

longer be exported, citing the export of HEU to licensees in Canada for Mo-99/Tc-99m medical isotope production during the past five years. The petitioner states that a ban on the NRC-licensed civilian use and export of HEU should apply to all facilities except for blending down of existing HEU to LEU fuel for civilian power reactors and to lower concentrations (20 to 40 percent U-235) of HEU for use at the MIT, NIST, and MURR facilities. The petitioner also states that HEU used for weapons and naval propulsion reactor fuel, spent fuel and radioactive waste regulated by 10 CFR part 72, the use of HEU under exemptions in §§ 70.11–70.17, and small quantities for production of calibration or references sources covered under §§ 70.19 and 70.20 should remain exempt from the proposed amendment.

The petitioner believes its proposed amendment will establish “an urgently needed precedent that HEU is simply too dangerous for continued commercial use.” The petitioner also states that other countries will not likely ban civilian use of HEU as long as similar use of HEU is permitted in the U.S. and would signal other countries “the imperative of eliminating vulnerable sources of HEU.” The petitioner further states that eliminating civilian HEU use is absolutely necessary because the greatest threat to the U.S. is the risk that terrorists will use HEU to make an improvised nuclear explosive device.

The petitioner notes that it is very easy to construct an improvised nuclear explosive device with HEU in sufficient quantities and that assembly instructions for these devices are widely available by computer. The petitioner states that a one-kiloton surface burst from a nuclear explosion can produce comparable casualties at some U.S. locations as the 21-kiloton airburst over Nagasaki, Japan during World War II. The petitioner is also concerned that HEU cannot be reliably detected by radiation portal monitors currently used at ports and other border crossings, and that monitors are useless if bypassed in noting that millions of illegal aliens and much contraband have entered the U.S. The petitioner states that eliminating HEU at its source should be this country’s highest priority because of the high national security risk and that existing Federal programs are moving far too slowly to combat the threat.

The petitioner also notes that no commercial U.S. power reactors use HEU fuel and that no future plans to use HEU in NRC-licensed power facilities exist. The petitioner further states that NRC continues to license the civilian use of HEU to fuel seven existing

research and test reactors that have not converted to LEU fuel yet, citing the NRC-licensed BWXT Lynchburg Technology Center that manufactures reactor fuel for several of these reactors. The petitioner is not aware of any other civilian use of HEU other than for the export to Canada for use in producing Molybdenum-99 (Mo-99) for Technetium-99m (Tc-99m) production, the most widely used medical isotope.

The petitioner states that 10 CFR 50.64 prohibits continued use of HEU fuel in domestic non-power reactors if an LEU fuel alternative is available. The petitioner estimates that the three HEU-fueled TRIGA-type research reactors at Oregon State University, the University of Wisconsin and Washington State University, will be converted to LEU during the next two years. The petitioner also notes that the MIST, NIST, and MURR facilities are working with the Department of Energy (DOE) to develop LEU alternatives but is skeptical that DOE’s estimate to convert these facilities will occur by 2014. The petitioner does not know if the only other facility in the U.S., a small (100 megawatt-thermal) Nuclear Test Reactor (NTR) at General Electric’s Valletios Nuclear Center used for radiography is scheduled for conversion but notes that the newer and larger LEU-fueled TRIGA facility at the McClellan Nuclear Radiation Center is also used for radiography.

The petitioner notes that the NTR is a joint venture of General Electric Company (GE) and Hitachi and has been permitted to continue to operate on HEU fuel by annually certifying to the NRC that DOE does not have the funding for conversion to LEU. The petitioner states that because GE and Hitachi can afford to promptly convert the NTR to LEU fuel without Federal support, the NTR should be shut down before it is refueled if these firms believe the conversion is not worth the investment. The petitioner also notes that NRC has authorized a two to three year supply of HEU for export to Canada for Mo-99/Tc-99m medical isotope production. The petitioner suggests that the Canadian firm, MDS Nordion, that extracts the Mo-99/Tc-99m from the HEU could use LEU material because at least two other Mo-99 producers have been doing so “for more than 30 years.” Although MDS Nordion would incur an additional expense associated with the conversion, the petitioner believes it would be “a small price to pay for the elimination of HEU.”

