

revisions in the form specified in EPA's proposed approval, referenced above. The State's submittal indicates in Section 4, "Interfere with Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality," that the State's SIP provisions include an EPA-approved PSD program. Idaho's regulations for its PSD program were last approved by EPA and made part of the SIP on January 16, 2003 (68 FR 2217), 40 CFR 52.670, effective February 18, 2003. On March 18, 2010, EPA proposed to approve Idaho's PSD rule revisions incorporating into the State's rules the provisions of EPA's PSD requirements as of July 1, 2008, including the November 29, 2005, Phase 2 rule for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS (70 FR 71612), and the May 16, 2008, PM_{2.5} Implementation Rule (73 FR 28321) for the 1997 PM_{2.5} NAAQS. We anticipate taking final action approving Idaho's PSD rule revisions before taking final action on this interstate transport proposal. Therefore, EPA proposes to approve this SIP provision as adequate for purposes of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(II) if EPA has taken final action to approve the revisions to Idaho's PSD requirements that are consistent with our proposed action.

EPA believes that the PSD revision for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS that makes NO_x a precursor for ozone for PSD purposes and the PSD revision for the 1997 PM_{2.5} NAAQS that makes SO₂ and NO_x precursors for PM_{2.5} for PSD purposes, taken together with the revised PSD SIP that EPA proposed to approve on March 18, 2010, and the Interstate Transport SIP that EPA is proposing to approve in this action, satisfy the requirements of the third element of section 110(a)(2)(D)(i) for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS and the 1997 PM_{2.5} NAAQS. That is, these provisions ensure that there will be no interference with any other state's required PSD measures because Idaho's SIP, as proposed for approval in this action along with the March 18, 2010 proposed action on the revised PSD rules, will meet current CAA requirements for PSD.

V. Proposed Action

In light of the data and the weight of the evidence analysis presented above, EPA is proposing to approve revisions to the Idaho SIP, submitted on June 28, 2010, which adequately demonstrate that for the 1997 8-hour ozone and 1997 PM_{2.5} NAAQS, air pollutant emissions from sources within Idaho do not (1) significantly contribute to nonattainment of the NAAQS in any other state, (2) interfere with maintenance of the NAAQS by any other state, and (3) interfere with any

other state's required measures to prevent significant deterioration of its air quality, as required by section 110(a)(2)(D)(i).

As noted previously, EPA will address element (4), interference with any other state's required measures to protect visibility, in a separate action. EPA will also take action on the portion of Idaho's SIP that addresses the 2006 PM_{2.5} NAAQS in a separate action.

VI. Statutory and Executive Order Reviews

Under the Clean Air Act, the Administrator is required to approve a SIP submission that complies with the provisions of the Act and applicable Federal regulations. 42 U.S.C. 7410(k); 40 CFR 52.02(a). Thus, in reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. Accordingly, this action merely proposes to approve state law as meeting Federal requirements and does not impose additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. For that reason, this action:

- Is not a "significant regulatory action" subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993);
- Does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*);
- Is certified as not having a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*);
- 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);
- Does not have Federalism implications as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999);
- Is not an economically significant regulatory action based on health or safety risks subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997);
- Is not a significant regulatory action subject to Executive Order 13211 (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001);
- Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the Clean Air Act; and
- Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human

health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, this proposed rule does not have tribal implications as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000), because the SIP is not approved to apply in Indian country located in the state, and EPA notes that it will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: September 2, 2010.

Dennis J. McLerran,

Regional Administrator, Region 10.

[FR Doc. 2010-22773 Filed 9-10-10; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

42 CFR Part 100

RIN 0906-AA74

National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program: Revisions to the Vaccine Injury Table

AGENCY: Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), HHS.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: Through this proposed rule, the Secretary proposes to change the Vaccine Injury Table (Table) to create distinct and separate listings for hepatitis A, trivalent influenza, meningococcal, and human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines. The Table includes a list of covered vaccines under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP). The VICP provides a system of no-fault compensation for certain individuals who have been injured by covered childhood vaccines. This proposed rule is technical in nature. The four categories of vaccines described in this notice are already covered vaccines under the VICP (starting in 2004) and are currently listed in a placeholder category (box XIII) in the Table. This document proposes to list these vaccines as separate categories on the Table, with no associated injuries noted at this time, in order to make the Table more clear to the public.

