

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION****Coast Guard****33 CFR Part 117**

[CGD01-02-141]

**Drawbridge Operation Regulations:  
Cape Cod Canal, MA****AGENCY:** Coast Guard, DOT.**ACTION:** Notice of temporary deviation from regulations.

**SUMMARY:** The Commander, First Coast Guard District, has issued a temporary deviation from the drawbridge operation regulations that govern the Conrail Railroad Bridge across Cape Cod Canal, mile 0.7, at Bourne, Massachusetts. This temporary deviation will allow the bridge to remain closed at 60 feet above mean high water from 8 a.m. through 5 p.m., on December 10, 11, 18, and 19, 2002. This temporary deviation is necessary to facilitate vital unscheduled mechanical repairs at the bridge.

**DATES:** This deviation is effective from December 10, 2002 through December 19, 2002.

**ADDRESSES:** Materials referred to in this document are available for inspection or copying at the First Coast Guard District, Bridge Branch Office, 408 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, 02110, between 7 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The telephone number is (617) 223-8364. The First Coast Guard District Bridge Branch maintains the public docket for this temporary deviation.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. John McDonald, Project Officer, First Coast Guard District Bridge Branch, (617) 223-8364.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The vertical clearance under the Conrail Railroad Bridge in the open position is 135 feet at mean high water and 139 feet at mean low water. The draw is normally in the fully open position except for the passage of rail traffic. The existing regulations are listed at 33 CFR § 117.589.

The owner of the bridge, the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), requested a temporary deviation from the Drawbridge Operation Regulations to facilitate vital unscheduled maintenance, the replacement of the counterweight guide shoes, at the bridge. This work must be performed without delay to ensure continued safe reliable operation of the bridge.

The bridge owner advised the mariners who normally use this waterway about the necessary

emergency repairs at the bridge and the temporary closures that will be required in order to facilitate the necessary repairs. No objections were received.

Under this temporary deviation the Conrail Railroad Bridge, mile 0.7, across the Cape Cod Canal, may remain closed at 60 feet above mean high water from 8 a.m. through 5 p.m. on December 10, 11, 18, and 19, 2002.

Thirty days notice to the Coast Guard for approval of this bridge maintenance was not given by the bridge owner and was not required because this work involves vital, unscheduled maintenance that must be performed without undue delay.

This deviation from the operating regulations is authorized under 33 CFR § 117.35, and will be performed with all due speed in order to return the bridge to normal operation as soon as possible.

Dated: December 3, 2002.

**V.S. Crea,**

*Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, First Coast Guard District.*

[FR Doc. 02-31220 Filed 12-10-02; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910-15-P**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
AGENCY****40 CFR Part 62**

[Region II Docket No. VI3-1, FRL-7420-4]

**Approval and Promulgation of State  
Plans for Designated Facilities; Virgin  
Islands**

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency.

**ACTION:** Direct final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a negative declaration submitted by the Government of the United States (US) Virgin Islands. The negative declaration satisfies EPA's promulgated Emission Guidelines (EG) for existing small municipal waste combustion (MWC) units. In accordance with the EG, states are not required to submit a plan to implement and enforce the EG if there are no existing small MWC units in the state and if it submits a negative declaration letter in place of the State Plan.

**DATES:** This direct final rule is effective on February 10, 2003, without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comment by January 10, 2003.

If an adverse comment is received, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that this rule will not take effect.

**ADDRESSES:** All comments should be addressed to: Raymond Werner, Chief, Air Programs Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, Region II Office, 290 Broadway, New York, New York 10007-1866.

A copy of the Virgin Islands submittal is available for inspection at the Region 2 Office in New York City. Those interested in inspecting the submittal must arrange an appointment in advance by calling (212) 637-4249. Alternatively, appointments may be arranged via e-mail by sending a message to Demian P. Ellis at [ellis.demian@epa.gov](mailto:ellis.demian@epa.gov). The office address is 290 Broadway, Air Programs Branch, 25th Floor, New York, New York 10007-1866.

A copy of the Virgin Islands submittal is also available for inspection at the following locations:

Virgin Islands Department of Planning and Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Protection, Cyril E. King Airport, Terminal Building, 2nd Floor, St. Thomas, USVI, 00802.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Demian P. Ellis, Air Programs Branch, Environmental Protection Agency, 290 Broadway, 25th Floor, New York, New York 10007-1866, Telephone, (212) 637-4249.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The following table of contents describes the format for the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section:

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- E. What are EPA requirements for small MWC units?
- F. Who must comply with the requirements?
- G. What are EPA's conclusions?
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**A. What Action Is EPA Taking Today?**

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is approving a negative declaration submitted by the Government of the United States Virgin Islands (Virgin Islands) dated July 17, 2002. This negative declaration finds that there are no existing small municipal waste combustors throughout the Territory of the Virgin Islands. The negative declaration satisfies the federal Emission Guidelines (EG) requirements of EPA's promulgated regulation entitled "Emission Guidelines for Existing Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units" (65 FR 76378, December 6, 2000). The negative declaration officially certifies to EPA

that, to the best of the Virgin Islands' knowledge, there are no small MWC units in operation within the Territory.

### **B. Why Is EPA Approving the Virgin Islands' Negative Declaration?**

EPA has evaluated the negative declaration submitted by the Virgin Islands for consistency with the Clean Air Act (Act), EPA guidelines and policy. EPA has determined that the Virgin Islands' negative declaration meets all applicable requirements and, therefore, EPA is approving the Virgin Islands' certification that there are no existing small MWC units in operation throughout the Territory. The Virgin Islands has certified in its negative declaration that there are no small MWC units that meet the EG criteria based on file review, inspections, and a territory-wide search.

