

compromising investigations by those agencies.

(2) 5 U.S.C. 552a(d)(1), (d) (2), (d)(3), (d)(4), (e)(4)(G), (H), and (f). These provisions of the Privacy Act relate to an individual's right to be notified of the existence of records pertaining to such individual; requirements for identifying an individual who requested access to records; the agency procedures relating to access to records and the contest of the information contained in such records and the administrative remedies available to the individual in the event of adverse determinations by an agency concerning access to or amendment of information contained in record systems. The reasons for exempting this system of records from the foregoing provisions are as follows: To notify an individual at the individual's request of the existence of an investigative file pertaining to such individual or to grant access to an investigative file pertaining to such individual could interfere with investigative and enforcement proceedings; deprive co-defendants of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication; constitute an unwarranted invasion of the personal privacy of others; disclose the identity of confidential sources and reveal confidential information supplied by such sources; and disclose investigative techniques and procedures.

(3) 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(1). This provision of the Privacy Act requires each agency to maintain in its records only such information about an individual as is relevant and necessary to accomplish a purpose of the agency required to be accomplished by statute or executive order. The reasons for exempting this system of records from the foregoing are as follows:

(i) The IRS will limit its inquiries to information that is necessary for the protection of IRS employees engaged in the assessment and collection of taxes. However, an exemption from the foregoing is needed because, particularly in the early stages of an investigation, it is not possible to determine the relevance or necessity of specific information.

(ii) Relevance and necessity are questions of judgment and timing. What appears relevant and necessary when first received may subsequently be determined to be irrelevant or unnecessary. It is only after the information is evaluated that the relevance and necessity of such information can be established with certainty.

(iii) Not all violations of law discovered by the IRS fall within its investigative jurisdiction. To promote effective law enforcement, the IRS may

disclose such violations to other law enforcement agencies, including State, local and foreign agencies that have jurisdiction over the offenses to which the information relates. Otherwise, the IRS might be placed in the position of having to ignore information relating to violations of law not within its jurisdiction when that information comes to IRS's attention during the collation and analysis of information in its records.

(4) 5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4)(1). This provision of the Privacy Act requires the publication of the categories of sources of records in each system of records. The reasons an exemption from this provision has been claimed are as follows:

(i) Revealing categories of sources of information could disclose investigative techniques and procedures;

(ii) Revealing categories of sources of information could cause sources that supply information to investigators to refrain from giving such information because of fear of reprisal, or fear of breach of promises of anonymity and confidentiality.

As required by Executive Order 12866, it has been determined that this proposed rule is not a significant regulatory action, and therefore, does not require a regulatory impact analysis.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, it is hereby certified that these regulations will not significantly affect a substantial number of small entities. The proposed rule imposes no duties or obligations on small entities.

In accordance with the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, the Department of the Treasury has determined that this proposed rule would not impose new record keeping, application, reporting, or other types of information collection requirements because the types of records to be maintained are being transferred to this system of records from other systems of records already in existence, specifically the systems of records entitled “Treasury/IRS 60.001–Assault and Threat Investigation Files, Inspection” and “Treasury/IRS 60.007–Miscellaneous Information File, Inspection.”

List of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 1

Privacy.

Part 1 of Title 31 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 1—[AMENDED]

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

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301 and 31 U.S.C. 321. Subpart A also issued under 5 U.S.C. 552, as amended. Subpart C also issued under 5 U.S.C. 552a.

2. Section 1.36 paragraph (g)(1)(viii) is amended by adding the following text to the table in numerical order:

§ 1.36 Systems exempt in whole or in part from provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552a and this subpart.

*	*	*	*	*
(g)	*	*	*	*
(1)	*	*	*	*
(viii)	*	*	*	*

Number	Name of system
60.000	Employee Protection System Records.

Dated: November 7, 2001.

W. Earl Wright, Jr.,

Chief Management and Administrative Programs Officer.

[FR Doc. 01–29710 Filed 11–29–01; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[IL211–1b; FRL–7108–7]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Illinois

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The EPA is proposing to approve revisions to volatile organic compound (VOC) rules for Bema Film Systems, Incorporated (Bema). This flexographic printing facility is located in DuPage County, Illinois. The March 28, 2001, revisions consist of an adjusted standard from the Flexographic Printing Rule, 35 IAC 218.401(a),(b), and (c). The adjusted standard requirements include a reduction in trading allotments should Bema's emissions trigger participation in the Illinois market-based emissions trading system, maintaining daily records of inks and VOC content, conducting trials of compliant inks, and reviewing alternate control technologies. The Illinois Pollution Control Board approved this adjusted standard because the Board considers this to be Reasonably Achievable Control Technology for Bema. The EPA concurs.

DATES: The EPA must receive written comments by December 31, 2001.

ADDRESSES: You should mail written comments to: J. Elmer Bortzer, Chief, Regulation Development Section, Air Programs Branch (AR-18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

You may inspect copies of Illinois' submittal at: Regulation Development Section, Air Programs Branch (AR-18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matt Rau, Environmental Engineer, Regulation Development Section, Air Programs Branch (AR-18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, Telephone: (312) 886-6524.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document wherever "we," "us," or "our" are used we mean the EPA.

Table of Contents

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

I. What Actions Are the EPA Taking Today?

The EPA is proposing to approve revisions to VOC rules for Bema of DuPage County, Illinois. The revisions consist of an adjusted standard from the Flexographic Printing Rule, 35 IAC 218.401(a),(b), and (c). The adjusted standard requirements include reducing the market-based emissions trading system baseline, maintaining daily records of inks and VOC content, conducting trials of compliant inks, and reviewing alternate control technologies. The adjusted standard reduces the emissions trading program baseline for Bema. If its emissions trigger participation in the program, the market-based trading system will allow Bema to buy emissions allotments from companies which can reduce their VOC emissions at a lower cost than Bema can. The total VOC emissions of all participants meets the desired reductions. Limiting VOC emissions will help to reduce ozone because VOC can chemically react in the atmosphere to form ozone.

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

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

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: November 9, 2001.

David A. Ullrich,

Deputy Regional Administrator, Region 5.

[FR Doc. 01-29662 Filed 11-29-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[IL213-1b; FRL-7107-6]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Illinois

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The EPA is proposing to approve revisions to volatile organic compound (VOC) rules for Vonco Products, Incorporated (Vonco). This flexographic printing facility is located in Lake County, Illinois. The March 28, 2001, revisions consist of an adjusted standard from the Flexographic Printing Rule, 35 IAC 218.401(a), (b), and (c). The adjusted standard conditions include a reduction in trading allotments should Vonco's emissions trigger participation in the Illinois market-based emissions trading system, maintaining daily records of inks and VOC content, conducting trials of compliant inks, and reviewing alternate control technologies. The Illinois Pollution Control Board approved this adjusted standard because the Board considers this to be Reasonably Achievable Control Technology for Vonco.

DATES: The EPA must receive written comments by December 31, 2001.

ADDRESSES: You should mail written comments to: J. Elmer Bortzer, Chief, Regulation Development Section, Air Programs Branch (AR-18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

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The adjusted standard reduces the emissions trading program baseline for Vonco. If its emissions trigger participation in the program, the market-based trading system will allow Vonco to buy emissions allotments from companies which can reduce their VOC emissions at a lower cost than Vonco can. The total VOC emissions of all participants meets the desired reductions. Limiting VOC emissions will help to reduce ozone because VOC can chemically react in the atmosphere to form ozone.

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