Is not subject to requirements of Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) because application of those requirements would be inconsistent with the CAA; and

• Does not provide EPA with the discretionary authority to address, as appropriate, disproportionate human health or environmental effects, using practicable and legally permissible methods, under Executive Order 12898 (50 FR 7629, February 16, 1994).

In addition, the SIP is not approved to apply on any Indian reservation land or in any other area where EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction. In those areas of Indian country, the rule does not have tribal implications and will not impose substantial direct costs on tribal governments or preempt tribal law as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 76249, November 9, 2000).

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 Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this action and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a correction by request, effective June 10, 2016.

SUMMARY: EPA issued a final rule in the Federal Register of March 2, 2016, concerning Alpha-2,4,6-Tris[1-(phenyl)ethyl]-Omega-hydroxypropoxy(oxyethylene) poly(oxypropylene) Copolymer; Tolerance Exemption; Technical Correction.

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule; technical correction.

DATES: This final rule correction is effective June 10, 2016.

ADDRESSES: The docket for this action, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA–HQ–OPP–2015–0485, is available at http://www.regulations.gov or at the Office of Pesticide Programs Regulatory Public Docket (OPP Docket) in the Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), West William Jefferson Clinton Bldg., Rm. 3334, 1301 Constitution Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001. The Public Reading Room is open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The telephone number for the Public Reading Room is (202) 566–1744, and the telephone number for the OPP Docket is (703) 305–5805. Please review the visitor instructions and additional information about the docket available at http://www.epa.gov/dockets.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan Lewis, Registration Division (7505P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (703) 308–8009; email address: RDFRNotices@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Does this action apply to me?

The Agency included in the March 2, 2016 final rule a list of those who may be potentially affected by this action.

II. What does this technical correction do?

EPA issued a final rule in the Federal Register of March 2, 2016 (81 FR 10776) (FRL–9942–48) that increases the poly(oxyethylene) content from 16–30 moles to 16–60 moles. EPA...
inadvertently mistyped the final ratio of poly(oxyethylene) ratio as 16–30 moles instead of 16–60 moles.

The preamble for FR Doc. 2016–04599 published in the Federal Register issue of Wednesday, March 2, 2016 (81 FR 10776) (FRL–9942–48) is corrected as follows:
1. On page 10776, second column, under the heading Summary, paragraph one, line 9 and line 23, correct 16–30 to read 16–60.
2. On page 10777, first column, paragraph 6, line 17 is corrected to read: 16–60 moles.
3. On page 10778, second column, paragraph two, line 7 is corrected to read: 16–60 moles.

III. Why is this correction issued as a final rule?

Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B)) provides that, when an agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest, the agency may issue a final rule without providing notice and an opportunity for public comment. EPA has determined that there is good cause for making this technical correction final without prior proposal and opportunity for comment, because it does not affect or change the Agency’s original regulatory decision nor does it adversely affect human or environmental health. EPA finds that this constitutes good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B).

IV. Do any of the statutory and executive order reviews apply to this action?

No. For a detailed discussion concerning the statutory and executive order review, refer to Unit X of the March 2, 2016 final rule.

V. Congressional Review Act

Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), 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. This action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: June 1, 2016.

Susan Lewis, Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

Therefore, 40 CFR Chapter 1 is corrected as follows:

PART 180—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

2. In § 180.960, revise the following entry in the table to read as follows:

§ 180.960 Polymers; exemptions from the requirement of a tolerance.

* * * * *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Polymer</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha-[2,4,6-Tris-[1-(phenyl)ethyl]phenyl]-Omega-hydroxy poly(oxyethylene) poly(oxypropylene) copolymer, the poly(oxypropylene) content averages 2–8 moles, the poly(oxyethylene) content averages 16–60 moles. Minimum number-average molecular weight (in amu) of 1,500</td>
<td>70880–56–7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[FR Doc. 2016–13816 Filed 6–9–16; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

44 CFR Part 64

[Docket No. FEMA–2016–0002; Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–8435]

Suspension of Community Eligibility

Correction

§ 64.6 [Corrected]

In rule document 2016–12123, appearing on pages 32660–32664, in the issue of Tuesday, May 24, 2016, the following correction:

On page 32661, in the first column of the table, the entry “Region III” should read “Region I”.

[FR Doc. C1–2016–12123 Filed 6–8–16; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 1505–01–D

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Railroad Administration

49 CFR Part 234

[Docket No. FRA–2011–0007, Notice No. 6]

RIN 2130–AC55

National Highway-Rail Crossing Inventory Reporting Requirements

AGENCY: Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule; response to petition for reconsideration.

SUMMARY: This document responds to a petition for reconsideration of FRA’s January 6, 2015, final rule addressing U.S. DOT National Highway-Rail Crossing Inventory (Crossing Inventory or Inventory) Reporting Requirements. This document amends and clarifies the Inventory regulations per the Congressional mandate contained in Section 204(a) of the Rail Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (RSIA)