DATES: Comments on this proposed rule must be submitted by March 14, 2011. A public hearing on this proposed rule will be held before the end of the public comment period. A separate notice will be published in the **Federal Register** to provide the details of this hearing.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by the Regulatory Information Number (RIN) 0907-AA74, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

- *E-mail:* gevans@hrsa.gov. Include RIN 0907-AA74 in the subject line of the message.

- *Mail:* Geoffrey Evans, M.D., Director, Division of Vaccine Injury Compensation, Healthcare Systems Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration, Room 11C-26, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name and RIN for this rulemaking. All comments received will be available for public inspection and copying without charge, including any personal information provided, at Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 11C-26, Rockville, Maryland 20857, weekdays (Federal holidays excepted) between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Geoffrey Evans, M.D. at the mail or e-mail address above or by telephone at (301) 443-6593.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, Title III of Public Law 99-660, as amended (42 U.S.C. 300aa-10 *et seq.*), established the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) for persons found to be injured by vaccines. Under this Federal program, petitions for compensation are filed with the United States Court of Federal Claims (Court). The Court, acting through special masters, makes findings as to eligibility for, and amount of, compensation. In order to gain entitlement to compensation under Title XXI of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act for a covered vaccine, a petitioner must establish a vaccine-related injury or death, either by proving: (1) That the first symptom of an injury/condition, as defined by the Vaccine Injury Table's (Table's) Qualifications and Aids to Interpretation (QAI), occurred within the time period listed on the Table (copy of the Table can be found at <http://www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation>), and is therefore the injury or death presumed to be caused by a vaccine (unless another

cause is found); or (2) proof of vaccine causation, if the injury/condition is not on the Table or did not meet the QAIs or the time frame period specified on the Table.

The statute authorizing the VICP provides for the inclusion of additional vaccines in the VICP when they are recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for routine administration to children. See section 2114(e)(2) of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act, 42 U.S.C. 300aa-14(e)(2). Consistent with section 13632(a)(3) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (Pub. L. 103-66), the regulations governing the VICP provide that such vaccines will be included in the Table as of the effective date of an excise tax to provide funds for the payment of compensation with respect to such vaccines. See 42 CFR 100.3(c)(5). The statute authorizing the VICP also authorizes the Secretary to create and modify a list of injuries, disabilities, illnesses, conditions, and deaths (and their associated time frames) associated with each category of vaccines included on the Table. See sections 2114(c)(3) and 2114(e)(2) of the PHS Act, 42 U.S.C. 300aa-14(c)(3) and 300aa-14(e)(2).

The prerequisites for adding the hepatitis A, trivalent influenza, meningococcal, and human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines to the VICP have already occurred. The Secretary previously published notices announcing that each of these categories of vaccines is covered under the VICP (under the Table's provisional category) and explaining that the Secretary planned on adding these vaccines as separate categories to the Table through rulemaking, as proposed in this notice. On December 1, 2004, the Secretary published a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing that hepatitis A vaccines were covered under the VICP, with an effective date of December 1, 2004. 69 FR 69945. On April 12, 2005, the Secretary published a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing that trivalent influenza vaccines were covered under the VICP, with an effective date of July 1, 2005. 70 FR 19092. On April 20, 2007, the Secretary published a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing that meningococcal vaccines and human papillomavirus vaccines were covered under the VICP, with an effective date of February 1, 2007. 72 FR 19937.

Although the vaccines described in this notice are officially covered by the VICP, their placement in the provisional box XIII, rather than as distinct and separate listings, has sometimes led to confusion regarding their coverage

status. We propose to add these four vaccines in their own separate categories to the Table in order to help the public identify clearly that these vaccines are covered by the VICP.

To date, the Secretary has not identified any illness, disease, injury, or condition caused by these four vaccines. For this reason, the Secretary proposes adding these four categories of vaccines to the Table with "[n]o condition specified." If the Secretary learns of any such illness, disease, injury, or condition, she would consider amending the Table. The Secretary views this proposed rule as technical in nature because it will, if implemented, move the four categories of vaccine described in this notice from the placeholder category (category XIII) to separate and distinct listings on the Table with no associated Table injuries. If implemented, the proposals in this rule would not change the fact that these four categories of vaccine are covered under the VICP and will not change the rights of any current or potential VICP petitioners. The Advisory Commission on Childhood Vaccines (ACCV) voted unanimously to approve this proposal at its December 4, 2009 meeting.

