intend to claim a limitation on CERCLA liability in conjunction with the property purchase. In addition, any entity conducting a site characterization or assessment with a brownfields grant awarded under CERCLA section 104(k)(2)(B)(ii) will be affected by today's action. This includes state, local and Tribal governments that receive brownfields site assessment grants. A summary of the potentially affected industry sectors (by NAICS codes) is displayed in the table below.

Industry category	NAICS code
Real Estate	531
Insurance	52412
Banking/Real Estate Credit	52292
Environmental Consulting Services	54162
State, Local and Tribal Government	N/A

The list of potentially affected entities in the above table may not be exhaustive. Our aim is to provide a guide for readers regarding those entities that EPA is aware potentially could be affected by this action. However, this action may affect other entities not listed in the table. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed in the preceding section entitled **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.**

Preamble

- I. Statutory Authority
- II. Background
- III. Today's Action
- IV. Future Rulemaking Setting Standards for "All Appropriate Inquiry"
- V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

I. Statutory Authority

This proposed rule clarifies provisions included in section 223 of the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act which

amends section 101(35)(B) of CERCLA (42 U.S.C. 9601(35)) and proposes to clarify interim standards for the conduct of "all appropriate inquiry" for obtaining CERCLA liability relief and for conducting site characterizations and assessments with the use of brownfields grant monies.

II. Background

On January 11, 2002, President Bush signed the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act ("the Brownfields Act"). In general, the Act amends CERCLA and provides funds to assess and clean up brownfields sites; clarifies CERCLA liability provisions related to innocent purchasers of contaminated properties; and provides funding to enhance State and Tribal clean up programs. In part, subtitle B of Title II of the Act revises some of the provisions of CERCLA section 101(35) and provides some Superfund liability limitations for bona fide prospective purchasers and contiguous property owners, in addition to clarifying the requirements necessary to establish the innocent landowner defense under CERCLA. Among the requirements added to CERCLA is the requirement that such parties undertake "all appropriate inquiry" into prior ownership and use of certain property.

The Brownfields Law requires EPA to develop regulations within two years which will establish standards and practices for how to conduct all appropriate inquiry. In addition, the Brownfields Law establishes interim standards for conducting all appropriate inquiry that will remain in effect until EPA promulgates regulations. Congress established, as the federal interim standard for conducting all appropriate inquiry, the procedures of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) including Standard E1527-97 (entitled "Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessment: Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment Process"). This interim standard applies to properties purchased on or after May 31, 1997 until EPA promulgates federal regulations establishing standards and practices for conducting all appropriate inquiry.

EPA is proposing to clarify that persons may use the current ASTM standard, E1527-2000 for conducting all appropriate inquiry and establishing the innocent landowner defense under CERCLA section 101(35)(B) for properties purchased on or after May 31, 1997, while continuing also to recognize use of ASTM's previous standard, E1527-97.

Following enactment of the Brownfields Law, EPA received

inquiries from interested parties expressing concerns that the ASTM standard for all appropriate inquiry that was cited in the law (*i.e.*, ASTM's 1997 standard) has been updated and consequently is no longer available from ASTM. The ASTM standard cited in the Brownfields Law has been updated and replaced with ASTM's revised standard, "Standard E1527-2000." The revised standard has the same name as the previous standard. The revised standard is not significantly different from the previous standard. Revisions to the 1997 standard that are incorporated into the E1527-2000 updated standard include provisions for potential expansion of an assessment, guidance for better identification of the purpose of the assessment, a provision for inquiring about historical remediation, a provision for facilitating reconstruction of the assessment by a different assessor, and amended guidance for selecting an environmental professional. A summary of the revisions made to the 1997 ASTM standard and included in the 1527-2000 standard is provided in the document "Overview of Additions and Modifications to ASTM 1527-2000 Standard from the 1997 ASTM Standard." A copy of this document, as well as an annotated copy of the 1997 ASTM standard identifying the specific modifications incorporated into the ASTM 2000 standard, is included in the regulatory docket for today's proposed rule.

