

States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 89

Environmental protection,
Administrative practice and procedure,
Motor vehicle pollution.

Dated: April 7, 2003.

Christine Todd Whitman,
Administrator.

■ For the reasons set forth in the pre-
amble, chapter I, title 40 of the Code of
Federal Regulations is amended as fol-
lows:

PART 89—CONTROL OF EMISSIONS FROM NEW AND IN-USE NONROAD COMPRESSION—IGNITION ENGINES

■ 1. The authority for part 89 continues
to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7521, 7522, 7523,
7524, 7527, 7541, 7542, 7543, 7545, 7547,
7549, 7550 and 7601(a).

Subpart A—[Amended]

■ 2. Section 89.2 is amended by adding
paragraph (1)(iv) to the definition for
“nonroad engine” to read as follows:

§ 89.2 Definitions.

* * * * *

Nonroad engine means:

(1) * * *

(iv) That is a compression-ignition
engine included in an engine family
certified to meet applicable nonroad
emission requirements of this part if: the
engine is used in agricultural operations
in the growing of crops or raising of
fowl or animals in the State of
California; and any other engines in the
certified engine family otherwise meet
the definition of nonroad engine.

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[FR Doc. 03-8955 Filed 4-10-03; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 271

[FRL-7478-5]

Tennessee: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision

AGENCY: Environmental Protection
Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Immediate final rule.

SUMMARY: Tennessee 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
Tennessee'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 June 10, 2003
unless EPA receives adverse written
comment by May 12, 2003. 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 M. 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 30303-3104; (404) 562-8440.
We must receive your comments by May
12, 2003. You can view and copy
Tennessee's application from 8 a.m. to
4:30 p.m. at the following addresses:
Tennessee Department of Environment
and Conservation, Division of Solid
Waste Management, 5th Floor, L & C
Tower, 401 Church Street, Nashville,
Tennessee 37243-1535, Phone Number:
(615) 532-0850; and EPA Region,
Region 4, Library, 61 Forsyth Street,
SW., Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3104; (404)
562-8190.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Gwendolyn Gleaton, RCRA Services
Section, RCRA Programs Branch, Waste
Management Division, U.S.
Environmental Protection Agency, The
Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center, 61
Forsyth Street, SW., Atlanta, Georgia
30303-3104; (404) 562-8500.

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 Tennessee's
application to revise its authorized
program meets all of the statutory and
regulatory requirements established by
RCRA. Therefore, we grant Tennessee
Final authorization to operate its
hazardous waste program with the
changes described in the authorization
application. Tennessee 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
implement those requirements and
prohibitions in Tennessee, including
issuing permits, until the State is
granted authorization to do so.

C. What Is the Effect of Today's Authorization Decision?

The effect of this decision is that a
facility in Tennessee subject to RCRA
will now have to comply with the
authorized State requirements instead of
the equivalent Federal requirements in
order to comply with RCRA. Tennessee
has enforcement responsibilities under
its State hazardous waste program for
violations of such program, but EPA
retains its authority under RCRA
sections 3007, 3008, 3013, and 7003,
which include, among others, authority
to:

- Do inspections, and require
monitoring, tests, analyses or reports
- Enforce RCRA requirements and
suspend or revoke permits
- Take enforcement actions regardless
of whether the State has taken its own
actions

This action does not impose
additional requirements on the
regulated community because the

regulations for which Tennessee is being authorized by today's action are already effective, and are not changed by today's action.

D. Why Wasn't There a Proposed Rule Before Today's Rule?

EPA did not publish a proposal before today's rule because we view this as a routine program change and do not expect comments that oppose this approval. We are providing an opportunity for public comment now. In addition to this rule, in the proposed rules section of today's **Federal Register** we are publishing a separate document that proposes to authorize the State program changes.