The petitioner does not believe that establishing a firm date for ending civilian use of HEU will be detrimental to medical isotope production.

However, the petitioner suggests that the NRC could authorize use of 20 to 40 percent-enriched HEU for a limited time if evidence is presented that complete elimination of HEU would not be practical for the MURR and MDC Nordion facilities. The petitioner states that a “reduction from 93.5 percent enriched-HEU to 40 percent would only increase the target material requirement for Mo-99 production by a factor of about 2.3.” The petitioner also states that approximately four times more 40 percent-enriched HEU would be required to make a one-kiloton improvised nuclear explosive device than using 93.5 percent enriched-HEU.

The petitioner concludes that because there is no known civilian use of HEU, including use as reactor fuel or for medical isotope production, that cannot be performed by using LEU, and that the high national security risks of HEU use clearly outweigh the benefits, the NRC should no longer license the civilian use and export of HEU.

The petitioner requests that the NRC conduct a rulemaking to establish the proposed amendments as detailed in this petition for rulemaking.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 20th day of May 2008.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Annette L. Vietti-Cook,

Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. E8–11727 Filed 5–23–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

15 CFR Part 909

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Coast Guard

33 CFR Part 151

[USCG–2007–0164]

RIN 0648–AV68; 1625–AB24

Definition of Marine Debris for Purposes of the Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Pollution Act

AGENCIES: National Ocean Service (NOS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce; Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: NOAA and the Coast Guard propose to define marine debris for purposes of the Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act. NOAA and the Coast Guard propose a joint definition of marine debris. Interested parties may submit comments on this proposed rule.

DATES: Comments and related material must be received by July 28, 2008.

ADDRESSES: Comments and related material received from the public, as well as documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, are part of docket USCG–2007–0164. When submitting comments, please indicate whether your comments are directed to the Coast Guard, NOAA, or both, and include in the subject line “Comments on marine debris definition”. To avoid duplication, please use only one of the following methods to comment. Comments received by any of these methods will be posted on the docket and will be available for review at <http://www.regulations.gov>:

Coast Guard

(1) *Online:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments to docket USCG–2007–0164.

(2) *Mail:* Docket Management Facility (M–30), U.S. Department of Transportation, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590–0001.

(3) *Hand delivery:* Room W12–140 on the Ground Floor of the West Building, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The telephone number is 202–366–9329.

(4) *Fax:* 202–493–2251.

NOAA

(1) *On-line:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments to docket USCG–2007–0164.

(2) *E-mail:* NOAA.MarineDebris.FRNcomments@noaa.gov.

(3) *Mail:* NOAA Ocean Service, Office of Response and Restoration, N/ORR, 1305 East-West Hwy., Silver Spring, MD 20910 c/o Dr. Holly A. Bamford.

(5) *Fax:* 301–713–4389.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: If you have questions on this proposed rule, call:

NOAA: Dr. Holly A. Bamford, NOAA Marine Debris Program at (301) 713–2989.

Coast Guard: LTJG David Major, Environmental Standards Division at (202) 372–1402.

If you have questions on viewing or submitting material to the docket, call Renee V. Wright, Program Manager, Docket Operations, telephone 202–366–9826.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed rule would define the term ‘marine debris’ for purposes of the Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act (the Act). The definition was developed jointly by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the United States Coast Guard (Coast Guard), in consultation with the Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee (IMDCC).

The proposed rule defining marine debris states: “For the purposes of the Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act (33 U.S.C. 1951–1958 (2006)) only, marine debris is defined as any persistent solid material that is manufactured or processed and directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally, disposed of or abandoned into the marine environment or the Great Lakes.”

I. Public Participation and Request for Comments

We encourage you to participate in this rulemaking by submitting comments and related materials. All comments received will be posted, without change, to <http://www.regulations.gov> and will include any personal information you have provided. The Coast Guard has an agreement with the Department of Transportation (DOT) to use the Docket Management Facility. Please see DOT’s “Privacy Act” paragraph below.

