

8061 to obtain appropriate accommodations no later than October 1, 1996. The opening public meeting is expected to last 2 and one half days.

In addition, members of the general public may request an opportunity to make oral presentations to the Committee. The Facilitator of the Committee has the authority to decide to what extent oral presentations by members of the public may be permitted at the meeting. Oral presentations will be limited to statements of fact and views, and shall not include any questioning of the committee members or other participants unless these questions have been specifically approved by the Facilitator.

Part 1912 of Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations will apply generally. The reporting requirements of § 1912.33 have been changed pursuant to § 1912.42 to help meet the special needs of this Committee. Specifically, § 1912.33 requires that verbatim transcripts be kept of all advisory committee meetings. Producing a coherent transcript requires a certain degree of formality. The Assistant Secretary therefore has determined pursuant to § 1912.42 that such formality might interfere with the free exchange of information and ideas during the negotiations, and that the OSH Act would be better served by simply requiring detailed minutes of the proceedings without a formal transcript.

Minutes of the meetings and materials prepared for the Committee will be available for public inspection at the OSHA Docket Office, N-2625, 200 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210; Telephone (202) 219-7894.

Any written comments should be directed to Docket No. S-051, and sent in quadruplicate to the following address: OSHA Docket Office, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N-2625, 200 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210; Telephone (202) 219-7894.

VII. Authority

This document was prepared under the direction of Joseph A. Dear, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210, pursuant to section 3 of the Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1990, 104 Stat. 4969, Title 5 U.S.C. 561 *et seq.*; and Section 7(b) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, 84 Stat. 1597, Title 29 U.S.C. 656.

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 22nd day of August, 1996.

Joseph A. Dear,

Assistant Secretary of Labor.

[FR Doc. 96-22225 Filed 8-29-96; 8:45 am]

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Mine Safety and Health Administration

30 CFR Parts 21, 24, and 75

RIN 1219-AA98

Technical Amendments; Removal of Unnecessary Regulations

AGENCY: Mine Safety and Health Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Proposed rule; technical amendments.

SUMMARY: The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) is proposing to remove approval regulations on flame safety lamps and single-shot blasting units which have become obsolete because of advances in technology. Removal of these obsolete parts would not reduce protection for miners. This proposal also would make conforming amendments to safety regulations for underground coal mines which require the use of this approved equipment.

DATES: Submit written comments on or before November 29, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to Patricia W. Silvey, Director, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, MSHA, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Room 631, Arlington, VA 22203. Commenters are encouraged to send comments on a computer disk or via e-mail to psilvey@msha.gov along with an original printed copy.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia W. Silvey, Director, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, MSHA, 703-235-1910 (voice), 703-235-5551 (facsimile), psilvey@msha.gov (Internet e-mail).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Purpose

In response to the Administration's regulatory reinvention initiative, MSHA has conducted a page-by-page review of its existing regulations to identify provisions that are obsolete, outdated, redundant, or unnecessary. As part of this review, the Agency has identified two regulations that could be removed immediately without any adverse effect on miner safety and health. These regulations are obsolete. Conforming amendments to other 30 CFR parts would be made, as appropriate. Equipment approved by MSHA under parts being proposed for elimination can

continue to be manufactured by the approval-holder and distributed for use in mines, as long as they continue to be manufactured in full compliance with the drawings and specifications upon which the approval was based. No changes in approved devices can be made once the 30 CFR parts being proposed for elimination are deleted.

For the reasons discussed below, the Agency is proposing to remove 30 CFR parts 21 and 24. MSHA specifically solicits comments on the impact of this action both on the mining community and on other government agencies if they reference these parts of 30 CFR.

II. Discussion

A. Part 21—Flame Safety Lamps

Part 21 addresses the requirements for approval of flame safety lamps used to detect oxygen deficiency and methane in mine atmospheres. Part 21 repeats the requirements for approval of flame safety lamps from Bureau of Mines' Schedule 7C, dated August 30, 1935. Advances in technology have produced oxygen and methane detecting devices which are more accurate and reliable than flame safety lamps. As a result, methane and oxygen detectors have replaced flame safety lamps as the required source for detecting these gases in mines. As required by 30 CFR 75.320, methane and oxygen detectors approved by MSHA must be used to make these tests and a permissible flame safety lamp may continue to be used only as a supplemental testing device for oxygen deficiency. These MSHA-approved flame safety lamps can continue to be manufactured by the approval-holder and distributed for use in mines, as long as they continue to be manufactured in full compliance with the drawings and specifications upon which the approval was based and there are no changes in the approved devices. Further, there have been no new applications for approval of flame safety lamps for more than 40 years. For these reasons, MSHA has determined that the approval requirements for flame safety lamps are obsolete and unnecessary and, therefore, is proposing to remove this part.

