

**40 CFR Part 52**

[AK2-1-5480; AD-FRL-4603-4]

**Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan: Alaska**

AGENCY: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

**SUMMARY:** The EPA proposes approval of the state implementation plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of Alaska for the purpose of bringing about the attainment of the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM-10). The implementation plan was submitted by the state to satisfy certain federal Clean Air Act requirements for an approvable moderate nonattainment area PM-10 SIP for Eagle River, Alaska.

**DATES:** Comments on this proposed action must be postmarked by April 12, 1993.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments should be addressed to: Christi A. Lee, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Sixth Avenue, AT-082, Seattle, Washington 98101. Copies of the state's submittal and other information are available for inspection during normal business hours at the following locations:

Air and Radiation Branch (AK2-1-5480), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Sixth Avenue, AT-082, Seattle, Washington 98101.

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, 410 Willoughby, suite 100, Juneau, Alaska 99801-1795.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Christi Lee, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Sixth Avenue, AT-082, Seattle, Washington 98101, Telephone: (206) 553-1814.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****I. Background**

The Eagle River, Alaska, area was designated nonattainment for PM-10 and classified as moderate under sections 107(d)(4)(B) and 188(a) of the Clean Air Act, upon enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.<sup>1</sup> See 56 FR 56694 (November 6, 1991). The air quality planning requirements for moderate PM-10 nonattainment areas are set out in subparts 1 and 4 of

Part D, Title I of the Act.<sup>2</sup> The EPA has issued a "General Preamble" describing EPA's preliminary views on how EPA intends to review SIP's and SIP revisions submitted under Title I of the Act, including those state submittals containing moderate PM-10 nonattainment area SIP requirements (see generally 57 FR 13498 (April 16, 1992) and 57 FR 18070 (April 28, 1992)). Because EPA is describing its interpretations here only in broad terms, the reader should refer to the General Preamble for a more detailed discussion of the interpretations of Title I advanced in today's proposal and the supporting rationale. In today's rulemaking action on the Alaska moderate PM-10 SIP for Eagle River, EPA is proposing to apply its interpretations taking into consideration the specific factual issues presented. Additional information supporting EPA's action on this particular area is available for inspection at the addresses indicated above. EPA will consider any timely submitted comments before taking final action on today's proposal.

Those states containing initial moderate PM-10 nonattainment areas were required to submit, among other things, the following provisions by November 15, 1991:

1. Provisions to assure that reasonably available control measures (RACM) (including such reductions in emissions from existing sources in the area as may be obtained through the adoption, at a minimum, of reasonably available control technology—RACT) shall be implemented no later than December 10, 1993;

2. Either a demonstration (including air quality modeling) that the plan will provide for attainment as expeditiously as practicable but no later than December 31, 1994 or a demonstration that attainment by that date is impracticable; [Insert date 30 days after the date of publication]. [Insert date 30 days after the date of publication]. [Insert date 30 days after the date of publication]. [Insert date 30 days after the date of publication].

3. Quantitative milestones which are to be achieved every 3 years and which demonstrate reasonable further progress (RFP) toward attainment by December 31, 1994; and

<sup>2</sup> Subpart 1 contains provisions applicable to nonattainment areas generally and subpart 4 contains provisions specifically applicable to PM-10 nonattainment areas. At times, subpart 1 and subpart 4 overlap or conflict. EPA has attempted to clarify the relationship among these provisions in the "General Preamble" and, as appropriate, in today's notice and supporting information.

4. Provisions to assure that the control requirements applicable to major stationary sources of PM-10 also apply to major stationary sources of PM-10 precursors except where the Administrator determines that such sources do not contribute significantly to PM-10 levels which exceed the NAAQS in the area. See sections 172(c), 188, and 189 of the Act.

