

expiration date "6/30/01" to read "6/30/03".

**§ 180.209 [AMENDED]**

3. In § 180.209(b), amend the table entry for watermelon by revising the expiration date "5/30/01" to read "6/30/03".

**§ 180.395 [AMENDED]**

4. In § 180.395(b), amend the table entry for pineapple by revising the expiration date "5/30/01" to read "6/30/03".

**§ 180.431 [AMENDED]**

5. In § 180.431(b), amend the table entry for canola by revising the expiration date "7/31/01" to read "6/30/03".

**§ 180.472 [AMENDED]**

6. In § 180.472(b), amend the table entry for cranberries by revising the expiration date "06/01/01" to read "6/30/03".

**§ 180.495 [AMENDED]**

7. In § 180.495(b), amend the table entry for cranberries by revising the expiration date "06/01/01" to read "6/30/03".

[FR Doc. 01-12901 Filed 5-23-01; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**Bureau of Land Management**

**43 CFR Part 1820**

[WO-850-1820-XZ-24-1A]

RIN 1004-AD34

**Application Procedures**

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This administrative final rule amends the regulations pertaining to execution and filing of forms in order to reflect the new address of the California and Montana State Offices of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). All filings and other documents relating to public lands in California and Montana must be filed at the new address of the State Offices. This rule will have no impact or cost to the public. The benefits of the rule are limited.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** May 24, 2001.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Kelly Odom, at (202) 452-5028. To reach Ms. Odom, persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information

Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This administrative final rule reflects the administrative action of changing the addresses of the California and Montana State Offices of BLM. It changes the addresses for the filing of documents relating to public lands in California and Montana, but makes no other changes in filing requirements. Therefore, this amendment is published as a final rule with the effective date shown above.

Because this final rule is an administrative action to change the address for two BLM State Offices, BLM has determined that it has no substantive impact on the public. It imposes no costs, and merely updates a list of addresses included in the Code of Federal Regulations for the convenience of the public. The Department of the Interior, therefore, for good cause finds under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) and 553(d)(3) that notice and public procedure thereon are unnecessary and that this rule may take effect upon publication.

Because this final rule is a purely administrative regulatory action having no effects upon the public or the environment, it has been determined that the rule is categorically excluded from review under section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)).

This rule was not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866.

As required by Executive Order 12630, the Department of the Interior has determined that the rule would not cause a taking of private property. No private property rights would be affected by a rule that merely reports address changes for BLM State Offices. The Department therefore certifies that this proposed rule does not represent a governmental action capable of interference with constitutionally protected property rights.

Further, the Department has determined under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*) that it will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Reporting address changes for BLM State Offices will not have any economic impact whatsoever.

This rule does not contain information collection requirements that require approval by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

BLM has determined that this rule is not significant under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, because

it 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 year. Further, this rule will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments.

**List of Subjects in 43 CFR Part 1820**

Administrative practice and procedure, Application procedures, Execution and filing of forms, Bureau offices of record.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Bureau of Land Management amends 43 CFR part 1820 as follows:

Dated: May 16, 2001.

**Piet deWitt,**

*Acting Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management.*

**PART 1820—APPLICATION PROCEDURES**

1. The authority citation for Part 1820 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 5 U.S.C. 552, 43 U.S.C. 2, 1201, 1733, and 1740.

**Subpart 1821—General Information**

2. Section 1821.10(a) is revised to read as follows:

**§ 1821.10 Where are BLM offices located?**

(a) In addition to the Headquarters Office in Washington, D.C. and seven national level support and service centers, BLM operates 12 State Offices each having several subsidiary offices called Field Offices. The addresses of the State Offices and their respective geographical areas of jurisdiction are as follows:

**State Offices and Areas of Jurisdiction**

Alaska State Office, 222 West 7th Avenue, #13, Anchorage, AK 99513-7599—Alaska  
 Arizona State Office, 222 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85004-2203—Arizona  
 California State Office, 2800 Cottage Way, Suite W-1834, Sacramento, CA 95825-1886—California  
 Colorado State Office, 2850 Youngfield Street, Lakewood, CO 80215-7093—Colorado  
 Eastern States Office, 7450 Boston Boulevard, Springfield, VA 22153-3121—Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, and all States east of the Mississippi River  
 Idaho State Office, 1387 South Vinnell Way, Boise, ID 83709-1657—Idaho  
 Montana State Office, 5001 Southgate Drive, P.O. Box 36800, Billings, MT 59101-4669—Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota  
 Nevada State Office, 1340 Financial Way, Reno, NV 89502-7155—Nevada

