

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

within one year of April 26, 1999, according to the following:

(1) The District must revise subsection 805.1(c) to allow exemptions only where there are federally-enforceable restrictions that limit NO_x emissions to less than 50 tons per year.

(2) With respect to the method used to regulate combustion adjustments in subsection 805.8, the District must replace the equation with a technically justifiable method to regulate combustion adjustments. In order to correct the deficiency in RACT requirements for sources with a heat input of 20 MMBTU or greater but less than 50 MMBTU the District must either revise the regulation to provide specific numeric emission limits or appropriate and enforceable operating and maintenance requirements for these sources, or revise the regulation to require specific emission limit(s) for each source or provide an adequate justification that it is unreasonable for the source to comply with RACT considering technological and economic feasibility.

(3) The District must remove the exclusions found in subsections 805.7(a)(1) and (2) for the purposes of determining potential emissions.

(4) The District must correct subsection 805.7(d)(2)(C) to require affected sources to conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with the limits contained in an approved emission control plan that has been submitted and approved by EPA as a SIP revision.

(5) The District must correct subsection 805.6(c)(2)(C) to require that asphalt concrete sources subject to the emission limits in subsection 805.6 conduct testing to demonstrate compliance with emission limits for asphalt concrete sources.

[FR Doc. 99-4434 Filed 2-24-99; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 271

[FRL-6302-1]

Wyoming: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Immediate final rule.

SUMMARY: Wyoming has applied for Final authorization of the first revision (Amendment A) to its hazardous waste program under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). EPA has reviewed the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality's application and determined that its hazardous waste program revision satisfies all of the requirements necessary to qualify for Final authorization. EPA is authorizing the State program revision through this immediate final action. EPA is publishing this rule without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial action and does not anticipate adverse comments. However, in the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register**, EPA is publishing a separate document that will serve as a proposal to authorize the revision should the Agency receive adverse comment. Unless EPA receives adverse written comments during the review and comment period, the decision to authorize Wyoming's hazardous waste program revision will take effect as provided below.

DATES: This Final authorization for Wyoming will become effective without further notice on April 26, 1999, unless EPA receives adverse comment by March 29, 1999. Should EPA receive such comments, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal informing the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to Kris Shurr, 8P-HW, U.S. EPA, Region VIII, 999 18th St, Ste 500, Denver, Colorado 80202-2466, phone number: (303) 312-6139. Copies of the Wyoming program revision application and the materials which EPA used in evaluating the revision are available for inspection and copying at the following locations: EPA Region VIII, from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM, 999 18th Street, Suite 500, Denver, Colorado 80202-2466, contact: Kris Shurr, phone number: (303) 312-6139; or Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ), from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM, 122 W. 25th Street, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002, contact: Marisa Latady, phone number: (307) 777-7541.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kris Shurr, 8P-HW, U.S. EPA, Region VIII, 999 18th St, Ste 500, Denver, Colorado

80202-2466, phone number: (303) 312-6139.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

States with Final authorization under Section 3006(b) of the RCRA, 42 U.S.C. 6926(b), have a continuing obligation to maintain a hazardous waste program that is equivalent to, consistent with, and no less stringent than the Federal hazardous waste program. As the Federal hazardous waste program changes, the States must revise their programs and apply for authorization of the revisions. Revisions to State hazardous waste programs may be necessary when Federal or State statutory or regulatory authority is modified or when certain other changes occur. Most commonly, States must revise their programs because of changes to EPA's regulations in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 124, 260 through 266, 268, 270, 273 and 279.

B. Wyoming

Wyoming initially received Final Authorization on October 4, 1995, effective October 18, 1995, to implement its base hazardous waste management program (60 FR 51925).

On December 4, 1997, Wyoming submitted a final complete program revision application, seeking authorization of its first program modification (Amendment A) in accordance with 40 CFR 271.21. EPA reviewed Wyoming's application and now makes an immediate final decision, subject to receipt of adverse written comment, that Wyoming's hazardous waste program modification, adopted June 17, 1996, satisfies all of the requirements necessary to qualify for Final Authorization. Consequently, EPA intends to grant Wyoming Final Authorization for the program modification contained in the revision application designated as Amendment A.

Today Wyoming is seeking authority to administer the following Federal requirements promulgated between July 1, 1994 and June 30, 1995:

Federal citation	State analog ¹
Testing & Monitoring Activities Amend I [60 FR 3089-3095, 01/13/95] (Checklist 139).	Ch 1, Sec 1(g)(i)(L).
Testing & Monitoring Activities Amend II [60 FR 17001-17004, 04/04/95] (Checklist 141).	Ch 1, Sec 1(g)(i)(L).

