

2000 Capital Fund final rule. The preamble explained how the rule would address implementation of the performance award factor of the Capital Fund Formula. As explained in the preamble, implementation of the performance award factor would coincide with implementation of PHAS. The regulatory text of the Capital Fund final rule, however, inadvertently failed to accurately reflect implementation of PHAS, as provided in the January 11, 2000 PHAS final rule. This rule therefore amends the March 16, 2000 final rule to correct this inconsistency.

### III. Findings and Certifications

#### *Environmental Impact*

A Finding of No Significant Impact with respect to the environment was prepared in connection with the September 14, 1999 proposed rule in accordance with the HUD regulations at 24 CFR part 50, which implement section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4223). That Finding is applicable to this final rule, and is available for public inspection between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. weekdays in the Office of the Rules Docket Clerk, Office of General Counsel, Room 10276, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC.

#### *Regulatory Flexibility Act*

This rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities within the meaning of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)). The final rule is limited to amending the March 16, 2000 Capital Fund final rule to correct an error in the rule concerning implementation of the performance award factor. The regulatory flexibility analysis provided in the March 16, 2000 final rule is applicable to this rule.

#### *Federalism Impact*

This final rule does not have federalism implications. The rule does not impose substantial direct compliance costs on State and local governments or preempt State law within the meaning of Executive Order 13132 (entitled "Federalism").

#### *Unfunded Mandates Reform Act*

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) (UMRA) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their regulatory actions on State, local, and tribal governments and on the private sector. This final rule does not impose, within the meaning of the UMRA, any Federal

mandates on any State, local, or tribal governments or on the private sector.

#### *Catalog*

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number for the program affected by this rule is 14.850

#### **List of Subjects in 24 CFR Part 905**

Grant programs—housing and community development, Modernization, Public housing, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, part 905 of title 24 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

#### **PART 905—THE PUBLIC HOUSING CAPITAL FUND PROGRAM**

1. The authority citation for part 905 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 42 U.S.C. 1437g and 3535(d).

#### **§ 905.10 [Amended]**

2. Section 905.10 is amended by removing paragraph (j)(3).

Dated: April 21, 2000.

**Harold Lucas,**

*Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing.*

[FR Doc. 00–10798 Filed 5–1–00; 8:45 am]

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### **DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

#### **Coast Guard**

#### **33 CFR Part 100**

**[CGD 05–00–009]**

**RIN 2115–AE46**

#### **Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Severn River, College Creek, and Weems Creek, Annapolis, MD**

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DOT.

**ACTION:** Notice of implementation.

**SUMMARY:** The Coast Guard is implementing the special local regulations at 33 CFR 100.518 for the Navy Crew Rowing Race, a marine event to be held April 29 and May 26, 2000 on the waters of the Severn River at Annapolis, Maryland. These special local regulations are necessary to control vessel traffic due to the confined nature of the waterway and expected vessel congestion during the event. The effect will be to restrict general navigation in the regulated area for the safety of spectators and vessels transiting the event area.

**DATES:** 33 CFR 100.518 is effective from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m. on April 29 and from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m. on May 26, 2000.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Chief Warrant Officer R. L. Houck, Marine Events Coordinator, Commander, Coast Guard Activities Baltimore, 2401 Hawkins Point Road, Baltimore, MD 21226–1971, (410) 576–2674.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The U.S. Naval Academy will sponsor the Navy Crew Rowing Races on the waters of the Severn River at Annapolis, Maryland. The event will consist of Navy crew rowing teams in competition with other crew rowing teams from other universities. In order to ensure the safety of participants, spectators and transiting vessels, 33 CFR 100.518 will be in effect for the duration of the event. Under provisions of 33 CFR 100.518, vessels may not enter the regulated area without permission from the Coast Guard Patrol Commander. Spectator vessels may anchor outside the regulated area but may not block a navigable channel. Because these restrictions will only be in effect for a limited period, they should not result in a significant disruption of maritime traffic.

Dated: April 11, 2000.

**J.E. Shkor,**

*Vice Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, Fifth Coast Guard District.*

[FR Doc. 00–10846 Filed 5–1–00; 8:45 am]

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### **DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

#### **Coast Guard**

#### **33 CFR Part 117**

**[CGD08–00–007]**

#### **Drawbridge Operating Regulation; Inner Harbor Navigation Canal, Louisiana**

**AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DOT.

**ACTION:** Notice of temporary deviation from regulations.

**SUMMARY:** The Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District has issued a temporary deviation from the regulation governing the operation of the L&N Railroad / Old Gentilly Road drawbridge across the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal, mile 2.9 at New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana. This deviation allows the Port of New Orleans to close the bridge to navigation from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. and from 6:30 p.m. to 5:30 a.m. daily from Monday, July 31, 2000 through Sunday, August 13, 2000.

