notify your appropriate principal inspector (PI) in the FAA Flight Standards District Office (FSDO), or lacking a PI, your local FSDO

(3) AMOCs approved previously in accordance with AD 2006–12–10, are approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of paragraph (f) and (g) of this AD.

Material Incorporated by Reference

- (j) You must use Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 747–35–2114, dated December 19, 2002; or Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 747–35–2114, Revision 1, dated June 7, 2007; as applicable; to perform the actions that are required by this AD, unless the AD specifies otherwise.
- (1) The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 747–35–2114, Revision 1, dated June 7, 2007, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51.
- (2) On July 17, 2006 (71 FR 33604, June 12, 2006), the Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of Boeing Special Attention Service Bulletin 747–35–2114, dated December 19, 2002.
- (3) Contact Boeing Commercial Airplanes, P.O. Box 3707, Seattle, Washington 98124–2207, for a copy of this service information. You may review copies at the FAA, Transport Airplane Directorate, 1601 Lind Avenue, SW., Renton, Washington 98057–3356; or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/cfr/ibr-locations.html.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on April 14, 2008.

Ali Bahrami,

Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.

[FR Doc. E8–8531 Filed 4–21–08; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

PEACE CORPS

22 CFR Part 304

RIN 0420-AA23

Claims Against the Government Under the Federal Tort Claims Act

AGENCY: Peace Corps. **ACTION:** Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The Peace Corps is revising its regulations concerning claims filed under the Federal Tort Claims Act. This change clarifies the Chief Financial Officer's authority to approve claims for amounts under \$5,000.

DATES: This direct final rule is effective on June 19, 2008, without further action, unless adverse comment is received by Peace Corps by June 5, 2008. If adverse comment is received, Peace Corps will publish a timely withdrawal of the rule in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments by e-mail to sglasow@peacecorps.gov. Include RIN 0420—AA23 in the subject line of the message. You may also submit comments by mail to Suzanne Glasow, Office of the General Counsel, Peace Corps, Suite 8200, 1111 20th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20526. Contact Suzanne Glasow for copies of comments.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Suzanne Glasow, Associate General Counsel, 202–692–2150, sglasow@peacecorps.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Chief Financial Officer will be the final deciding authority for claims worth less than \$5,000.

Section-by-Section Analysis

Section 304.10

Subpart (b) is amended to reflect the fact that the Chief Financial Officer will make final determinations for claims worth less than \$5,000.

Executive Order 12866

This regulation has been determined to be non-significant within the meaning of Executive Order 12866.

Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 605(b))

This regulatory action will not have a significant adverse impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Unfunded Mandates Act of 1995 (Sec. 202, Pub. L. 104–4)

This regulatory action does not contain a Federal mandate that will result in the expenditure by state, local, and tribal governments, in aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100 million or more in any one year.

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C., Chapter 35)

This regulatory action will not impose any additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Federalism (Executive Order 13132)

This regulatory action does not have Federalism implications, as set forth in Executive Order 13132. It 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.

List of Subjects

Claims.

■ Accordingly, under the authority of 22 U.S.C. 2503(b) and 28 U.S.C. 2672,

Peace Corps amends the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 22, Chapter III, as follows:

PART 304—CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT

■ 1. The authority citation for part 304 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 28 U.S.C. 2672; 22 U.S.C. 2503(b); E.O. 12137, as amended.

■ 2. In § 304.10, paragraph (b) is revised to read as follows:

§ 304.10 Review of claim.

* * * * *

(b) After legal review and recommendation by the General Counsel, the Director of the Peace Corps will make a written determination on the claim, unless the claim is worth less than \$5,000, in which case the Chief Financial Officer will make the written determination.

Dated: April 16, 2008.

Carl R. Sosebee,

Acting General Counsel.
[FR Doc. E8–8658 Filed 4–21–08; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6015–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 51

[EPA-HQ-OAR-2004-0439, FRL-8556-2] RIN 2060-AN12

Petition for Reconsideration and Withdrawal of Findings of Significant Contribution and Rulemaking for Georgia for Purposes of Reducing Ozone Interstate Transport

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: In this action, EPA is amending a final rule it issued under Section 110 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) related to the transport of nitrogen oxides (NO_X). On April 21, 2004, we issued a final rule (Phase II NO_X SIP Call Rule) that required the State of Georgia (Georgia) to submit revisions to its State Implementation Plan (SIP) to include provisions that prohibit specified amounts of NO_X emissions one of the precursors to ozone (smog) pollution—for the purposes of reducing NO_X and ozone transport across State boundaries in the eastern half of the United States. This rule became effective on June 21, 2004.

Subsequently, the Georgia Coalition for Sound Environmental Policy (GCSEP