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Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Public Law 104–4). Nor does it require any prior consultation as specified by Executive Order 13084, entitled *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* (63 FR 27655, May 19, 1998); special considerations as required by Executive Order 12898, entitled *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low- Income Populations* (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994); or require OMB review or any Agency action under Executive Order 13045, entitled *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997). This action does not involve any technical standards that would require Agency consideration of voluntary consensus standards pursuant to section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA), Public Law 104–113, section 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note). Since tolerances and exemptions that are established on the basis of a FIFRA section 18 petition under FFDCA section 408, such as the tolerances in this final rule, do not require the issuance of a proposed rule, the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*) do not apply. In addition, the Agency has determined that this action will not have a substantial direct effect on 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, entitled *Federalism* (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). Executive Order 13132 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.'' This final rule directly regulates growers, food processors, food handlers and food retailers, not States. This action does not alter the relationships or distribution of power and responsibilities established by Congress in the preemption provisions of FFDCA section 408(n)(4).

### V. 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 this final rule in the **Federal Register**. This final rule is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

### List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 180

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pests, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: July 12, 2000.

**James Jones,**

*Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.*

Therefore, 40 CFR chapter I is amended as follows:

## PART 180—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 180 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 21 U.S.C. 321(q), 346(a) and 371.

### § 180.472 [Amended]

2. In § 180.472, amend the table in paragraph (b), by revising the expiration/revocation date for the following commodities: ''Citrus fruits crop group,'' ''Dried citrus pulp,'' ''Legume vegetables'' and ''Strawberry'' from ''6/30/00'' to read ''6/30/02''.

[FR Doc. 00–18908 Filed 7–25–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–F

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

## 40 CFR Part 271

**[FRL–6840–7]**

## Indiana: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision.

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

**ACTION:** Immediate final rule.

**SUMMARY:** Indiana has applied to EPA for Final authorization of the changes to its hazardous waste program under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). EPA has determined that these changes satisfy all requirements needed to qualify for Final authorization, and is authorizing the State's changes through this immediate final action. EPA is publishing this rule to authorize the changes without a prior proposal because we believe this action is not controversial and do not expect comments that oppose it. Unless we get written comments which oppose this authorization during the comment period, the decision to authorize Indiana's changes to their hazardous waste program will take effect as provided below. If we get comments that oppose this action, we will publish a document in the **Federal Register** withdrawing this rule before it takes effect and a separate document in the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register** will serve as a proposal to authorize the changes.

**DATES:** This Final authorization will become effective on October 24, 2000 unless EPA receives adverse written comment by August 25, 2000. If EPA receives such comment, it will publish a timely withdrawal of this immediate final rule in the **Federal Register** and inform the public that this authorization will not take effect.

**ADDRESSES:** Send written comments referring to Docket Number Indiana ARA 17, to Gary Westefer, Indiana Regulatory Specialist, U.S. EPA Region 5, DM–7J, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 886–7450. We must receive your comments by August 25, 2000.

You can view and copy Indiana's application from 9 am to 4 pm at the following addresses: EPA Region 5: contact Gary Westefer at the above address; and Indiana Department of Environmental Management, 100 North Senate, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206; Contact: Lynn West, (317) 232–3593.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Gary Westefer, Indiana Regulatory Specialist, U.S. EPA Region 5, DM–7J, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604; (312) 886–7450.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

### A. Why Are Revisions to State Programs Necessary?

States which have received final authorization from EPA under RCRA section 3006(b), 42 U.S.C. 6926(b), must maintain a hazardous waste program that is equivalent to, consistent with, and no less stringent than the Federal program. As the Federal program

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changes, States must change their programs and ask EPA to authorize the changes. Changes to State programs may be necessary when Federal or State statutory or regulatory authority is modified or when certain other changes occur. Most commonly, States must change their programs because of changes to EPA's regulations in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) parts 124, 260 through 266, 268, 270, 273 and 279.