New Mexico State Office, 1474 Rodeo Road, P.O. Box 27115, Santa Fe, NM 87502-0115—Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas

Oregon State Office, 1515 Southwest 5th Avenue, P.O. Box 2965, Portland, OR 97208-2965—Oregon and Washington

Utah State Office, 324 South State Street, P.O. Box 45155, Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155—Utah

Wyoming State Office, 5353 Yellowstone Road, P.O. Box 1828, Cheyenne, WY 82003-1823—Wyoming and Nebraska

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 48 CFR Part 1552

[FRL-6955-3]

#### Acquisition Regulation; Administrative Amendments

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** EPA is issuing this final rule that amends the Environmental Protection Agency Acquisition Regulation (EPAAR) by making administrative changes to be consistent with Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) provisions.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** May 24, 2001.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Paul Schaffer, U.S. EPA, Office of Acquisition Management, Mail Code (3802R), 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460, Telephone: (202) 564-4366.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### A. Background

This interim rule was published in the **Federal Register** (65 FR 58921) on October 3, 2000, providing for a 60-day public comment period. Interested parties were afforded an opportunity to participate in the making of this rule. No public comments were received.

##### B. Executive Order 12866

This is not a significant regulatory action for the purposes of Executive Order 12866; therefore, no review is required by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs within the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

##### C. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

The information collection requirement (ICR) in 1552.219-71, Procedures for Participation in the EPA

Mentor-Protege Program, is covered by OMB clearance number 2030-0006. Copies of the ICR document may be obtained from Sandy Farmer, by mail at the EPA Office of Environmental Information, Collection Strategies Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2822); 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460, by email at [farmer.sandy@epa.gov](mailto:farmer.sandy@epa.gov), or by calling (201) 260-2740. A copy may also be downloaded off the internet at <http://www.epa.gov/icr>. Include the ICR clearance number in any correspondence.

The government-wide information collection requirement in 1552.245-73, Government Property, is covered by OMB clearance number 9000-0075, which is maintained by the General Services Administration. This final rule contains no other clauses with information requirements that require the approval of OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.).

##### D. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), as Amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA), 5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.

The RFA generally requires an agency to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis of any rule subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act or any other statute unless the agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions.

For purposes of assessing the impact of today's final rule on small entities, small entity is defined as: (1) A small business that meets the definition of a small business found in the Small Business Act and codified at 13 CFR 121.201; (2) a small governmental jurisdiction that is a government of a city, county, town, school district or special district with a population of less than 50,000; and (3) a small organization that is any not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field.

After considering the economic impacts of today's final rule on small entities, I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. In determining whether a rule has a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, the impact of concern is any significant adverse economic impact on small entities, since the primary purpose of

the regulatory flexibility analyses is to identify and address regulatory alternatives "which minimize any significant economic impact of the final rule on small entities." 5 U.S.C. 603 and 604. Thus, an agency may certify that a rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities if the rule relieves regulatory burden, or otherwise has a positive economic effect on all of the small entities subject to the rule. This final rule merely incorporates existing EPA solicitation and contract provisions into the EPAAR and will have no adverse impact on small entities. The requirements under this final rule impose no additional reporting, record-keeping, or compliance costs on small entities.

##### E. Unfunded Mandates

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), Public Law 104-4, establishes requirements for Federal agencies to assess their regulatory actions on State, local, and Tribal governments, and the private sector. This final rule does not contain a Federal mandate that may result in expenditures of \$100 million or more for State, local, and Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or the private sector in one year. Any private sector costs for this action relate to paperwork requirements and associated expenditures that are far below the level established for UMRA applicability. Thus, the final rule is not subject to the requirements of sections 202 and 205 of the UMRA.

##### F. Executive Order 13045

Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), applies to any rule that: (1) Is determined to be economically significant as defined under Executive Order 12866, and (2) concerns an environmental health or safety risk that EPA has reason to believe may have a disproportionate effect on children. If the regulatory action meets both criteria, the Agency must evaluate the environmental health or safety effects of the planned rule on children, and explain why the planned regulation is preferable to other potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives considered by the Agency.

This final rule is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it is not an economically significant rule as defined by Executive Order 12866, and because it does not involve decisions on environmental health or safety risks.