unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. Hazardous substances above health-based levels were removed from the Site, eliminating the five-year review requirement.

Community Involvement

The impacted community, near the Site, has been represented by the Capital Hill Neighborhood Council (Council). The Council was funded by a Technical Assistance Grant from EPA. Mr. Paul Anderson acted as the Council's advisor and actively participated as a stakeholder during the planning and cleanup of the Site. Community relation activities included public meetings, site tours and fact sheets.

Public participation activities have been satisfied as required in CERCLA section 113(k), 42 U.S.C. 9613(k), and CERCLA section 117, 42 U.S.C. 9617. Documents in the deletion docket, which EPA relied on for recommendation of the deletion from the NPL, are available to the public in the information repository.

V. Deletion Action

The EPA, with concurrence from the State of Utah through UDEQ, has determined that all appropriate responses under CERCLA have been completed, and that no further response actions, under CERCLA are necessary. Therefore, EPA is taking this action to delete the Site from the NPL.

Because EPA considers this action to be noncontroversial, this action is being taken without prior publication of a notice of intent to delete. This action will be effective June 30, 2003, unless EPA receives adverse comments by June 23, 2003. If adverse comments are received within the 30-day public comment period on this document, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal of this direct final deletion before the effective date of the deletion and the deletion will not take effect. EPA will, as appropriate, prepare a response to comments and continue with the deletion process on the basis of the notice of intent to delete and the comments already received. There will be no additional opportunity to comment on this deletion process.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 300

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Chemicals, Hazardous waste, Hazardous substances, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Superfund, Water pollution, Water supply.

Dated: May 2, 2003.

Robert E. Roberts,

Regional Administrator, Region 8.

■ For the reasons set out in this document, 40 CFR Part 300 is amended as follows:

PART 300—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for Part 300 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1321(c)(2); 42 U.S.C. 9601–9657; E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p. 351; E.O. 12580, 52 FR 2923, 3 CFR, 1987 Comp., p. 193.

Appendix B—[Amended]

■ 2. Table 1 of Appendix B to Part 300 is amended under ''Utah'' by removing the entry for ''Petrochem Recycling Corp./Ekotek, Plant''.

[FR Doc. 03–12614 Filed 5–21–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

41 CFR Parts 301–53 and 301–74

[FTR Case 2003–304; FTR Amendment 2003–04]

RIN 3090–AH81

Federal Travel Regulation; Using Promotional Materials; Conference Planning

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

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule amends the Federal Travel Regulation (FTR) by clarifying provisions regarding promotional benefits or materials that a conference planner receives from a travel service provider. The explanation of changes is addressed in the supplementary information below.

DATES: Effective Date: May 22, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Regulatory Secretariat, Room 4035, GS Building, Washington, DC 20405, (202) 208–7312, for information pertaining to status or publication schedules. For clarification of content, contact Mr. Jim Harte, Office of Governmentwide Policy, Travel Management Policy, at (202) 501–0438. Please cite FTR case 2003–304, FTR Amendment 2003–04.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

The changes in this final rule clarify existing sections of chapter 301 as follows:

1. In § 301–53.2 a new note is added.
2. Section 301–53.3 is revised.
3. Section 301–74.1 is revised by redesignating paragraph (d) as paragraph (e) and adding a new paragraph (d).

B. Executive Order 12866

This is not a significant regulatory action and, therefore, was not subject to review under section 6(b) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993. This rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

This final rule is not required to be published in the **Federal Register** for notice and comment; therefore, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*, does not apply.

D. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because the changes to the FTR do not impose recordkeeping or information collection requirements, or the collection of information from offerors, contractors, or members of the public that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*

E. Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act

This final rule is also exempt from congressional review prescribed under 5 U.S.C. 801 since it relates solely to agency management and personnel.

List of Subjects in 41 CFR Parts 301–53 and 301–74

Government employees, Travel and transportation expenses.

Dated: May 12, 2003.

Stephen A. Perry,

Administrator of General Services.

■ For the reasons set forth in the preamble, under 5 U.S.C. 5701–5709, GSA amends 41 CFR parts 301–53 and 301–74 as set forth below:

PART 301–53—USING PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS AND FREQUENT TRAVELER PROGRAMS

■ 1. The authority citation for 41 CFR part 301–53 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 5707, 31 U.S.C. 1353.

■ 2. Amend § 301–53.2 by adding a note to read as follows:

§ 301–53.2 What may I do with promotional benefits or materials I receive from a travel service provider?

