

relevant adverse comments by May 8, 2000. If EPA receives such comments, then EPA will publish a document withdrawing the final rule and informing the public that the rule did not take effect. All public comments received will then be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on the proposed rule. The EPA will not institute a second comment period on this rule. Only parties interested in commenting on this rule should do so at this time. If no such comments are received, the public is advised that this rule will be effective on June 6, 2000 and no further action will be taken on the proposed rule.

V. Administrative Requirements

A. General Requirements

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a "significant regulatory action" and therefore is not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget. This action merely approves state law as meeting federal requirements and imposes no additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. Accordingly, the Administrator certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). Because this rule approves pre-existing requirements under state law and does not impose any additional enforceable duty beyond that required by state law, it does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-4). For the same reason, 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 will not 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, as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), because it merely approves a state rule implementing a federal standard, and does not alter the relationship or the distribution of power and responsibilities established in the Clean Air Act. This rule also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant.

In reviewing 111(d)/129 plan submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. In this

context, in the absence of a prior existing requirement for the State to use voluntary consensus standards (VCS), EPA has no authority to disapprove a 111(d)/129 plan submission for failure to use VCS. It would thus be inconsistent with applicable law for EPA, when it reviews a 111(d)/129 plan submission, to use VCS in place of a 111(d)/129 plan submission that otherwise satisfies the provisions of the Clean Air Act. 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. As required by section 3 of Executive Order 12988 (61 FR 4729, February 7, 1996), in issuing this rule, EPA has taken the necessary steps to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, minimize potential litigation, and provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct. 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.*).

B. 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**. This rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

C. 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 6, 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 62

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Intergovernmental relations, Hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerators, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: March 23, 2000.

Bradley M. Campbell,
Regional Administrator, EPA Region III.

40 CFR Part 62, Subpart NN, is amended as follows:

PART 62—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Part 62 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q

Subpart NN— Pennsylvania

2. A new undesignated center heading and § 62.9660, 62.9661, and 62.9662 are added to Subpart NN to read as follows:

Emissions From Existing Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators (HMIWIs)—Section 111(d)/129 Plan

§ 62.9660 Identification of plan.

Section 111(d)/129 plan for HMIWIs and the associated Allegheny County Health Department (ACHD) regulations, as submitted on June 24, 1999.

§ 62.9661 Identification of sources.

The plan applies to all Allegheny County, Pennsylvania existing HMIWI for which construction was commenced on or before June 20, 1996.

§ 62.9662 Effective date.

The effective date of the plan for municipal solid waste landfills is June 6, 2000.

[FR Doc. 00-8404 Filed 4-6-00; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 62

[MS23-200015a; FRL-6574-3]

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

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

is approving the section 111(d) Plan submitted by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for the State of Mississippi on May 5, 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 6, 2000, without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comment by May 8, 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 Michele Notarianni, EPA Region 4, Air Planning Branch, 61 Forsyth Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3104. [E-mail address: notarianni.michele@epa.gov.]

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 Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, Air Division, P.O. Box 10385, Jackson, Mississippi 39289-0385.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michele Notarianni at 404/562-9031 or Scott Davis at 404/562-9127. [E-mail addresses: notarianni.michele@epa.gov, davis.scottr@epa.gov.]

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Table of Contents

- I. What action is being taken by EPA today?
- II. The HMIWI State Plan Requirement
 - What is a HMIWI State Plan?
 - Why are we requiring Mississippi to submit a HMIWI State Plan?
 - Why do we need to regulate air emissions from HMIWIs?
 - What criteria must a HMIWI State Plan meet to be approved?
- III. What does the Mississippi HMIWI State Plan contain?
- IV. Is my HMIWI subject to these regulations?
- V. What steps do I need to take?
- VI. Why is the Mississippi HMIWI State Plan approvable?
- VII. Administrative Requirements
- I. What action is being taken by EPA today?**

We are approving the Mississippi State Plan, as submitted on May 5, 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 Mississippi DEQ 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 6, 2000, unless by May 8, 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 this action serving as a 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 6, 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 Mississippi 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 EPA published the EG for HMIWIs under 40 CFR part 60, subpart Ce (see 62 FR 48348, September 15, 1997).

Under section 129, EPA is required to promulgate EG for several types of existing solid waste incinerators. These EG establish the Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards that States must adopt to comply with the Act. The HMIWI EG also establishes requirements for monitoring, operator

training, permits, and a waste management plan that must be included in State Plans.

The intent of the State Plan requirement is to reduce several types of air pollutants associated with waste incineration.

Why do we need to regulate air emissions from HMIWIs?

