

as specified by Executive Order 13175 (59 FR 22951, November 9, 2000).

Executive Order 13132: Federalism

This action also does not have Federalism implications because it does not have substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the national government and the states, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). This action merely approves a state rule implementing a Federal standard, and does not alter the relationship or the distribution of power and responsibilities established in the Clean Air Act.

Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health and Safety Risks

This rule also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 "Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks" (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it approves a state rule implementing a Federal Standard.

National Technology Transfer Advancement Act

In reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. In this context, in the absence of a prior existing requirement for the state to use voluntary consensus standards (VCS), EPA has no authority to disapprove a SIP submission for failure to use VCS. It would thus be inconsistent with applicable law for EPA, when it reviews a SIP submission, to use VCS in place of a SIP submission that otherwise satisfies the provisions of the Clean Air Act. Thus, the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) do not apply.

Paperwork Reduction Act

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

Congressional Review Act

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a

report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by February 11, 2008. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for the purposes of judicial review nor does it extend the time within which a petition for judicial review may be filed, and shall not postpone the effectiveness of such rule or action. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

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

Dated: November 27, 2007.

Mary A. Gade,
Regional Administrator, Region 5.

■ For the reasons stated in the preamble, part 52, chapter I, of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart O—Illinois

■ 2. Section 52.720 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(179) to read as follows:

§ 52.720 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(179) On October 31, 2003, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency submitted rules and related materials to address site-specific requirements for Cromwell-Phoenix, Incorporated, located in Alsip, Illinois. These rules establish an adjusted standard for the corrosion inhibiting packaging production facility of Cromwell-Phoenix, Incorporated located at this source site. These rules provide a site-specific adjusted standard for this

source facility for volume 35 of the Illinois Administrative Code subpart F section 218.204(c). The adjusted standard gives the corrosion inhibiting paper coating lines at the Alsip facility an adjusted volatile organic material (volatile organic compounds) content limit for paper coatings, and places an annual limit on the volatile organic material emissions from the Alsip facility as a whole. The adjusted standard also establishes source administration and reporting requirements for Cromwell-Phoenix, Incorporated Alsip facility. EPA is approving this site-specific adjusted standard as a revision of the Illinois state implementation plan.

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) September 18, 2003, Opinion and Order of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, AS 03–5, effective September 18, 2003.

[FR Doc. E7–23982 Filed 12–12–07; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 25

[IB Docket No. 02–364; FCC 07–194]

Review of the Spectrum Sharing Plan Among Non-Geostationary Satellite Orbit Mobile Satellite Service Systems in the 1.6/2.4 GHz Bands

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Currently, Globalstar, Inc. (Globalstar) and Iridium Satellite LLC (Iridium) are the two operational providers of Mobile-Satellite Service (MSS) in the 1610–1626.5 MHz band (Big LEO L-band). By this decision, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) revises the spectrum sharing plan between the two systems. Specifically, the Commission assigns Globalstar exclusive access to the 1610–1617.775 MHz segment of the L-band, assigns Iridium exclusive access to the 1618.725–1626.5 MHz segment, and assigns for sharing between the two MSS providers a small segment of the L-band, at 1617.775–1618.725 MHz.

DATES: Effective: January 14, 2008.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Howard Griboff, 202/418–0657.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The 1610–1626.5 MHz band (Big LEO L-band) and

2483.5–2500 MHz band (Big LEO S-band) was allocated to the Mobile-Satellite Service (MSS) for low-earth orbiting satellites (Big LEOs) in 1994. The Commission assigned the 1610–1621.35 MHz segment in the Earth-to-space (uplink) direction for up to four code division multiple access (CDMA) MSS systems, paired with the 2483.5–2500 MHz band for the four CDMA MSS systems in the space-to-Earth (downlink) direction. The Commission designated the 1621.35–1626.5 MHz segment for a single time division multiple access (TDMA) system (uplink and downlink). Since 1994, only one CDMA system, operated by Globalstar, Inc. (Globalstar), and one TDMA system, operated by Iridium Satellite LLC (Iridium), have launched and operated. In the antecedent *Big LEO Spectrum Sharing Order*, the Commission reassigned the 1618.25–1621.35 MHz segment of the band, formerly used for MSS solely by Globalstar, for sharing between the two systems. See *Review of the Spectrum Sharing Plan Among Non-Geostationary Satellite Orbit Mobile Satellite Service Systems in the 1.6/2.4 GHz Bands; Allocation of Spectrum Below 3 GHz for Mobile and Fixed Services To Support the Introduction of New Advanced Wireless Services, Including Third Generation Wireless Systems (Big LEO Spectrum Sharing Order)*, 69 FR 48157, Aug. 9, 2004. The Commission also sought comment on sharing an additional 2.25 megahertz of spectrum, at 1616–1618.25 MHz, between the two systems. See *Spectrum Sharing Plan Among Non-Geostationary Satellite Orbit Mobile Satellite Service Systems in the 1.6/2.4 GHz Bands (Big LEO Spectrum Sharing Further Notice)*, 69 FR 48192, Aug. 9, 2004.