EPA's approval of the Virgin Islands' negative declaration is based on the following:

(1) The Virgin Islands has met the requirements of § 60.23(b) in Title 40, part 60, subpart B of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (40 CFR part 60) for submittal of a letter of negative declaration that certifies there are no existing facilities within the Territory. Such certification exempts the Virgin Islands from the requirements to submit a plan.

(2) EPA's own source inventory files indicate there are no existing small MWC units operating within the Territory of the Virgin Islands. Specifically, during October 2001, EPA compiled an inventory of small MWC units as a required element of the small MWC EG and found none in the Virgin Islands.

### **C. What if an Existing Small MWC Unit Is Discovered in the Virgin Islands After Today's Action Becomes Effective?**

Section 60.1530 of 40 CFR part 60, subpart BBBB (page 76386 at 65 FR 76378, December 6, 2000) requires that if, after the effective date of today's action, an existing small MWC unit is found within the Virgin Islands, the Federal Plan implementing the EG would automatically apply to that small MWC unit until a State Plan is approved by EPA.

The Federal Plan was proposed on June 14, 2001 (66 FR 32484) and is expected to be promulgated in the near future. The Federal Plan will apply to small MWCs in states, commonwealths, and territories (1) where the EPA inventory identifies small MWCs and a plan is required and has not been submitted and approved by EPA and (2) where the EPA inventory did not

identify any small MWC and a negative declaration has been received and approved by EPA (such as the Virgin Islands) and a small MWC is subsequently identified in the State or territory. If and when a State Plan, or in this case a Territorial Plan, for small MWCs is submitted and approved, the Federal Plan would no longer apply.

### **D. What Is the Background for Emission Guidelines and State Plans?**

Section 111(d) of the Act requires that pollutants controlled under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) must also be controlled at existing sources in the same source category. Once an NSPS is issued, EPA then publishes an EG applicable to the control of the same pollutant from existing (designated) facilities. States with designated facilities must then develop State Plans to adopt the EG into their body of regulations.

Under section 129 of the Act, the EG is not federally enforceable. Section 129(b)(2) of the Act requires states to submit State Plans to EPA for approval. State Plans must be at least as protective as the EG, and they become federally enforceable upon EPA approval. The procedures for adopting and submitting State Plans, as well as state requirements for a negative declaration, are in 40 CFR part 60, subpart B.

EPA originally issued the subpart B provisions on November 17, 1975. EPA amended subpart B on December 19, 1995, to allow the subparts developed under section 129 to include specifications that supersede the general provisions in subpart B regarding the schedule for submittal of State Plans, the stringency of the emission limitations, and the compliance schedules (60 FR 65414).

### **E. Where Can You Find the EG Requirements for Small MWC Units?**

On December 6, 2000, under sections 111 and 129 of the Act, EPA issued the NSPS applicable to new MWC units and the EG applicable to existing small MWC units. The NSPS and EG are codified at 40 CFR part 60, subparts AAAA (65 FR 76350) and BBBB (65 FR 76378), respectively.

### **F. Who Must Comply With the EG Requirements?**

A small MWC unit having the capacity to combust at least 35 tons per day of municipal solid waste but no more than 250 tons per day of municipal solid waste or refuse derived fuel that commenced construction on or before August 30, 1999 ("existing small MWC unit") must comply with these requirements. See § 60.1555 of 40 CFR

part 60, subpart BBBB for a list of small MWC units exempt from the federal requirements.

### **G. What Are EPA's Conclusions?**

EPA has determined that the Virgin Islands' negative declaration meets all the requirements and, therefore, EPA is approving the Virgin Islands' certification that no applicable small MWC units are in operation within the Territory of the U.S. Virgin Islands. If any existing small MWC units are discovered in the future, the Federal Plan implementing the EG would automatically apply to that small MWC unit until the State Plan is approved by EPA.

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 February 10, 2003, without further notice unless the Agency receives adverse comments by January 10, 2003.

If the EPA receives adverse comments, then EPA will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will not take effect. EPA will address all public comments in a subsequent final rule based on the proposed rule. The EPA will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting must do so at this time.

### **H. Administrative Requirements**

#### *tive Order 12866*

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

#### *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 may have federalism implications. The only reason why this rule may have federalism implications is if in the future a small MWC unit is found within the Territory of the U.S. Virgin Islands the unit will become subject to the Federal Plan until a State Plan is approved by EPA. However, it will not impose substantial direct compliance costs on state or local governments, nor will it preempt state law. 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 as a negative declaration it is not subject to the small MWC EG requirements. 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 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 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, commonwealth, territorial, 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, commonwealth, territorial, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, result from this action.

#### *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 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. section 804(2). This rule will be effective February 10, 2003, unless EPA receives material adverse written comments by January 10, 2003.

#### *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.

#### *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 February 10, 2003. 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, Air pollution control, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: November 15, 2002.  
**William J. Muszynski,**  
*Acting 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:** 62 U.S.C. 7401–7671q.

**Subpart CCC—Virgin Islands**

2. Part 62 is amended by adding new § 62.13355 and an undesignated heading to subpart CCC to read as follows:

**Air Emissions From Existing Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units With the Capacity To Combust at Least 35 Tons per Day but No More Than 250 Tons per Day of Municipal Solid Waste or Refuse Derived Fuel and Constructed on or Before August 30, 1999**

**§ 62.13355 Identification of plan—negative declaration.**

Letter from the Virgin Islands Department of Planning and Natural Resources, submitted July 17, 2002, certifying that there are no existing small municipal waste combustion units in the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands subject to part 60, subpart BBBB of this chapter.

[FR Doc. 02–31237 Filed 12–10–02; 8:45 am]

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