The State Plan establishes control requirements which reduce the following emissions from HMIWIs: particulate matter; sulfur dioxide; hydrogen chloride; nitrogen oxides; carbon monoxide; lead; cadmium; mercury; and dioxin/furans. These pollutants can cause adverse effects to the public health and the environment. Dioxin, lead, and mercury bioaccumulate through the food web. Serious developmental and adult effects in humans, primarily damage to the nervous system, have been associated with exposures to mercury. Exposure to dioxin and furans can cause skin disorders, cancer, and reproductive effects such as endometriosis. Dioxin and furans can also affect the immune system. Acid gases affect the respiratory tract, as well as contribute to the acid rain that damages lakes and harms forests and buildings. Exposure to particulate matter has been linked with adverse health effects, including aggravation of existing respiratory and cardiovascular disease and increased risk of premature death. Nitrogen oxide emissions contribute to the formation of ground level ozone, which is associated with a number of adverse health and environmental effects.

What Criteria Must a HMIWI State Plan Meet to be Approved?

The criteria for approving a HMIWI State Plan include requirements from sections 111(d) and 129 of the Act and 40 CFR part 60, subpart B. Under the requirements of sections 111(d) and 129 of the Act, a State Plan must be at least as protective as the EG regarding applicability, emission limits, compliance schedules, performance testing, monitoring and inspections, operator training and certification, waste management plans, and recordkeeping and reporting. Under section 129(e), State Plans must ensure that affected HMIWI facilities submit Title V permit applications to the State by September 15, 2000. Under the requirements of 40 CFR part 60, subpart B, the criteria for an approvable section 111(d) plan include demonstration of legal authority, enforceable mechanisms, public participation documentation, source and emission

inventories, and a State progress report commitment.

III. What does the Mississippi HMIWI State Plan contain?

The Mississippi DEQ adopted the Federal EG into the Mississippi Code Annotated, "Air Emissions Regulations for the Prevention, Abatement, and Control of Air Contaminants," APC-S-1, Section 12, and the Federal NSPS into APC-S-1, Section 6. The State rules were effective on April 22, 1999. The Mississippi State Plan contains:

1. A demonstration of the State's legal authority to implement the section 111(d) State Plan;
2. State rule, APC-S-1, Section 12, as the enforceable mechanism;
3. An inventory of approximately 30 known designated facilities, along with estimates of their potential air emissions;
4. Emission limits that are as protective as the EG;
5. A compliance date of September 15, 2000;
6. Testing, monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements for the designated facilities;
7. Records from the public hearing on the State Plan; and,
8. Provisions for progress reports to EPA.

IV. Is my HMIWI subject to these regulations?

The EG for existing HMIWIs affect any HMIWI built on or before June 20, 1996. If your facility meets this criterion, you are subject to these regulations.

V. What steps do I need to take?

You must meet the requirements listed in the Mississippi Code Annotated, APC-S-1, Section 12, summarized as follows:

1. Determine the size of your incinerator by establishing its maximum design capacity.
2. Each size category of HMIWI has certain emission limits established which your incinerator must meet. See Table 1 of APC-S-1, Section 12, to determine the specific emission limits which apply to you. The emission limits apply at all times, except during startup, shutdown, or malfunctions, provided that no waste has been charged during these events.
3. There are provisions to address small rural incinerators (if your unit is applicable).
4. You must meet a 10% opacity limit on your discharge, averaged over a six-minute block.
5. You must have a qualified HMIWI operator available to supervise the operation of your incinerator. This

operator must be trained and qualified through a State-approved program, or a training program that meets the requirements listed under 40 CFR part 60.53c(c).

6. Your operator must be certified, as discussed in 5 above, no later than September 15, 2000.

7. You must develop and submit to Mississippi DEQ a waste management plan. This plan must be developed under guidance provided by the American Hospital Association publication, *An Ounce of Prevention: Waste Reduction Strategies for Health Care Facilities*, 1993, and must be submitted to Mississippi DEQ no later than 60 days following the initial performance test for the affected unit.

8. You must conduct an initial performance test to determine your incinerator's compliance with these emission limits. This performance test must be completed as required under 40 CFR 60.8.

9. You must install and maintain devices to monitor the parameters listed under Table 4 of APC-S-1, Section 12.

10. You must document and maintain information concerning pollutant concentrations, opacity measurements, charge rates, and other operational data. This information must be maintained for a period of five years.

11. You must submit an annual report to Mississippi DEQ containing records of annual equipment inspections, any required maintenance, and unscheduled repairs. This annual report must be signed by the facilities manager.

VI. Why is the Mississippi HMIWI State Plan approvable?

EPA compared the Mississippi rules (Mississippi Code Annotated, APC-S-1, Section 12) against our HMIWI EG. EPA finds the Mississippi rules to be at least as protective as the EG. The Mississippi State Plan was reviewed for approval against the following criteria: 40 CFR 60.23 through 60.26, *Subpart B—Adoption and Submittal of State Plans for Designated Facilities*; and, 40 CFR 60, 60.30e through 60.39e, *Subpart Ce—Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators*. The Mississippi State Plan satisfies the requirements for an approvable section 111(d) plan under subparts B and Ce of 40 CFR part 60. For these reasons, we are approving the Mississippi HMIWI State Plan.