Some provisions are due at a later date. States with initial moderate PM-10 nonattainment areas were required to submit a permit program for the construction and operation of new and modified major stationary sources of PM-10 by June 30, 1992 (see section 189(a)). Such states also must submit contingency measures by November 15, 1993 which become effective without further action by the state or EPA, upon a determination by EPA that the area has failed to achieve RFP or to attain the PM-10 NAAQS by the applicable statutory deadline (see section 172(c)(9) and 57 FR 13543-44).

**II. Today's Action**

Section 110(k) of the Act sets out provisions governing EPA's review of SIP submittals (see 57 FR 13565-13566). In today's action, EPA is proposing to approve the plan revision certified by the Lieutenant Governor on June 21, 1991 and submitted to EPA on October 15, 1991 because it meets all of the applicable requirements of the Act.

**A. Analysis of State Submission****1. Procedural Background**

The Act requires states to observe certain procedural requirements in developing implementation plans and plan revisions for submission to EPA. Sections 110(a)(2) and 110(l) of the Act provides that each implementation plan submitted by a state must be adopted after reasonable notice and public hearing.<sup>3</sup>

EPA also must determine whether a submittal is complete and therefore warrants further EPA review and action (see section 110(k)(1) and 57 FR 13565). EPA's completeness criteria for SIP submittals are set out at 40 CFR part 51, appendix V (1991), as amended by 56 FR 42216 (August 26, 1991). EPA attempts to make completeness determinations within 60 days of receiving a submission. However, a submittal is deemed complete by operation of law if a completeness determination is not made by EPA six months after receipt of the submission.

<sup>3</sup> Section 172(c)(7) of the Act requires that plan provisions for nonattainment areas meet the applicable provisions of section 110(a)(2).

<sup>1</sup> The 1990 Amendments to the Clean Air Act made significant changes to the Act. See Public Law 101-549, 104 Stat. 2399. References herein are to the Clean Air Act, as amended ("the Act"). The Clean Air Act is codified, as amended, in the U.S. Code at 42 U.S.C. sections 7401, *et seq.*

After providing adequate public notice, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) held a public hearing on November 21, 1989, to entertain public comment on the implementation plan for the Eagle River nonattainment. Following the public hearing the plan was adopted by the state and signed by the Governor on July 15, 1990, and submitted to EPA as a proposed revision to the SIP on July 17, 1990. The state subsequently readopted the SIP revisions and resubmitted them to EPA on October 15, 1991.

The SIP revision was reviewed by EPA to determine completeness shortly after its submittal, in accordance with the completeness criteria set out at 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix V (1991), as amended by 57 FR 42216 (August 26, 1991). The submittal was found to be complete and a letter dated February 19, 1992, was forwarded to the Director of ADEC indicating the completeness of the submittal and the next steps to be taken in the review process.

## 2. Accurate Emissions Inventory

Section 172(c)(3) of the Act requires that nonattainment plan provisions include a comprehensive, accurate, current inventory of actual emissions from all sources of relevant pollutants in the nonattainment area. Because the submission of the emissions inventory is a necessary adjunct to an area's attainment demonstration (or demonstration that the area cannot practicably attain), the emissions inventory must be received with the demonstration (see 57 FR 13539).

ADEC submitted an emissions inventory for base year 1987. Eagle River's base year emissions inventory identified the major source categories as fugitive dust from paved and unpaved streets and windblown dust. Since the PM-10 sources in the area are seasonal in nature and worst case emissions from different sources may not occur concurrently, a separate inventory was compiled for each of the four seasons. The primary source of fall seasonal PM-10 is locally generated road dust. Windblown dust, sanding material and vehicle-generated dust from paved roads are significant sources of springtime PM-10. The combined contribution of all other sources was estimated to be less than ten percent of total emissions in both the spring and fall seasons.

EPA is proposing to approve the emissions inventory because it generally appears to be accurate and comprehensive, and provides a sufficient basis for determining the adequacy of the attainment

demonstration for this area.<sup>4</sup> For further details see the Technical Support Document (TSD) corresponding with this action, which is available at the address indicated above.