Presently, the draw is required to open on signal. This temporary deviation is issued to allow for replacement of the damaged south roadway grating.

**DATES:** This deviation is effective from 7 a.m. on Monday, July 31, 2000 through 5 p.m. on Sunday, August 13, 2000.

**ADDRESSES:** Unless otherwise indicated, documents referred to in this notice are available for inspection or copying at the office of the Eighth Coast Guard District, Bridge Administration Branch, Commander (ob), 501 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, 70130-3396. The Bridge Administration Branch maintains the public docket for this temporary deviation.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Phil Johnson, Bridge Administration Branch, telephone (504) 589-2965.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The L&N bascule drawbridge across the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal, mile 2.9, in New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana, has a vertical clearance of one foot above high water in the closed-to-navigation position and unlimited clearance in the open-to-navigation position. Navigation on the waterway consists of tugs with small ships, tows, fishing vessels, sailing vessels, and other recreational craft. The Port of New Orleans requested a temporary deviation from the normal operation of the drawbridge in order to accommodate the maintenance work, involving removal and replacement of the deck grading. As sections are replaced, the bascule span requires balancing, a time consuming operation which must be accomplished without interruption.

This deviation allows the draw of L&N Railroad/Old Gentilly Road bascule span drawbridge across the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal, mile 2.9, at New Orleans, Orleans Parish, Louisiana to remain closed to navigation daily from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. and from 6:30 p.m. to 5:30 a.m. from Monday, July 31, 2000 through Sunday, August 13, 2000. In the event of an approaching tropical storm or hurricane, the draw will return to normal operation within 12 hours notice from the Coast Guard.

Dated: April 11, 2000.

**K.J. Eldridge,**

*Captain, U.S. Coast Guard, Acting  
Commander, 8th Coast Guard District.*

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 62

[OK-19-1-7453a; FRL-6582-1]

### Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants: Oklahoma

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Direct final rule.

**SUMMARY:** We are approving the section 111(d) Plan submitted by the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) on November 17, 1999, to implement and enforce the Emissions Guidelines (EG) for existing Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators (MWI). The EG require States to develop plans to reduce toxic air emissions from all MWIs.

**DATES:** This direct final rule is effective on July 3, 2000, without further notice, unless we receive adverse comments by June 1, 2000. If we receive adverse comments, 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 Lt. Commander Mick Cote, EPA Region 6, Air Planning Section (6PD-L), 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200, Dallas, Texas 75202.

Copies of all materials considered in this rulemaking may be examined during normal business hours at the following locations: EPA Region 6 offices, 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 700, Dallas, Texas 75202, and at the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality offices, 707 North Robinson, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73101-1677.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Lt. Commander Mick Cote at (214) 665-7219.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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#### I. What Action Is Being Taken by EPA Today?

We are approving the Oklahoma State Plan, as submitted on November 17, 1999, for the control of air emissions from MWIs, except for those MWIs

located in Indian Country. When we developed our New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for MWIs, we also developed EG to control air emissions from older MWIs. See 62 FR 48348-48391, September 15, 1997. The ODEQ developed a State Plan, as required by section 111(d) 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 July 3, 2000, unless by June 1, 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 July 3, 2000.

#### II. Why Do We Need To Regulate MWI Emissions?

When burned, hospital waste and medical/infectious waste emit various air pollutants, including hydrochloric acid, dioxin/furan, and toxic metals (lead, cadmium, and mercury). Mercury is highly hazardous and is of particular concern because it persists in the environment and bioaccumulates through the food web. Serious developmental and adult effects in humans, primarily damage to the nervous system, have been associated with exposures to mercury. Harmful effects in wildlife have also been reported; these include nervous system damage and behavioral and reproductive deficits. Human and wildlife exposure to mercury occurs mainly through the ingestion of fish. When inhaled, mercury vapor attacks the lung tissue and is a cumulative poison. Short-term exposure to mercury in certain forms can cause hallucinations and impair consciousness. Long-term exposure to mercury in certain forms can affect the central nervous system and cause kidney damage.

Exposure to particulate matter has been linked with adverse health effects, including aggravation of existing