

TABLE FIVE

Vessel	No.	Masthead lights not over all other lights and obstructions. annex I, sec. 2(f)	Forward mast-head light not in forward quarter of ship. annex I, sec. 3(a)	After mast-head light less than 1/2 ship's length aft of forward mast-head light. annex I, sec. 3(a)	Percentage horizontal separation attained
USS CORONADO	AGF 11	N/A	N/A	X	55

Dated: March 20, 1997.

Approved:

R.R. Pixa,

Captain, JAGC, U.S. Navy, Deputy Assistant Judge Advocate, General (Admiralty).

[FR Doc. 97-10453 Filed 4-22-97; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[MN48-01-7268a; FRL-5699-1]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Minnesota

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: This action approves a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision for the State of Minnesota which was submitted pursuant to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) general conformity rules set forth at 40 CFR part 51, subpart W—Determining Conformity of General Federal Actions to State or Federal Implementation Plans. Section 51.851(a) of the general conformity rules requires each State to submit to EPA a revision to its applicable SIP which contains criteria and procedures for assessing conformity of Federal actions to applicable SIPs. The general conformity rules, except for the 40 CFR 51.851(a) language requiring State submission of a SIP revision, are repeated at 40 CFR part 93, subpart B. Minnesota's SIP revision incorporates verbatim the criteria and procedures set forth at 40 CFR part 51, subpart W. This general conformity SIP revision will enable the State of Minnesota to implement and enforce the Federal general conformity requirements in the nonattainment and maintenance areas at the State and local level conformity SIP revision submitted pursuant to 40 CFR part 51, subpart W. SIP revisions submitted under 40 CFR part 51, subpart T, relating to conformity of

Federal transportation actions funded or approved under Title 23 U.S.C. or the Federal Transit Act, will be addressed in a separate notice. This action provides the rationale for the proposed approval and other information.

DATES: This "direct final" rule will be effective June 23, 1997 unless EPA receives adverse or critical comments by May 23, 1997. If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the SIP revision, public comments and EPA's responses are available for inspection at the following address: United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Air and Radiation Division, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. (It is recommended that you telephone Michael Leslie at (312) 353-6680 before visiting the Region 5 Office.)

A copy of this SIP revision is available for inspection at the following location: Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) Docket and Information Center (Air Docket 6102), room M1500, United States Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460, (202) 260-7548.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael G. Leslie, Regulation Development Section (AR-18J), Air Programs Branch, Air and Radiation Division, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, Telephone Number (312) 353-6680.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act (Act), 42 U.S.C. 7506(c), provides that no Federal department, agency, or instrumentality shall engage in, support in any way or provide financial assistance for, license or permit, or approve any activity which does not conform to a SIP that has been approved or promulgated pursuant to the Act. Conformity is defined in section 176(c) of the Act as conformity to the SIP's

purpose of eliminating or reducing the severity and number of violations of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and achieving expeditious attainment of such standards, and that such activities will not: (1) cause or contribute to any new violation of any standard in any area, (2) increase the frequency or severity of any existing violation of any standard in any area, or (3) delay timely attainment of any standard or any required interim emission reductions or other milestones in any area.

Section 176(c)(4)(A) of the Act requires EPA to promulgate criteria and procedures for determining conformity of all Federal actions to applicable SIPs. Criteria and procedures for determining conformity of Federal actions related to transportation projects funded or approved under Title 23 U.S.C. or the Federal Transit Act are set forth at 40 CFR part 51, subpart T. The criteria and procedures for determining conformity of other Federal actions, the "general conformity" rules, were published in the November 30, 1993, **Federal Register** and codified at 40 CFR part 51, subpart W—Determining Conformity of General Federal Actions to State or Federal Implementation Plans.

II. Evaluation of the State's Submittal

Pursuant to the requirements under section 176(c)(4)(C) of the Act the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) submitted its general conformity SIP revision to the EPA on December 15, 1995. In its submittal, the State provided Minnesota rules Part 7009.9000 which incorporated the Federal general conformity by reference (40 CFR part 51, subpart W). For the time period between the original submittal and the supplemental submittal, the State of Minnesota was required to comply with 40 CFR part 93, subpart B.

