

significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Moreover, due to the nature of the Federal-State relationship under the Clean Air Act, preparation of flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of state action. The Clean Air Act forbids EPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds. *Union Electric Co., v. U.S. EPA*, 427 U.S. 246, 255–66 (1976); 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2).

F. *Unfunded Mandates*

Under section 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 annual costs to State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate; or to 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 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 June 9, 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).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

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

Dated: March 20, 2000.

David P. Howekamp,

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)(247)(i)(A)(3) and (c)(272) to read as follows:

§ 52.220 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *
(247) * * *
(i) * * *
(A) * * *

(3) Baseline and projected emissions inventories and ozone attainment demonstration, as contained in the South Coast 1997 Air Quality Management Plan for ozone.

* * * * *

(272) New and amended plan for the following agency was submitted on February 4, 2000, by the Governor’s designee.

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) South Coast Air Quality Management District.

(1) SCAQMD commitment to adopt and implement short- and intermediate-term control measures; SCAQMD commitment to adopt and implement long-term control measures; SCAQMD commitment to achieve overall emissions reductions for the years 1999–2008; SCAQMD commitment to implement those measures that had been adopted in regulatory form between November 1994 and September 1999; rate-of-progress plan for the 1999, 2002, 2005, 2008, and 2010 milestone years; amendment to the attainment demonstration in the 1997 Air Quality Management Plan for ozone; and motor vehicle emissions budgets for purposes of transportation conformity, as contained in the 1999 Amendment to the South Coast 1997 Air Quality Management Plan.

* * * * *

[FR Doc. 00–8534 Filed 4–7–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 60

[AD–FRL–6570–4]

RIN 2060–AC42

Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Guidelines for Control of Existing Sources: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule; technical corrections.

SUMMARY: Under the Clean Air Act (CAA), the EPA issued a final rule entitled “Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources and Guidelines for Control of Existing Sources: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills,” published in the **Federal Register** on March 12, 1996 (61 FR 9905). A subsequent direct final rule, published

on June 16, 1998 (63 FR 32743) corrected errors and clarified regulatory text of the final rule. These technical corrections will correct an error in the amendatory instructions and an inconsistency between the reportable exceedances and reporting of monitoring data. 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 procedure are impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest, the agency may issue a rule without providing notice and an opportunity for public comment. The EPA has determined that there is good cause for making today's rule final

without prior proposal and opportunity for comment because the changes to the rule are minor technical corrections, are noncontroversial in nature, and do not substantively change the requirements of the NSPS/EG rule. Thus, notice and public procedure are unnecessary. The EPA finds that this constitutes good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

DATES: These technical corrections are effective April 10, 2000.

ADDRESSES: Docket No. A-88-09 contains the supporting information used in the development of this rulemaking. The docket is located at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Room M-1500, Waterside Mall

(ground floor), 401 M Street SW, Washington, DC 20460, and may be inspected from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Michele Laur, Waste and Chemical Processes Group, Emission Standards Division (MD-13), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, telephone (919) 541-5256, e-mail: laur.michele@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: *Regulated Entities.* The entities potentially affected by this action include:

Category	SIC	Examples of regulated entities
Industry and Local Government Agencies	4953	Existing municipal solid waste landfills where solid waste from households is placed in or on land. Waste from commercial or industrial operations may be mixed with the household waste.

This table is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. While the landfills EG and NSPS (40 CFR part 60, subparts Cc and WWW) will primarily impact facilities in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 4953, not all facilities in this code will be affected by this action. To determine if your landfill is affected by the landfills EG or NSPS, see 40 CFR part 60, subparts Cc and WWW, or the technical amendments published on June 16, 1998 (63 FR 37243).

Worldwide Web (WWW). In addition to being available in the docket, an electronic copy of today's action will be available on the WWW through the Technology Transfer Network (TTN). Following signature, a copy of this action will be posted on the TTN's policy and guidance page for newly proposed or promulgated rules <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg>. The TTN provides information and technology exchange in various areas of air pollution control. If more information regarding the TTN is needed, call the TTN HELP line at (919) 541-5384.

I. Background

On March 12, 1996, the EPA promulgated in the **Federal Register** (61 FR 9919) EG for existing municipal solid waste landfills and the NSPS for municipal solid waste landfills. These regulations and guidelines were promulgated as subparts Cc and WWW of 40 CFR part 60. This action corrects an error in the amendatory instructions, typographic and formatting errors, and it corrects three inconsistencies in the

direct final action published on June 16, 1998.

II. Description of Corrections

A. Amendatory Instruction Error

Due to an error in the amendatory instructions for the direct final rule published in the **Federal Register** on June 16, 1998, § 60.752(b)(2)(ii) (A) and (B) and § 60.752(b)(2)(iii)(B) (1) and (2) were incorrectly removed. These technical corrections add those paragraphs back into the final rule.