Federal citation	State analog ¹
Universal Waste: General Provisions [60 FR 25492-25551, 05/11/95] (Checklist 142A).	Ch 1, Sec 1(f)(i); Ch 2, Sec 1(e)(iii) & (iii)(A-F); Ch 2, Sec 1(e) (vi)(C) & (C)(I-VI); Ch 2, Sec 1(e)(vii)(C) & (C)(I-VI); Ch 2, Sec 1(i); Ch 8, Sec 1(a)(ii-vii); Ch 8, Sec 1(b)(D); Ch 10, Sec 1 (a)(vii)(K), Ch 11, Sec 1(a)(iii)(N); Ch 13, Sec 1(a)(vi); Ch 1, Sec 1(h)(iii)(B)(VIII); Ch 14, Sec 1(a)(i-ii); Ch 14, Sec 1 (f)(i) & (i)(A-B); Ch 14, Sec 1(f)(ii); Ch 14, Sec 2(a-c) & (e-k)(iii); Ch 14, Sec 3(a-c) & (e-k) (iii); Ch 14, Sec 4(a-g)(ii); Ch 14, Sec 5(a-c)(ii); Ch 14, Sec 6(a) & (a)(i-iii).
Universal Waste Rule: Specific Provisions for Batteries [60 FR 25492-25551, 05/11/95] (Checklist 142B).	Ch 1, Sec 1(f)(i); Ch 2, Sec 1(f)(i)(C)(II-V); Ch 2, Sec 1(i)(A); Ch 10, Sec 1(a)(vii)(K) (I); Ch 11, Sec 1(a)(iii)(N)(I); Ch 12, Sec 7(a)(i-ii); Ch 13, Sec 1(a)(vi)(A); Ch 1(h)(iii)(B)(VIII)(1.); Ch 14, Sec 1(a)(i)(A); Ch 14, Sec 1(b)(i)(A-B); Ch 14, Sec 1(b) (ii) & (ii)(A-C); Ch 14, Sec 1(b)(iii)(A-B); Ch 14, Sec 2(d)(i) & (i)(A-C)(II); Ch 14, Sec 2(e)(i); Ch 14, Sec 3(d)(i) & (i)(A-C)(II); Ch 14, Sec 3 (e)(i).
Universal Waste Rule: Specific Provisions for Pesticides [60 FR 25492-25551, 05/11/95] (Checklist 142C).	Ch 1, Sec 1(f)(i); Ch 2, Sec 1(i)(B); Ch 10, Sec 1(a)(vii)(K)(II); Ch 11, Sec 1(a)(iii)(N)(II); Ch 13, Sec 1(a)(vi)(II); Ch 1, Sec 1 (h)(iii)(B)(VIII)(2.); Ch 14, Sec 1 (a)(i)(B); Ch 14, Sec 1(c)(i) & (i)(A-B); Ch 14, Sec 1(c)(ii) & (ii)(A-D); Ch 14, Sec 1(c)(iii)(A-B); Ch 14, Sec 1(c)(iv) & (iv)(A-B); Ch 14, Sec 2(d)(ii) & (ii)(A-D); Ch 14, Sec 2(e)(ii) & (ii)(A-B); Ch 14, Sec 2(e)(iii) & (iii) (A-B); Ch 14, Sec 3(c)(i)(A & C); Ch 14, Sec 3(d)(ii) & (ii)(A-D); Ch 14, Sec 3(e)(ii) & (ii)(A-B); Ch 14, Sec 3(e)(iii) & (iii)(A-B).
Universal Waste Rule: Specific Provisions for Thermostats [60 FR 25492-25551, 05/11/95] (Checklist 142D).	Ch 1, Sec 1(f)(i); Ch 2, Sec 1(i)(C); Ch 10, Sec 1(a)(vii)(K)(III); Ch 11, Sec 1(a)(iii)(N)(III); Ch 13, Sec 1(a)(vi)(III); Ch 1, Sec 1(h)(iii)(B)(VIII)(3.); Ch 14, Sec 1(a)(i)(C); Ch 14, Sec 1(d)(i); Ch 14, Sec 1(d)(ii) & (ii)(A-B); Ch 14, Sec 1(d)(iii)(A-B); Ch 14, Sec 1(c)(iv) & (iv)(A-B); Ch 14, Sec 2(d)(iii) & (iii)(A-C (III)); Ch 14, Sec 2(e)(iv); Ch 14, Sec 3(d)(iii) & (iii) (A-C(III)); Ch 14, Sec 3(e)(iv).
Universal Waste Rule: Petition Provisions [60 FR 25492-25551, 05/11/95] (Checklist 142E).	Ch 1, Sec 3 (d)(i-iv); Ch 14, Sec 7(a)(i-iii); Ch 14, Sec 7(b)(i-viii).
Removal of Legally Obsolete Rules [60 FR 33912-33915, 06/29/95] (Checklist 144).	Ch 2, Sec 4(b)(i); Ch 12, Sec 8(d); Ch 12, Sec 8(e)(vi-viii); Ch 1, Sec 1(f)(i); Ch 3, Sec 2(a)(v) (D); Ch 3, Sec 2(a)(vi)(B); Ch 3, Sec 2(a)(vii)(A) & (A)(I-III).
Liquids in Landfills III [60 FR 35703-35706, 07/11/95] (Checklist 145).	Ch 10, Sec 13(o)(v)(B)(II-III); Ch 11, Sec 15(o)(vi)(B)(II-III).
RCRA Expanded Public Participation [60 FR 63417-63434, 12/11/95] (Checklist 148).	Ch 3, Sec 1(s)(i-iv) & (s)(iv)(A)-(B)(V); Ch 3, Sec 1(t)(i-ii) & (ii)(A-C); Ch 3, Sec 1(u)(i-iv); Ch 1, Sec 1(f)(i); Ch 3, Sec 2 (e)(ii)(V); Ch 4, Sec 1(a)(xiii); Ch 7, Sec 1(b)(ii)(E-K); Ch 7, Sec 1(c)(iv); Ch 7, Sec 1(g)(iv)(C-F); Ch 7, Sec 1(g)(vii).

