

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

the Maritime Administrator relating to the protection of property and persons at the United States Merchant Marine Academy is necessary to ensure the continued authority of the Maritime Administrator to appoint uniformed personnel as special police, establish the rules and regulations governing conduct on the affected property, and execute agreements with other Federal, State, or local authorities. The Maritime Administration has previously had the responsibility for the Academy and related property, and currently has the experience and requisite expertise to promptly effect the actions prescribed by the statutes.

This amendment revises 49 CFR 1.66(q) to reflect the Secretary of Transportation's delegation of his authority relating to the protection of the Merchant Academy to the Maritime Administrator for an indefinite period of time. Since this amendment relates to departmental organization, procedure and practice, notice and comment are unnecessary under 5 U.S.C. 553(b). Further, since the amendment expedites the Maritime Administration's ability to meet the statutory intent of the applicable laws and regulations covered by this delegation, the Secretary finds good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) for the final rule to be effective on the date of publication in the **Federal Register**.

List of Subjects in 49 CFR Part 1

Authority delegations (Government agencies), Organization and functions (Government agencies).

In consideration of the foregoing, Part 1 of Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, is amended, effective upon publication, to read as follows:

PART 1—[AMENDED]

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

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 322; Public Law 101–552, 28 U.S.C. 2672; 31 U.S.C. 3711(a)(2).

2. Section 1.66 is amended by revising paragraph (q) is amended to read as follows:

§ 1.66 Delegations to Maritime Administrator.

* * * * *

(q) Exercise the authority vested in the Administrator of General Services by the Act of June 1, 1948, Public Law 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, and delegated to the Secretary of Transportation by the Administrator of General Services on March 23, 2000, relating to the enforcement of laws for the protection

of property and persons at the United States Merchant Marine Academy, located in Kings Point, New York. This may be accomplished through appointment of uniformed personnel as special police, establishment of rules and regulations governing conduct on the affected property, and execution of agreements with other Federal, State, or local authorities.

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Issued at Washington, DC, this 18th day of May, 2000.

Rodney E. Slater,

Secretary of Transportation.

[FR Doc. 00–13270 Filed 5–25–00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 541

[Docket No. NHTSA–2000–7331]

RIN 2127–AH78

Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard; Final Listing of Model Year 2001 High-Theft Vehicle Lines

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule announces NHTSA's determination for model year (MY) 2001 high-theft vehicle lines that are subject to the parts-marking requirements of the Federal motor vehicle theft prevention standard, and high-theft MY 2001 lines that are exempted from the parts-marking requirements because the vehicles are equipped with antitheft devices determined to meet certain statutory criteria pursuant to the statute relating to motor vehicle theft prevention.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The amendment made by this final rule is effective May 26, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Rosalind Proctor, Consumer Programs Division, Office of Planning and Consumer Programs, NHTSA, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590. Ms. Proctor's telephone number is (202) 366–0846. Her fax number is (202) 493–2290.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Anti Car Theft Act of 1992, Pub. L. 102–519, amended the law relating to the parts-marking of major component parts on designated high-theft vehicle lines and other motor vehicles. The Anti Car Theft

Act amended the definition of “passenger motor vehicle” in 49 U.S.C. 33101(10) to include a “multipurpose passenger vehicle or light duty truck when that vehicle or truck is rated at not more than 6,000 pounds gross vehicle weight.” Since “passenger motor vehicle” was previously defined to include passenger cars only, the effect of the Anti Car Theft Act is that certain multipurpose passenger vehicle (MPV) and light-duty truck (LDT) lines may be determined to be high-theft vehicles subject to the Federal motor vehicle theft prevention standard (49 CFR part 541).

The purpose of the theft prevention standard is to reduce the incidence of motor vehicle theft by facilitating the tracing and recovery of parts from stolen vehicles. The standard seeks to facilitate such tracing by requiring that vehicle identification numbers (VINs), VIN derivative numbers, or other symbols be placed on major component vehicle parts. The theft prevention standard requires motor vehicle manufacturers to inscribe or affix VINs onto covered original equipment major component parts, and to inscribe or affix a symbol identifying the manufacturer and a common symbol identifying the replacement component parts for those original equipment parts, on all vehicle lines selected as high-theft.

The Anti Car Theft Act also amended 49 U.S.C. 33103 to require NHTSA to promulgate a parts-marking standard applicable to major parts installed by manufacturers of “passenger motor vehicles (other than light duty trucks) in not to exceed one-half of the lines not designated under 49 U.S.C. 33104 as high-theft lines.” Section 33103(a) further directed NHTSA to select only lines not designated under section 33104 of this title as high theft lines. NHTSA lists each of these selected lines in appendix B to part 541. Since section 33103 did not specify marking of replacement parts for below-median lines, the agency does not require marking of replacement parts for these lines. NHTSA published a final rule amending 49 CFR part 541 to include the definitions of MPV and LDT, and major component parts. See 59 FR 64164, December 13, 1995.

49 U.S.C. 33104(a)(3) specifies that NHTSA shall select high-theft vehicle lines, with the agreement of the manufacturer, if possible. Section 33104(d) provides that once a line has been designated as likely high-theft, it remains subject to the theft prevention standard unless that line is exempted under section 33106. Section 33106 provides that a manufacturer may petition to have a high-theft line