Administration, Washington, D.C. 20537. Telephone: (202) 633–1366.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A notice was published in the **Federal Register** on Thursday, September 10, 1981 (46 FR 45156) proposing that N-ethylamphetamine be placed into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act. All interested persons were given until November 9, 1981 to submit any comments or objections in writing regarding this proposal. No comments or objections were received in response to this proposal, nor were there any requests for a hearing.

Based upon the investigations and review conducted by the Drug Enforcement Administration and upon the scientific and medical evaluation and recommendation of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health and Human Services, received in accordance with 21 U.S.C. 811(b), the Acting Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 811 (a) and (b), finds that:

(1) Based on information now available, N-ethylamphetamine has a high potential for abuse;

(2) N-ethylamphetamine has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States; and,

(3) N-ethylamphetamine lacks accepted safety for use under medical supervision.

The above findings are consistent with the placement of N-ethylamphetamine in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act. All regulations applicable to Schedule I substances are effective on January 7, 1982.

1. *Registration.* Any person who manufactures, distributes, delivers, imports or exports N-ethylamphetamine, or who engages in research or conducts instructional activities with respect to this substance, or who proposes to engage in such activities, must be registered to conduct such activities in accordance with Parts 1301 and 1311 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

2. *Security.* N-ethylamphetamine must be manufactured, distributed and stored in accordance with §§ 1301.71, 1301.72 (a), (c), and (d), 1301.73, 1301.74 (a)–(f), 1301.75(a), and 1301.76 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations on or before January 7, 1982. In the event that this imposes special hardships, the Drug Enforcement Administration will entertain any justified requests for extensions of time.

3. *Labeling and Packaging.* All labels and labeling for commercial containers of N-ethylamphetamine and all labeling of N-ethylamphetamine packaged after January 7, 1982, must comply with the requirements of §§ 1302.03–1302.05, 1302.07, and 1302.08 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations. In the event this imposes special hardships on any manufacturer, as defined in section 102(14) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(14)), the Drug Enforcement Administration will entertain any justified request for an extension of time.

4. *Quotas.* All persons required to obtain quotas on N-ethylamphetamine shall submit applications pursuant to §§ 1303.12 and 1303.22 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

5. *Inventory.* Every registrant required to keep records who possesses any quantity of N-ethylamphetamine shall take an inventory pursuant to §§ 1304.11–1304.19 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, of all stocks of N-ethylamphetamine on hand.

6. *Records.* All registrants required to keep records pursuant to §§ 1304.21–1304.27 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations shall do so regarding N-ethylamphetamine commencing on the date on which the inventory of N-ethylamphetamine is taken.

7. *Reports.* All registrants required to submit reports pursuant to §§ 1304.37–1304.41 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations shall do so regarding N-ethylamphetamine commencing on the date on which the inventory of N-ethylamphetamine is taken.

8. *Order Forms.* The order form requirements of §§ 1305.01–1305.16 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations shall be in effect on the date which the inventory of fenethylline is taken.

9. *Importation and Exportation.* All importation and exportation of N-ethylamphetamine shall be required to be in compliance with Part 1312 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

10. *Criminal Liability.* The Acting Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration, hereby orders that any activity with respect to N-ethylamphetamine not authorized by, or in violation of, the Controlled Substances Act or the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act shall be unlawful, except that any person who is entitled to registration under such Acts may continue to conduct normal business, research or professional practice with N-ethylamphetamine between the date on which this order is published and the date on which he obtains or is denied registration: *Provided,* That application for such registration is submitted on or before January 7, 1982.

11. *Other.* In all other respects, this order is effective January 7, 1982.

Pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, section 605(b), the Acting Administrator certifies that control of N-ethylamphetamine as ordered herein, will have no significant impact upon small business or other entities whose interests must be considered under the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

In accordance with the provisions of section 201(a) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 811(a)), this scheduling action is a formal rulemaking "on the record after opportunity for a hearing." Such formal proceedings are conducted pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 556 and 557 and as such, have been exempted from the consultation requirements of Executive Order 12991 and from the postponement of pending regulations under the President's memorandum of January 30, 1981.