General conformity is required for all areas which are designated nonattainment or maintenance for any NAAQS criteria pollutant. The State of Minnesota currently has eight counties designated moderate carbon monoxide

nonattainment: Anoka, Carver—Partial County (PC), Dakota (PC), Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott (PC), Washington (PC), Wright (PC). Four counties are CO maintenance areas: St. Louis (PC) (city of Duluth), Benton, Sherburne, and Stearns. Two particulate matter areas are currently subject to the general conformity rule: Ramsey County nonattainment area, and Olmsted County maintenance area. Three counties are designated Sulfur Dioxide nonattainment: Dakota (PC), Olmsted (city of Rochester), and Washington (PC).

The MPCA gave public notice and opportunity comment on the general conformity submittal on May 8, 1995. The public comment period closed on June 7, 1995, and no comments were received on this rule.

III. EPA Criteria on Submittal

The State's SIP revision must contain criteria and procedures that are no less stringent than the Federal rule. The revision incorporated the provisions of the Federal general conformity rule, Subpart W: §§ 51.850, 51.852, 51.853, 51.854, 51.855, 51.856, 51.857, 51.858, 51.859, and 51.860. These sections represent the Federal rule in total, therefore the Minnesota rules Part 7009.9000.

IV. EPA Action

The EPA is approving the general conformity SIP revision for the State of Minnesota. The EPA has evaluated this SIP revision and has determined that the State has fully adopted the provisions of the Federal general conformity rules set forth at 40 CFR part 51, subpart W. The appropriate public participation and comprehensive interagency consultations have been undertaken during development and adoption of this SIP revision. Because EPA considers this action to be noncontroversial and routine, EPA is approving it without prior proposal. This action will become effective on June 23, 1997. However, if EPA receives adverse comments by May 23, 1997, EPA will publish a document that withdraws this action.

V. Miscellaneous

A. Executive Order 12866

This action has been classified as a Table 3 action for signature by the Regional Administrator under the procedures published in the **Federal Register** on January 19, 1989 (54 FR 2214–2225), as revised by a July 10, 1995 memorandum from Mary Nichols, Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation. The Office of Management

and Budget (OMB) has exempted this regulatory action from E.O. 12866 review.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 600 *et seq.*, EPA must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis assessing the impact of any proposed or final rule on small entities. 5 U.S.C. 603 and 604. Alternatively, EPA may certify that the rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises, and government entities with jurisdiction over populations of less than 50,000.

SIP approvals under section 110 and subchapter I, part D of the Clean Air Act do not create any new requirements but simply approve requirements that the State is already imposing. Therefore, because the Federal SIP approval does not impose any new requirements, the Administrator certifies that it does not have a significant impact on any small entities affected. Moreover, due to the nature of the Federal-State relationship under the Act, preparation of a 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).

C. 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, 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.

D. Submission to Congress and the General Accounting Office

Under 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A) as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, EPA submitted 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 General Accounting Office prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

E. 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 23, 1997. 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, General conformity, Hydrocarbons, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone, Sulfur dioxide, Volatile organic compounds.

Dated: February 12, 1997.

David A. Ullich,
Acting Regional Administrator.

40 CFR part 52, is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q.

Subpart Y—Minnesota

2. Section 52.1220 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(45) to read as follows:

§ 52.1220 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(45) On December 15, 1995, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency submitted a revision to the State

Implementation Plan for the general conformity rules. The general conformity SIP revisions enable the State of Minnesota to implement and enforce the Federal general conformity requirements in the nonattainment or maintenance areas at the State or local level in accordance with 40 CFR part 93, subpart B—Determining Conformity of General Federal Actions to State or Federal Implementation Plans.