Economic and Regulatory Impact

Executive Order 12866, as amended by Executive Orders 13258 and 13422, directs agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, when rulemaking is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that provide the greatest net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health, safety, distributive, and equity effects). In addition, under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, if a rule has a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities, the Secretary must specifically consider the economic effect of a rule on small entities and analyze regulatory options that could lessen the impact of the rule. Executive Order 12866, as amended by Executive Orders 13258 and 13422, requires that all regulations reflect consideration of alternatives, of costs, of benefits, of incentives, of equity, and of available information. Regulations must meet certain standards, such as avoiding an unnecessary burden. Regulations which are "significant" because of cost, adverse effects on the economy, inconsistency with other agency actions, effects on the budget, or novel legal or policy issues, require special analysis.

The Secretary has determined that no resources are required to implement the requirements in this proposed rule. Therefore, in accordance with the

Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (RFA), and the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, which amended the RFA, the Secretary certifies that this proposed rule will not, if implemented, have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

The Secretary has also determined that this proposed rule does not meet the criteria for a major rule as defined by Executive Order 12866, as amended by Executive Orders 13258 and 13422, and would have no major effect on the economy or Federal expenditures. The Secretary has determined that this proposed rule is not a "major rule" within the meaning of the statute providing for Congressional Review of Agency Rulemaking, 5 U.S.C. 801.

Similarly, it will not have effects on State, local, and tribal governments and on the private sector such as to require consultation under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

The Secretary has reviewed this proposed rule in accordance with Executive Order 13132 regarding federalism, and has determined that it does not have "federalism implications." This rule would not "have substantial direct effects on the States, or on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government."

The proposals made in this notice of proposed rulemaking, if implemented, would not adversely affect the following

family elements: Family safety, family stability, marital commitment; parental rights in the education, nurture and supervision of their children; family functioning, disposable income, or poverty; or the behavior and personal responsibility of youth, as determined under section 654(c) of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act of 1999.

Impact of the New Rule

This proposed rule is technical in nature. Because the vaccines being added to the Table as separate categories are already included on the Table under Category XIII, this Table will have no effect on current or potential petitioners other than to help clarify which vaccines are covered by the VICP. If implemented, the proposals made in this notice would not prevent otherwise eligible individuals with claims of injuries or deaths allegedly resulting from the hepatitis A, trivalent influenza, meningococcal and human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines from filing claims with the VICP and would not otherwise affect such petitioners.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This proposed rule does not have any information collection requirements.

Dated: May 12, 2010.

Mary Wakefield,

Administrator, Health Resources and Services Administration.

Approved: June 8, 2010.

Kathleen Sebelius,

Secretary.

List of Subjects in 42 CFR Part 100

Biologics, Health insurance, and Immunization.

Accordingly, 42 CFR part 100 is proposed to be amended as set forth below:

PART 100—VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION

1. The authority citation for 42 CFR part 100 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 312 and 313 of Pub. L. 99–660, 100 Stat. 3779–3782 (42 U.S.C. 300aa–1 note); sec. 2114(c) and (e) of the PHS Act (42 U.S.C. 300aa–14(c) and (e)); sec. 2115(a)(3)(B) of the PHS Act (42 U.S.C. 300aa–15(a)(3)(B)); sec. 904(b) of Pub. L. 105–34, 111 Stat. 873; sec. 1503 of Pub. L. 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681–741; and sec. 523(a) of Pub. L. 106–170, 113 Stat. 1927–1928.