**B. What Decisions Have We Made in This Rule?**

We conclude that Indiana's application to revise its authorized program meets all of the statutory and regulatory requirements established by RCRA. Therefore, we grant Indiana Final authorization to operate its hazardous waste program with the changes described in the authorization application. Indiana has responsibility for permitting Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) within its borders and for carrying out the aspects of the RCRA program described in its revised program application, subject to the limitations of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA). New federal requirements and prohibitions imposed by Federal regulations that EPA promulgates under the authority of HSWA take effect in authorized States before they are authorized for the requirements. Thus, EPA will implement those requirements and prohibitions in Indiana, including issuing permits, until the State is granted authorization to do so.

**C. What Is the Effect of Today's Authorization Decision?**

The effect of this decision is that a facility in Indiana subject to RCRA will now have to comply with the authorized State requirements instead of the equivalent federal requirements in order to comply with RCRA. Indiana has enforcement responsibilities under its state hazardous waste program for violations of such program, but EPA retains its authority under RCRA sections 3007, 3008, 3013, and 7003, which include, among others, authority to:

- Do inspections, and require monitoring, tests, analyses or reports;
- Enforce RCRA requirements and suspend or revoke permits; and
- Take enforcement actions regardless of whether the State has taken its own actions.

This action does not impose additional requirements on the regulated community because the regulations for which Indiana is being authorized by today's action are already effective, and are not changed by today's action.

**D. Why Wasn't There a Proposed Rule Before Today's Rule?**

EPA did not publish a proposal before today's rule because we view this as a routine program change and do not expect comments that oppose this approval. We are providing an opportunity for public comment now. In addition to this rule, in the proposed rules section of today's **Federal Register** we are publishing a separate document that proposes to authorize the state program changes.

**E. What Happens if EPA Receives Comments That Oppose This Action?**

If EPA receives appropriate comments that oppose this authorization, we will withdraw this rule by publishing a document in the **Federal Register** before the rule becomes effective. EPA will base any further decision on the authorization of the state program changes on the proposal mentioned in the previous paragraph. We will then address all public comments in a later final rule. You may not have another opportunity to comment. If you want to comment on this authorization, you must do so at this time.

If we receive comments that oppose only the authorization of a particular change to the State hazardous waste program, we will withdraw that part of this rule but the authorization of the program changes that the comments do not oppose will become effective on the date specified above. The **Federal Register** withdrawal document will specify which part of the authorization will become effective, and which part is being withdrawn.

**F. What Has Indiana Previously Been Authorized for?**

Indiana initially received Final authorization on January 31, 1986, effective January 31, 1986 (51 FR 3955) to implement the RCRA hazardous waste management program. We granted authorization for changes to their program on October 31, 1986, effective December 31, 1986 (51 FR 39752); January 5, 1988, effective January 19, 1988 (53 FR 128); July 13, 1989, effective September 11, 1989 (54 FR 29557); July 23, 1991, effective September 23, 1991 (56 FR 33717); July 24, 1991, effective September 23, 1991 (56 FR 33866); July 29, 1991, effective September 27, 1991 (56 FR 35831); July 30, 1991, effective September 30, 1991 (56 FR 36010); August 20, 1996, effective October 21, 1996 (61 FR 43018); and September 1, 1999, effective November 30, 1999 (64 FR 47692).