B. Inconsistencies

An inconsistency exists between what constitutes a reportable exceedance for boilers and process heaters in § 60.758(c)(1)(i), and the monitoring (§ 60.756(b)(1)) and recordkeeping (§ 60.758(b)(2)) requirements for these devices. Boilers and process heaters with design heat input capacity less than or equal to 44 megawatts are required to monitor temperature and keep records. A reportable exceedance related to temperature can only occur for boilers and process heaters that are less than 44 megawatts. It was not our intent to require monitoring and recordkeeping for boilers and process heaters if their design heat input capacity is equal to or greater than 44 megawatts.

C. Typographical and Formatting Errors

A typographical error appearing in the equation in §§ 60.754(a)(1) (i), (ii) and 60.759(a)(3)(ii) is being corrected. The term "C_{NM}MOC" is corrected to read "C_{NMOC}", meaning the concentration of non-methane organic compounds.

A typographical error appearing in § 60.754(a)(1)(ii) is being corrected. The paragraph immediately following the list of terms to the equation in this section was incorrectly duplicated from the paragraph in § 60.754(a)(1)(i). The paragraph is amended to correctly reflect the method for subtracting nondegradable solid waste when actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rates are known.

A formatting error in § 60.756(a), introductory text, is being corrected. A comma was left out between the words "thermometer" and "other."

A typographical error appearing in § 60.757(c) is being corrected. Throughout the rule, various requirements are triggered by the emission rate cutoff of "equals or exceeds 50 megagrams per year." The term "equals or" was inadvertently omitted. This omission is being corrected to be consistent with the remainder of the rule and with our intent.

A typographical error appearing in § 60.758(c)(1)(ii) is being corrected. This section incorrectly references § 60.758(b)(3)(i) which does not exist. The correct reference is § 60.758(b)(3).

IV. 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 EPA has made a "good cause" finding that this action is not subject to notice and comment requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act or any other statute (see

Summary), 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) (Pub. L. 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 does not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, as specified in 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, the 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). The 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 EPA's compliance with these statutes and Executive Orders for the underlying rule is discussed in the June 16, 1998 amendments to the final NSPS/EG rule **Federal Register** document.

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 Congressional Review Act 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, the EPA has made such a good cause finding, including the reasons therefor, and established an effective date of April 10, 2000. The 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**. This action is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 60

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Hazardous waste, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: March 27, 2000.

Robert D. Brenner,

Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Air and Radiation.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, title 40, chapter I, part 60, of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 60—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 60 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401, 7411, 7414, 7416, 7429, and 7601.

Subpart WWW—[Amended]

2. Section 60.752 is amended by adding paragraphs (b)(2)(ii)(A), (b)(2)(ii)(B), (b)(2)(iii)(B)(1) and (b)(2)(iii)(B)(2) to read as follows:

§ 60.752 Standards for air emissions from municipal solid waste landfills.

- (b) * * *
- (2) * * *
- (ii) * * *
- (A) An active collection system shall:
 - (1) Be designed to handle the maximum expected gas flow rate from the entire area of the landfill that warrants control over the intended use period of the gas control or treatment system equipment;
 - (2) Collect gas from each area, cell, or group of cells in the landfill in which the initial solid waste has been placed for a period of:
 - (i) 5 years or more if active; or

(ii) 2 years or more if closed or at final grade.

(3) Collect gas at a sufficient extraction rate;

(4) Be designed to minimize off-site migration of subsurface gas.

(B) A passive collection system shall:
(1) Comply with the provisions specified in paragraphs (b)(2)(ii)(A)(1), (2), and (2)(ii)(A)(4) of this section.

(2) Be installed with liners on the bottom and all sides in all areas in which gas is to be collected. The liners shall be installed as required under § 258.40.

* * * * *
(iii) * * *
(B) * * *

(1) If a boiler or process heater is used as the control device, the landfill gas stream shall be introduced into the flame zone.

(2) The control device shall be operated within the parameter ranges established during the initial or most recent performance test. The operating parameters to be monitored are specified in § 60.756;

* * * * *

3. In § 60.754, in the equation in paragraph (a)(1)(i) the term "C_{NMOC}" is revised to read "C_{NMOC}" and paragraph (a)(1)(ii) is revised to read as follows:

§ 60.754 Test methods and procedures.

(a) * * *
(1) * * *

(ii) The following equation shall be used if the actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate is unknown.