2. Amend § 100.3 by revising the Vaccine Injury Table following paragraph (a), revising paragraph (c) (1), redesignating paragraph (c) (5) as paragraph (c) (8) and revising newly designated paragraph (c) (8), and adding new paragraphs (c) (5), (c) (6), and (c) (7), to read as follows:

§ 100.3 Vaccine injury table

(a) * * *

VACCINE INJURY TABLE

Vaccine	Illness, disability, injury or condition covered	Time period for first symptom or manifestation of onset or of significant aggravation after vaccine administration
I. Vaccines containing tetanus toxoid (e.g., DTaP, DTP, DT, Td, or TT).	A. Anaphylaxis or anaphylactic shock	4 hours.
	B. Brachial Neuritis	2–28 days.
	C. Any acute complication or sequela (including death) of an illness, disability, injury, or condition referred to above which illness, disability, injury, or condition arose within the time period prescribed.	Not applicable.
II. Vaccines containing whole cell pertussis bacteria, extracted or partial cell pertussis bacteria, or specific pertussis antigen(s) (e.g., DTP, DTaP, P, DTP–Hib).	A. Anaphylaxis or anaphylactic shock	4 hours.
	B. Encephalopathy (or encephalitis)	72 hours.
	C. Any acute complication or sequela (including death) of an illness, disability, injury, or condition referred to above which illness, disability, injury, or condition arose within the time period prescribed.	Not applicable.
III. Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine or any of its components (e.g., MMR, MR, M, R).	A. Anaphylaxis or anaphylactic shock	4 hours.
	B. Encephalopathy (or encephalitis)	5–15 days (not less than 5 days and not more than 15 days).

VACCINE INJURY TABLE—Continued

Vaccine	Illness, disability, injury or condition covered	Time period for first symptom or manifestation of onset or of significant aggravation after vaccine administration
	C. Any acute complication or sequela (including death) of an illness, disability, injury, or condition referred to above which illness, disability, injury, or condition arose within the time period prescribed.	Not applicable.
IV. Vaccines containing rubella virus (e.g., MMR, MR, R).	A. Chronic arthritis	7–42 days.
	B. Any acute complication or sequela (including death) of an illness, disability, injury, or condition referred to above which illness, disability, injury, or condition arose within the time period prescribed.	Not applicable.
V. Vaccines containing measles virus (e.g., MMR, MR, M).	A. Thrombocytopenic purpura	7–30 days.
	B. Vaccine-Strain Measles Viral Infection in an immunodeficient recipient.	6 months.
	C. Any acute complication or sequela (including death) of an illness, disability, injury, or condition referred to above which illness, disability, injury, or condition arose within the time period prescribed.	Not applicable.
VI. Vaccines containing polio live virus (OPV) ...	A. Paralytic Polio —in a non-immunodeficient recipient —in an immunodeficient recipient —in a vaccine associated community case.	30 days. 6 months. Not applicable.
	B. Vaccine-Strain Polio Viral Infection —in a non-immunodeficient recipient —in an immunodeficient recipient —in a vaccine associated community case.	30 days. 6 months. Not applicable.
	C. Any acute complication or sequela (including death) of an illness, disability, injury, or condition referred to above which illness, disability, injury, or condition arose within the time period prescribed.	Not applicable.
VII. Vaccines containing polio inactivated virus (e.g., IPV).	A. Anaphylaxis or anaphylactic shock	4 hours.
	B. Any acute complication or sequela (including death) of an illness, disability, injury, or condition referred to above which illness, disability, injury, or condition arose within the time period prescribed.	Not applicable.
VIII. Hepatitis B. vaccines	A. Anaphylaxis or anaphylactic shock	4 hours.
	B. Any acute complication or sequela (including death) of an illness, disability, injury, or condition referred to above which illness, disability, injury, or condition arose within the time period prescribed.	Not applicable.
IX. Hemophilus influenzae type b polysaccharide conjugate vaccines.	No Condition Specified	Not applicable.
X. Varicella vaccine	No Condition Specified	Not applicable.
XI. Rotavirus vaccine	No Condition Specified	Not applicable.
XII. Pneumococcal conjugate vaccines	No Condition Specified	Not applicable.
XIII. Hepatitis A vaccines	No Condition Specified	Not applicable.
XIV. Trivalent influenza vaccines	No Condition Specified	Not applicable.
XV. Meningococcal vaccines	No Condition Specified	Not applicable.
XVI. Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines	No Condition Specified	Not applicable.
XVII. Any new vaccine recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for routine administration to children, after publication by the Secretary of a notice of coverage.	No Condition Specified	Not applicable.