A. Submitting Comments

If you submit a comment, please include the docket number for this rulemaking (USCG–2007–0164), indicate the specific section of this document to which each comment applies, and give the reason for each comment. The Coast Guard recommends that you include your name and a mailing address, an e-mail address, or a phone number in the body of your document so that the Coast Guard can contact you if they have questions regarding your submission. You may submit your comments and material by electronic means, mail, fax, or delivery to the Docket Management Facility at the address under **ADDRESSES**; but please submit your comments and material by only one means. If you submit them by mail or delivery, submit them in an unbound format, no larger than 8½ by 11 inches, suitable for copying and electronic filing. If you submit them by mail and would like to

know that they reached the Facility, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed postcard or envelope. The Coast Guard and NOAA will consider all comments and material received during the comment period. They may change this proposed rule in view of them.

B. Viewing Comments and Documents

To view comments, as well as documents mentioned in this preamble as being available in the docket, go to <http://www.regulations.gov> at any time, click on “Search for Dockets,” and enter the docket number for this rulemaking (USCG–2007–0164) in the Docket ID box, and click enter.

C. Privacy Act

Anyone can search the electronic form of all comments received into the docket by the name of the individual submitting the comment (or signing the comment, if submitted on behalf of an association, business, labor union, etc.). You may review the Department of Transportation’s Privacy Act Statement in the **Federal Register** published on April 11, 2000 (65 FR 19477), or you may visit <http://DocketsInfo.dot.gov>.

D. Public Meeting

The Coast Guard and NOAA do not now plan to hold a public meeting. But you may submit a request for one to the Docket Management Facility at the address under **ADDRESSES** explaining why one would be beneficial. If we determine that one would aid this rulemaking, we will hold one at a time and place announced by a later notice in the **Federal Register**.

II. Acronyms

IMDCC Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee
 MARPOL 73/78 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the protocol of 1978
 NEPA National Environmental Policy Act
 NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 NOS National Ocean Service
 § Section

III. Background and Purpose

The quantity of marine debris has increased over the years in spite of both domestic and international efforts to minimize it. As society develops new uses for materials, in particular plastics, the variety and quantity of items found in the marine environment has increased dramatically. These products range from common domestic material (e.g. bags, cups, bottles, balloons) to industrial products (e.g. strapping bands, plastic sheeting, hard hats, resin pellets) to lost or discarded fishing gear (e.g. nets, buoys, traps, lines, light

sticks). Modern fishing gear (e.g. nets, lines, pots, and other recreational or commercial fishing equipment) is generally made of synthetic materials and metal, and can persist when disposed of, abandoned, or discarded in the marine environment.

In 2005, Congress instructed NOAA to create a centralized program within the agency to coordinate existing activities related to marine debris and to develop effective strategies for research, prevention, and reduction of marine debris. Subsequently, in 2006, Congress passed the Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act (the Act) (33 U.S.C. 1951–1958 (2006)), the purposes of which include to identify, determine the sources of, assess, reduce, and prevent marine debris and its adverse impacts on the marine environment and navigation safety. The Act also reactivated the Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee (IMDCC), an interagency Federal body responsible for developing and recommending comprehensive and multi-disciplinary approaches to reduce the sources and impacts of marine debris to the nation's marine environment, natural resources, public safety, and economy. The IMDCC meets quarterly to ensure coordination of research, monitoring, education, and regulatory actions addressing the persistent marine debris problem. The Act requires NOAA and the Coast Guard to consult with the IMDCC on the development of this proposed definition of marine debris. Furthermore, the Act requires NOAA to develop a federal marine debris clearinghouse to make accessible the most recent information on marine debris including prevention and reduction strategies, literature on marine debris impacts, and outreach and education material for multiple audiences.

The Act makes permanent a Marine Debris Prevention and Removal Program within NOAA (NOAA Program) which, among other things, is aimed at reducing and preventing the occurrence and adverse impacts of marine debris on the marine environment and navigational safety. The NOAA Program includes mapping, identification, impact assessment, removal, and prevention of marine debris with a focus on threats to living marine resources including commercial fisheries, species protected under the Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act, and the habitat upon which they depend. The NOAA Program is also intended to include use of non-regulatory approaches to reduce and prevent the loss of fishing gear, including the development of local or

regional protocols for lost gear reduction and prevention. Such measures could include new gear technology, incentives to reduce the risk of lost gear, outreach and education, and other non-regulatory measures to cooperatively minimize the volume of lost and discarded fishing gear and to aid in its recovery. The Act authorizes NOAA to provide grants to entities whose activities affect research or regulation of marine debris and entities with expertise in a field related to marine debris.