## 3. RACM (Including RACT)

As noted, the initial moderate PM-10 nonattainment areas must submit provisions to assure that RACM (including RACT) are implemented no later than December 10, 1993 (see sections 172(c)(1) and 189(a)(1)(C)). The General Preamble contains a detailed discussion of EPA's interpretation of the RACM (including RACT) requirement (see 57 FR 13539-13545 and 13560-13561). The PM-10 problem in the area is more severe in the fall and for this reason, separate design concentrations were determined for fall and spring. The fall 24-hour design value of 238  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  and the spring design value of 166  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  are based on monitored values. (The design value, which reflects high PM-10 concentrations in the area, is the basis for determining the amount of reduction needed to attain the NAAQS). Spring season emissions are presently below the threshold emission rate necessary to ensure attainment of the PM-10 NAAQS as a result of the completion of paving projects. Fall season PM-10 levels are projected to be in attainment after completion of anticipated projects by the end of 1992.

In light of the PM-10 sources in the area described in the emissions inventory discussion above, the Eagle River attainment plan targeted controls of fugitive dust from unpaved and paved streets for PM-10 emission reductions.<sup>5</sup> The Municipality of Anchorage has identified funds that will be devoted to implementing the road paving and surfacing projects intended to address the resuspended road dust problem in the area. EPA views these measures as enforceable control measures as required by sections 10(a)(2)(A) and 172(c)(6) of the Act. The

<sup>4</sup> The EPA issued guidance on PM-10 emissions inventories prior to the enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments in the form of the 1987 *PM-10 SIP Development Guideline*. The guidance provided in this document appears to be consistent with the Act.

<sup>5</sup> Where sources of PM-10 contribute insignificantly to the PM-10 problem in the area, EPA's policy is that it would be unreasonable (and would not constitute RACM) to require the sources to implement potentially available control measures. 57 FR 13540. As indicated, the combined contribution of all other sources is estimated to be less than ten percent of total emissions. For this reason, EPA believes it would be unreasonable to require these other sources to implement potentially available control measures. Further, EPA believes implementation of such additional controls in this case would not expedite attainment and, therefore, such measures are not "reasonably" required. 57 FR 13543.

Municipality and ADEC should inform EPA if they believe the commitment to implement these measures is not enforceable. The measures intended to address resuspended road dust are described in further detail below. Note that most of the measures in question were scheduled for completion prior to today's action. Therefore, in taking final action on this SIP, EPA intends to consider any comments addressing the progress that has been made in implementing the measures.

A 40 percent reduction in fall emissions is required to attain the NAAQS. The plan uses a fall emission reduction of 56 percent from controls on resuspended road dust. A significant reduction in fall PM-10 emissions occurred between 1987 and 1991 as a result of road paving and surfacing projects in Eagle River. Of the 22 miles of unpaved roads in the nonattainment (NA) area, 3.4 miles were strip-paved by mid-1989. In addition to these paving projects, 3.2 miles of recycled asphalt paving (RAP) has been applied to gravel roadways in the NA area. RAP is a product salvaged from road construction projects. To achieve the emission reduction goals, the Eagle River Rural Road Service Board (ERRRSB) has included 8.6 miles of existing gravel roadway within the PM-10 NA area on a priority list for paving or recycled asphalt improvements. The ERRRSB received \$1.5 million in FY 92 capital funds for road projects. A significant portion is allocated for strip paving and approximately half is designated for RAP projects which would surface about 25 additional miles of road. This would include all areas in the NA area and a few outlying areas. The Municipality expected to complete most of the road surfacing projects in the May through October 1992 construction season. A small number of the hot asphalt paving projects may be delayed one year for pavement engineering. The Municipality of Anchorage expects to complete all 8.6 miles of road surfacing by the end of 1993.