Based on the record generated in this proceeding, the Commission revises its prior decision to assign the 1618.25–1621.35 MHz segment for sharing between the two systems. Instead, the Commission reassigns the 1618.725–1621.35 MHz segment to TDMA systems (Iridium) for exclusive use, and requires sharing in a small portion of the L-band, at 1617.775–1618.725 MHz, in order to accommodate the realities of Globalstar's CDMA channel plan. As a result of this action, Globalstar will have exclusive MSS use of 7.775 megahertz of spectrum in the L-band at 1610–1617.775 MHz, Iridium will have exclusive use of 7.775 megahertz of spectrum at 1618.725–1626.5 MHz, and the two MSS operators will share 0.95 megahertz of spectrum at 1617.775–1618.725 MHz. As a result of this decision, the *Big LEO Spectrum Sharing Further Notice* has become moot. The

Commission delegates authority to its International Bureau to modify the MSS licenses of Iridium and Globalstar in accordance with this decision, pursuant to Section 316 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 316.

This Second Order on Reconsideration and Second Report and Order does not contain new or modified information collection requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA), Public Law 104–13. In addition, therefore, it does not contain any new or modified “information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees,” pursuant to the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002, Public Law 107–198, *see* 44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(4).

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. E7–24104 Filed 12–12–07; 8:45 am]

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 64

[CC Docket No. 96–115, WC Docket No. 04–36; FCC 07–22]

Customer Proprietary Network Information

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; announcement of effective date.

SUMMARY: The Commission adopted rules to implement section 222 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, which governs carriers' use and disclosure of customer proprietary network information. The rules in §§ 64.2003, 64.2005, 64.2007, 64.2009, 64.2010, and 64.2011 required Office of Management and Budget approval and the Commission stated previously in its **Federal Register** publication that it would announce the effective date of these rules when approved. This document announces the effective date of these rules.

DATES: The revisions and amendments to 47 CFR 64.2003, 64.2005, 64.2007, and 64.2009, and the addition of 47 CFR 64.2010 and 64.2011, published at 72 FR 31948, June 8, 2007, became effective on December 8, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Melissa Droller Kirkel, (202) 418–7958, Wireline Competition Bureau.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FCC published a document in the **Federal**

Register, 72 FR 31948, June 8, 2007, that sets forth an effective date of June 8, 2007, except for the revisions and amendments to §§ 64.2003, 64.2005, 64.2007, and 64.2009, and the addition of §§ 64.2010 and 64.2011, which contained information collection requirements that had not been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The document stated that the Commission will publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date of these rules. On December 6, 2007, OMB approved the information collection requirements contained in these sections pursuant to OMB Control No. 3060–0715. Accordingly, the information collection requirements contained in these rules became effective on December 8, 2007. The expiration date for the information collection is June 30, 2008.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene H. Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. E7–24105 Filed 12–12–07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 192

[Docket ID PHMSA–2003–15852]

RIN 2137–AE17

Pipeline Safety: Applicability of Public Awareness Regulations to Certain Gas Distribution Operators

AGENCY: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule relaxes regulatory requirements governing public awareness programs conducted by operators of master meter systems and certain operators of petroleum gas systems. These operators typically manage property and incidentally provide gas service to customers located on the property. The change provides a less burdensome means for these operators to satisfy public awareness needs.

DATES: This final rule takes effect January 14, 2008.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information about this rulemaking contact Barbara Betsock by phone at (202) 366–4361, or by e-mail at