**G. What Changes Are We Authorizing With Today's Action?**

On February 24, 2000, Indiana submitted a final complete program revision application, seeking authorization of their changes in accordance with 40 CFR 271.21. We now make an immediate final decision, subject to receipt of written comments that oppose this action, that Indiana's hazardous waste program revision satisfies all of the requirements necessary to qualify for Final authorization. Therefore, we grant Indiana Final authorization for the following program changes:

| Description of Federal requirement (include checklist #, if relevant) | *Federal Register* date and page (and/or RCRA statutory authority) | Analogous State authority |
|---|---|---|
| Sharing of Information with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry—Checklist SI. | November 8, 1984 SWDA 3019(b) | IC 5–14–3 Effective April 15, 1987. |
| HSWA Codification Rule; Delisting—Checklist 17 B ... | July 15, 1985, 50 FR 28702 ..... | 329 IAC 3.1–5–3, Effective April 18, 1998. |
| as amended—Checklist 17B.1 ..... | June 27, 1989, 54 FR 27114 ..... | |
| Hazardous Waste Management Systems; Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste; Recycled Used Oil Management Standards Checklist 112. | September 10, 1992, 57 FR 41566. | 329 IAC 3.1–4–1; 3.1–4–1(b); 3.1–6–1; 3.1–6–2(4); 3.1–11–1; 13–1–1; 13–1–2; 13–2; 13–3–1; 13–3–2; 13–3–3; 13–4–1; 13–4–2; 13–4–3; 13–4–4; 13–4–5; 13–5–1; 13–5–2; 13–5–3; 13–6–1; 13–6–2; 13–6–3; 13–6–4; 13–6–5; 13–6–6; 13–6–7; 13–6–8; 13–7–1; 13–7–2; 13–7–3; 13–7–4; 13–7–5; 13–7–6; 13–7–7; 13–7–8; 13–7–9; 13–7–10; 13–8–1; 13–8–2; 13–8–3; 13–8–4; 13–8–5; 13–8–6; 13–8–7; 13–8–8; 13–9–1; 13–9–2; 13–9–3; 13–9–4; 13–9–5; 13–9–6; 13–10–1; 13–10–2; 13–10–3, Effective March 5, 1997. |

