(v) Veterans will be disenrolled, and reenrolled, in the order of the priority categories listed with veterans in priority category 1 being the last to be disenrolled and the first to be reenrolled. Similarly, within priority categories 7 and 8, veterans will be disenrolled, and reenrolled, in the order of the priority subcategories listed with veterans in subcategory (i) being the last to be disenrolled and first to be reenrolled.

* * * * *

(5) *Disenrollment.* A veteran enrolled in the VA health care system under paragraph (d)(2) or (d)(4) of this section will be disenrolled only if:

(i) The veteran submits to a VA medical center or the VA Health Eligibility Center, 1644 Tullie Circle, Atlanta, Georgia 30329, a signed document stating that the veteran no longer wishes to be enrolled; or

* * * * *

(Authority: 38 U.S.C 101, 501, 1521, 1701, 1705, 1710, 1721, 1722).

[FR Doc. 02–25491 Filed 10–8–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

38 CFR Part 36

RIN 2900–AF00

Schedule for Rating Disabilities; The Skin

AGENCY: Department of Veterans Affairs.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: In a document published in the **Federal Register** on July 31, 2002, (67 FR 49590), we amended that portion of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Schedule for Rating Disabilities that addresses the skin. The document contains an error in the Supplementary Information portion of the preamble. That error consists of an incorrect restatement of regulatory text. This document corrects that error.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This correction is effective July 31, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Caroll McBrine, M.D., Consultant, Policy and Regulations Staff (211B), Compensation and Pension Service, Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20420, (202) 273–7230.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In rule FR Doc. 02–19331, published on July 31, 2002 (67 FR 49590), on page 49595, in column 1, the first paragraph, the phrase ''a 30-percent evaluation calls for recurrent debilitating episodes at least four times during the past 12-month period despite ongoing immunosuppressive therapy'' is corrected to read ''a 30-percent evaluation calls for recurrent debilitating episodes at least four times during the past 12-month period, and requiring intermittent systemic immunosuppressive therapy.''

Approved: October 1, 2002.

Roland Halstead,

Acting Director, Office of Regulatory Law.

[FR Doc. 02–25492 Filed 10–8–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[IA 154–1154a; FRL–7392–6]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Iowa

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is announcing it is approving revisions to the Iowa State Implementation Plan (SIP). The SIP revisions, regarding the state's construction permitting rules as they pertain to industrial anaerobic lagoons and anaerobic lagoons for animal feeding operations in Iowa, will help ensure Federal enforceability of the state's air program.

DATES: This direct final rule will be effective December 9, 2002, unless EPA receives adverse comments by November 8, 2002. If adverse comments are received, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to Lynn M. Slugantz, Environmental Protection Agency, Air Planning and Development Branch, 901 North 5th Street, Kansas City, Kansas 66101.

Copies of documents relative to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the above-listed Region 7 location. The interested persons wanting to examine these documents should make an appointment with the office at least 24 hours in advance.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lynn M. Slugantz at (913) 551–7883.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document whenever ''we,'' ''us,'' or ''our'' is used, we mean EPA. This section provides additional information by addressing the following questions:

What is an SIP?
What is the Federal approval process for an SIP?
What does Federal approval of a state regulation mean to me?
What is being addressed in this action?
Have the requirements for approval of an SIP revision been met?
What action is EPA taking?

What Is a SIP?

Section 110 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) requires states to develop air pollution regulations and control strategies to ensure that state air quality meets the national ambient air quality standards established by EPA. These ambient standards are established under section 109 of the CAA, and they currently address six criteria pollutants. These pollutants are: carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, lead, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide.

Each state must submit these regulations and control strategies to us for approval and incorporation into the Federally-enforceable SIP.

Each Federally-approved SIP protects air quality primarily by addressing air pollution at its point of origin. These SIPs can be extensive, containing state regulations or other enforceable documents and supporting information such as emission inventories, monitoring networks, and modeling demonstrations.

What Is the Federal Approval Process for a SIP?

In order for state regulations to be incorporated into the Federally-enforceable SIP, states must formally adopt the regulations and control strategies consistent with state and Federal requirements. This process generally includes a public notice, public hearing, public comment period, and a formal adoption by a state-authorized rulemaking body.

Once a state rule, regulation, or control strategy is adopted, the state submits it to us for inclusion into the SIP. We must provide public notice and seek additional public comment regarding the proposed Federal action on the state submission. If adverse comments are received, they must be addressed prior to any final Federal action by us.

All state regulations and supporting information approved by EPA under section 110 of the CAA are incorporated into the Federally-approved SIP. Records of such SIP actions are maintained in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at Title 40, part 52, entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of

Implementation Plans.'' The actual state regulations which are approved are not reproduced in their entirety in the CFR outright but are ''incorporated by reference,'' which means that we have approved a given state regulation with a specific effective date.

What Does Federal Approval of a State Regulation Mean to Me?

Enforcement of the state regulation before and after it is incorporated into the Federally-approved SIP is primarily a state responsibility. However, after the regulation is Federally approved, we are authorized to take enforcement action against violators. Citizens are also offered legal recourse to address violations as described in section 304 of the CAA.

What Is Being Addressed in This Action?

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has requested that EPA approve changes to Iowa Administrative Code, Chapter 22, ''Controlling Pollution,'' as a revision to the Iowa SIP. The changes were adopted by the Environmental Protection Commission on March 15, 1999, and became effective on May 12, 1999. Our approval of these revisions is consistent with our past approval of Iowa construction permitting regulations for these types of lagoons. While the revisions to IAC chapter 22 reference IAC chapter 65, the state of Iowa did not request EPA approval of the chapter 65 requirements since it includes requirements (for example odor controls) not pertaining to the requirements of section 110 of the Clean Air Act.

