

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 September 16, 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, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: May 30, 2002.

Keith Takata,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region IX.

Accordingly, 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 paragraph (c)(297) (i)(A)(2) to read as follows:

§ 52.220 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(297) * * *

(i) * * *

(A) * * *

(2) Rule 74.29 adopted on October 10, 1995, and amended on January 8, 2002.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 02-17696 Filed 7-15-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 62

[Region 2 Docket No. PR10-244, FRL-7246-7]

Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Commonwealth of Puerto Rico: Control of Emissions From Existing Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving the section 111(d) plan submitted by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, for the purpose of implementing and enforcing the emission guidelines for existing municipal solid waste landfills. The plan was submitted to fulfill the requirements of the Clean Air Act (the Act). The intended effect of this action is to approve a plan required by the Act which establishes emission limits for existing municipal solid waste landfills, and provides for the implementation and enforcement of those limits.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule will be effective August 15, 2002.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the Commonwealth submittal are available at the following addresses for inspection during normal business hours:

Environmental Protection Agency,
Region II Office, Air Programs Branch,
290 Broadway, 25th Floor, New York,
New York 10007-1866

Environmental Protection Agency,
Caribbean Environmental Protection
Division, 1492 Ponce De Leon
Avenue, Centro Europa Building,
Suite 417, Stop 22, Santurce, Puerto
Rico 00907-4127

Puerto Rico Environmental Quality
Board, National Plaza Building, 431
Ponce De Leon Avenue, Hato Rey,
Puerto Rico

Environmental Protection Agency, Air
and Radiation Docket and Information
Center, Air Docket, 401 M Street, SW,
Washington, DC 20460

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Demian P. Ellis, Air Programs Branch,
Environmental Protection Agency, 290
Broadway, 25th Floor, New York, New
York 10007-1866, (212) 637-3713.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

I. What action is EPA taking today?

II. What are the details of EPA's action?

III. What comments were received on the proposed approval and how has EPA responded to them?

IV. Conclusion

V. Administrative Requirements

I. What Action Is EPA Taking Today?

EPA is approving the Puerto Rico plan, and the elements therein, as submitted on February 20, 2001, for the control of air emissions from Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfills. When EPA developed the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) (subpart WWW) for MSW landfills on March 12, 1996, it concurrently promulgated Emission Guidelines (subpart Cc) to control air emissions from existing MSW landfills. The EPA amended these rules on June 16, 1998 and February 24, 1999.

The Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board (EQB) developed a plan, as required by section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7411(d), to adopt the Emission Guidelines into its body of regulations, and EPA is acting today to approve that plan.

II. What Are the Details of EPA's Specific Action?

On February 20, 2001, Puerto Rico submitted a plan for implementing and enforcing EPA's emission guidelines for existing MSW landfills. The plan contained several elements including: (1) A demonstration of Puerto Rico's legal authority to implement the section 111(d) MSW landfill plan; (2) identification of a mechanism to enforce the emission guidelines; (3) a list of known MSW landfills including their nonmethane organic compound emissions rate estimates; (4) a regulation requiring the installation of emission collection and control equipment which is no less stringent than the requirements in subpart Cc; (5) a description of the process Puerto Rico will use to review and approve site-specific gas collection and control design plans; (6) compliance schedules for each source that require final compliance no later than the dates required in EPA's November 8, 1999 Federal 111(d) plan (64 FR 60703), to which Puerto Rico is currently subject; (7) requirements for sources to test, monitor, keep records, and report to Puerto Rico; (8) records of the public hearings on the Commonwealth's Plan; and (9) a provision for the Commonwealth's submittal to EPA of annual reports on Puerto Rico's progress in the enforcement of its plan.

III. What Comments Were Received on the Proposed Approval and How Has EPA Responded to Them?

There were no comments received on EPA's proposed rulemaking (67 FR

17321, April 10, 2002) regarding the Puerto Rico plan. The 30-day public comment period on EPA's proposed approval ended on May 10, 2002.

IV. Conclusion

For reasons described in this action and in EPA's proposal, EPA is approving Puerto Rico's section 111(d) MSW landfill plan. For further details, the reader is referred to the proposal and the Technical Support Document.

V. Administrative Requirements

Executive Order 12866

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted this regulatory action from Executive Order 12866, entitled "Regulatory Planning and Review."