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) Minnesota rules Part 7009.9000, as created and published in the (Minnesota) Register, November 13, 1995, number 477, effective November 20, 1995.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[DC010-5914a; MD033-7157a; FRL-5814-1]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia and State of Maryland—1990 Base Year Emission Inventory for the Metropolitan Washington DC Area

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is approving revisions to the District of Columbia (DC) and the State of Maryland State Implementation Plans (SIPs) which pertain to the 1990 base year ozone emission inventories for the Washington DC-MD-VA Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) ozone nonattainment area. This area, commonly referred to as the Metropolitan Washington DC area, is classified as a serious ozone nonattainment area. The SIP revisions were prepared by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments and submitted by the District and the State of Maryland for the purpose of establishing the 1990 baseline of emissions contributing to ozone nonattainment problems in the Metropolitan Washington DC area. This rulemaking action is for Washington DC and Maryland portions of the area only. The approval of the SIP revision submitted by the Commonwealth of Virginia for its portion of the base year inventory of the Metropolitan Washington DC area was published on September 16, 1996 (61 FR 48632). This action is being taken under section 110 of the Clean Air Act.

DATES: This action is effective June 9, 1997 unless notice is received on or

before May 23, 1997 that adverse or critical comments will be submitted. If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to David L. Arnold, Chief, Ozone/CO & Mobile Sources Section, Mailcode 3AT21 Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107. Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Air, Radiation, and Toxics Division, Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107; the Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460; and the District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, 2100 Martin Luther King Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20020; and Maryland Department of the Environment, 2500 Broening Highway, Baltimore, Maryland, 21224.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Pauline De Vose, (215) 566-2186, at EPA Region III address, or via e-mail at devose.pauline@epamail.epa.gov. While information may be requested via e-mail, comments must be submitted in writing to the above Region III address.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Under the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA), States have the responsibility to inventory emissions contributing to national ambient air quality standard nonattainment, to track these emissions over time, and to ensure that control strategies are being implemented that reduce emissions and move areas towards attainment. The CAAA requires ozone nonattainment areas designated as moderate, serious, severe, and extreme to submit a plan within three years of 1990 to reduce VOC emissions by 15 percent within six years after 1990 (15% plan). The baseline level of emissions, from which the 15 percent reduction is calculated, is determined by adjusting the base year inventory to exclude biogenic emissions and to exclude certain emission reductions not creditable towards the 15% plan. The 1990 base year emissions inventory is the primary inventory from which the periodic inventory, the Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) projection inventory, and the modeling inventory are derived. Further information on these inventories and their purpose can be found in the "Emission Inventory Requirements for

Ozone State Implementation Plans," Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, March 1991. The 1990 base year inventory may also serve as part of statewide inventories for purposes of regional modeling in transport areas. The 1990 base year inventory plays an important role in modeling demonstrations for areas classified as moderate and above that are located outside transport regions.

The air quality planning requirements for marginal to extreme ozone nonattainment areas are set out in section 182(a)-(e) of Title I of the CAAA. The EPA has issued a General Preamble describing EPA's preliminary views on how EPA intends to review SIP revisions submitted under Title I of the CAAA, including requirements for the preparation of the 1990 base year inventory [see 57 FR 13502; April 16, 1992 and 57 FR 18070; April 28, 1992]. Because EPA is describing its interpretations here only in broad terms, the reader should refer to the General Preamble for a more detailed discussion of the interpretations of Title I advanced in today's proposal and the supporting rationale. In today's rulemaking action on the District of Columbia and Maryland portions of the Metropolitan Washington DC ozone nonattainment area's 1990 base year emissions inventory, EPA is applying its interpretations taking into consideration the specific factual issues presented.

Those States containing ozone nonattainment areas classified as marginal to extreme are required under section 182(a)(1) of the CAAA to submit a final, comprehensive, accurate, and current inventory of actual ozone season, weekday emissions from all sources within 2 years of enactment (November 15, 1992). This inventory is for calendar year 1990 and is denoted as the 1990 base year inventory. It includes both anthropogenic and biogenic sources of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and carbon monoxide (CO). The inventory is to address actual VOC, NO_x, and CO emissions for the area during peak ozone season, which is generally comprised of the summer months. All emissions from stationary point and area sources, as well as highway and non-road mobile sources, and biogenic emissions within the nonattainment area, are to be included in the compilation. Available guidance for preparing emission inventories is provided in the General Preamble (57 FR 13498, April 16, 1992).