E. What Happens if EPA Receives Comments That Oppose This Action?

If EPA receives comments that oppose this authorization, we will withdraw this rule by publishing a document in the **Federal Register** before the rule becomes effective. EPA will base any further decision on the authorization of the State program changes on the proposal mentioned in the previous

paragraph. We will then address all public comments in a later final rule. You may not have another opportunity to comment. If you want to comment on this authorization, you must do so at this time.

If we receive comments that oppose only the authorization of a particular change to the State hazardous waste program, we will withdraw that part of this rule but the authorization of the program changes that the comments do not oppose will become effective on the date specified above. The **Federal Register** withdrawal document will specify which part of the authorization will become effective, and which part is being withdrawn.

F. What Has Tennessee Previously Been Authorized For?

Tennessee initially received Final authorization on January 22, 1985, effective February 5, 1985 (50 FR 2820), to implement the RCRA hazardous waste management program. We granted authorization for changes to their program on October 26, 2000, effective December 26, 2000 (65 FR 64161),

September 15, 1999, effective November 1, 1999 (64 FR 49998), January 30, 1998, effective March 31, 1998 (63 FR 45870), on May 23, 1996, effective July 22, 1996 (61 FR 25796), on August 24, 1995, effective October 23, 1995 (60 FR 43979), on May 8, 1995, effective July 7, 1995 (60 FR 22524), on June 1, 1992, effective July 31, 1992 (57 FR 23063), and on June 12, 1987, effective August 11, 1987 (52 FR 22443).

G. What Changes Are We Authorizing With Today's Action?

On March 23, 2001, Tennessee submitted a final complete program revision application, seeking authorization of their changes in accordance with 40 CFR 271.21. We now make an immediate final decision, subject to receipt of written comments that oppose this action, that Tennessee's hazardous waste program revision satisfies all of the requirements necessary to qualify for Final authorization. Therefore, we grant Tennessee Final authorization for the following program change:

Description of Federal requirement	Federal Register date and page	Analogous State authority ¹
174—Post Closure Permit Requirement and Closure Process.	63 FR 56710, 10/22/98	Tennessee Code Annotated (TCA) 68–211–106(a)(1) & (2); 68–211–107(a); 68–211–1001 <i>et seq.</i> ; 68–212–106(a)(1); 68–212–107(a), (d)(1), (3), & (6); Tennessee Revised Code (TRC) 1200–1–11–.02(1)(e)10, .02(1)(f)1(iii)(IV)I–III, .11(2)(a)9, .11(3)(c)4, .11(3)(c)4(i)–(iv), .11(5)(f)8, .11(5)(f)8(i)–(iv), .11(6)(e)7, .11(6)(e)7(i)–(iv), .11(7)(e)7, .11(7)(e)7(i)(iv).

¹ The Tennessee provisions are from the Tennessee Administrative Regulations, effective July 19, 1999.

H. Where Are the Revised State Rules Different From the Federal Rules?

There are no State requirements that are more stringent or broader in scope than the Federal requirements.

I. Who Handles Permits After the Authorization Takes Effect?

Tennessee will issue permits for all the provisions for which it is authorized and will administer the permits it issues. EPA will continue to administer any RCRA hazardous waste permits or portions of permits which we issued prior to the effective date of this authorization. We will not issue any more new permits or new portions of permits for the provisions listed in the Table above after the effective date of this authorization. EPA will continue to implement and issue permits for HSWA requirements for which Tennessee is not yet authorized.

J. How Does Today's Action Affect Indian Country (18 U.S.C. 115) in Tennessee?

Tennessee is not authorized to carry out its hazardous waste program in Indian country within the State. Therefore, this action has no effect on Indian country. EPA will continue to implement and administer the RCRA program in these lands.

K. What Is Codification and Is EPA Codifying Tennessee's Hazardous Waste Program as Authorized in This Rule?

Codification is the process of placing the State's statutes and regulations that comprise the State's authorized hazardous waste program into the Code of Federal Regulations. We do this by referencing the authorized State rules in 40 CFR part 272. We reserve the amendment of 40 CFR part 272, subpart RR for this authorization of Tennessee's program changes until a later date.

