

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 rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

C. Petitions for Judicial Review

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 9, 2004. 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 approving the section 111(d)/129 negative declaration submitted by NDEP may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements (see section 307(b)(2)).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 62

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Aluminum, Fertilizers, Fluoride, Intergovernmental relations, Paper and paper products industry, Phosphate, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Sulfuric acid plants, Waste treatment and disposal.

Dated: November 19, 2003.

Alexis Strauss,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

■ Part 62, Chapter I, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 62—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 62 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q.

Subpart DD—Nevada

■ 2. Section 62.7130 is amended by adding paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 62.7130 Identification of plan.

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(c) The Nevada Division of Environmental Protection submitted on October 16, 2003, a letter certifying that there are no existing commercial/ industrial solid waste incineration units in its jurisdiction that are subject to 40 CFR part 60, subpart DDDD.

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Part 105–55

[GSPMR Amendment 2003–01; GSPMR Case 2003–105–1]

RIN 3090–AH84

General Services Administration Property Management Regulations; Collection of Claims Owed the United States

AGENCY: Office of Finance, General Services Administration (GSA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The General Services Administration (GSA) is amending and reissuing its regulations concerning the procedures used to collect debts owed to GSA by incorporating applicable provisions as required by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (DCIA) and the Federal Claims Collection Standards.

DATES: Effective date: December 10, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Regulatory Secretariat, Room 4035, GS Building, Washington, DC, 20405, at (202) 501–4755 for information pertaining to status or publication schedules. For clarification of content, contact Mr. Michael J. Kosar, Office of the Chief Financial Officer Room 3121, 1800 F Street, NW., telephone (202) 501–2029; electronic mail mike.kosar@gsa.gov. Please cite GSPMR Amendment 2003–01, GSPMR case 2003–105–1.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

GSA is amending and reissuing its debt collection procedures to incorporate changes presented in the amended Federal Claims Collection Standards (FCCS) issued jointly on November 22, 2000, by the Department of the Treasury (Treasury) and the Department of Justice (DOJ), under the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (DCIA). GSA currently has rules for collecting unpaid debts through three offset methods: administrative, salary, and tax refund. These rules were adopted with then existing provisions of the Debt Collection Act of 1982, the FCCS of 1966, and other authorities governing the collection of Federal debts.

Discussion of Comments. GSA received no comments in response to its proposed rule concerning Collection of Claims Owed the United States published in the **Federal Register** at 68 FR 41274, July 11, 2003.

B. Executive Order 12866

GSA has determined this regulation is not a significant regulatory action as defined in Executive Order 12866 and, accordingly, this regulation has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

It is hereby certified that this regulation will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because the regulation either (1) results in greater flexibility for GSA to streamline debt collection regulations, or (2) reflects the statutory language contained in the DCIA. Accordingly, a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is not required.

D. Executive Order 13132

This regulation will not have a substantial direct effect on the states, on the relationship between the national government and the states, or on distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 13132, it is determined that this regulation does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

This regulation will not result in the expenditure by state, local and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any one (1) year, and it will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, no actions were deemed necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

F. Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996

This rule is not a major rule as defined by section 251 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Act, 5 U.S.C. 804. This rule will not result in an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more; a major increase in costs or prices; or significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based companies to compete with foreign-based companies in domestic or export markets.

G. Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not contain information collection requirements that require approval by the Office of Management and Budget under the