

Energy Effects

We have analyzed this rule under Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations that Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use. We have determined that it is not a "significant energy action" under that Order because it is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866 and is not likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. It has not been designated by the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs as a significant energy action. Therefore, it does not require a Statement of Energy Effects under Executive Order 13211.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 165

Harbors, Marine safety, Navigation (water), Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Security measures, Waterways.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, the Coast Guard amends 33 CFR part 165 as follows:

PART 165—REGULATED NAVIGATION AREAS AND LIMITED ACCESS AREAS

1. The authority citation for part 165 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 50 U.S.C. 191, 33 CFR 1.05–1(g), 6.04–1, 6.04–6, and 160.5; 49 CFR 1.46.

2. Add temporary § 165.T01–063 to read as follows:

§ 165.T01–063 Safety and Security Zones: USCGC EAGLE Port visit-Salem Harbor, Massachusetts.

(a) *Location.* The following areas are safety and security zones: (1) All waters of Salem Harbor within a 100 yard radius of the United States Coast Guard Cutter (USCGC) EAGLE while moored at the PG & E Pier;

(2) All navigable waters of the United States within the Captain of the Port (COTP) Boston zone, as defined in 33 CFR 3.05–10, within a 100-yard radius of the USCG EAGLE while underway.

(b) *Effective date.* This rule is effective from 6 a.m. August 9, 2002 through 11:59 p.m. August 12, 2002.

(c) *Definitions.* For purposes of this section, *navigable waters of the United States* includes all waters of the territorial sea as described in Presidential Proclamation No. 5928 of December 27, 1988. Presidential Proclamation No. 5928 of December 27, 1988 declared that the territorial sea of the United States extends to 12 nautical miles from the baseline of the United States.

(d) *Regulations.*

(1) In accordance with the general regulations in § 165.23 and § 165.33 of this part, entry into or movement within these zones will be prohibited unless authorized by the Captain of the Port Boston.

(2) All vessel operators shall comply with the instructions of the COTP or the designated on-scene U.S. Coast Guard patrol personnel. On-scene Coast Guard patrol personnel include commissioned, warrant, and petty officers of the Coast Guard on board Coast Guard, Coast Guard Auxiliary, local, state, and federal law enforcement vessels.

Dated: July 31, 2002.

B.M. Salerno,

Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Captain of the Port, Boston, Massachusetts.

[FR Doc. 02–20245 Filed 8–6–02; 4:08 pm]

BILLING CODE 4910–15–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[NC 93–200122b; FRL–7206–9]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans North Carolina: Approval of Revisions to Open Burning Regulations Within the Forsyth County Local Implementation Plan

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: On December 30, 1999, the Forsyth County Environmental Affairs Department through the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, submitted revisions to the Forsyth County Local Implementation Plan (LIP). These revisions include the amending of open burning, transportation conformity, and general provision regulations. The purpose of these revisions is to make the revised regulations consistent with the requirements of the Clean Air Act as amended in 1990. The EPA is approving these revisions.

DATES: This direct final rule is effective October 8, 2002 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comment by September 9, 2002. If adverse comment is received, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the **Federal Register** and inform the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: All comments should be addressed to: Randy Terry at the EPA, Region 4 Air Planning Branch, 61

Forsyth Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960.

Copies of the State submittal(s) are available at the following addresses for inspection during normal business hours:

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, Air Planning Branch, 61 Forsyth Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960. Randy Terry, 404/562–9032.

North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 512 North Salisbury Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27604.

Forsyth County Environmental Affairs Department, 537 North Spruce Street, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Randy B. Terry at 404/562–9032, or by electronic mail at terry.randy@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On December 30, 1999, the Forsyth County Environmental Affairs Department, through the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, submitted revisions to the Forsyth county LIP. These revisions include the revision of open burning, transportation conformity, and general provisions regulations. A detailed analysis of each of the major revisions submitted is listed below.

II. Analysis of Forsyth County's Submittal

Subchapter 3D

3D .1903 Permissible Open Burning and 2D .1904 Air Curtain Burners

These rules were revised to include language that states that any material to be burned must originate from the land being cleared or the area being maintained.

.2003 Transportation Conformity Determination

This rule was amended to change an incorrect reference to 40 CFR 93.106 to the correct cite of 40 CFR 93.108.

Subchapter 3Q

3Q .0102 Activities Exempted From Permit Requirements

This rule has been amended to clarify that it only applies to those facilities with permits issued under Section .300 of this Subchapter.

3Q .0103 Definitions

This rule has been amended to modify the definitions for both "insignificant activities" and "potential emissions." Insignificant activities is now defined as

“activities defined as insignificant activities because of category or as insignificant activities because of size or production rate under rule .0503 of this Subchapter.” “Potential emissions” has been revised to allow that potential emissions do not include emissions from insignificant activities because of category as defined under rule .0503.

III. Final Action

EPA is approving the aforementioned changes to the SIP because the revisions are consistent with Clean Air Act and EPA regulatory requirements. The EPA is publishing this rule without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial submittal and anticipates no adverse comments. However, in the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register** publication, EPA is publishing a separate document that will serve as the proposal to approve the SIP revision should adverse comments be filed. This rule will be effective October 8, 2002 without further notice unless the Agency receives adverse comments by September 9, 2002.

If the EPA receives such comments, then EPA will publish a document withdrawing the final rule and informing the public that the rule will not take effect. All public comments received will then be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on the proposed rule. The EPA will not institute a second comment period. Parties interested in commenting should do so at this time. If no such comments are received, the public is advised that this rule will be effective on October 8, 2002 and no further action will be taken on the proposed rule. Please note that if we receive adverse comment on an amendment, paragraph, or section of this rule and if that provision may be severed from the remainder of the rule, we may adopt as final those provisions of the rule that are not the subject of an adverse comment.

