

significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. If you think that your business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction qualifies as a small entity and that this rule would have a significant economic effect on it, please submit a comment to the Docket Management Facility at the address under **ADDRESSES**. In your comment, explain why you think it qualifies and how and to what degree this rule would affect it.

Assistance for Small Entities

Under section 213(a) of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 [Public Law 104–121], we want to assist small entities in understanding this proposed rule so that they can better evaluate its effect on them and participate in the rulemaking. If the rule would affect your small business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction and you have questions concerning its provisions or options for compliance, please contact Carlton Perry, Project Manager, Office of Boating Safety, by telephone at 202–267–0979, or by e-mail at cperry@comdt.uscg.mil.

Collection of Information

This proposed rule would call for no new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 [44 U.S.C. 3501–3520].

Federalism

We have analyzed this proposed rule under E.O. 13132 and have determined that, because the Federal requirement for children under 13 to wear lifejackets would not supersede or preempt any State's requirement for children to wear lifejackets, this rule does not have implications for federalism under that Order. The proposed Federal requirement would apply only in States without such requirements.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 [2 U.S.C. 1531–1538] governs the issuance of Federal rules that impose unfunded mandates. An unfunded mandate is a requirement that a State, a local or tribal government, or the private sector incur direct costs without the Federal Government's having first provided the funds to pay those costs. This proposed rule would not impose an unfunded mandate.

Taking of Private Property

This proposed rule would not effect a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under E.O. 12630, Governmental Actions and

Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights.

Reform of Civil Justice

This proposed rule meets applicable standards in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of E.O. 12988, Civil Justice Reform, to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden.

Protection of Children

We have analyzed this proposed rule under E.O. 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks. This rule is not an economically significant rule. Nor would it create an environmental risk to health or risk to safety that might disproportionately affect children; on the contrary, it would advance the welfare of children.

Environment

We have considered the environmental impact of this proposed rule and concluded that, under figure 2–1, paragraph (34)(a), of Commandant Instruction M16475.1C, this rule is categorically excluded from further environmental documentation. The rule would require that certain children aboard recreational vessels wear lifejackets. A Determination of Categorical Exclusion is available in the docket where indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 175

Marine safety.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard proposes to amend 33 CFR part 175 as follows:

1. The citation of authority for part 175 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 46 U.S.C. 4302; 49 CFR 1.46.

2. Amend § 175.3 by adding the following definition in alphabetical order, to read as follows:

§ 175.3 Definitions.

* * * * *

State means a State or Territory of the United States of America, whether a State of the United States, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the United States Virgin Islands.

* * * * *

3. Amend § 175.15 by removing from paragraph (b) the term “PFD’s” and adding in its place the term “PFDs”, and by adding a new paragraph (c), to read as follows:

§ 175.15 Personal flotation devices required.

* * * * *

(c) No person may use a recreational vessel unless all children aboard under 13 years old are wearing appropriate PFDs; or—

(1) The children are below decks or in an enclosed cabin; or

(2) The vessel is not under way.

4. Add a new § 175.25 to subpart B, to read as follows:

§ 175.25 Adoption of States' requirements for children to wear personal flotation devices.

(a) This section applies to every operator of a recreational vessel on waters within the geographical boundaries of any State that has established by statute a requirement under which children must wear PFDs approved by the Coast Guard while aboard recreational vessels.

(b) If the applicable State's statute establishes an age under which children must wear PFDs, that age, instead of the age provided in § 175.15(c)(2)(i) of this part, applies within the geographical boundaries of that State.

Dated: January 15, 2001.

Terry M. Cross,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Assistant Commandant for Operations.

[FR Doc. 01–10840 Filed 4–30–01; 8:45 am]

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POSTAL SERVICE

39 CFR Part 111

Postage Meters and Meter Stamps

AGENCY: Postal Service.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service proposes to change Domestic Mail Manual P030 to extend the use of postage meters to include postage-evidencing systems that print information-based indicia.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 31, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be mailed or delivered to the Manager, Postage Technology Management, 1735 N. Lynn Street, Room 5011, Arlington, VA 22209–6050. Copies of all written comments will be available at this address for inspection and photocopying between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James Luff, 703–292–3693.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Mailers may now use information-based indicia (IBI) to show evidence of postage, as they would letterpress and digital meter stamps. IBI include human-readable information and a USPS-approved two-

dimensional barcode with a digital signature and other required data fields. Existing regulations on classes of mail that apply to metered mail now apply to mail bearing IBI. In particular, mailers can use IBI and receive qualifying discounts for presorted mail.

List of Subjects in 39 CFR Part 111

Administrative practice and procedure, Postal Service.