¹ Wyoming Hazardous Waste Management Rules and Regulations adopted 06/17/96.

Wyoming's rules, promulgated pursuant to this application, contain several errors which may create confusion within the regulated community. EPA has determined that the errors associated with the issues do not pose implementation or enforcement problems because any facial ambiguity created by the errors are ultimately resolved within other portions of the regulations. Therefore, EPA will proceed to approve this application with the understanding that the State will correct these items during its next rulemaking. These errors are at the following citations within the Wyoming Hazardous Waste Management Rules and Regulations adopted June 17, 1996 : Chapter 3, Section 1(s)(i); Chapter 3, Section 1(s)(iv)(B); Chapter 3, Section 1(t)(ii)(A); Chapter 8, Section 1(b)(i)(D); Chapter 14, Section 1(f)(i)(A); Chapter 14, Section 2(d)(ii)(B); and Chapter 14, Section 7(b)(i). In addition, the requirements at Chapter 3, Section 2(a)(vii)(A)(I) are considered more stringent as the State requires additional filings by owners and operators of Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs). Facilities that have filed Part A of a permit application and who have not yet filed Part B, must file an amended Part A application with the State Director, in addition to the

Regional Administrator (the Federal requirement), within six months of the promulgation of a Federal rule issued under the authority of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (Public Law 98-616, November 8, 1984, hereinafter "HSWA").

EPA shall administer any RCRA hazardous waste permits, or portions of permits, that contain conditions based on the Federal program provisions for which the State is applying for authorization and which were issued by EPA prior to the effective date of this authorization. EPA will suspend issuance of any further permits under the provisions for which the State is being authorized on the effective date of this authorization. EPA has previously suspended issuance of permits for other provisions on October 18, 1995, the effective date of Wyoming's Final Authorization for the RCRA base program.

Indian Reservations

This program revision does not extend to "Indian Country" as defined in 18 U.S.C. Section 1151, including lands within the exterior boundaries of the following Indian reservation located within the State of Wyoming: Wind River Indian Reservation.

In excluding Indian Country from the scope of this program revision, EPA is

not making a determination that the State either has adequate jurisdiction or lacks jurisdiction over sources in Indian Country. Should the State of Wyoming choose to seek program authorization within Indian Country, it may do so without prejudice. Before EPA would approve the State's program for any portion of Indian Country, EPA would have to be satisfied that the State has authority, either pursuant to explicit Congressional authorization or applicable principles of Federal Indian law, to enforce its laws against existing and potential pollution sources within any geographical area for which it seeks program approval and that such approval would constitute sound administrative practice.

EPA is publishing this rule without prior proposal because we view this as a noncontroversial program revision and do not anticipate adverse comment. However in the "Proposed Rules" section of today's FR, we are publishing a separate document that will serve as the proposal to authorize the revision if we receive adverse comments. This authorization will become effective without further notice on April 26, 1999, unless EPA receives adverse comment by March 29, 1999. Should EPA receive such comments it will publish a timely withdrawal informing the public that the rule will not take

effect. We will address all public comments in a subsequent final action based on the proposed rule. EPA may not provide additional opportunity for comment. Any parties interested in commenting must do so at this time.