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| Description of Federal requirement (include checklist #, if relevant) | *Federal Register* date and page (and/or RCRA statutory authority) | Analogous State authority |
|---|---|---|
| Recycled Used Oil Management Standards; Technical Amendments and Corrections I—Checklist 122. | May 3, 1993, 58 FR 26420 | 329 IAC 3.1–6–1; 3.1–9–1; 3.1–9–2(1), (2); 3.1–10–1; 3.1–10–2 (1), (2), (3), (4); 13–1–1; 13–1–2; 13–2; 13–3–1; 13–3–2; 13–3–3; 13–4–2; 13–4–3; 13–4–4; 13–6–1; 13–6–3; 13–6–4; 13–6–6; 13–7–2; 13–7–3; 13–7–5; 13–8–1; 13–8–3; 13–8–5; 13–9–1; 13–9–3; 13–9–4, Effective March 5, 1997. |
| as amended Checklist 122.1 | June 17, 1993, 58 FR 33341 | |
| Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste; Recycled Used Oil Management Standards (Technical Amendments and Corrections II) Checklist 130. | March 4, 1994, 59 FR 10550 | 329 IAC 13–1–1; 13–1–2; 13–2; 13–3–1; 13–4–1; 13–6–2; 13–6–5; 13–6–7; 13–7–4; 13–8–4, Effective March 5, 1997. |
| RCRA Expanded Public Participation—Checklist 148 | December 11, 1995, 60 FR 63417 | 329 IAC 3.1–13–1; 3.1–13–2(8), (9); 3.1–13–18; 3.1–13–19; 3.1–13–20, Effective February 8, 1997. |
| Land Disposal Restrictions Phase III—Decharacterized Wastewaters, Carbamate Wastes, and Spent Potliners; Final Rule—Checklist 151. | April 8, 1996, 61 FR 15566 | 329 IAC 3.1–12–1; 3.1–12–2 (1 through 9), Effective February 8, 1997. |
| as amended—Checklist 151.1 | April 8, 1996, 61 FR 15660 | Effective February 8, 1997. |
| as amended—Checklist 151.2 | April 30, 1996, 61 FR 19117 | Effective April 18, 1998. |
| as amended—Checklist 151.3 | June 28, 1996, 61 FR 33680 | Effective November 30, 1997. |
| as amended—Checklist 151.4 | July 10, 1996, 61 FR 36419 | Effective November 30, 1997. |
| as amended—Checklist 151.5 | August 26, 1996, 61 FR 43924 | Effective April 18, 1998. |
| as amended—Checklist 151.6 | February 19, 1997, 62 FR 7502 | Effective April 18, 1998. |
| Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities and Hazardous Waste Generators; Organic Air Emissions Standards for Tanks, Surface Impoundments, and Containers; Final Rule—Checklist 154. | November 25, 1996, 61 FR 59931 | 329 IAC 3.1–1–7; 3.1–6–1; 3.1–6–2(4); 3.1–7–1; 3.1–9–1; 3.1–10–1; 3.1–10–2 (1 through 4); 3.1–13–1; 3.1–13–2(8), (9), Effective April 18, 1998. |
| as amended—Checklist 154.1 | December 6, 1994, 59 FR 62896 | |
| as amended—Checklist 154.2 | May 19, 1995, 60 FR 26828 | |
| as amended—Checklist 154.3 | September 29, 1995, 60 FR 50426. | |
| as amended—Checklist 154.4 | November 13, 1995, 60 FR 56952 | |
| as amended—Checklist 154.5 | February 9, 1996, 61 FR 4903 | |
| as amended—Checklist 154.6 | June 5, 1996, 61 FR 28508 | |
| Military Munitions Rule: Hazardous Waste Identification and Management; Explosives Emergencies; Manifest Exemption for Transportation of Hazardous Waste on Rights-of-Way on Contiguous Properties—Checklist 156. | February 12, 1997, 62 FR 6622 | 329 IAC 3.1–4–1; 3.1–4–1(b); 3.1–6–1; 3.1–6–2(1), (2); 3.1–7–1; 3.1–7–2(1); 3.1–7–3; 3.1–8–1; 3.1–8–2(1); 3.1–9–1; 3.1–9–2(1), (2); 3.1–10–1; 3.1–10–2(1), (2), (3), (4); 3.1–11–1; 3.1–13–1; 3.1–13–2(1), (2), (3), (4); 3.1–13–3 through 3.1–13–17, Effective April 18, 1998. |
| Land Disposal Restrictions Phase IV: Treatment Standards for Wood Preserving Wastes, Paperwork Reduction and Streamlining, Exemptions from RCRA for Certain Processed Materials; and Miscellaneous Hazardous Waste Provisions—Checklist 157. | May 12, 1997, 62 FR 25998 | 329 IAC 3.1–6–1; 3.1–6–2(1), (2), (13), (14); 3.1–12–1; 3.1–12–2 (1 through 5), (8), (10), Effective April 18, 1998. |

**H. Where Are the Revised State Rules Different From the Federal Rules?**

There are no State requirements in this program revision considered to be either more stringent or broader in scope than the Federal requirements.

**I. Who Handles Permits After the Authorization Takes Effect?**

Indiana will issue permits for all the provisions for which it is authorized and will administer the permits it issues. EPA will continue to administer any RCRA hazardous waste permits or portions of permits which we issued prior to the effective date of this authorization until they expire or are terminated. We will not issue any more new permits or new portions of permits for the provisions listed in the table above after the effective date of this authorization. EPA will continue to implement and issue permits for HSWA requirements for which Indiana is not yet authorized.

**J. What Is Codification and Is EPA Codifying Indiana's Hazardous Waste Program as Authorized in This Rule?**

Codification is the process of placing the State's statutes and regulations that comprise the State's authorized hazardous waste program into the Code of Federal Regulations. We do this by referencing the authorized State rules in 40 CFR part 272. The authorized Indiana RCRA program was incorporated by reference into 40 CFR part 272 on August 23, 1989, effective October 23, 1989 (54 FR 34988).

We reserve the amendment of 40 CFR part 272, subpart P for this authorization of Indiana's program changes until a later date.