L. Administrative Requirements

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this action from the requirements of Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), and therefore this action is not subject to review by OMB. This action authorizes State requirements for the purpose of RCRA section 3006 and imposes no additional requirements beyond those imposed by State law. Accordingly, I certify that this action 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 action authorizes 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 (Pub. L. 104–4). For the same reason, this action also does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Tribal governments, as specified by

Executive Order 13175 (65 FR 67249, November 6, 2000). This action 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 government, as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), because it merely authorizes State requirements as part of the State RCRA hazardous waste program without altering the relationship or the distribution of power and responsibilities established by RCRA. This action also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant and it does not make decisions based on environmental health or safety risks. This rule is not subject to Executive Order 13211, "Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use" (66 FR 28355 (May 22, 2001)) because it is not a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866.

Under RCRA section 3006(b), EPA grants a State's application for authorization as long as the State meets the criteria required by RCRA. It would thus be inconsistent with applicable law for EPA, when it reviews a State authorization application, to require the use of any particular voluntary consensus standard in place of another standard that otherwise satisfies the requirements of RCRA. 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. As required by section 3 of Executive Order 12988 (61 FR 4729, February 7, 1996), 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. EPA has complied with Executive Order 12630 (53 FR 8859, March 15, 1988) 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 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 document 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 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). This action will be effective June 10, 2003.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 271

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Confidential business information, Hazardous waste, Hazardous waste transportation, Indians-lands, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Authority: This action is issued under the authority of sections 2002(a), 3006 and 7004(b) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended 42 U.S.C. 6912(a), 6926, 6974(b).

J.I. Palmer, Jr.,

Regional Administrator, Region 4.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 021122286-3036-02; I.D. 040703C]

Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in the West Yakutat District of the Gulf of Alaska

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Closure.

SUMMARY: NMFS is prohibiting directed fishing for pollock in the West Yakutat District of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA). This action is necessary to prevent exceeding the pollock total allowable catch (TAC) specified for the West Yakutat District of the GOA.

DATES: Effective 1200 hrs, Alaska local time (A.l.t.), April 7, 2003, through 2400 hrs, A.l.t., December 31, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Furuness, 907-586-7228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS manages the groundfish fishery in the GOA exclusive economic zone

according to the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska (FMP) prepared by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council under authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Regulations governing fishing by U.S. vessels in accordance with the FMP appear at subpart H of 50 CFR part 600 and 50 CFR part 679.

In accordance with § 679.20(c)(3)(ii), the pollock TAC specified for the West Yakutat District of the GOA is 1,078 metric tons (mt) as established by the final 2003 harvest specifications for groundfish of the GOA (68 FR 9924, March 3, 2003).

In accordance with § 679.20(d)(1)(i), the Administrator, Alaska Region, NMFS (Regional Administrator), has determined that the pollock TAC specified for the West Yakutat District of the GOA will soon be reached. Therefore, the Regional Administrator is establishing a directed fishing allowance of 1,058 mt, and is setting aside the remaining 20 mt as bycatch to support other anticipated groundfish fisheries. In accordance with § 679.20(d)(1)(iii), the Regional Administrator finds that this directed fishing allowance will soon be reached. Consequently, NMFS is prohibiting directed fishing for pollock in the West Yakutat District of the GOA.

Maximum retainable amounts may be found in the regulations at § 679.20(e) and (f).

Classification

This action responds to the best available information recently obtained from the fishery. The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA, finds good cause to waive the requirement to provide prior notice and opportunity for public comment pursuant to the authority set forth at 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) as such requirement is contrary to the public interest. This requirement is contrary to the public interest as it would delay the closure of the fishery, lead to exceeding the TAC, and therefore reduce the public's ability to use and enjoy the fishery resource.

The Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA, also finds good cause to waive the 30-day delay in the effective date of this action under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3). This finding is based upon the reasons provided above for waiver of prior notice and opportunity for public comment.

This action is required by section 679.20 and is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*