* * * * *

(c) * * * (1) Except as provided in paragraph (c) (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), or (7)

of this section, the revised Table of Injuries set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and the Qualifications and Aids

to Interpretation set forth in paragraph (b) of this section apply to petitions for compensation under the Program filed

with the United States Court of Federal Claims on or after March 24, 1997. Petitions for compensation filed before such date shall be governed by section 2114(a) and (b) of the Public Health Service Act as in effect on January 1, 1995, or by § 100.3 as in effect on March 10, 1995 (*see* 60 FR 7678, *et seq.*, February 8, 1995), as applicable.

* * * * *

(5) Hepatitis A vaccines (Item XIII of the Table) are included on the Table as of December 1, 2004.

(6) Trivalent influenza vaccines (Item XIV of the Table) are included on the Table as of July 1, 2005.

(7) Meningococcal vaccines and human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines (Items XV and XVI of the Table) are included on the Table as of February 1, 2007.

(8) Other new vaccines (Item XVII of the Table) will be included in the Table as of the effective date of a tax enacted to provide funds for compensation paid with respect to such vaccines. An amendment to this section will be published in the **Federal Register** to announce the effective date of such a tax.

[FR Doc. 2010-22745 Filed 9-10-10; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

44 CFR Part 67

[Docket ID FEMA-2010-0003; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA-B-1128]

Proposed Flood Elevation Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: Comments are requested on the proposed Base (1% annual-chance) Flood Elevations (BFEs) and proposed BFE modifications for the communities listed in the table below. The purpose of this notice is to seek general information and comment regarding the proposed regulatory flood elevations for the reach described by the downstream

and upstream locations in the table below. The BFEs and modified BFEs are a part of the floodplain management measures that the community is required either to adopt or to show evidence of having in effect in order to qualify or remain qualified for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). In addition, these elevations, once finalized, will be used by insurance agents and others to calculate appropriate flood insurance premium rates for new buildings and the contents in those buildings.

DATES: Comments are to be submitted on or before December 13, 2010.

ADDRESSES: The corresponding preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for the proposed BFEs for each community is available for inspection at the community's map repository. The respective addresses are listed in the table below.

You may submit comments, identified by Docket No. FEMA-B-1128, to Roy E. Wright, Deputy Director, Risk Analysis Division, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3461, or (e-mail) roy.e.wright@dhs.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roy E. Wright, Deputy Director, Risk Analysis Division, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW., Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3461, or (e-mail) roy.e.wright@dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) proposes to make determinations of BFEs and modified BFEs for each community listed below, in accordance with section 110 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4104, and 44 CFR 67.4(a).

These proposed BFEs and modified BFEs, together with the floodplain management criteria required by 44 CFR 60.3, are the minimum that are required. They should not be construed to mean that the community must change any existing ordinances that are more stringent in their floodplain management requirements. The community may at any time enact stricter requirements of its own or pursuant to policies established by other

Federal, State, or regional entities. These proposed elevations are used to meet the floodplain management requirements of the NFIP and also are used to calculate the appropriate flood insurance premium rates for new buildings built after these elevations are made final, and for the contents in those buildings.

Comments on any aspect of the Flood Insurance Study and FIRM, other than the proposed BFEs, will be considered. A letter acknowledging receipt of any comments will not be sent.

National Environmental Policy Act. This proposed rule is categorically excluded from the requirements of 44 CFR part 10, Environmental Consideration. An environmental impact assessment has not been prepared.

Regulatory Flexibility Act. As flood elevation determinations are not within the scope of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601-612, a regulatory flexibility analysis is not required.

Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review. This proposed rule is not a significant regulatory action under the criteria of section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, as amended.

Executive Order 13132, Federalism. This proposed rule involves no policies that have federalism implications under Executive Order 13132.

Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform. This proposed rule meets the applicable standards of Executive Order 12988.

List of Subjects in 44 CFR Part 67

Administrative practice and procedure, Flood insurance, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Accordingly, 44 CFR part 67 is proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 67—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 67 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.*; Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 329; E.O. 12127, 44 FR 19367, 3 CFR, 1979 Comp., p. 376.

§ 67.4 [Amended]

2. The tables published under the authority of § 67.4 are proposed to be amended as follows: