

Unfunded Mandates Act of 1995

This rule does not require analysis under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996

This amendment has been found not to be a major rule within the meaning of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996. It will not have substantial direct effects on the States, the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

Executive Orders 12372 and 13132

It is determined that this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant application of the consultation provisions of Executive Orders 12372 and 13132.

Executive Order 12866

This amendment is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866, but has been reviewed internally by the Department of State to ensure consistency with the purposes thereof.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not impose any new reporting or recordkeeping requirements subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35.

List of Subjects in 22 CFR Part 121

Arms and munitions, Exports.

■ Accordingly, for the reasons set forth above, Title 22, Chapter I, Subchapter M, part 121 is amended as follows:

PART 121—UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST

■ 1. The authority citation for part 121 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 2, 38, and 71, Pub. L. 90–629, 90 Stat. 744 (22 U.S.C. 2752, 2278, 2797); E.O. 11958, 42 FR 4311; 3 CFR, 1977 Comp. p. 79; 22 U.S.C. 2658; Pub. L. 105–261, 112 Stat. 1920.

■ 2. In § 121.1, paragraph (c), Category XV—Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment is amended by revising paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 121.1 General. The United States Munition List.

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Category XV—Spacecraft Systems and Associated Equipment

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(d) Radiation-hardened microelectronic circuits that meet or

exceed all five of the following characteristics:

(1) A total dose of 5×10^5 Rads (Si);

(2) A dose rate upset threshold of 5×10^8 Rads (Si)/sec;

(3) A neutron dose of 1×10^{14} n/cm² (1 MeV equivalent);

(4) A single event upset rate of 1×10^{-10} errors/bit-day or less, for the CREME96 geosynchronous orbit, Solar Minimum Environment;

(5) Single event latch-up free and having a dose rate latch-up threshold of 5×10^8 Rads (Si).

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Dated: July 11, 2007.

Frank J. Ruggiero,

Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary, Political Military Affairs, Department of State.

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POSTAL SERVICE**39 CFR Parts 230, 233, 273****Authority of Office of Inspector General and Postal Inspection Service**

AGENCY: Postal Service.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Postal Service is revising portions of title 39, Code of Federal Regulations, to clarify the division of investigatory responsibilities between the Office of the Inspector General of the Postal Service and the Postal Inspection Service.

DATES: Effective July 17, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Gladis C. Griffith, Deputy General Counsel, Office of the Inspector General, United States Postal Service, 703–248–4683.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: To promote efficient use of resources, and prevent unnecessary duplication of effort, the Postal Service has determined it is appropriate to clarify the division of investigative authority between the Office of the Inspector General and the Postal Inspection Service. Most notably, it has been determined that the Office of the Inspector General should investigate allegations of violations of postal laws or misconduct by postal employees, including mail theft, and the Inspection Service should investigate allegations of violations or postal laws or misconduct by all other persons. This delineation of responsibilities reflects agreement between the Postmaster General and the Chairman of the Board of Governors.

List of Subjects**39 CFR Part 230**

Authority delegations (Government agencies), Freedom of information, Organization and functions (Government agencies), Privacy

39 CFR Part 233

Administrative practice and procedure, Banks, banking, Credit, Crime, Infants and children, Law enforcement, Penalties.

39 CFR part 273

False claims and statements, Law enforcement, Penalties, Program fraud.

■ In view of the considerations discussed above, the Postal Service adopts the following amendments to parts 230, 233, and 273 of title 39 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

PART 230—OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

■ 1. The authority citation for part 230 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. App. 3; 39 U.S.C. 401(2) and 1001.

■ 2. Section 230.1 is amended by revising paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 230.1 Establishment and authority.

* * * * *

(d) The Office of Inspector General is responsible for detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and abuse in the programs and operations of the Postal Service, including, investigating all allegations of violations of postal laws or misconduct by postal employees, including mail theft, and for reviewing existing and proposed legislation and regulations relating to the programs and operations of the Postal Service.

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PART 233—INSPECTION SERVICE AUTHORITY

■ 3. The authority citation for part 233 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 39 U.S.C. 101, 102, 202, 204, 401, 402, 403, 404, 406, 410, 411, 1003, 3005(e)(1); 12 U.S.C. 3401–3422; 18 U.S.C. 981, 1956, 1957, 2254, 3061; 21 U.S.C. 881; Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1996, sec. 662 (Pub. L. 104–208).

■ 4. Section 233.1 is amended by revising paragraphs (b) introductory text and (b)(1) to read as follows:

§ 233.1 Arrest and investigative powers of Postal Inspectors.

* * * * *

(b) *Limitations.* The powers granted by paragraph (a) of this section shall be exercised only—

(1) In the enforcement of laws regarding property in the custody of the Postal Service, property of the Postal Service, the use of the mails, and other postal offenses. With the exception of enforcing laws related to the mails:

(i) The Office of Inspector General will investigate all allegations of violations of postal laws or misconduct by postal employees, including mail theft; and

(ii) The Inspection Service will investigate all allegations of violations of postal laws or misconduct by all other persons.

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■ 5. Section 233.7 is amended by paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 233.7 Forfeiture authority and procedures.

(a) *Designation of officials having forfeiture authority.* The Chief Postal Inspector is authorized to perform all duties and responsibilities necessary on behalf of the Postal Service and the Office of Inspector General to enforce 18 U.S.C. 981, 2254, and 21 U.S.C. 881, to delegate all or any part of this authority to Deputy Chief Inspectors, Inspectors in Charge, and Inspectors of the Postal Inspection Service, and to issue such instructions as may be necessary to carry out this authority.

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PART 273—ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM FRAUD CIVIL REMEDIES ACT

■ 6. The authority citation for part 273 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 31 U.S.C. Chapter 38; 39 U.S.C. 401.

■ 7. Section 273.2 is amended by revising paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 273.2 Definitions.

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(c) *Investigating Official* refers to the Inspector General of the Postal Service or any designee within the United States Office of the Inspector General who serves in a position for which the rate of basic pay is not less than the minimum rate of basic pay for grade GS-15 under the General Schedule.

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Stanley F. Mires,
Chief Counsel, Legislative.
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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

49 CFR Parts 192 and 195

[Docket No. PHMSA-04-18938; Amdt. Nos. 192-104, 195-87]

RIN 2137-AE07

Pipeline Safety: Integrity Management Program Modifications and Clarifications

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action modifies the integrity management regulations for hazardous liquid and natural gas transmission pipelines. The modifications include adding an eight-month window to the period for reassessing hazardous liquid pipelines; modifying notification requirements for operators of hazardous liquid and natural gas pipelines; repealing a requirement for gas operators to notify local authorities; and allowing alternatives in calculating pressure reduction when making an immediate repair on a hazardous liquid pipeline. This action is intended to improve pipeline safety by clarifying the integrity management regulations and providing operators with increased flexibility in implementing their integrity management (IM) programs.

DATES: This rule is effective August 16, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mike Israni by phone at (202) 366-4571 or by e-mail at *mike.israni@dot.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Statutory and Regulatory Requirements

PHMSA is the Federal regulatory agency responsible for promoting the safe, reliable, and environmentally sound operation of over two million miles of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines in the United States. PHMSA has broad authority under 49 U.S.C. 60102 to issue regulations establishing standards for pipeline facility design, installation, inspection, emergency planning and response, testing, construction, extension, operation, replacement, and maintenance. By law, PHMSA pipeline safety standards must be both practicable and designed to meet the need for environmental safety and protection, taking account of specified

criteria (49 U.S.C. 60102(b)(1-2)). Our rulemaking actions are reviewed by one or both of two statutorily-mandated advisory committees—the Technical Pipeline Safety Standards Committee, and the Technical Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Standards Committee—which provide peer review of all proposed pipeline safety rules to assure technical feasibility, reasonableness, cost-effectiveness, and practicability.

Integrity Management Program

Since 2000, PHMSA has issued IM requirements for pipeline operators. PHMSA’s pipeline IM regulations require operators of hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines to assess, evaluate, repair, and validate through comprehensive analyses the integrity of pipeline segments in areas where a leak or failure would do the most damage. These areas are referred to as “High Consequence Areas” and include populated, unusually sensitive environmental areas, and other areas defined by the IM regulations.

On December 1, 2000, PHMSA issued IM program regulations at 49 CFR 195.452 for operators with more than 500 miles of hazardous liquid pipeline (65 FR 75378). On January 14, 2002, PHMSA issued IM program repair criteria (67 FR 1650). On January 16, 2002, the IM program regulations were extended to operators with less than 500 miles of hazardous liquid pipeline (67 FR 2136). On December 15, 2003, PHMSA issued IM program regulations for gas transmission pipelines at 49 CFR Part 192, Subpart O (68 FR 69778).

Petition for Rulemaking

The American Petroleum Institute (API) and the Association of Oil Pipelines (AOPL) represent members who operate more than 85 percent of the U.S hazardous liquid infrastructure. On June 18, 2004, API and AOPL jointly submitted a petition for rulemaking seeking changes to the hazardous liquid pipeline IM regulations.

API and AOPL requested the rule changes to benefit pipeline safety and provide operators additional flexibility in the following three areas: Adding flexibility to reassessment intervals; adding flexibility to scheduling repairs, and providing for notification to PHMSA when an operator is unable to make a repair because of permitting or other problems.

An important concept in IM is that an operator’s program is to evolve into a more detailed and comprehensive program as the operator gains information about its pipeline system. An operator is required to continually improve its IM program. Similarly, as