The Act requires the Coast Guard to enforce the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the 1978 Protocol (MARPOL 73/78), Annex V and the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships, 33 U.S.C. 1901–1915 (1996). The Coast Guard will continue to monitor and enforce the requirements of these acts among the appropriate regulated industries and communities. The Coast Guard also intends to maintain its voluntary reporting program, to report damage to vessels and disruption to navigation caused by marine debris and increase international cooperation to reduce marine debris. The Act also requires the Coast Guard to submit to Congress a report evaluating the Coast Guard's progress on these initiatives. In addition, the Act requires the Coast Guard to obtain a report from the National Research Council on the effectiveness of international and domestic measures to prevent and reduce marine debris and its impacts. The Coast Guard is actively working to fulfill these requirements.

IV. Discussion of Proposed Rule

The Act requires NOAA and the Coast Guard, in consultation with the IMDCC, to “jointly develop and promulgate through regulations a definition of the term ‘marine debris’, [f]or the purposes of the Act.” 33 U.S.C. 1954(b)(2006). The Act expressly limits the application of the definition of marine debris to the implementation and requirements of the Act. The Act does not authorize NOAA or the Coast Guard to undertake regulatory actions other than the promulgation of this definition, and the proposed definition of marine debris does not affect the regulatory or management activities of other federal agencies.

NOAA and the Coast Guard worked together to develop the proposed definition and considered both agencies' responsibilities under the Act when developing the proposed definition. NOAA and the Coast Guard are committed to continuing to work together to jointly develop any future

revisions of the definition of marine debris for the purposes of the Act.

Generally, the term “marine debris” has a variety of meanings to the many entities working in and affecting the marine environment. The proposed definition, however, focuses on solid debris from both land-based and ocean-based sources and its adverse impacts on the marine environment and navigation safety. While alternative definitions were considered, the proposed definition would allow NOAA to consider the broadest possible range of marine debris projects for funding pursuant to the Act while providing the Coast Guard sufficient parameters to conduct useful and focused studies and reports required by the Act.

As required by the Act, NOAA and the Coast Guard consulted with the IMDCC during the development of the definition of marine debris in this proposed rule. Among the comments received from IMDCC members was a suggestion to include the phrase “unauthorized” in the definition in order to exclude those materials explicitly permitted to be discharged into the marine environment.

NOAA and the Coast Guard decided not to include the term “unauthorized” in the proposed definition because it would inappropriately narrow the definition. Such a limited definition would be inconsistent with the objectives of the Act, which are to identify, determine the sources of, assess, reduce, and prevent the full range of marine debris and its adverse effects on the marine environment and navigation safety. Several laws, such as the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships, and the Ocean Dumping Act, allow the discharge, disposal or placement of persistent material into the ocean that could be considered “marine debris” as defined in this regulation. Authorities to dispose of or abandon material that is otherwise authorized by law, and may be considered marine debris as defined in this regulation, are not prohibited from disposal or otherwise affected by the programs implemented pursuant to the Act or the promulgation of this definition.

Some IMDCC members also commented that the definition of marine debris should be limited to debris with adverse effects on the marine environment. NOAA and the Coast Guard chose not to include this limitation because it would restrict opportunities to conduct research projects where the adverse impacts of marine debris are already known to be harmful and limit opportunities for conducting research where impacts are unknown or uncertain. Limiting the

range of research opportunities in this way would diminish the ability of NOAA and the Coast Guard to fulfill the objectives of the Act.

Promulgation of this definition will help fulfill the requirements of the Act and define the scope of the NOAA and Coast Guard programs pursuant to the Act. The NOAA Program will meet the objectives of the Act through coordination with the Coast Guard, the IMDCC, other Federal agencies, across NOAA line offices, and through partnerships with State and local governments, non-governmental organizations, universities, and marine related industries, particularly the fishing industry and the Regional Fishery Management Councils. The implementation of the Act will contribute to accomplishing NOAA's mission to promote marine ecosystem health, commerce, and transportation.