VII. Administrative Requirements

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a "significant regulatory action" and therefore is not subject to review by the

Office of Management and Budget. This action merely approves state law as meeting federal requirements and imposes no additional requirements beyond those imposed by state law. Accordingly, the Administrator certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). Because this rule approves pre-existing requirements under state law and does not impose any additional enforceable duty beyond that required by state law, it does not contain any unfunded mandate or significantly or uniquely affect small governments, as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-4). For the same reason, 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 will not 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, as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999), because it merely approves a state rule implementing a federal standard, and does not alter the relationship or the distribution of power and responsibilities established in the Clean Air Act. This rule also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant.

In reviewing SIP submissions, EPA's role is to approve state choices, provided that they meet the criteria of the Clean Air Act. In this context, in the absence of a prior existing requirement for the State to use voluntary consensus standards (VCS), EPA has no authority to disapprove a SIP submission for failure to use VCS. It would thus be inconsistent with applicable law for EPA, when it reviews a SIP submission, to use VCS in place of a SIP submission that otherwise satisfies the provisions of the Clean Air Act. 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. As required by section 3 of Executive Order 12988 (61 FR 4729, February 7, 1996), in issuing this rule, EPA has taken the necessary steps to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, minimize potential litigation, and provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct. 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 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).

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 6, 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 62

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Hospital/medical/infectious waste incineration, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: March 16, 2000.

A. Stanley Meiburg,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 4.

40 CFR part 62 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: 42 U.S.C. 7401–7642.

Subpart Z—Mississippi

2. Section 62.6100 is amended by adding paragraphs (b)(3) and (c)(4) to read as follows:

§ 62.6100 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(3) Adopted State Plan for Control of Air Emissions from Existing Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators, submitted on May 5, 1999, by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality.

(c) * * *

(4) Existing hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerators.

3. Subpart Z is amended by adding a new § 62.6124 and a new undesignated center heading to read as follows:

Air Emissions from Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators

§ 62.6124 Identification of sources.

The plan applies to existing hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerators for which construction, reconstruction, or modification was commenced before June 20, 1996, as described in 40 CFR part 60, subpart Ce.

[FR Doc. 00–8528 Filed 4–6–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 24 and 64

[CC Docket No. 97–213, FCC 99–230]

Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Correcting amendments.

SUMMARY: On August 31, 1999, the Commission released a Third Report and Order in the matter of Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act. This document contains corrections to the final regulations that appeared in the **Federal Register** of September 24, 1999 (64 FR 51710).

DATES: Effective April 7, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rodney Small, Office of Engineering and Technology, (202) 418–2452.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The final regulations that are the subject of this correction relate to Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act under Sections

24.903(a), 24.903(b), 64.2203(a) and 64.2203(b) of the rules.

Need for Correction

As published, the final regulations contain errors, which require correction.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Parts 24 and 64

Communications common carriers.

Accordingly, 47 CFR parts 24 and 64 are corrected by making the following amendments:

PART 24—PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

1. The authority citation for part 24 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 154, 301, 302, 303, 309 and 332.

2. Section 24.903 is amended by revising paragraphs (a) and (b) introductory text to read as follows:

(a) Except as provided under paragraph (b) of this section, as of June 30, 2000, a broadband PCS telecommunications carrier shall provide to a LEA the assistance capability requirements of CALEA, see 47 U.S.C. 1002. A carrier may satisfy these requirements by complying with publicly available technical requirements or standards adopted by an industry association or standard-setting organization, such as J–STD–025.

(b) As of September 30, 2001, a broadband PCS telecommunications carrier shall provide to a LEA communications and call-identifying information transported by packet-mode communications and the following capabilities:

* * * * *

PART 64—MISCELLANEOUS RULES RELATING TO COMMON CARRIERS

3. The authority citation for part 64 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 151, 154, 201, 202, 205, 218–220, and 332 unless otherwise noted. Interpret or apply sections 201, 218, 225, 226, 227, 229, 332, 48 Stat. 1070, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 201–204, 208–, 225, 226, 227, 229, 332, 501 and 503 unless otherwise noted.

4. Section 64.2203 is amended by revising paragraphs (a) and (b) introductory text to read as follows:

(a) Except as provided under paragraph (b) of this section, as of June 30, 2000, a wireline telecommunications carrier shall provide to a LEA the assistance capability requirements of CALEA, see 47 U.S.C. 1002. A carrier may satisfy these requirements by complying with publicly available technical requirements or standards