

advising any small governments that may be significantly or uniquely impacted by the rule.

EPA has determined that the approval action promulgated does not include a Federal mandate that may result in estimated annual costs of \$100 million or more to either State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate, or to the private sector. This Federal action approves pre-existing requirements under State or local law, and imposes no new requirements. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, result from this action.

G. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

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 rule is not a "major" rule as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

H. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act

Section 12 of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) of 1995 requires Federal agencies to evaluate existing technical standards when developing a new regulation. To comply with NTTAA, EPA must consider and use "voluntary consensus standards" (VCS) if available and applicable when developing programs and policies unless doing so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical.

The EPA believes that VCS are inapplicable to this action. Today's action does not require the public to perform activities conducive to the use of VCS.

I. Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by July 25, 2000. 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).)

Lists of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Hydrocarbons, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: April 12, 2000.

John Wise,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

Part 52, 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 F—California

2. Section 52.220 is amended by adding paragraphs (c)(241)(i)(A)(5), (c)(248)(i)(F), (c)(258)(i)(A)(3) and (c)(262)(i)(C)(2) to read as follows:

§ 52.220 Identification of plan.

- * * * *
- (c) * * *
- (241) * * *
- (i) * * *
- (A) * * *
- (5) Rule 67.19, adopted May 15, 1996.
- * * * *
- (248) * * *
- (i) * * *
- (F) * * *
- (1) Regulation 8, Rule 45, adopted on November 6, 1996.
- * * * *
- (258) * * *
- (i) * * *
- (A) * * *
- (3) Rule 425, adopted on March 26, 1997.
- * * * *
- (262) * * *
- (i) * * *
- (C) * * *
- (2) Rule 1151, adopted on December 11, 1998.
- * * * *

[FR Doc. 00-13200 Filed 5-25-00; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 62

[PA152-4099a; FRL-6705-7]

Approval and Promulgation of State Air Quality Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; Control of Emissions from Existing Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators; Correction

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule; correcting amendment.

SUMMARY: This document corrects minor errors in the text of rule language in a published final rule pertaining to EPA's approval of the Allegheny County, Pennsylvania hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator (HMIWI) 111(d)/129 plan submitted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 6, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

James B. Topsale, (215) 814-2190 or by e-mail at topsale.jim@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Throughout this document wherever "we," or "our" are used, we mean EPA. On April 7, 2000 (65 FR 18249), we published a final rulemaking action announcing our approval of the Allegheny County, Pennsylvania hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerator (HMIWI) 111(d)/129 plan submitted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In the text of that document, we inadvertently made two minors. Neither the rationale for nor the intent of the April 7, 2000 direct final rule was affected by these minor errors. This action simply corrects the erroneous language in the published final rulemaking.

To the final rule (FR Docket 00-8660) published in the **Federal Register** on April 7, 2000 (65 FR 18249), we are making the following corrections:

(1) On page 18251 in the first column, the revised rule language to the second answer (A.) is corrected to read, "* * * meeting the maximum achievable control technology * * *".

The word "available" was inadvertently inserted in place of "achievable".

(2) On page 18252 in the third column under § 62.9662 Effective Date, the text is revised to read, "The effective date of the plan is June 6, 2000."

The phrase "* * * for municipal solid waste landfills * * *" was inadvertently included in the sentence and is hereby deleted.

Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), provides that, when an agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedures are impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest, the agency may issue a rule without providing notice and an opportunity for public comment. We have determined that there is good cause for making today's rule final without prior proposal and opportunity for comment because we are merely correcting minor errors in the text of a previous action. Thus, notice and public procedures are unnecessary. We find that this constitutes good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

Administrative Requirements

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a "significant regulatory action" and is therefore not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget. Because the agency has made a "good cause" finding that this action is not subject to notice-and-comment requirements under the Administrative Procedures Act or any other statute as indicated in the Supplementary Information section above, it is not subject to the regulatory flexibility provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), or to sections 202 and 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Public Law 104-4). In addition, this action does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments or impose a significant intergovernmental mandate, as described in sections 203 and 204 of UMRA. This rule also does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of tribal governments, as specified by Executive Order 13084 (63 FR 27655, May 10, 1998). This rule will 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 governments, as specified by Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). This rule also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant.

This technical correction action does not involve technical standards; 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. The rule also does not involve special consideration of environmental justice related issues as required by Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994). In issuing this rule, EPA has taken the

necessary steps to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, minimize potential litigation, and provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct, as required by section 3 of Executive Order 12988 (61 FR 4729, February 7, 1996). EPA has complied with Executive Order 12630 (53 FR 8859, March 15, 1998) by examining the takings implications of the rule in accordance with the "Attorney General's Supplemental Guidelines for the Evaluation of Risk and Avoidance of Unanticipated Takings" issued under the executive order. This rule does not impose an information collection burden under 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. Section 808 allows the issuing agency to make a rule effective sooner than otherwise provided by the CRA if the agency makes a good cause finding that notice and public procedure is impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest. This determination must be supported by a brief statement. 5 U.S.C. 808(2). As stated previously, EPA had made such a good cause finding, including the reasons therefore, and established an effective date of June 6, 2000. 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**. These corrections to the preamble and 40 CFR 62.9662 for Pennsylvania is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

Dated: May 10, 2000.

Bradley M. Campbell,

Regional Administrator, Region III.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

49 CFR Part 1

[OST Docket No.1999-6189; Amendment 1-302]

Organization and Delegation of Powers and Duties Delegations to the Maritime Administrator

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, DOT.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Transportation (Secretary) is delegating to the Maritime Administrator his authority to appoint special police and enforce laws for the protection of property and persons at the United States Merchant Marine Academy located in Kings Point, New York. The authorities relating to the protection of Federal property are vested in the Secretary of Transportation by a March 2000 delegation from the Administrator of General Services. The Act of June 1, 1948, P.L. 80-566, 62 Stat. 281, 40 U.S.C. 318-318c and the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, 63 Stat. 377, provides the Administrator of General Services the authority relating to the protection of Federal property.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 26, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Richard Weaver, Chief, Division of Management and Organization, Maritime Administration, MAR-318, Room 7301, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590, Phone: (202) 366-2811; or Blane Workie, Office of General Counsel (C-50), Department of Transportation, Room 10424, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590, Phone: (202) 366-9314.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Secretary of Transportation is delegating to the Maritime Administrator his authority relating to the protection of property and persons at the United States Merchant Marine Academy located in Kings Point, New York. The Secretary of Transportation obtained the authority to enforce laws for the protection of property and persons at the United States Merchant Marine Academy from the Administrator of General Services on March 23, 2000.

Previously, the Administrator of General Services had delegated this authority to the Secretary of Transportation who re delegated the authority to the Maritime Administrator. The delegation expired on May 1, 2000. As a result, this delegation of authority from the Secretary of Transportation to