

burden of the proposed information collections; ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and ways to minimize the burden of the collections of information on respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

A comment to OMB is best assured of having its full effect if OMB receives it within 30 days of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

**Authority:** 44 U.S.C. 3501–3520.

Issued in Washington, DC on May 1, 2008

**Kimberly Orben,**

*Acting Director, Office of Financial Management, Federal Railroad Administration.*

[FR Doc. E8–10091 Filed 5–6–08; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910–06–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

[Docket No. PHMSA–2006–26275]

#### Petition for Rulemaking— Classification of Polyurethane Foam and Certain Finished Products Containing Polyurethane Foam as Hazardous Materials

**AGENCY:** Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA).

**ACTION:** Notice; re-opening of comment period.

**SUMMARY:** On March 30, 2007, PHMSA published a notice soliciting comments on the merits of a petition for rulemaking filed by the National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM). The petitioner asked PHMSA to designate polyurethane foam and certain finished products containing polyurethane foam as hazardous materials when transported in commerce as a matter of safety for emergency responders and the general public. PHMSA is re-opening the comment period so that interested persons may submit additional comments on the March 30, 2007 notice and on supplemental information submitted by the petitioner. The comment period will remain open until further notice is published in the **Federal Register**.

**DATES:** The period for submitting comments on the NASFM petition for rulemaking will remain open until further notice is published in the **Federal Register**.

**ADDRESSES:** You may submit comments identified by the docket number PHMSA–2006–26275 by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* Go to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments.

- *Fax:* 1–202–493–2251.

- *Mail:* Docket Operations, U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building, Ground Floor, Room W12–140, Routing Symbol M–30, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590.

- *Hand Delivery:* To Docket Operations, Room W12–140 on the ground floor of the West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal Holidays.

*Instructions:* All submissions must include the agency name and docket number for this notice at the beginning of the comment. Note that all comments received will be posted without change to the docket management system, including any personal information provided.

*Docket:* For access to the docket to read background documents or comments received, go to <http://www.regulations.gov> or DOT's Docket Operations Office (see **ADDRESSES**).

*Privacy Act:* Anyone is able to search the electronic form of any written communications and comments received into any of our dockets by the name of the individual submitting the document (or signing the document, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). You may review DOT's complete Privacy Act Statement in the **Federal Register** published on April 11, 2000 (Volume 65, Number 70; Pages 19477–78), which may also be found at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Helen Engrum or Susan Gorsky, Office of Hazardous Materials Standards (202) 366–8553, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Ave., SE., Washington, DC 20590–0001.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Background

On October 31, 2006, the National Association of State Fire Marshals (NASFM) submitted a petition for rulemaking (P–1491) to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) under the provisions of 49 CFR 106.31. The NASFM asked PHMSA to amend the

Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR; 49 CFR Parts 171–180) to designate polyurethane foam and certain finished products containing polyurethane foam as a hazardous material for purposes of transportation in commerce. The NASFM is made up of senior-level public safety officials from the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

On March 30, 2007, PHMSA published a notice [61 FR 15184] to solicit comments on the merits of the NASFM petition for rulemaking. The comment period closed June 28, 2007. Approximately 30 associations and individuals submitted comments in response to the notice. Most commenters oppose the designation of polyurethane foam and certain finished products containing polyurethane foam as hazardous materials under the HMR, stating that the transportation safety risks of such materials have not been documented and the costs of increased regulation would be prohibitive.

In a letter dated October 19, 2007, NASFM asked PHMSA to defer action on its petition and re-open the public docket to allow additional consideration of the flammability risks posed by polyurethane foam and finished products containing polyurethane foam. NASFM notes that polyurethane foam and products containing polyurethane foam “do not fit neatly within the Agency's long-standing definitions” for flammable solids, and suggests that the agency should consider whether another, more appropriate definition should be developed to convey the risks associated with these materials. NASFM also suggests that federal, state, and industry standards-setting agencies and organizations should consider developing a standard test and definition applicable to polyurethane foam. According to NASFM:

Other branches of the U.S. Department of Transportation, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission regulate these materials and each agency has its own tests, standards and terms to define the same combustible properties. The same is true of the International Building Code, International Fire Code, and the National Fire Protection Association's standard for automatic fire extinguishers (NFPA 13), all of which contain the language to provide authority to regulate polyurethane foam as a hazardous material requiring special protection. These model codes are referenced in countless Federal, state and local statutes. In effect, the polyurethane foam in the dashboard of a truck is regulated while the polyurethane foam shipped on the truck is not. The polyurethane foam shipment is regulated as a fire hazard in the factories in which it is made and used, in the warehouses in which it is stored, in the retail stores that offer it to the public and in the home.

We appreciate and share NASFM's concern for public safety and effective emergency response. We agree the comment period on this issue should be extended to permit interested persons to provide more data and information on the definitional issue raised by NASFM in its October 19, 2007 letter.

