

light-duty trucks will meet tailpipe standards that are more stringent than EPA can mandate prior to model year 2004. Now that the program is agreed upon, these standards will be enforceable in the same manner as any other federal new motor vehicle program.

National LEV will reduce air pollution nationwide, harmonize federal and California motor vehicle standards to reduce manufacturers' design and testing costs, avoid a patchwork of state regulatory requirements, and achieve emission reductions in the northeast equivalent to or better than would be achieved if each northeastern state adopted the California Low Emission Vehicle program. Although it originated as a way to help the northeastern states address their smog problems, National LEV will have public health and environmental benefits nationwide. Across the country, National LEV will reduce ground level ozone, the principle harmful component in smog, as well as emissions of other pollutants, including particulate matter, benzene and formaldehyde. This will assist states in achieving cleaner air while the economy grows.

This program is the result of a remarkable effort by EPA, the northeastern states, the auto industry and other interested parties. EPA applauds the effort, time and energy that all parties have invested in the National LEV program. As a result of this cooperative, partnership approach, we now have a smarter, cheaper, cleaner program that reduces regulatory burden while increasing protection of the environment and public health.

In the December Final Rule, EPA promulgated the criteria for the Agency to find the National LEV program in effect. 40 CFR 86.1706-99(b) provides that EPA shall find the National LEV program in effect if each of the manufacturers listed in the rule submits an opt-in notification that complies with the requirements for opt-ins, each opt-in submitted by an Ozone Transport Commission (OTC) State complies with the requirements for opt-ins, any conditions placed on any of the opt-ins are satisfied, and no valid opt-out has become effective pursuant to 40 CFR 86.1707-99. As set forth below, these criteria have been met.

The following northeastern states have agreed to the National LEV program and have lawfully opted in pursuant to 40 CFR 86.1705-99(e):

Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Maryland
New Hampshire

New Jersey
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Virginia

Several of these states conditioned their opt-ins on all auto manufacturers opting into the program and/or on EPA finding that National LEV was in effect pursuant to 40 CFR 86.1706-99. All of the conditions these states placed on their opt-ins are now met.

All auto manufacturers have agreed to the National LEV program and have lawfully opted in pursuant to 40 CFR 86.1705-99(c). These auto manufacturers are listed below and at 40 CFR 86.1706-99(c):

American Honda Motor Company, Inc.
American Suzuki Motor Corporation
BMW of North America, Inc.
Chrysler Corporation
Fiat Auto U.S.A., Inc.
Ford Motor Company
General Motors Corporation
Hyundai Motor America
Isuzu Motors America, Inc.
Jaguar Motors Ltd.
Kia Motors America, Inc.
Land Rover North America, Inc.
Mazda (North America) Inc.
Mercedes-Benz of North America
Mitsubishi Motor Sales of America, Inc.
Nissan North America, Inc.
Porsche Cars of North America, Inc.
Rolls-Royce Motor Cars Inc.
Saab Cars USA, Inc.
Subaru of America, Inc.
Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.
Volkswagen of America, Inc.
Volvo North America Corporation

Several of these manufacturers conditioned their opt-ins on the nine northeastern states listed above opting into the program, on all auto manufacturers opting into the program, and/or on EPA finding the program in effect or finding it in effect no later than March 2, 1998. All of the conditions the auto manufacturers placed on their opt-ins are now met.

No state or manufacturer has withdrawn its opt-in, nor has any submitted an opt-out notification.

Thus, pursuant to 40 CFR 86.1706-99(b), EPA finds that the National LEV program is in effect. This finding is a nationally applicable final action.

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, does not apply because this action is not a rule, as that term is defined in 5 U.S.C. 804(3).

Dated: March 2, 1998.

Carol M. Browner,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 98-5981 Filed 3-6-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-5972-8]

40 CFR Part 300

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan National Priorities List

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of Deletion of Monsanto Superfund Site from the National Priorities List (NPL).

SUMMARY: EPA, Region 4, announces the deletion of the Monsanto Superfund Site from the NPL. The NPL is Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 300 which is the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), which EPA promulgated pursuant to Section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). EPA and the State of Georgia (State) have determined that all appropriate CERCLA actions have been implemented and that no further cleanup by responsible parties is appropriate under CERCLA. Moreover, EPA and the State have determined that remedial activities conducted at the Site to date have been protective of public health, welfare, and the environment and that the remaining groundwater monitoring and treatment are adequately being addressed by the State under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

DATES: Effective March 9, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Comprehensive information on this Site is available through the EPA Region 4 public docket, which is located at the Region 4 office and is available for viewing by appointment only from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. Requests for appointments or copies of the background information from the regional public docket should be directed to the EPA Region 4 Docket Office.

The address for the Regional Docket Office is: Ms. Debbie Jourdan, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303, Telephone No.: (404) 562-8862.