Although exempt from the notice and comment requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553(b), (c)) regarding proposed rulemaking by 39 U.S.C. 410(a), the Postal Service invites public comments on the following proposed amendments to the Domestic Mail Manual, incorporated by reference in the Code of Federal Regulations. See 39 CFR part 111.

PART 111—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for 39 CFR part 111 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552(a); 39 U.S.C. 101, 401, 403, 404, 3001–3011, 3201–3219, 3403–3406, 3621, 3626, 5001.

2. Revise the following section of the Domestic Mail Manual as set forth below:

P Postage and Payment Methods

P000 Basic Information

P030 Postage Meters and Meter Stamps

1.0 Basic Information

* * * * *

1.4 Classes of Mail

Postage may be paid by printing postage meter stamps (including letterpress, digital meter stamps, and information-based indicia) on any class of mail except Periodicals. Information-based indicia (IBI) include human-readable information and a USPS-approved two-dimensional barcode with a digital signature and other required data fields. Metered mail (including mail bearing IBI) is entitled to all privileges and subject to all conditions applying to the various classes of mail.

Appropriate amendments to 39 CFR part 111 to reflect these changes will be published if the proposal is adopted.

Stanley F. Mires,

Chief Counsel, Legislative.

[FR Doc. 01–10862 Filed 4–30–01; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[CO–001–0055; FRL–6972–1]

Clean Air Act Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plan Revision for Colorado; Long-Term Strategy of State Implementation Plan for Class I Visibility Protection: Craig Station Requirements

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is proposing to approve a proposed revision to the long-term strategy portion of Colorado's State Implementation Plan (SIP) for Class I Visibility Protection, contained in section III of the document entitled "Colorado's State Implementation Plan for Class I Visibility Protection: Craig Station Units 1 and 2 Requirements," as submitted by the Governor with a letter dated February 20, 2001. The proposed revision will incorporate into the SIP emissions reduction requirements for the Craig Station (a coal-fired steam generating plant located near the town of Craig, Colorado). EPA proposes to approve the proposed SIP revision, which is expected to remedy Craig Station's contribution to visibility impairment in the Mt. Zirkel Wilderness Area and, therefore, make reasonable progress toward the Clean Air Act National visibility goal with respect to such contribution. EPA makes this proposal based on its understanding that the State will make two minor changes to the proposed SIP revision before final adoption, as described in this proposed rule.

DATES: Comments on this proposed action must be received in writing by May 31, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be addressed to Richard Long, Director, Air and Radiation Programs, 8P–AR, Environmental Protection Agency, Region VIII, 999 18th Street, Suite 300, Denver, Colorado 80202–2405.

Copies of the State's submittal and other information are available for inspection during normal business hours at the following locations: Air and Radiation Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Region VIII, 999 18th Street, Suite 300, Denver, Colorado 80202–2405; and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Air Pollution Control Division, 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Denver, Colorado 80222–1530.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Amy Platt, Air and Radiation Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, Region VIII, (303) 312–6449.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document, wherever "we," "us," or "our" are used it means the Environmental Protection Agency.

I. Background

Section 169A of the Clean Air Act (CAA),¹ 42 U.S.C. 7491, establishes as a National goal the prevention of any future, and the remedying of any existing, anthropogenic visibility impairment in mandatory Class I Federal areas² (referred to herein as the "National goal" or "National visibility goal"). Section 169A called for EPA to, among other things, issue regulations to assure reasonable progress toward meeting the National visibility goal, including requiring each State with a mandatory Class I Federal area to revise its State Implementation Plan (SIP) to contain such emission limits, schedules of compliance and other measures as may be necessary to make reasonable progress toward meeting the National goal. CAA section 169A(b)(2). Section 110(a)(2)(J) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2)(J), similarly requires SIPs to meet the visibility protection requirements of the CAA.

We promulgated regulations that required affected States to, among other things, (1) coordinate development of SIPs with appropriate Federal Land Managers (FLMs); (2) develop a program to assess and remedy visibility impairment from new and existing sources; and (3) develop a long-term (10–15 years) strategy to assure reasonable progress toward the National visibility goal. See 45 FR 80084, December 2, 1980 (codified at 40 CFR 51.300–307). The regulations provide for the remedying of visibility impairment that is reasonably attributable to a single existing stationary facility or small group of existing stationary facilities. These regulations require that the SIPs provide for periodic review, and revision as appropriate, of the long-term strategy not less frequently than every three years, that the review process include consultation with the appropriate FLMs,

¹ The Clean Air Act is codified, as amended, in the U.S. Code at 42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.*

² Mandatory class I Federal areas include international parks, national wilderness areas, and national memorial parks greater than five thousand acres in size, and national parks greater than six thousand acres in size, as described in section 162(a) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7472(a)). Each mandatory Class I Federal area is the responsibility of a "Federal land manager" (FLM), the Secretary of the department with authority over such lands. See section 302(i) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 7602(i).