## II. Request for Comments

Issuance of this notice does not constitute a decision by PHMSA to undertake a rulemaking action on the substance of the petition. This notice is issued solely to obtain comments on the merits of the petition to assist PHMSA in making a decision of whether to proceed with a rulemaking. Comments are requested in regard to the safety implications of the proposals contained in the NASFM's petition. We are particularly interested in data and information related to regulation of polyurethane foam by other agencies, such as the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the National Fire Protection Association, and whether the standards used by these agencies could be adapted for use in the transportation environment. We invite interested persons to supplement comments they may have already submitted to address the issues raised in NASFM's October 19, 2007 letter, to highlight other issues that we should consider in making a decision on the petition, or to provide additional data and information in support of previously stated positions.

Issued in Washington, DC, on May 1, 2008.  
**Theodore L. Willke**,  
*Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety.*  
 [FR Doc. E8-10101 Filed 5-6-08; 8:45 am]  
**BILLING CODE 4910-60-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Fiscal Service

#### **Surety Companies Acceptable on Federal Bonds: Financial Casualty & Surety, Inc.**

**AGENCY:** Financial Management Service, Fiscal Service, Department of the Treasury.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** This is Supplement No. 11 to the Treasury Department Circular 570, 2007 Revision, published July 2, 2007, at 72 FR 36192.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Surety Bond Branch at (202) 874-6850.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** A Certificate of Authority as an acceptable

surety on Federal bonds is hereby issued under 31 U.S.C. 9305 to the following company:

Financial Casualty & Surety, Inc. (NAIC #35009). Business Address: 3131 Eastside, Suite 600, Houston, TX 77098. Phone: (877) 737-2245. Underwriting Limitation b/: \$784,000. Surety Licenses c/: AZ, CA, CT, DE, FL, ID, IN, KS, LA, MD, MI, MN, MS, NV, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, PA, SC, TN, TX, UT, VT, WA, WV. Incorporated In: Texas.

Federal bond-approving officers should annotate their reference copies of the Treasury Circular 570 ("Circular"), 2007 Revision, to reflect this addition. Certificates of Authority expire on June 30th each year, unless revoked prior to that date. The Certificates are subject to subsequent annual renewal as long as the companies remain qualified (*see* 31 CFR part 223). A list of qualified companies is published annually as of July 1st in the Circular, which outlines details as to the underwriting limitations, areas in which companies are licensed to transact surety business, and other information.

The Circular may be viewed and downloaded through the Internet at <http://www.fms.treas.gov/c570>.

Questions concerning this Notice may be directed to the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Financial Management Service, Financial Accounting and Services Division, Surety Bond Branch, 3700 East-West Highway, Room 6F01, Hyattsville, MD 20782.

Dated: April 25, 2008.

**Vivian L. Cooper**,  
*Director, Financial Accounting and Services Division.*

[FR Doc. E8-9960 Filed 5-6-08; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4810-35-M**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

### Office of Foreign Assets Control

#### **Additional Designation of Individuals and Entities Pursuant to Executive Order 12978**

**AGENCY:** Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") is publishing the names of 24 newly-designated individuals and entities whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995, "Blocking Assets and Prohibiting Transactions with Significant Narcotics Traffickers."

**DATES:** The designation by the Director of OFAC of the 24 individuals and entities identified in this notice pursuant to Executive Order 12978 is effective on April 15, 2008.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Assistant Director, Compliance Outreach & Implementation, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20220, tel.: 202/622-2490.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Electronic and Facsimile Availability**

This document and additional information concerning OFAC are available from OFAC's Web site (<http://www.treas.gov/ofac>) or via facsimile through a 24-hour fax-on-demand service, tel.: (202) 622-0077.

##### **Background**

On October 21, 1995, the President, invoking the authority, *inter alia*, of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706), issued Executive Order 12978 (60 Fed. Reg. 54579, October 24, 1995) (the "Order"). In the Order, the President declared a national emergency to deal with the threat posed by significant foreign narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia and the harm that they cause in the United States and abroad.

Section 1 of the Order blocks, with certain exceptions, all property and interests in property that are in the United States, or that hereafter come within the United States or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, of: (1) The persons listed in an Annex to the Order; (2) any foreign person determined by the Secretary of Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and Secretary of State, to play a significant role in international narcotics trafficking centered in Colombia; or (3) to materially assist in, or provide financial or technological support for or goods or services in support of, the narcotics trafficking activities of persons designated in or pursuant to this order; and (4) persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of, persons designated pursuant to this Order.

On April 15, 2008, the Director of OFAC, in consultation with the Attorney General and Secretary of State, as well as the Secretary of Homeland Security, designated 24 individuals and entities whose property and interests in property are blocked pursuant to the Order.