The public may submit written comments on EPA's immediate final decision until March 29, 1999. Copies of Wyoming's application for program revision are available for inspection and copying at the locations indicated in the ADDRESSES section of this document. The ADDRESSES section also indicates where to write written comments on this action.

C. Decision

I conclude that Wyoming's application for program revision authorization meets all of the statutory and regulatory requirements established by RCRA. Accordingly, EPA grants Wyoming Final Authorization to operate its Hazardous Waste Program as revised. Wyoming now has responsibility for permitting TSDFs within its borders (except in Indian Country) and for carrying out the aspects of the RCRA program described in its revised program application, subject to the limitations of HSWA. Wyoming also has primary enforcement responsibilities, although EPA retains the authority to conduct inspections under section 3007 of RCRA, and to take enforcement actions, including, but not limited to, actions that may be in addition to State actions, under sections 3008, 3013 and 7003 of RCRA.

D. Codification in Part 272

EPA uses 40 CFR part 272 for codification of the decision to authorize Wyoming's program and for incorporation by reference of those provisions of its statutes and regulations that EPA will enforce under sections 3008, 3013 and 7003 of RCRA. EPA reserves amendment of 40 CFR part 272, Subpart ZZ, until a later date.

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 certain regulatory actions on State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector. Under sections 202 of UMRA, EPA generally must prepare a written statement, including 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, 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 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 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 Wyoming's 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

Pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, whenever an agency is required to publish a notice of rulemaking for any proposed or final rule, it must prepare and make available for public comment a regulatory flexibility analysis that describes the effect of the rule on small entities (i.e., small businesses, small organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions). This analysis is unnecessary, however, if the agency's administrator certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

EPA has determined that this authorization will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities such as hazardous waste generators, transporters, or entities which own and/or operate TSDFs are already subject to the regulatory requirements under the existing State laws that are now being authorized by EPA. EPA's authorization does not impose any significant additional burdens on these small entities. This is because EPA's authorization would simply result in an administrative change, rather than a change in the substantive requirements imposed on these small entities.

Pursuant to the provision at 5 U.S.C. 605(b), the Agency hereby certifies that this authorization will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This authorization approves regulatory requirements under existing State law to which small entities are already subject. It does not impose any new burdens on small entities. This rule, therefore, does not require a regulatory flexibility analysis.

Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

The Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), as amended 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

today's FR. 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.

Compliance with Executive Order 12875

Under Executive Order 12875, EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute and that creates a mandate upon a State, local, or tribal government, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by those governments, or EPA consults with those governments. If EPA complies with consulting, Executive Order 12875 requires EPA to provide to the Office of Management and Budget a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected State, local, and tribal governments, the nature of their concerns, copies of any written communications from the governments, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 12875 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of State, local, and tribal governments "to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory proposals containing significant unfunded mandates."

This rule does not create a mandate on State, local, or tribal governments. The rule does not impose any enforceable duties on these entities. The State administers its hazardous waste program voluntarily and any duties on other State, local, or tribal governmental entities arise from that program, not from this action. Accordingly, the requirements of Executive Order 12875 do not apply to this rule.

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.

This rule is not subject to Executive Order 13045 because it is not an economically significant rule as defined by Executive Order 12866 and because it does not involve decisions based on environmental health or safety risks.

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 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. Wyoming 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 implements in 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, section 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 Record keeping requirements, Water pollution control, Water supply.

Authority: This notice 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: February 5, 1999.

William P. Yellowtail,

Regional Administrator, Region 8.

[FR Doc. 99-3388 Filed 2-24-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-U

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

46 CFR Part 525

[Docket No. 98-27]

Marine Terminal Operator Schedules

AGENCY: Federal Maritime Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Federal Maritime Commission adds new regulations for marine terminal operator schedules in accordance with the Shipping Act of 1984, as amended by the Ocean Shipping Reform Act of 1998 and the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1998.

DATES: This rule is effective May 1, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Austin Schmitt, Director, Bureau of Tariffs, Certification and Licensing, Federal Maritime Commission, 800 North Capitol St., NW, Room 940, Washington, DC 20573-0001, (202) 523-5796

Thomas Panebianco, General Counsel, Federal Maritime Commission, 800 North Capitol St., NW, Room 1018, Washington, DC 20573-0001, (202) 523-5740