V. Regulatory Evaluation

We developed this proposed rule after considering numerous statutes and executive orders related to rulemaking. Below we summarize our analysis based on these statutes and executive orders.

A. Executive Order 12866

This proposed rule is not a "significant regulatory action" under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, and does not require an assessment of potential costs and benefits under section 6(a)(3) of that Order. The Office of Management and Budget has not reviewed it under that Order.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Chief Counsel for Regulation of the Department of Commerce certified to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration that this proposed rule, if adopted, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), the Coast Guard has considered whether this proposed rule would have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The term "small entities" comprises small businesses, not-for-profit organizations that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their fields, and governmental jurisdictions with populations of less than 50,000. The factual basis for this certification is set forth below.

Under 33 U.S.C. 1954, NOAA and the Coast Guard, in consultation with the Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee (IMDCC), are required to promulgate jointly a definition of

"marine debris" for the purposes of the Act. This proposed rule is relevant only to the scope and implementation of the NOAA and Coast Guard programs established by the Act and does not regulate any on-going activities. It serves only to define the scope of the grants and other cooperative funding that may be available through NOAA to federal and non-federal entities. The Coast Guard program provides for the Coast Guard to take certain actions in consultation with the IMDCC, pertaining to compliance with MARPOL Annex V and development and implementation of a plan to improve ship-board waste management, as well as actions to improve international cooperation to reduce marine debris and establish a voluntary marine debris reporting program for vessel operators. The NOAA program provides for NOAA, subject to available funding, to carry out activities with regard to the mapping, identification, impact assessment, removal and prevention of marine debris, as well as improve efforts to reduce and prevent the loss of fishing gear and outreach and education of the public. The Act further establishes a grant program administered by NOAA and makes funding opportunities available to non-federal entities, including private and public entities, to conduct activities that fulfill the requirements of the Act.

Therefore, the Coast Guard and NOAA certify under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this proposed rule would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. If you think that your business, organization, or governmental jurisdiction qualifies as a small entity and that this rule would have a significant economic impact on it, please submit a comment through one of the mechanisms listed in the ADDRESSES section. In your comment, explain why you think it qualifies and how and to what degree this rule would economically affect it.

C. Collection of Information

This proposed rule would call for no new collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3520).

D. Federalism

A rule has implications for federalism under Executive Order 13132, Federalism, if it has a substantial direct effect on State or local governments and would either preempt State law or impose a substantial direct cost of compliance on them. We have analyzed this proposed rule under that Order and

have determined that it does not have implications for federalism.

E. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1531–1538) requires Federal agencies to assess the effects of their discretionary regulatory actions. In particular, the Act addresses actions that may result in the expenditure by a State, local, or tribal government, in the aggregate, or by the private sector of \$100,000,000 or more in any one year. Though this proposed rule would not result in such an expenditure, we do discuss the effects of this rule elsewhere in this preamble.

F. Taking of Private Property

This proposed rule would not effect a taking of private property or otherwise have taking implications under Executive Order 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights.

G. Civil Justice Reform

This proposed rule meets applicable standards in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform, to minimize litigation, eliminate ambiguity, and reduce burden.

H. Protection of Children

We have analyzed this proposed rule under Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks. This rule is not an economically significant rule and would not create an environmental risk to health or risk to safety that might disproportionately affect children.

I. Indian Tribal Governments

This proposed rule does not have tribal implications under Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, because it would not have a substantial direct effect on one or more Indian tribes, 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.

J. Energy Effects

We have analyzed this proposed rule under Executive Order 13211, Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use. We have determined that it is not a "significant energy action" under that order because it is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866 and is not

likely to have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy.

K. Technical Standards

The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) (15 U.S.C. 272 note) directs agencies to use voluntary consensus standards in their regulatory activities unless the agency provides Congress, through the Office of Management and Budget, with an explanation of why using these standards would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (e.g., specifications of materials, performance, design, or operation; test methods; sampling procedures; and related management systems practices) that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies.

This proposed rule does not use technical standards. Therefore, we did not consider the use of voluntary consensus standards. If you are aware of voluntary consensus standards that might apply but are not listed, please identify them in a comment to the Docket Management Facility at the address under **ADDRESSES** and explain why they should be used.

L. National Environmental Policy Act

The Coast Guard has analyzed this proposed rule under Commandant Instruction M16475.ID which guides the Coast Guard in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321–4370f), and NOAA has analyzed the proposed rule under NOAA Administrative Order 216–6, which sets forth NOAA's environmental review procedures for implementing NEPA. NOAA and the Coast Guard have made a preliminary determination this action is not likely to have a significant effect on the human environment.

A preliminary Coast Guard "Environmental Analysis Check List" supporting this preliminary determination is available in the docket where indicated under the "Public Participation and Request for Comments" section of this preamble. We seek any comments or information that may lead to the discovery of a significant environmental impact from this proposed rule. This proposed rule has no expected direct, indirect or cumulative impacts for the purposes of NEPA and is not likely to have a significant effect on the human environment. The proposed rule does not regulate any on-going activities and serves only to define the scope of the grants and other cooperative funding

that may be available through NOAA to federal and non-federal entities.

M. Department of Commerce Docket Number

The clearance docket number for the Department of Commerce is: 070615197–7864–02.

NOAA signature,
Dated: March 14, 2008.

John H. Dunnigan,

Assistant Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management.

Coast Guard signature,
Dated: May 19, 2008.

B.M. Salerno,

ADM, Coast Guard, Assistant Commandant for Marine Safety, Security and Stewardship.

List of Subjects

15 CFR Part 909

Marine resources, Marine debris, Marine pollution, Ocean dumping.

33 CFR Part 151

Administrative practice and procedure, Oil pollution, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and Water pollution control.

For the reasons discussed in the preamble, NOAA proposes to add 15 CFR part 909 and the Coast Guard proposes to amend 33 CFR part 151 as follows:

1. 15 CFR part 909 is added to read as follows:

PART 909—MARINE DEBRIS

Sec.

909.1 Definition of marine debris for the purposes of the Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act.

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1951–1958 (2006).

§ 909.1 Definition of marine debris for the purposes of the Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act.

(a) *Marine debris.* For the purposes of the Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act (33 U.S.C. 1951–1958 (2006)) only, marine debris is defined as any persistent solid material that is manufactured or processed and directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally, disposed of or abandoned into the marine environment or the Great Lakes.

(b) NOAA and the Coast Guard have jointly promulgated the definition of marine debris in this part. Coast Guard's regulation may be found in 33 CFR 151.3000.

PART 151—VESSELS CARRYING OIL, NOXIOUS LIQUID SUBSTANCES, GARBAGE, MUNICIPAL OR COMMERCIAL WASTE, AND BALLAST WATER

2. Add subpart E, to part 151 to read as follows:

Subpart E—Definition of Marine Debris for the Purposes of the Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1951–1958 (2006); 33 CFR 1.05–1; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

§ 151.3000 Definition of Marine Debris for the purposes of the Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act.

(a) *Marine debris.* For the purposes of the Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act (33 U.S.C. 1951–1958 (2006)) only, marine debris is defined as any persistent solid material that is manufactured or processed and directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally, disposed of or abandoned into the marine environment or the Great Lakes.

(b) NOAA and the Coast Guard have jointly promulgated the definition of marine debris in this part. NOAA's regulation may be found in 15 CFR 909.

[FR Doc. E8–11700 Filed 5–23–08; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–JE–P, 4910–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

18 CFR Part 40

[Docket No. RM08–7–000]

Modification of Interchange and Transmission Loading Relief Reliability Standards; and Electric Reliability Organization Interpretation of Specific Requirements of Four Reliability Standards

May 16, 2008.

AGENCY: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, DOE.

ACTION: Supplemental Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: On April 21, 2008, the Commission issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NOPR) that proposes, *inter alia*, to approve interpretations of specific requirements of Commission-approved Reliability Standards submitted to the Commission for approval by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC).