

power and responsibilities between the Federal government and Indian tribes, as specified in Executive Order 13175. This direct final rule applies to start-up refineries, including small businesses and grants reasonable flexibility in meeting anti-dumping and MSAT requirements. Today's action adopts some changes that would modify the Federal anti-dumping and MSAT requirements, but does not impose any enforceable duties on communities of Indian tribal governments. Thus, Executive Order 13175 does not apply to this rule.

G. Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health and Safety Risks

Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997) applies to any rule that: (1) Is determined to be 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, entitled "Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks" (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it does not involve decisions on environmental health risks or safety risks that may disproportionately affect children.

H. Executive Order 13211: Actions That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use

This direct final rule is not an economically "significant energy

action" as defined in Executive Order 13211, "Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use" (66 FR 28355 (May 22, 2001)) because it does not have a significant adverse effect on the supply, distribution, or use of energy. By this direct final rule, EPA is allowing additional flexibility in meeting alternative anti-dumping compliance periods.

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

J. Congressional Review Act

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement 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. 804(2). This direct final rule will be effective July 7, 2003.

K. Statutory Authority

Sections 114, 211, and 301(a) of the Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7414, 7545, and 7601(a)). Today's direct final rule, and each element of today's action, including the promulgation or revision of regulations pertaining to fuels and fuel additives under section 211 of the Clean Air Act constitutes rulemaking under Clean Air Act section 307(d). See 42 U.S.C. 7606(d)(1).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 80

Environmental protection, Fuel additives, Gasoline, Imports, Labeling, Motor vehicle pollution, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: April 25, 2003.

Christine Todd Whitman,
Administrator.

PART 80—REGULATION OF FUELS AND FUEL ADDITIVES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 80 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Section 114, 211, and 301(a) of the Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7414, 7545, and 7601(a)).

■ 2. Section 80.101 is amended by revising paragraphs (a), (k)(3)(i) through (k)(3)(iii), (k)(3)(vi)(b)(2) and (3), (k)(3)(viii), (k)(6)(iv), and adding paragraph (l) to read as follows:

§ 80.101 Standards applicable to refiners and importers.

* * * * *

(a) *Averaging period.* The averaging period for the standards specified in this section shall be January 1 through December 31, except as provided in paragraphs (k) and (l) of this section.

* * * * *

(k) * * *

(3) * * *

(i) A refinery shall meet the following deadlines for compliance with the statutory baseline, depending on the length of the alternative averaging period applicable to the refinery:

Length of compliance period in years	Compliance period must start no later than January 1st of	Refinery must comply with the Statutory Baseline NO _x standard, on average, for gasoline produced beginning with the
2	2004	7th quarter and all subsequent quarters.
3	2003	10th quarter and all subsequent quarters.
4	2002	13th quarter and all subsequent quarters.
5	2001	16th quarter and all subsequent quarters.