IV. Administrative Requirements

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a “significant regulatory action” and therefore is not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget. For this reason, this action is also not subject to Executive Order 13211, “Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use” (66 FR 28355, May 22, 2001). This action merely approves state law as meeting Federal requirements and imposes no additional requirements beyond those imposed by

state law. Accordingly, the Administrator certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). Because this rule approves pre-existing requirements under state law and does not impose any additional enforceable duty beyond that required by state law, it does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–4).

This rule also does not have tribal implications because it will not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, as specified by Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 9, 2000). This action also does not have Federalism implications because it does 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 government, as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). This action merely approves a state rule implementing a Federal standard, and does not alter the relationship or the distribution of power and responsibilities established in the Clean Air Act. This rule also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 “Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks” (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant.

In reviewing SIP submissions, EPA’s role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. In this context, in the absence of a prior existing requirement for the State to use voluntary consensus standards (VCS), EPA has no authority to disapprove a SIP submission for failure to use VCS. It would thus be inconsistent with applicable law for EPA, when it reviews a SIP submission, to use VCS in place of a SIP submission that otherwise satisfies the provisions of the Clean Air Act. 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. This rule does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of 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. 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 action is not a “major rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

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 October 8, 2002. 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).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: April 1, 2002.

A. Stanley Meiburg,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 4.

Part 52 of chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

1. The authority for citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Subpart II—North Carolina

2. Section 52.1770(c) is amended by adding a new table 2 to read as follows:

§ 52.1770 Identification of Plan.

* * * * *

(c). * * *

TABLE 2.—EPA APPROVED FORSYTH COUNTY REGULATIONS

State citation	Title/subject	State effective date	EPA approval date	Explanation
Subchapter 3D Air Pollution Control Requirements				
Section .1900 Open Burning				
Sect .1903	Permissible Open Burning	10/25/99	8/8/02	
Sect. .1904	Air Curtain Burners	10/25/99	8/8/02	
Section .2000 Transportation Conformity				
Sect. .2003	Transportation Conformity Determination	10/25/99	8/8/02	
Subchapter 3Q—Air Quality Permits				
Section .0100 General Provisions				
Sect. .0102	Activities Exempt From Permit Requirements	10/25/99	8/8/02	
Sect. .0103	Definitions	10/25/99	8/8/02	

[FR Doc. 02–20225 Filed 8–8–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**40 CFR Part 271**

[FRL–7256–7]

Rhode Island: Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Immediate final rule.

SUMMARY: The State of Rhode Island has applied to EPA for Final authorization of the changes to its hazardous waste program under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). EPA has determined that these changes satisfy all requirements needed to qualify for Final authorization, and is authorizing the State's changes through this immediate final action. EPA is publishing this rule to authorize the changes without a prior proposal because we believe this action is not controversial and do not expect comments that oppose it. Unless we get written comments which oppose this authorization during the comment period, the decision to authorize Rhode Island's changes to their hazardous waste program will take effect. If we get comments that oppose this action, we will publish a document in the **Federal Register** withdrawing this rule before it takes effect and a separate document in the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register** will serve as a proposal to authorize the changes.

DATES: This final authorization will become effective on October 8, 2002 unless EPA receives adverse written comment by September 9, 2002. If EPA receives such comment, it will publish a timely withdrawal of this immediate final rule in the **Federal Register** and inform the public that this authorization will not take immediate effect.

ADDRESSES: Send any written comments to Robin Biscaia, EPA New England, One Congress Street, Suite 1100 (CHW), Boston, MA 02114–2023; telephone: (617) 918–1642. Copies of the State of Rhode Island's revision application and the materials which EPA used in evaluating the revision (the "Administrative Record") are available for inspection and copying during normal business hours at the following locations: Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Office of Technical and Customer Assistance, 235 Promenade Street, Providence, RI 02908–5767, business hours: 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., telephone: (401) 222–6822; or EPA New England Library, One Congress Street—11th Floor, Boston, MA 02114–2023, business hours: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., Monday through Thursday, telephone: (617) 918–1990.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robin Biscaia, Hazardous Waste Unit, Office of Ecosystems Protection, EPA New England, One Congress Street, Suite 1100 (CHW), Boston, MA 02114–2023, telephone: (617) 918–1642.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**A. Why are Revisions to State Programs Necessary?**

States which have been authorized to administer the Federal hazardous waste program under RCRA section 3006(b), 42 U.S.C. 6926(b), have a continuing

obligation to update their programs to meet revised Federal requirements. As the Federal program changes, States must change their programs and ask EPA to authorize the changes. Changes to State programs may be necessary when Federal or State statutory or regulatory authority is modified or when certain other changes occur. Most commonly, States must revise their programs because of changes to EPA's regulations in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) parts 124, 260 through 266, 268, 270, 273 and 279. The EPA may grant final authorization to a State version if it is equivalent to, consistent with, and no less stringent than Federal RCRA requirements.

B. What Decisions Have We Made in This Rule?

We conclude that the State of Rhode Island's application to revise its authorized program meets all of the statutory and regulatory requirements established by RCRA. Therefore, we grant the State of Rhode Island Final authorization to operate its hazardous waste program with the changes described in the authorization application. Rhode Island has responsibility for permitting Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) within its borders (except in Indian Country) and for carrying out the aspects of the RCRA program described in its revised program application, subject to the limitations of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA). New Federal requirements and prohibitions imposed by Federal regulations that EPA promulgates under the authority of HSWA take effect in authorized States before they are authorized for the requirements. Thus, EPA will