EPA believes that it is consistent with Congressional intent to require the use of the most current standards available until EPA has promulgated its standard and not to require the use of standards that have been superseded or that generally are not available. In addition, Congress did not intend to place an undue burden on interested parties seeking to obtain and implement the standard. Given that the version of the ASTM standard cited in the Brownfields Law is no longer available, such an undue burden may occur, if EPA does not undertake today's action. In particular, recipients of grant monies awarded under the new Brownfields Law may experience an undue burden, if required to comply with the ASTM standard that no longer is available or recognized as the current industry standard. Therefore, with today's action, EPA is proposing that for the purposes of CERCLA section 101(35)(B), until the Agency promulgates regulations implementing standards for all appropriate inquiry parties may use either the procedures provided in ASTM E1527-2000, entitled "Standard Practice for Environmental Site

Assessment: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process,” or the standard ASTM E1527–97.

III. Today's Action

EPA is proposing to revise the interim standard for all appropriate inquiry to allow for the use of the ASTM 1527–2000 standard to reduce any undue burden placed upon brownfields grant recipients. The Agency views this as a noncontroversial action and anticipates no adverse public comment on this proposed revision. We believe that today's action is appropriate because it: (1) Allows for the use of the updated version of the standard cited in the Act, while not disallowing the use of the former version, and the updated version of the standard is similar to, and not significantly different than, the previous standard; (2) reduces the burden of obtaining an appropriate standard, given that the standard cited in the Brownfields Law is no longer available; and (3) this action merely clarifies an interim standard that is effective only until EPA promulgates a final rule replacing the interim standard.

Because we view today's action as noncontroversial, in the “Rules and Regulations” section of today's **Federal Register**, we are publishing the clarification to the interim standard for all appropriate inquiry as a direct final rule. We are publishing the direct final rule without prior proposal because we view this as a noncontroversial clarification and we anticipate no adverse comment. We explain our reasons for this action above. If we receive no adverse comment, we will not take further action on this proposed rule. If we receive adverse comment, we will withdraw the direct final rule and it will not take effect. We may address public comments in a subsequent final rule based on this proposal. We will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting must do so at this time.

IV. Future Rulemaking Setting Standards for “All Appropriate Inquiry”

EPA also is announcing today its progress in developing regulatory standards for conducting “all appropriate inquiry.” The Brownfields Law requires that EPA promulgate such standards within two years of enactment of the law, or by January 2004. Congress included in the Brownfields Law a list of criteria that the Agency must address in the regulations establishing standards and practices for conducting all appropriate inquiry (section 101(35)(2)(B)(ii)). The Act also requires that parties receiving funding under the

federal brownfields program to conduct site assessments must conduct the site assessment in accordance with the standards and practices for all appropriate inquiry established under the same provision of the Act.

EPA is soliciting the advice and input of public and private stakeholder groups in developing the regulations for conducting all appropriate inquiry in accordance with the criteria set forth by Congress. We understand that voluntary standards developed by standards developing organizations, such as the ASTM 1527–2000 standard, are available and are currently being used to conduct all appropriate inquiry in conjunction with private real estate property transactions. In addition, site assessment protocols have been established under the federal Superfund remedial action and RCRA corrective action programs, as well as within State clean up programs. We intend to develop federal regulations that build upon the depth of experience accrued in both the public and private sectors in implementing these standards and programs. We believe that building upon currently available private sector standards for undertaking all appropriate inquiry as well as building on the experience of state and federal government site assessment programs is the most efficient and economical way to develop federal regulatory standards that will both meet the criteria set in the Brownfields Law and ensure minimal disruption to the private market and state and federal site assessment programs.

To ensure that we obtain a diverse array of input from both private sector stakeholders and state program officials, EPA is developing the federal regulations by soliciting private and public sector input under the convening stage of the negotiated rulemaking process, and may supplement our information gathering through the conduct of public meetings. We initiated the convening stage of a negotiated rulemaking process to identify appropriate stakeholder groups and solicit advice and input from experienced public and private sector users of similar standards. Following an evaluation of stakeholder interest and input during the convening process, we either will announce our intent to continue with a negotiated rulemaking process, or announce our intent to solicit public input, by way of an additional notice or a public meeting, on options for a proposed rulemaking that will set standards for all appropriate inquiry. We anticipate announcing our intended approach for the development of a proposed

rulemaking in the **Federal Register** by the winter of 2003. Any questions regarding our future regulatory effort should be directed to the parties listed above in the section entitled **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**.

V. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

a. 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.

b. This rule does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 FR U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*)

c. 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 APA 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. This action will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities because it does not create any new requirements.

d. Because the purpose of today's action is to make a clarification that does not create any new requirements it has no economic impact and is not subject to sections 202 and 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Pubic 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.

e. 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).

f. This rule does not have tribal implications, as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 6, 2000).

g. This rule is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 1985, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant.

h. This rule is not subject to Executive Order 13211, “Actions Concerning Regulations that Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use” (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001) because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

i. This action does involve technical standards; therefore, the requirements of

section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272) apply. The NTTAA was signed into law on March 7, 1996 and, among other things, directs the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to bring together federal agencies as well as state and local governments to achieve greater reliance on voluntary standards and decreased dependence on in-house standards. It states that use of such standards, whenever practicable and appropriate, is intended to achieve the following goals: (a) Eliminate the cost to the government of developing its own standards and decrease the cost of goods procured and the burden of complying with agency regulation; (b) provide incentives and opportunities to establish standards that serve national needs; (c) encourage long-term growth for U.S. enterprises and promote efficiency and economic competition through harmonization of standards; and (d) further the policy of reliance upon the private sector to supply Government needs for goods and services. The Act requires that federal agencies adopt private sector standards, particularly those developed by standards developing organizations (SDOs), wherever possible in lieu of creating proprietary, non-consensus standards. Today's action is compliant with the spirit and requirements of the NTTAA, given that the interim standard for all appropriate inquiry that is the subject of today's action is a private sector standard developed by a standard developing organization. Today's action allows for the use of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard known as Standard E1527-2000 and entitled "Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessment: Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment Process" as the interim standard for conducting all appropriate inquiry for properties purchased on or after May 31, 1997, or in the alternative, the use of Standard E1527-97, and entitled "Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessment: Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment Process."

j. Today's action does not involve special consideration of environmental justice related issues as required by Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

k. 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 submitted 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). This rule will be effective March 25, 2003 unless EPA publishes a withdrawal in the **Federal Register**.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 312

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Hazardous substances, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: January 17, 2003.

Christine Todd Whitman,
Administrator.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, we propose to amend title 40 chapter J of the code of Federal Regulations as follows:

1. Title 40 Chapter J is amended by adding new part 312 to read as follows:

PART 312—INNOCENT LANDOWNERS, STANDARDS FOR CONDUCTING ALL APPROPRIATE INQUIRY

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec.

312.1 Purpose and applicability.

312.2 Standards and practices for all appropriate inquiry.

Subpart B—[Reserved]

Authority: Section 101(35)(B) of CERCLA, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 9601(35)(B).

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 312.1 Purpose and applicability.

(a) Purpose. The purpose of this section is to provide standards and procedures for "all appropriate inquiry" for the purposes of CERCLA section 101(35)(B).

(b) *Applicability.* This section is applicable to: potential innocent landowners conducting all appropriate inquiry under section 101(35)(B) of CERCLA; bona fide prospective purchasers defined under section 101(40) of CERCLA; contiguous property owners under section 107(q) of CERCLA; and persons conducting site characterization and assessments with the use of a grant awarded under CERCLA section 104(k)(2)(B)(ii).

§ 312.2 Standards and practices for all appropriate inquiry.

(a) With respect to property purchased on or after May 31, 1997, the procedures of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) 1527-97 and the procedures of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) 1527-2000, both entitled "Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessment: Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment Process," shall satisfy the requirements for conducting "all appropriate inquiry" under section 101(35)(B)(i)(I) of CERCLA, as amended by the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act.

[FR Doc. 03-1630 Filed 1-23-03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

42 CFR Chapter IV

[CMS-6012-N4]

RIN 0938-AM40

Medicare Program; Negotiated Rulemaking Committee on Special Payment Provisions and Requirements for Prosthetics and Certain Custom-Fabricated Orthotics; Meeting Announcement

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), HHS.

ACTION: Notice of meetings.

SUMMARY: In accordance with section 10(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, this notice announces additional public meetings of the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee on Special Payment Provisions and Requirements for Prosthetics and Certain Custom-Fabricated Orthotics. The Committee was mandated by section 427 of the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Benefits Improvement and Protection Act of 2000 (BIPA).

DATES: The next two negotiated rulemaking committee meetings will be held March 10 and 11, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. e.s.t. and April 7 and 8, 2003 from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. e.s.t.

These meetings are open to the public, and subsequent meetings will be announced in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: The Committee meetings will be held at the Hilton Pikesville at 1726 Reisterstown Road, Baltimore, MD 21208 (Telephone 410-653-1100). Any subsequent meetings will be held at locations to be announced.