M_{NMOC} = 2L_o R (e^{-kc} - e^{-kt}) C_{NMOC} (3.6 × 10⁻⁹)

Where:
M_{NMOC}=mass emission rate of NMOC, megagrams per year
L_o=methane generation potential, cubic meters per megagram solid waste
R=average annual acceptance rate, megagrams per year
k=methane generation rate constant, year⁻¹
t = age of landfill, years
C_{NMOC}=concentration of NMOC, parts per million by volume as hexane
c=time since closure, years; for active landfill c=0 and e^{-kc}1
3.6×10⁻⁹=conversion factor

The mass of nondegradable solid waste may be subtracted from the total mass of solid waste in a particular section of the landfill when calculating the value of R, if documentation of the nature and amount of such wastes is maintained.

* * * * *

4. Section 60.756 is amended in paragraph (a) introductory text by

adding a comma between the words "thermometer" and "other" and by revising paragraph (b)(1) to read as follows:

§ 60.756 Monitoring of operations.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) A temperature monitoring device equipped with a continuous recorder and having a minimum accuracy of ±1 percent of the temperature being measured expressed in degrees Celsius or ±0.5 degrees Celsius, whichever is greater. A temperature monitoring device is not required for boilers or process heaters with design heat input capacity equal to or greater than 44 megawatts.

* * * * *

5. Section 60.757 is amended by revising paragraph (c) introductory text to read as follows:

§ 60.757 Reporting requirements.

* * * * *

(c) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of § 60.752(b)(2)(i) shall submit a collection and control system design plan to the Administrator within 1 year of the first report required under paragraph (b) of this section in which the emission rate equals or exceeds 50 megagrams per year, except as follows:

* * * * *

6. Section 60.758 is amended by revising paragraphs (b)(2) introductory text and (c)(1)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 60.758 Recordkeeping requirements.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(2) Where an owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart seeks to demonstrate compliance with § 60.752(b)(2)(iii) through use of an enclosed combustion device other than a boiler or process heater with a design heat input capacity equal to or greater than 44 megawatts:

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(1) * * *

(ii) For boilers or process heaters, whenever there is a change in the location at which the vent stream is introduced into the flame zone as required under paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

* * * * *

§ 60.759 [Amended]

7. In § 60.759 (a)(3)(ii), the term "C_{NM}OC" is revised to read "C_{NMOC}".

[FR Doc. 00-8151 Filed 4-7-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 62

[AL52-200014; FRL-6568-6]

Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants: Alabama

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving the section 111(d) Plan submitted by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) for the State of Alabama on April 20, 1999, to implement and enforce the Emissions Guidelines (EG) for existing Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerator (HMIWI) units.

DATES: This direct final rule is effective on June 9, 2000, without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comment by May 10, 2000. If EPA receives adverse comment, we 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: You should address comments on this action to Kimberly Bingham, EPA Region 4, Air Planning Branch, 61 Forsyth Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3104. Copies of all materials considered in this rulemaking may be examined during normal business hours at the following locations: EPA Region 4, Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center, 61 Forsyth Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3104; and at the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, Air Division, 1751 Congressman W.L. Dickinson Drive, Montgomery, Alabama 36109.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kimberly Bingham at (404) 562-9038, Bingham.Kimberly@epa.gov or Scott Davis at (404) 562-9127, Davis.ScottR@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. What Action is Being Taken by EPA Today?

We are approving the Alabama State Plan, as submitted on April 20, 1999, for the control of air emissions from HMIWIs, except for those HMIWIs located in Indian Country. When EPA developed our New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for HMIWIs, we also developed EG to control air emissions from older HMIWIs. (See 62 FR 48348-48391, September 15, 1997, 40 CFR part 60, subpart Ce [Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for HMIWIs] and subpart Ec [Standards of Performance for HMIWIs for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996]). The ADEM developed a State Plan, as required by sections 111(d) and 129 of the Clean Air Act (the Act), to adopt the EG into their body of regulations, and we are acting today to approve it.

We are publishing this action without prior proposal because we view this as a noncontroversial amendment and anticipate no adverse comments. However, in a separate document in this **Federal Register** publication, we are proposing to approve the revision should significant, material, and adverse comments be filed. This action is effective June 9, 2000, unless by May 10, 2000, adverse or critical comments are received. If we receive such comments, this action will be withdrawn before the effective date by publishing a subsequent document that will withdraw the final action. All public comments received will be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on the proposed rule. We will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting on this action should do so at this time. If no such comments are received, this action is effective June 9, 2000.

II. The HMIWI State Plan Requirement

What is a HMIWI State Plan?

A HMIWI State Plan is a plan to control air pollutant emissions from existing incinerators which burn hospital waste or medical/infectious waste. The plan also includes source and emission inventories of these incinerators in the State.

Why Are We Requiring Alabama To Submit a HMIWI State Plan?

States are required under sections 111(d) and 129 of the Act to submit State Plans to control emissions from existing HMIWIs in the State. The State Plan requirement was triggered when