By the end of 1989, fall PM-10 emissions were estimated to have been reduced by 32 percent. An additional 24 percent emission reduction is projected to result from planned 1992-93 projects. A total emission reduction of 12 percent from paving, 28 percent from recycled asphalt projects and 15 percent from reduced track out of dirt onto paved streets results in a projected overall emission reduction of 56 percent. This estimated reduction exceeds the 40 percent reduction required to reach attainment.

An 11 percent reduction is required for spring emissions to yield compliance

with the NAAQS. The plan uses a spring emission reduction of 12 percent from controls on resuspended road dust. Spring emissions have already been reduced by 8% as a result of improvements in winter sanding and street clean-up practices instituted in the winter of 1987-1988. The Alaska Department of Transportation has estimated that the quantity of road sand applied to state and municipal roads has been cut from 17,000 to 10,000 tons during a typical winter. Furthermore, by tightening material specifications, the silt fraction (grain size less than 75 microns) of the sanding material has been reduced. In addition to reductions achieved through improved winter sanding methods, road paving and recycled asphalt projects are estimated to reduce spring emissions by an additional 4 percent. Implementation of these two measures results in a total estimated reduction of 12 percent in spring emissions.

Changes in the quantity of road sanding material applied during winter, the tightening of sanding material specifications and road surfacing projects have sufficiently reduced emissions to achieve NAAQS attainment in the spring season.

EPA has reviewed the ADEC's explanation and associated documentation and concluded that it adequately justifies the control measures to be implemented. The implementation of ADEC's moderate PM-10 nonattainment plan control strategy will provide for attainment of the PM-10 NAAQS in the Eagle River, Alaska nonattainment area by December 31, 1992. By this notice, EPA is proposing to approve the ADEC's control strategy as satisfying the RACM (including RACT) requirement.

#### 4. Demonstration

As noted, the initial moderate PM-10 nonattainment areas must submit a demonstration (including air quality modeling) showing that the plan will provide for attainment as expeditiously as practicable but no later than December 31, 1994 (see section 189(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Act). The General Preamble sets out EPA's guidance on the use of modeling for moderate area attainment demonstrations (57 FR 13539). Alternatively, if ADEC does not submit a demonstration of attainment, ADEC must show that attainment by December 31, 1994 is impracticable (section 189(a)(1)(B)(ii)).

The Municipality of Anchorage Air Pollution Control Agency (AAPCA) in consultation with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) conducted an

attainment demonstration using receptor modeling for Eagle River, Alaska and a "grid-by-grid rollback" approach. This demonstration indicates that the NAAQS for PM-10 will be attained by 1992 in the Eagle River nonattainment area and maintained in future years. The 24-hour PM-10 NAAQS is 150 micrograms/cubic meter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ), and the standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above  $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  is equal to or less than one (see 40 CFR section 50.6). The annual PM-10 NAAQS is  $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , and the standard is attained when the expected annual arithmetic mean concentration is less than or equal to  $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (id). The demonstration predicted that the 24-hour design concentration in the attainment year of 1992 will be below  $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , thus demonstrating attainment of the 24-hour PM-10 NAAQS. Ambient data show that the area has never approached an exceedance of the annual standard. Since no violations of the annual NAAQS have been noted with the current emissions inventory and since the inventory was "rolled back" to show attainment of the 24-hour NAAQS, no violations of the annual NAAQS are likely. Therefore, EPA believes that ADEC has adequately demonstrated that the annual standard has been attained in the Eagle River nonattainment area.

The control strategy used to achieve these design concentrations is summarized in the section titled "RACM (including RACT)." For a more detailed description of the attainment demonstration and the control strategy used, see the TSD.

#### 5. PM-10 Precursors

The control requirements which are applicable to major stationary sources of PM-10, also apply to major stationary sources of PM-10 precursors unless EPA determines such sources do not contribute significantly to PM-10 levels in excess of the NAAQS in that area (see section 189(e) of the Act).