Under the authority vested in the Attorney General by section 201(a) of the Act (21 U.S.C. 811(a)) and delegated to the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration by regulations of the Department of Justice (28 CFR Part 0.100), the Acting Administrator hereby orders that Part 1308, Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), be amended by revising paragraph (f) of § 1308.11 of Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), to include N-ethylamphetamine therein as item (2), to read as follows:

§ 1308.11 Schedule I.

* * * * *

(f) *Stimulants.* Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers:

(1) Fenethylline—1503

(2) N-ethylamphetamine—1475

Dated: December 1, 1981.

Francis M. Mullen, Jr.,

Acting Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 81-35123 Filed 12-7-81; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-09-M

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Office of Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner

24 CFR Part 420

[Docket No. R-81-944]

Assistance Payments, Homes for Lower Income Families; Revocation of Part

Correction

In FR Doc. 81-33340 appearing at page 56784, in the issue of Thursday, November 19, 1981, make the following change:

On page 56785 in the authority citation, "(Section 221," should be corrected to read "(Section 211,".

BILLING CODE 1505-01-M

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

38 CFR Part 3

Veterans' Benefits; Revocation of Obsolete Regulations

AGENCY: Veterans Administration.

ACTION: Revocation of obsolete and superfluous regulations.

SUMMARY: The Veterans Administration has revoked a number of obsolete and superfluous regulations. The provisions of these regulations have been either incorporated into other regulations or have been made obsolete by subsequently enacted legislation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 1, 1981.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: T. H. Spindle, Jr., 202-389-3005.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On August 25, 1981, the Veterans Administration proposed to revoke 38 CFR 3.1550, 3.1552 through 3.1556, 3.1558, 3.1559, 3.1561, 3.1562, 3.1564 through 3.1568, 3.1570 through 3.1575, 3.1690 and 3.1691. See 46 FR 42877 (1981). Interested persons were invited to submit comments, suggestions or objections to the proposal. We received none. The sections are removed.

Approved: December 1, 1981.

By direction of the Administrator.

John P. Murphy,

Acting Administrator.

PART 3—ADJUDICATION

§§ 3.1550, 3.1552–3.1556, 3.1558, 3.1559, 3.1561, 3.1562, 3.1564–3.1568, 3.1570–3.1575, 3.1690, 3.1691 [Removed]

Amend Part 3, Title 38, Code of Federal Regulations by removing §§ 3.1550, 3.1552 through 3.1556, 3.1558, 3.1559, 3.1561, 3.1562, 3.1564 through 3.1568, 3.1570 through 3.1575, 3.1690 and 3.1691.

[FR Doc. 81-35055 Filed 12-7-81; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320-01-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[A-5-FRL 1984-1]

Removal of Illinois State Implementation Plan Approval Condition

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: On June 12, 1981 (46 FR 31023), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed to remove the State Implementation Plan (SIP) approval condition which requires the State of Illinois to utilize emission factors and to promulgate administrative rules interpreting Illinois Rule 108 as it applies to fugitive particulate emissions by July 1, 1980. The determination to remove this condition is based on subsequent information made available to EPA by the Manager of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) Division of Air Pollution Control.

Interested persons were given until July 13, 1981, to comment. Public comments were received from a public interest group and from the legal representative of three steel companies. The purpose of this notice is to discuss the public comments received and to announce EPA's final rulemaking action removing this plan approval condition.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This final rulemaking becomes effective on January 7, 1982.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Randolph O. Cano, Regulatory Analysis Section, Air Programs Branch, Region V, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 230 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604, Telephone: (312) 886-6035.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In its final rule on the Illinois SIP published on February 21, 1980 (45 FR 11472), EPA approved the State's total suspended particulate control strategy on the condition that the State utilize emission factors for determining potential emissions from storage piles, promulgate rules specifying the manner in which those emission factors would be used, and submit these rules to the Illinois Secretary of State and EPA by July 1, 1980.