The following is a description of the changes to Chapter 22 of the Iowa Administrative Code which are the subject of this approval action:

1. *Application for a Construction Permit*—Chapter 22, subrule 22.1(3), was amended to specify that the owner or operator of any new or modified industrial anaerobic lagoon or a new or modified anaerobic lagoon for an animal feeding operation other than a small operation, as defined elsewhere in the State's regulations, shall apply for a construction permit.

2. *Required Application Information for Animal Feeding Operation*—Chapter 22, subrule 22.1(3), paragraph ''c'', subparagraph (3), was amended to refer to Iowa rule 567–65.15(455B) for a description of information to be provided in the construction permit application.

3. *Conditions for State Issuance of a Construction Permit for Anaerobic Lagoons*—Chapter 22, subrule 22.3(2), was amended to refer to criteria in subrule 23.5(2) and Iowa rule 567–65.15(455B) to be used in determining when to issue a construction permit for industrial anaerobic lagoon and for animal feeding operations using an anaerobic lagoon, respectively.

Have the Requirements for Approval of a SIP Revision Been Met?

The state submittal has met the public notice requirements for SIP submissions in accordance with 40 CFR 51.102. The submittal also satisfied the completeness criteria of 40 CFR part 51, appendix V. In addition, as explained above and in more detail in the technical support document which is part of this document, the revision meets the substantive SIP requirements of the CAA, including section 110 and implementing regulations.

What Action Is EPA Taking?

We are approving amendments to Iowa Administrative Code, Chapter 22, subrules 22.1(3), 22.1(3)''c''(3) and 22.3(2). We are processing this action as a final action because the revisions make routine changes to the existing rules which are noncontroversial. Therefore, we do not anticipate any adverse comments. Please note that if EPA receives adverse comment on part of this rule and if that part can be severed from the remainder of the rule, EPA may adopt as final those parts of the rule that are not the subject of an adverse comment.

Administrative Requirements

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a ''significant regulatory action'' and therefore is not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget. For this reason, this action is also not subject to Executive Order 13211, ''Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use'' (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001). This action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and imposes no additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. Accordingly, the Administrator certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). Because this rule approves pre-existing requirements under state law and does not impose any additional enforceable duty beyond that required by state law, it does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–4).

This rule also does not have tribal implications because it will not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). This action also does not have Federalism implications because it does not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). This action merely approves a state rule implementing a Federal standard, and does not alter the relationship or the distribution of power and responsibilities established in the CAA. This rule also is not subject to Executive Order 13045, ''Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks'' (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant.

In reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the CAA. In this context, in the absence of a prior existing requirement for the State to use voluntary consensus standards (VCS), EPA has no authority to disapprove a SIP submission for failure to use VCS. It would thus be inconsistent with applicable law for EPA, when it reviews a SIP submission, to use VCS in place of a SIP submission that otherwise satisfies the provisions of the CAA. Thus, the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) do not apply. This rule does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United 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 action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Under section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by December 9, 2002. 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 may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (*See* section 307(b)(2).)

List of Subjects 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides.

Dated: June 3, 2002.

William W. Rice,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 7.

Chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart Q—Iowa

2. In § 52.820 the table in paragraph (c) is amended under Chapter 22—Controlling Pollution by:

a. Revising the entry for ''567–22.1''.

b. Revising the entry for ''567–22.3''..

The revisions read as follows:

§ 52.820 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

EPA-APPROVED IOWA REGULATIONS

Iowa citation	Title	State effective date	EPA approval date	Comments
Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Commission [567]				
*	*	*	*	*
Chapter 22—Controlling Pollution				
567–22.1	Permits Required for New or Existing Stationary Sources.	3/14/01	October 9, 2002 67 FR 62889	
*	*	*	*	*
567–22.3	Issuing Permits	3/14/01	October 9, 2002 67 FR 62889	Subrule 22.3(6) has not been approved as part of the SIP.
*	*	*	*	*

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 02–25590 Filed 10–8–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[UT–001–0038, UT–001–0039, UT–001–0040; FRL–7262–2]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of Utah; Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Programs; Salt Lake County and General Requirements and Applicability

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: On March 21, 2002, EPA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPR) that proposed approval of revisions to Utah's state air quality implementation plan (SIP). The revisions update Utah's vehicle inspection and maintenance (I/M) programs. On August 14, 2001 and on August 15, 2001, the Governor of Utah submitted revisions to the SIP affecting the State's motor vehicle I/M programs. The August 14, 2001, submittal revised Utah's Rule R307–110–33, which incorporates by reference Section X, Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program, Part C, Salt Lake County to allow Salt Lake County to take 100% credit for their test and repair vehicle I/M network, rather than the previously required EPA default of a 50% emissions reduction credit. The August 15, 2001, submittal revises Utah's Rule R307–110–31, which incorporates by reference Section X, Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program, Part A, General Requirements and Applicability to require mandatory implementation of the inspection of vehicle On-Board Diagnostic (OBD) systems starting January 1, 2002. In this action, EPA is approving the revisions to Utah's Rule R307–110–33 and Rule R307–110–31.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 8, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Richard R. Long, Director, Air and Radiation Program, Mail code 8P–AR, 999 18th Street, Suite 300, Denver, Colorado 80202. Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region VIII, Air and Radiation Program, 999 18th Street, Suite 300, Denver, Colorado 80202 and copies of the Incorporation by Reference material are available at the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460. Copies of the State documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection at the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Air Quality, 150 North 1950 West, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeffrey Kimes, EPA, Region VIII, (303) 312–6445.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Throughout this document, wherever ''we,'' ''our,'' or ''us'' is used, we mean EPA.

Throughout this document wherever ''R307–110–33'' is used alone it is