**K. Regulatory Analysis and Notices**

*Unfunded Mandates Reform Act*

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), Public Law 104–4, establishes requirements for Federal agencies to assess the effects of their regulatory actions on State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector. Under section 202 of the UMRA, EPA generally must prepare a written statement, including a cost-benefit analysis, for proposed and final rules with ''Federal mandates'' that may result in expenditures to State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate,

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or to the private sector, of $100 million or more in any one year.

Before promulgating an EPA rule for which a written statement is needed, section 205 of the UMRA generally requires EPA to identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives and adopt the least costly, most cost-effective or least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule. The provisions of section 205 do not apply when they are inconsistent with applicable law. Moreover, section 205 allows EPA to adopt an alternative other than the least costly, most cost-effective or least burdensome alternative if the Administrator publishes with the final rule an explanation why that alternative was not adopted.

Before EPA establishes any regulatory requirements that may significantly or uniquely affect small governments, including tribal governments, it must have developed under section 203 of the UMRA a small government agency plan. The plan must provide for notifying potentially affected small governments, enabling officials of affected small governments to have meaningful and timely input in the development of EPA regulatory proposals with significant Federal intergovernmental mandates, and informing, educating, and advising small governments on compliance with the regulatory requirements.

EPA has determined that section 202 and 205 requirements do not apply to today's action because this rule does not contain a Federal mandate that may result in annual expenditures of $100 million or more for State, local, and/or tribal governments in the aggregate, or the private sector. Costs to State, local and/or tribal governments already exist under the Indiana program, and today's action does not impose any additional obligations on regulated entities. In fact, EPA's approval of State programs generally may reduce, not increase, compliance costs for the private sector. Further, as it applies to the State, this action does not impose a Federal intergovernmental mandate because UMRA does not include duties arising from participation in a voluntary federal program.

The requirements of section 203 of UMRA also do not apply to today's action because this rule contains no regulatory requirements that might significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Although small governments may be hazardous waste generators, transporters, or own and/or operate TSDFs, they are already subject to the regulatory requirements under the existing State laws that are being authorized by EPA, and, thus, are not subject to any additional significant or unique requirements by virtue of this program approval.

*Certification Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), as Amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA), 5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.*

The RFA generally requires an agency to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis of any rule subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act or any other statute 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 organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions.

For purposes of assessing the impacts of today's action on small entities, small entity is defined as: (1) A small business as specified in the Small Business Administration regulations; (2) a small governmental jurisdiction that is a government of a city, county, town, school district or special district with a population of less than 50,000; and (3) a small organization that is any not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field.

After considering the economic impacts of this authorization on small entities, I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This action does not impose any new requirements on small entities because small entities that are hazardous waste generators, transporters, or that own and/or operate TSDFs are already subject to the regulatory requirements under the State laws which EPA is now authorizing. This action merely authorizes for the purpose of RCRA section 3006 those existing State requirements.

*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. The 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 today's **Federal Register**. This rule is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

*Compliance With Executive Order 12866*

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this rule from the requirements of Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review).

*Compliance With Executive Order 13132 (Federalism)*

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 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. EPA also 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.

This authorization does not have federalism implications. It will not have a substantial direct effect on 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, because this rule affects only one State. This action simply approves Indiana's proposal to be authorized for updated requirements of the hazardous waste program that the State has voluntarily chosen to operate. Further, as a result of this action, newly authorized provisions of the State's program now apply in Indiana in lieu of the equivalent Federal program provisions implemented by EPA under HSWA. Affected parties are subject only to those authorized State program provisions, as opposed to being subject

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to both Federal and State regulatory requirements. Thus, the requirements of section 6 of the Executive Order do not apply.

*Compliance With Executive Order 13045*

Executive Order 13045, ''Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks,'' applies to any rule that: (1) The Office of Management and Budget determines is ''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.

EPA interprets Executive Order 13045 as applying only to those regulatory actions that are based on health or safety risks, such that the analysis required under section 5–501 of the Order has the potential to influence the regulation. This rule is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it authorizes a State program.

*Compliance With Executive Order 13084*

Under Executive Order 13084, EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute, that significantly or uniquely affects the communities of Indian tribal governments, and that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on those communities, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by the tribal governments, or EPA consults with those governments. If EPA complies with consulting, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to provide to the Office of Management and Budget, in a separately identified section of the preamble to the rule, a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected tribal governments, a summary of the nature of their concerns, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation.

In addition, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of Indian tribal governments ''to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory policies on matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities.''

This rule is not subject to Executive Order 13084 because it does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Indian tribal governments. Indiana is not authorized to implement the RCRA hazardous waste program in Indian country. This action has no effect on the hazardous waste program that EPA may implement in the Indian country within the State.

*Paperwork Reduction Act*

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, Federal agencies must consider the paperwork burden imposed by any information request contained in a proposed rule or a final rule. This rule will not impose any information requirements upon the regulated community.

*National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act*

Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (''NTTAA''), Public Law 104–113, 12(d) (15 U.S.C. 272 note) directs EPA to use voluntary consensus standards in its regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (*e.g.,* materials specifications, test methods, sampling procedures, and business practices) that are developed or adopted by voluntary consensus standards bodies. The NTTAA directs EPA to provide Congress, through OMB, explanations when the Agency decides not to use available and applicable voluntary consensus standards.

This action does not involve technical standards. Therefore, EPA did not consider the use of any voluntary consensus standards.

**List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 271**

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Confidential business information, Hazardous waste, Hazardous waste transportation, Indian lands, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

**Authority:** This action is issued under the authority of sections 2002(a), 3006 and 7004(b) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended 42 U.S.C. 6912(a), 6926, 6974(b).

Dated: June 23, 2000.

**Francis X. Lyons,**

*Regional Administrator, Region 5.*

[FR Doc. 00–18789 Filed 7–25–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### 47 CFR Part 64

**[CC Docket No. 98–170; FCC 00–111]**

### Truth-in-Billing and Billing Format

**AGENCY:** Federal Communications Commission.

**ACTION:** Final rule; correction.

**SUMMARY:** On July 13, 2000 (65 FR 43251), the Commission published a document summarizing its order on reconsideration in the Truth-in Billing and Billing Format proceeding. In the order, the Commission granted, in part, petitions for reconsideration of the requirements that telephone bills highlight new service providers and prominently display inquiry contact numbers, denied all other petitions seeking reconsideration, and provided clarification of certain other issues. This document corrects paragraph 14 of the supplementary information contained in that summary.

**DATES:** Effective July 26, 2000.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Michele Walters, Associate Division Chief, Accounting Policy Division, Common Carrier Bureau (202) 418–7400.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** A summary of this order was published in the **Federal Register**, FR Doc. 00–17719, 65 FR 43251, July 13, 2000. This document corrects the supplementary information contained in that summary by revising paragraph 14. In the supplementary information, page 43253, in the third column, ''paragraph 14'' is corrected to read:

''The majority of our existing truth-in-billing rules took effect on November 12, 1999. Certain carriers who met specific conditions were allowed to delay compliance with some of these requirements until April 1, 2000. In addition, certain other existing truth-in-billing rules are scheduled to take effect on April 1, 2000. Thus, absent action on our part, carriers would be bound by the existing rules as of April 1, despite the fact that today we amend certain aspects of those rules to become effective upon OMB approval. In view of these circumstances, we stay the portions of the existing § 64.2401 detailed below for which compliance was required as of April 1, 2000 until such time as today's amendments of § 64.2401 become effective. The portions of the existing § 64.2401 that are subject to this stay are: (1) That portion of § 64.2401(a)(2) that requires that each carrier's ''telephone bill must provide clear and

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