B. Part 24—Single-Shot Blasting Units

Part 24 addresses the requirements for approval of single-shot blasting units used in mines, especially mines that can contain methane or flammable dust in dangerous concentrations. Part 24 repeats the requirements for approval of single-shot blasting units from Bureau of Mines' Schedule 12D, dated November 27, 1945. Advances in technology have produced multiple-shot blasting units

which are safer, more versatile, and more reliable than single-shot blasting units. Multiple-shot blasting units can be used to fire single shots. As a result, single-shot blasting units are rarely used in underground mines. The approval requirements for single-shot blasting units have been replaced by part 7, subpart D, Multiple-Shot Blasting Units. MSHA-approved single-shot blasting units can continue to be manufactured by the approval-holder and distributed for use in mines, as long as they continue to be manufactured in full compliance with the drawings and specifications upon which the approval was based and there are no changes in the approved devices. Further, no new applications for approval of a single-shot blasting unit have been submitted in 25 years. For these reasons, MSHA has determined that the requirements for approval of single-shot blasting units are obsolete and unnecessary and, therefore, is proposing to remove this part.

List of Subjects

30 CFR Part 21

Mine safety and health.

30 CFR Part 24

Explosives, Mine safety and health.

30 CFR Part 75

Mine safety and health, Underground mining.

Dated: August 23, 1996.

J. Davitt McAteer,

Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety and Health.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, and under the authority of 30 U.S.C. 957 and 961, title 30, chapter I, of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as set forth below:

PART 21—FLAME SAFETY LAMP APPROVAL [REMOVED]

1. Part 21 is removed.

PART 24—SINGLE-SHOT BLASTING UNITS [REMOVED]

2. Part 24 is removed.

PART 75—MANDATORY SAFETY STANDARDS—UNDERGROUND COAL MINES

3. The authority citation for part 75 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 30 U.S.C. 811.

4. Section 75.506 is amended by revising paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 75.506 Electric face equipment; requirements for permissibility.

* * * * *

(d) The following equipment will be permissible electric face equipment only if it is approved under the appropriate Bureau of Mines schedules or parts of this chapter, as listed here, and it is in permissible condition.

(1) Multiple Shot Blasting Units, part 7 subpart D (Schedule 16E and part 25);

(2) Electric Cap Lamps, part 19 (Schedule 6D);

(3) Electric Mine Lamps Other than Standard Cap Lamps, part 20 (Schedule 10C);

(4) Flame Safety Lamps (Schedule 7C and part 21);

(5) Portable Methane Detectors, part 22 (Schedule 8C);

(6) Telephone and Signaling Devices, part 23 (Schedule 9B);

(7) Single Shot Blasting Units (Schedule 12D and part 24);

(8) Lighting Equipment for Illuminating Underground Workings, part 26 (Schedule 29A); and

(9) Methane-Monitoring Systems, part 27 (Schedule 32A).

[FR Doc. 96-22078 Filed 8-29-96; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[MI50-01-7257b; FRL-5542-2]

Proposal To Approve State Implementation Plan; Michigan; Reid Vapor Pressure Standard

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: In this action, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to approve a revision to the Michigan State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the purpose of establishing a summertime gasoline Reid vapor pressure limit of 7.8 pounds per square inch (psi) for gasoline sold in Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Washtenaw, Livingston, St. Clair, and Monroe counties. The marketing of less volatile gasoline reduces excessive evaporation of fuel during the summer months. Evaporated gasoline combines with other pollutants on hot summer days to form ground-level ozone, commonly referred to as smog. Ozone pollution is of particular concern because of its harmful effects on lung tissue and breathing passages. The EPA proposes to approve the State RVP requirement as

a SIP revision and to find that the requirement is necessary for the State to achieve the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone.

In the final rules section of this Federal Register EPA is publishing an interim final rule approving this SIP revision for a limited time only, from July 1, 1996 to September 15, 1996. In that document, EPA explains the basis for the approval and solicits comments on that action. This action proposes to make that temporary approval permanent and solicits comments.

DATES: Comments on this proposed action must be received by September 30, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to: Carlton T. Nash, Chief, Regulation Development Section, Air Programs Branch (AR-18J), Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brad J. Beeson at (312) 353-4779.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

For additional information, see the accompanying Interim Final rule, which is located in the Rules section of this Federal Register.

II. Action

The EPA is proposing to approve a revision to Michigan's SIP to establish a summertime gasoline RVP limit of 7.8 psi for gasoline sold in Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Washtenaw, Livingston, St. Clair, and Monroe counties and is finding that such a requirement is necessary for the area to attain the ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q.

Dated: June 21, 1996.

David A. Ullrich,

Acting Regional Administrator.

[FR Doc. 96-21983 Filed 8-29-96; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

43 CFR Part 3100

[WO-310-3110-02 1A]

Royalty Rate Reduction for Stripper Oil Properties

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Review of regulations; request for comments.