Subsequent information provided in a December 5, 1980, letter to the Regional Administrator from the Manager of the IEPA Division of Air Pollution Control, caused EPA to re-evaluate the need for this condition.

In the December 5, 1980 letter, IEPA asserted that Rule 203(f) together with Rule 108 provides a legally enforceable means to accurately calculate storage pile fugitive emissions both for enforcement purposes and air quality modeling purposes. IEPA maintained that the language of Rule 108 is necessarily general because it is designed to provide for the use of the most up to date and technically correct emission factors for each storage pile. Attempting to codify which emission factor must be used in every instance for every storage pile would be impractical. Administrative delays resulting from the State's rulemaking process would preclude the use of the most up to date and technically correct emission factors in the permitting process.

EPA concurs with the State's assertions. Cancelling this conditon will not significantly reduce the effectiveness of Rule 203(f).

In its notice of proposed rulemaking (46 FR 31023), EPA solicited public comment on the proposed SIP revision and on EPA's proposed rulemaking action. One public comment was received from the legal representative of three steel companies. This comment supported the removal of this condition and continued to object to EPA's conditional approval policy. A second public comment was received from a public interest group. The public interest group was concerned that removal of this condition will jeopardize enforcement and modeling activities in the future.

EPA response and final determination: The public interest group is mistaken in its belief that removal of this condition will eliminate the requirement that Illinois utilize emission factors. Rule 203(f) in conjunction with Rule 108 provides a legally enforceable mechanism to accurately calculate fugitive emissions from storage piles. It is not practical to adopt specific emission factors because they are constantly subject to change. EPA, therefore, approves the removal of the SIP approval condition requiring the State of Illinois to utilize emission factors and to promulgate administrative rules interpreting Illinois Rule 108 as it applies to fugitive particulate emissions by July 1, 1980.

Under Section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, judicial review of this final action is available only by the filing of a petition for review in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by February 8, 1982. Under Section 307(b)(2) of the Clean Air Act, the requirements which are the subject of this notice may not be challenged later in civil or criminal proceedings brought by EPA to enforce these requirements.

Pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 605(b), I hereby certify that the attached rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This action only removes a SIP approval condition which subsequent analysis proved unnecessary. It imposes no new regulatory requirements.

Under Executive Order 12291, EPA must judge whether a regulation is major and subject to the requirements of a regulatory impact analysis. This regulation is not major because it only removes a SIP approval condition which subsequent analysis proved unnecessary. It imposes no new regulatory requirements.

(Section 110 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7410))

Dated: December 2, 1981.

Anne M. Gorsuch,

Administrator.

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 1, Part 52 is amended as follows:

§ 52.725 [Amended]

1. Section 52.725(a) is amended by removing and reserving paragraph (l).

[FR Doc. 81-35059 Filed 12-7-81; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-38-M

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40 CFR Part 52

[A-5-FRL 1983-7]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans: Minnesota

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: On July 29, 1981, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) submitted an amendment to the Minneapolis-St. Paul transportation control plan. This amendment modifies traffic signalization in St. Paul to reduce carbon monoxide (CO) emissions. EPA has reviewed the amendment and determined that the amendment, along with the Minneapolis-St. Paul transportation control plan approved on June 16, 1980, assures that the CO standard will be attained by December 31, 1982. Therefore, EPA approves this amendment as a revision to the Minnesota SIP. This action will be effective on February 8, 1982, unless notice is received within 30 days that someone wishes to submit adverse or critical comments.

DATE: This action is effective February 8, 1982.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the amendment to the transportation control plan for the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area are available at the following addresses:

Regulatory Analysis Section, Air Programs Branch, Region V, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 230 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604

Public Information Reference Unit, Room 2922, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20460

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, 1935 West County Road B-2, Roseville, Minnesota 55113

Written comments on this action should be addressed to: Gary Gulezian, Chief, Regulatory Analysis Section, Air Programs Branch, Region V, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 230 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Delores Sieja at the above EPA Region V address or call 312-886-6038.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 3, 1978 (44 FR 8962, 9006), pursuant to the requirements of Section 107 of the Clean Air Act (Act), as amended in 1977, EPA designated the following area, among others, as not meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for carbon monoxide: Air Quality Control Region 131 (the Twin Cities Seven County Metropolitan Area).