Paperwork Reduction Act

This action will not impose any collection information subject to the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, other than those previously approved and assigned OMB control number 2060-0220. For additional information concerning these requirements, see 40 CFR 60.35c. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Executive Order 13045

Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), applies to any rule that: (1) Is determined to be "economically significant" as defined under Executive Order 12866, and (2) concerns an environmental health or safety risk that EPA has reason to believe may have a disproportionate effect on children. If the regulatory action meets both criteria, the Agency must evaluate the environmental health or safety effects of the planned rule on children, and explain why the planned regulation is preferable to other potentially effective and reasonably feasible alternatives considered by the Agency.

This rule is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it does not involve decisions intended to mitigate environmental health or safety risks.

Executive Order 13132

Executive Order 13132, entitled "Federalism" (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure "meaningful and timely input by state and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications." "Policies that have

federalism implications" is defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that 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."

Under section 6(b) of Executive Order 13132, EPA may not issue a regulation that has federalism implications, that imposes substantial direct compliance costs, and that is not required by statute, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by state and local governments, or EPA consults with state and local officials early in the process of developing the proposed regulation. Under section 6(c) of Executive Order 13132, EPA may not issue a regulation that has federalism implications and that preempts state law, unless the Agency consults with state and local officials early in the process of developing the proposed regulation.

EPA has concluded that this rule does not have federalism implications. Thus, the requirements of sections 6(b) and 6(c) of the Executive Order do not apply to this rule.

Executive Order 13175

Executive Order 13175, entitled "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" (65 FR 67249, November 6, 2000), requires EPA to develop an accountable process to ensure "meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications." "Policies that have tribal implications" is defined in the Executive Order to include regulations that have "substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal government and the Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal government and Indian tribes."

This rule does not have tribal implications. It will not have substantial direct effects on tribal governments, 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 in Executive Order 13175. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this rule.

Regulatory Flexibility

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) generally requires an agency to conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis of any rule subject to notice and comment

rulemaking requirements unless the agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises, and small governmental jurisdictions.

This rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities because such businesses have already been subject to the federal plan, which mirrors this rule. Therefore, because the Federal approval does not create any new requirements, I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Unfunded Mandates

Under sections 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 ("Unfunded Mandates Act"), signed into law on March 22, 1995, EPA must prepare a budgetary impact statement to accompany any proposed or final rule that includes a Federal mandate that may result in estimated costs to state, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate; or to the private sector, of \$100 million or more. Under section 205, EPA must select the most cost-effective and least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule and is consistent with statutory requirements. Section 203 requires EPA to establish a plan for informing and 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 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.

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.

Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. section 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 the 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. section 804(2).

Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by September 16, 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 62

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Waste treatment and disposal.

Dated: July 3, 2002.

Jane M. Kenny,

Regional Administrator, Region 2.

Part 62, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 62—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 62 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q.

Subpart BBB—Puerto Rico

2. Part 62 is amended by adding new § 62.13107 and an undesignated heading to subpart BBB to read as follows:

Landfill Gas Emissions From Existing Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (section 111(d) Plan)

§ 62.13107 Identification of Plan.

(a) The Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency a "State Plan for implementation and enforcement of 40 CFR part 60, subpart Cc, Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills on February 20, 2001."

(b) Identification of sources: The plan applies to all applicable existing municipal solid waste landfills for which construction, reconstruction, or modification commenced before May 30, 1991; and for which waste has been accepted at any time since November 8, 1987 or that have added capacity for future waste deposition.

[FR Doc. 02–17876 Filed 7–15–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 271

[FRL–7241–4]

Georgia: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Immediate final rule.

SUMMARY: Georgia 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 Georgia'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 September 16, 2002 unless EPA receives adverse written comment by August 15, 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 effect.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to Narindar Kumar, Chief, RCRA Programs Branch, Waste Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, The Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center, 61 Forsyth Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960; (404) 562–8440. You can view and copy Georgia's application from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the following addresses: The Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division, 205 Butler Street, Suite 1154 East, Atlanta, Georgia 30334–4910, and from 8:30 a.m. to 3:45 p.m., EPA Region 4, Library, The Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center, 61 Forsyth Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960, Phone number (404) 562–8190, Kathy Piselli, Librarian.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Narindar Kumar, Chief, RCRA Programs Branch, Waste Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, The Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center, 61 Forsyth Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303–8960; (404) 562–8440.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Why Are Revisions to State Programs Necessary?

States which have received final authorization from EPA under RCRA section 3006(b), 42 U.S.C. 6926(b), must maintain a hazardous waste program that is equivalent to, consistent with, and no less stringent than the Federal program. 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 change 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.

B. What Decisions Have We Made in This Rule?

We conclude that Georgia's application to revise its authorized program meets all of the statutory and regulatory requirements established by RCRA. Therefore, we grant Georgia Final authorization to operate its