The emissions inventory for the Eagle River nonattainment area did not reveal any significant stationary sources of PM-10 precursors, and stationary sources as a whole provide an insignificant contribution to Eagle River's ambient PM-10 concentrations as demonstrated through receptor modeling for the area. Thus, ambient PM-10 precursor concentrations in the Eagle River nonattainment area are considered to be de minimis and EPA is proposing to grant the area the exclusion from PM-10 precursor control requirements authorized under section 189(e) of the Act.

#### 6. Quantitative Milestones and Reasonable Further Progress (RFP)

The PM-10 nonattainment area plan revisions demonstrating attainment must contain quantitative milestones which are to be achieved every three years until the area is redesignated attainment and which demonstrate RFP, as defined in section 171(1), toward attainment by December 31, 1994 (see section 189(c) of the Act). RFP is defined in section 171(1) as such annual incremental reductions in emissions of the relevant air pollutant as are required by part D or may reasonably be required by the Administrator for the purpose of ensuring attainment of the applicable NAAQS by the applicable date.

In implementing RFP for this initial moderate area, EPA has reviewed the attainment demonstration and control strategy for the area to determine whether annual incremental reductions are different from those provided in the SIP and should be required in order to ensure attainment of the PM-10 NAAQS by December 31, 1994 (see section 171(1)). Eagle River demonstrates attainment in 1992 and maintenance through 1994, and therefore satisfies the initial quantitative milestone requirement (see 57 FR 13539) and RFP for the area.

#### 7. Enforceability Issues

All measures and other elements in the SIP must be enforceable by the state and EPA (see sections 172(c)(6), 110(a)(2)(A) and 57 FR 13556). EPA criteria addressing the enforceability of SIP's and SIP revisions were stated in a September 23, 1987 memorandum (with attachments) from J. Craig Potter, Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation, et al. (see 57 FR 13541). Nonattainment area plan provisions must also contain a program that provides for enforcement of the control measures and other elements in the SIP (see section 110(a)(2)(C)).

The particular control measures contained in the SIP are addressed above under the section headed "RACM (including RACT)." These control measures apply to the types of activities identified in that discussion including, for example, fugitive dust from paved and unpaved streets. The SIP provides that the affected activities will be controlled throughout the entire nonattainment area.

As discussed previously, a state grant has been allocated by the municipality to finance various road surfacing and paving measures to address PM-10 emissions from road dust. In addition, both the state and local municipality have legal authority to adopt levy taxes,

adopt annual budgets and borrow funds. EPA believes the SIP measures to address PM-10 emissions are enforceable. Further, the ADEC has a program that will ensure that control measures contained in the Eagle River PM-10 SIP (i.e., Title 21 of the Anchorage Municipal Code (AMC), sections 21.85.030 and 21.45.080.w.7) are adequately enforced.

#### 8. Contingency Measures

As provided in section 172(c)(9) of the Act, all moderate nonattainment area SIP's that demonstrate attainment must include contingency measures (see generally 57 FR 13543-13544). These measures must be submitted by November 15, 1993 for the initial moderate nonattainment areas. Contingency measures should consist of other available measures that are not part of the area's control strategy. These measures must take effect without further action by the state or EPA, upon a determination by EPA that the area has failed to make RFP or attain the PM-10 NAAQS by the applicable statutory deadline. Since contingency measures were not due with the November 15, 1991 moderate PM-10 nonattainment area SIP requirements, EPA is not taking any action on this requirement in today's proposal.

#### III. Implications of Today's Action

EPA is proposing to approve the plan revision submitted to EPA on November 15, 1991, for the Eagle River nonattainment area. Among other things, ADEC has demonstrated that the Eagle River moderate PM-10 nonattainment area will attain the PM-10 NAAQS by December 31, 1992.

As noted, additional submittals for the initial moderate PM-10 nonattainment areas are due at later dates. EPA will determine the adequacy of any such submittal as appropriate.

#### IV. Request for Public Comments

EPA is requesting comments on all aspects of today's proposal. As indicated at the outset of this notice, EPA will consider any comments postmarked by April 12, 1993.