* * * * *

Note to § 301–53.2: Promotional benefits or materials you receive from a travel service

provider in connection with your planning and/or scheduling an official conference or other group travel (as opposed to performing official travel yourself) are considered property of the Government, and you may only accept the benefits or materials on behalf of the Federal Government (*see* § 301–74.1(d) of this chapter).

■ 3. Revise § 301–53.3 to read as follows:

§ 301–53.3 How may I use promotional materials and frequent traveler benefits?

Promotional materials and frequent traveler benefits may be used as follows:

(a) You may use frequent traveler benefits earned on official travel to obtain travel services for a subsequent official travel assignment(s); however, you may also retain such benefits for your personal use, including upgrading to a higher class of service while on official travel.

(b) If you are offered such benefits as a result of your role as a conference planner or as a planner for other group travel, you may not retain such benefits for your personal use (*see* § 301–53.2 of this chapter). Rather, you may only accept such benefits on behalf of the Federal Government. Such accepted benefits may only be used for official Government business.

PART 301–74—CONFERENCE PLANNING

■ 4. The authority citation for 41 CFR part 301–74 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 5707.

■ 5. Amend § 301–74.1 by redesignating paragraph (d) as paragraph (e) and adding a new paragraph (d) to read as follows:

§ 301–74.1 What policies must we follow in planning a conference?

* * * * *

(d) Ensure that the conference planner or designee does not retain for personal use any promotional benefits or materials received from a travel service provider as a result of booking the conference (*see* §§ 301–53.2 and 301–53.3 of this chapter); and

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 03–12896 Filed 5–21–03; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

42 CFR Part 8

RIN 0910–AA52

Opioid Drugs in Maintenance and Detoxification Treatment of Opiate Addiction; Addition of Buprenorphine and Buprenorphine Combination to List of Approved Opioid Treatment Medications

AGENCY: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Interim final rule.

SUMMARY: This interim final rule amends the Federal opioid treatment program regulations by adding buprenorphine and buprenorphine combination products to the list of approved opioid treatment medications that may be used in federally certified and registered opioid treatment programs. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recently approved Subutex® (buprenorphine) and Suboxone® (buprenorphine in fixed combination with naloxone) for the treatment of opiate dependence. These two products will join methadone and ORLAAM® as medications that may be used in opioid treatment programs for the maintenance and detoxification treatment of opioid dependence. Opioid treatment programs that choose to use these new products in the treatment of opioid dependence will adhere to the same Federal treatment standards established for methadone and ORLAAM®. The Secretary invites public comments on this action.

DATES: This interim final rule is effective May 22, 2003. This interim final rule is also being presented here for public comments. Written comments must be received by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) on or before July 21, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be submitted to the Division of Pharmacologic Therapy, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Rockwall II, Room 6–18, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD, 20857; Attention: DPT Federal Register Representative.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nicholas Reuter, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), Division of Pharmacologic Therapy, SAMHSA, Rockwall II Room 6–18, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301–443–0457, email: *nreuter@samsha.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

In a rule document published in the **Federal Register** of January 17, 2001 (66 FR 4076, January 17, 2001), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) issued final regulations for the use of narcotic drugs in maintenance and detoxification treatment of opioid addiction. That final rule established an accreditation-based regulatory system under 42 CFR part 8 (''Certification of Opioid Treatment Programs,'' ''OTPs''). The regulations also established (under § 8.12) the Secretary's standards for the use of opioid medications in the treatment of addiction, including standards regarding the quantities of opioid drugs which may be provided for unsupervised use.

Section 8.12(h) sets forth the standards for medication administration, dispensing and use. Under this section, OTPs shall use only those opioid agonist treatment medications that are approved by the Food and Drug Administration under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355) for use in the treatment of opioid addiction. The regulation listed methadone and levomethadyl acetate (ORLAAM®) as the opioid agonist treatment medications considered to be approved by the FDA for use in the treatment of opioid addiction.

On October 8, 2002, FDA approved two new opioid treatment medications, buprenorphine and buprenorphine combination for the treatment of opioid addiction. These medications are controlled under schedule III of the Controlled Substances Act (''CSA,'' 21 U.S.C. 812). *See* final rule published October 7, 2002 (67 FR 62354). By adding these two medications to the previous list of approved opioid treatment medications, the Secretary allows OTPs to use buprenorphine and buprenorphine combination for the treatment of opioid addiction. OTPs will apply the same treatment standards that were finalized on January 17, 2001, for methadone and ORLAAM®.

Summary of Regulation

The opioid treatment program regulations (42 CFR part 8) establish the procedures by which the Secretary will determine whether a practitioner is qualified under section 303(g) of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 823(g) (1)) to dispense certain therapeutic narcotic drugs in the treatment of individuals suffering from narcotic addiction. These regulations