Background information from the regional public docket is also available for viewing at the Site information repository located at the following address: Augusta Richmond County Public Library, 902 Green Street, Augusta, Georgia 30901, Telephone No.: (706) 821-2600.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John A. McKeown, Remedial Project Manager, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303, (404) 562-8913.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA announces the deletion of the Monsanto Superfund Site in Richmond County, Georgia from the National Priorities List (NPL), which is Appendix B of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). EPA identifies sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health, welfare, or the environment and maintains the NPL as the list of those sites. Sites on the NPL may be the subject of remedial actions financed by the Hazardous Substances Superfund Response Trust Fund (Fund). Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 9605 (40 CFR 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP), any site deleted from the NPL remains eligible for Fund-financed Remedial Actions in the event that conditions at the site warrant such action.

EPA published a Notice of Intent to Delete the Monsanto Superfund Site from the NPL on October 6, 1997 in the **Federal Register**, (62 FR 52072-52074). EPA received no comments on the proposed deletion; therefore, no responsiveness summary is necessary for attachment to this Notice of Deletion. Deletion of a site from the NPL does not affect the responsible party liability or impede agency efforts to recover costs associated with response efforts.

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 et seq., as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, does not apply because this action is not a rule, as that term is defined in 5 U.S.C. 804(3).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 300

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Chemicals, Hazardous substances, Hazardous waste, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Superfund, Water pollution control, Water supply.

Dated: January 29, 1998.

A. Stanley Meiburg,

Acting Regional Administrator, U.S. EPA Region 4.

40 CFR Part 300 is amended as follows:

PART 300—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Part 300 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 9601-9657; 42 U.S.C. 1321(c)(2); E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757, 3 CFR, 191 Comp., p. 351; E.O. 12580, 52 FR 2923, 3 CFR, 1987 Comp., p. 193.

Appendix B—[Amended]

2. Table 1 of Appendix B to Part 300 is amended by removing the site "Monsanto Corp. (Augusta Plant), GA".

[FR Doc. 98-5980 Filed 3-6-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

45 CFR Part 1611

Eligibility: Income Level for Individuals Eligible for Assistance

AGENCY: Legal Services Corporation.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Legal Services Corporation ("Corporation") is required by law to establish maximum income levels for individuals eligible for legal assistance. This document updates the specified income levels to reflect the annual amendments to the Federal Poverty Guidelines as issued by the Department of Health and Human Services.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 9, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Victor M. Fortuno, General Counsel, Legal Services Corporation, 750 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20002-4250; 202-336-8810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 1007(a)(2) of the Legal Services Corporation Act ("Act"), 42 U.S.C. 2996f(a)(2), requires the Corporation to establish maximum income levels for individuals eligible for legal assistance, and the Act provides that other specified factors shall be taken into account along with income.

Section 1611.3(b) of the Corporation's regulations establishes a maximum income level equivalent to one hundred and twenty-five percent (125%) of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Since 1982, the Department of Health and Human Services has been responsible for updating and issuing the Poverty Guidelines. The revised figures for 1998 set out below are equivalent to 125% of the current Poverty Guidelines as published on Feb. 24, 1998 (63 FR 9235).

List of Subjects in 45 CFR Part 1611

Legal services.

For reasons set out in the preamble, 45 CFR 1611 is amended as follows:

PART 1611—ELIGIBILITY

1. The authority citation for Part 1611 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 1006(b)(1), 1007(a)(1) Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974, 42 U.S.C. 2996e(b)(1), 2996f(a)(1), 2996f(a)(2).

2. Appendix A of Part 1611 is revised to read as follows:

APPENDIX A OF PART 1611.—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION 1998 POVERTY GUIDELINES *

| Size of family unit | All states but Alaska and Hawaii ¹ | Alaska ² | Hawaii ³ |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | \$10,063 | \$12,588 | \$11,575 |
| 2 | 13,563 | 16,963 | 15,600 |
| 3 | 17,063 | 21,338 | 19,625 |
| 4 | 20,563 | 25,713 | 23,650 |
| 5 | 24,063 | 30,088 | 27,675 |
| 6 | 27,563 | 34,463 | 31,700 |
| 7 | 31,063 | 38,838 | 35,725 |
| 8 | 34,563 | 43,213 | 39,750 |

* The figures in this table represent 125% of the poverty guidelines by family size as determined by the Department of Health and Human Services.

¹ For family units with more than eight members, add \$3,500 for each additional member in a family.

² For family units with more than eight members, add \$4,375 for each additional member in a family.

³ For family units with more than eight members, add \$4,025 for each additional member in a family.

Dated: March 4, 1998.

Victor M. Fortuno,
General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 98-5994 Filed 3-6-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7050-01-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR PART 73

[MM Docket No. 96-16, FCC 98-19]

Revision of Broadcast EEO Rule Enforcement

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; policy statement.

SUMMARY: This *Order and Policy Statement* adopts a change in the Commission's enforcement of the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Rule for religious broadcasters. The announced change is similar to suggestions made by some commenters in response to the Commission's *Order and Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM)*, MM Docket No. 96-16, which requested comment on ways to improve the Commission's EEO Rule and policies to offer relief to distinctly situated broadcasters without undermining the effectiveness of its EEO program. The Commission will now permit religious broadcasters, as