#### V. Administrative Review

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this rule from the requirements of Section 3 of Executive Order 12291.

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 600 et. seq., EPA must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis assessing the impact of any proposed or final rule on small entities. 5 U.S.C. sections 603 and 604. Alternatively, EPA may certify that the rule will not

have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises, and government entities with jurisdiction over populations of less than 50,000.

SIP approvals under section 110 and subchapter I, Part D of the CAA do not create any new requirements, but simply approve requirements that the state is already imposing. Therefore, because the federal SIP-approval does not impose any new requirements, I certify that it does not have a significant impact on small entities affected. Moreover, due to the nature of the federal-state relationship under the CAA, preparation of a regulatory flexibility analysis would constitute federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of state action. The CAA forbids EPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds. *Union Electric Co. v. U.S. E.P.A.*, 427 U.S. 246, 256-66 (S.Ct. 1976); 42 U.S.C. section 7410(a)(2).

Nothing in this action should be construed as permitting or allowing or establishing a precedent for any future request for revision to any state implementation plan. Each request for revision to the state implementation plan shall be considered separately in light of specific technical, economic and environmental factors and in relation to relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.

#### List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Air pollution control, Hydrocarbons, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur dioxide, Volatile organic compounds.

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

Dated: February 18, 1993.

Dana A. Rasmussen,  
Regional Administrator.

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BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

#### 40 CFR Part 52

[WA6-1-5519; AD-FRL-4603-6]

#### Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans: Washington

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

**SUMMARY:** The EPA proposes approval of the state implementation plan (SIP) submitted by the State of Washington for the purpose of bringing about the attainment of the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for

particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM-10). The implementation plan was submitted by the State to satisfy certain Federal Clean Air Act requirements for an approvable moderate PM-10 nonattainment area SIP for Thurston County, Washington.

**DATES:** Comments on this proposed action must be postmarked by April 12, 1993.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments should be addressed to: George Lauderdale, Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Radiation Branch, Docket No. WA6-1-5519, 1200 Sixth Avenue, AT-082, Seattle, Washington 98101.

Copies of the State's submittal and other information are available for inspection during normal business hours at the following location:

Air and Radiation Branch (WA6-1-5519), U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Sixth Avenue, AT-082, Seattle, Washington 98101.

State of Washington Department of Ecology, College Street Building, 4550 Third Avenue Southeast, Olympia, Washington 98504.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

George Lauderdale, Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Radiation Branch, Docket No. WA6-1-5519, 1200 Sixth Avenue, AT-082, Seattle, Washington 98101.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Background

The Thurston County, Washington, area (i.e. cities of Olympia, Tumwater, and Lacey) was designated nonattainment for PM-10 and classified as moderate under sections 107(d)(4)(B) and 188(a) of the Clean Air Act, upon enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.<sup>1</sup> See 56 FR 56694 (November 6, 1991). The air quality planning requirements for moderate PM-10 nonattainment areas are set out in subparts 1 and 4 of Part D, Title I of the Act.<sup>2</sup> The EPA has issued a "General Preamble" describing EPA's preliminary views on how EPA intends to review SIP's and SIP revisions submitted under Title I of the Act, including those State

<sup>1</sup> The 1990 Amendments to the Clean Air Act made significant changes to the Act. See Pub. L. No. 101-549, 104 Stat. 2399. References herein are to the Clean Air Act, as amended ("the Act"). The Clean Air Act is codified, as amended, in the U.S. Code at 42 U.S.C. sections 7401, et seq.

<sup>2</sup> Subpart 1 contains provisions applicable to nonattainment areas generally and subpart 4 contains provisions specifically applicable to PM-10 nonattainment areas. At times, subpart 1 and subpart 4 overlap or conflict. EPA has attempted to clarify the relationship among these provisions in the "General Preamble" and, as appropriate, in today's notice and supporting information.