Part D of the Act, which was added by the 1977 amendments, requires that each state revise its State Implementation Plan (SIP) to meet specific requirements for areas designated as nonattainment. These SIP revisions must demonstrate attainment of the primary NAAQS as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than December 31, 1982. Under certain conditions, the date may be extended to December 31, 1987.

On July 3, 1979, the MPCA submitted a transportation control plan for the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area as a revision to the Minnesota SIP.

EPA reviewed the plan and determined that the transportation strategies would reduce emissions of carbon monoxide (CO) and demonstrate attainment of the CO standard by December 31, 1982. Therefore, on June 16, 1980 (45 FR 40579) EPA approved the Minneapolis-St. Paul transportation plan as a revision to the Minnesota SIP.

On July 29, 1981 the MPCA submitted an amendment to the Minneapolis-St. Paul transportation control plan. The amendment is for an area near the intersection of Snelling and University Avenues in St. Paul. Ambient air quality monitoring has shown violations of the eight-hour CO standard at this intersection in 1979, 1980 and 1981. To remedy this problem, the City of St. Paul, on January 19, 1981, changed the traffic signals to reduce vehicle idling, acceleration and deceleration at the intersection. Since the change has been made, no further violations of the carbon monoxide standard have been recorded.

EPA has reviewed this amendment and determined that (1) the signalization changes will reduce emissions of CO, and (2) the transportation control plan with this amendment assures that the CO standard will be attained by December 31, 1982. Therefore, EPA approves this amendment to the transportation control plan for the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area as a revision to the Minnesota SIP.

Since EPA views this action as a noncontroversial rulemaking, it is today approving this amendment to the Minneapolis-St. Paul transportation control plan without prior proposal. This action will be effective February 8, 1982. However, if EPA is notified within 30 days that someone wishes to submit adverse or critical comments, this action will be withdrawn and a new rulemaking will propose the action and establish a comment period.

Pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 605(b), I hereby certify that the present rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This action only approves a State action and imposes no new requirements.

Under Executive Order 12291, EPA must judge whether a regulation is "major" and therefore subject to the requirement of a Regulatory Impact Analysis. This regulation is not major because it merely changes the signalization at a traffic intersection and imposes no regulatory requirements.

Under Section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, judicial review of these actions is available only by the filing of a petition for review in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit within 60 days of today.

Note.—Incorporation by reference of the State Implementation Plan for the State of Minnesota was approved by the Director of the Federal Register on July 1, 1981.

(Sec. 110(a)(2)(B) and 172 of the Clean Air Act)

Dated: December 2, 1981.

Anne M. Gorsuch,

Administrator.

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Part 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 1, Part 52, is amended as follows:

1. Section 52.1220 is amended by adding a new paragraph (c)(19) to read as follows:

§ 52.1220 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(19) On July 29, 1981, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency submitted an amendment to the transportation control plan for the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area.

[FR Doc. 81-35060 Filed 12-7-81; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-38-M

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40 CFR Part 52

[A-7-FRL 1970-5]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Iowa

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document takes final action to approve three revisions to the State of Iowa's plan to implement the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). These revisions were required by EPA's conditional approval of the Iowa Plan. Approval of these revisions allows the conditions of approval to be removed from the state plan.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 7, 1982.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the state submission are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the following locations:

Environmental Protection Agency, 324 East 11th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106; Environmental Protection Agency, Public Information Reference Unit, Room 2922, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460; Iowa Department of Environmental Quality, Henry A. Wallace Building, 900 East Grand, Des Moines, Iowa 50319; The Office of the Federal Register, 1100 L Street, N.W., Room 8401, Washington, D.C. 20408.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Daniel J. Wheeler at (816) 374-3791, FTS 758-3791.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 15, 1981 (46 FR 36716), EPA proposed to approve three SIP revisions submitted by the State of Iowa in response to EPA's conditional approval of the Iowa State Implementation Plan (SIP). (See 45 FR 14561, March 6, 1980.) One condition required the state to submit an enforcement procedures manual describing what measures will be implemented by sources that are subject to the state's fugitive dust control regulation. Another condition required that the state's fugitive dust control rule remain in effect once an area is redesignated from nonattainment to attainment as part of the demonstration that the NAAQS will be maintained once they are attained. The third condition required the state to demonstrate that the state rules limiting particulate emissions from fuel burning sources require reasonably available control technology (RACT) on those sources.

The proposed rulemaking (PRM) was based on draft revisions submitted by the Department of Environmental Quality on March 18, 1981. The enforcement procedures manual and revised fugitive dust rule were officially submitted June 1, 1981. They are identical with the drafts. As discussed in the PRM, the state chose to reduce the allowable emissions from fuel burning sources before demonstrating that RACT is required by the SIP. The RACT demonstration was officially submitted July 31, 1981. The minor changes from the draft are discussed below. No public comments were received on the PRM.

The most important change from the state draft was made available to EPA in time to be discussed in the PRM. This is the source specific limit for Unit 1 of the George Neal station. In its final rule, the state also adopted a source specific limit for the stack serving boilers 5, 6, and 7 of the City of Muscatine Municipal Power Plant. The limit of 0.65 pound of particulate per million BTUs of heat input to the boiler (lb/10^6BTU) applies only when boiler 6 is operating alone. If either of the other two boilers is operating the limit reverts to the generally applicable limit for boilers of that size, 0.60 lb/10^6 BTU.

Since this specific limit is 0.05 lb/10^6 BTU greater than the generally applicable rate and the boiler capacity is 193 $\times$ 10^6 BTU/hr., the difference in emissions is only 9.6 lb/hr. or less than 6 tons per year for the approximately 1200 hours this boiler normally operates annually. This is very minor when compared to the overall emission inventory in the Muscatine area of approximately 23,000 tons per year. In addition, the state support document indicates that boiler 6 operates alone only about 16 hours per year and that it would be an undue hardship to require the source to install control equipment for such a small increment of pollution reduction.

EPA received no comment on the proposal to approve the 0.6 lb rate as RACT for Muscatine and similar sources. EPA considers the change from the PRM sufficiently insignificant that the public interest would not be served by delaying final action to allow this one provision to be proposed.

The state also made a number of other non-substantive changes and clarifications to the original draft. Some redundant words were deleted from the description of applicability, the relationship between boilers, stacks and plants was clarified, the final compliance date was adjusted to match the approved SIP, the definition of "existing" was clarified and some text was re-ordered to make it easier to read. As above, clarifications and minor revisions of this sort are not significant enough to warrant re-proposal. The public interest is better served by approving these provisions so that the affected sources may proceed with certainty in conducting their affairs.

In summary, the state has submitted an enforcement procedures manual describing what sources which are subject to the fugitive dust control rule must do and it has revised the fugitive dust control rule to ensure that measures taken to solve a nonattainment problem are not lost when the area is redesignated to attainment. In addition, the state has revised the particulate emission limits for fuel burning sources to 0.60 lb/10^6 BTU for boilers of less than 250×10^6 BTU/hr heat input, 0.40 lb/10^6 BTU for boilers between 250 and 500×10^6 BTU/hr and 0.30 for boilers over 500 $\times 10^6$ BTU/hr. These revised limits represent a reduction from the previously approved limits of 0.60 lb/10^6 BTU in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) and 0.80 lb/10^6 BTU outside of SMSAs. These revised limits are supported by a demonstration that they represent RACT, as required by Section 172 of the Clean Air Act.

The Administrator's decision to approve the proposed revisions is based on the determination that the proposal meets the requirements of Part D and Section 110(a)(2) of the Clean Air Act and of 40 CFR Part 51, Requirements for Preparation, Adoption and Submittal of Implementation Plans.

Pursuant to the provision of 5 U.S.C. 605(b) I hereby certify that the attached rule will not have a significant economic