CMRA must not deposit return mail in a collection box. The CMRA must give the return mail to the letter carrier or return it to the post office responsible for delivery to the CMRA. Upon request, the agent must provide to the Postal Service all addresses to which the agency re-mails mail.

c. The CMRA must provide to the postmaster a quarterly list (due January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15) of its customers in alphabetical order cross-referenced to the CMRA addressee delivery designations. The alphabetical list must contain all new customers, current customers, and those customers who terminated within the past 6 months, including the date of termination.

d. A CMRA may not refuse delivery of mail if the mail is for an addressee that is a customer or former customer (within the past 6 months). The agreement between the addressee and the CMRA obligates the CMRA to receive all mail, except restricted delivery, for the addressee. The addressee may authorize the CMRA in writing on Form 1583 (block 6) to receive restricted delivery mail for the addressee.

e. If the CMRA has no Form 1583 on file for the intended addressee, the CMRA must return that mail to the post office responsible for delivery. The CMRA must return this mail to the post office the next business day after receipt with this proper endorsement: ''Undeliverable, Commercial Mail Receiving Agency, No Authorization to Receive Mail for This Addressee.'' Return this mail without payment of new postage to the post office. The CMRA must return misdelivered mail the next business day after receipt.

f. The CMRA must not deposit return mail in a collection box. The CMRA must give the return mail to the letter carrier or return it to the post office responsible for delivery to the CMRA.

* * * * *

F000 BASIC SERVICES

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[Revise Exhibit F010.4.1 to add an endorsement.]

* * * * *

Delivery Suspended to Commercial Mail Receiving Agency

Failure to Comply with D042.2.5–D042.2.7

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F020 FORWARDING

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2.0 FORWARDABLE MAIL

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[Add new F020.2.7 as follows:]

2.7 Mail CMRA Customers

Mail addressed to an addressee at CMRA is not forwarded through the USPS. The CMRA customer may make special arrangements for the CMRA operator to re-mail the mail with payment of new postage. A CMRA must accept and re-mail mail to former customers for at least 6 months after termination of the agency relationship. After the 6-month period, the CMRA may refuse mail addressed to a former customer.

* * * * *

A transmittal letter making these changes in the pages of the Domestic Mail Manual will be published and transmitted to subscribers automatically. Notice of issuance of the transmittal letter will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided by 39 CFR 111.3.

Neva R. Watson,

Attorney, Legislative.

[FR Doc. 99–7352 Filed 3–24–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–12–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[CA 201–0138a; FRL–6309–9]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision; South Coast Air Quality Management District

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is taking direct final action on revisions to the California State Implementation Plan (SIP). This action is an administrative change which revises the emergency episode provisions in South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 701.

The intended effect of approving this rule is to incorporate changes to the rule for clarity and consistency in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990 (CAA or the Act). Thus, EPA is finalizing the approval of this revision into the California SIP under provisions of the CAA regarding EPA action on SIP submittals, SIPs for national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards and plan requirements for nonattainment areas.

DATES: This action is effective on May 24, 1999 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comments by April 26, 1999. If EPA receives such comment, it will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that this rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Written comments must be submitted to Andrew Steckel at the Region IX office listed below. Copies of the rule revisions and EPA's evaluation report for each rule is available for public inspection at EPA's Region IX office during normal business hours. Copies of the submitted rule revisions are available for inspection at the following locations:

Rulemaking Office (AIR–4), Air Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105.

Environmental Protection Agency, Air Docket (6102), 401 ''M'' Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460.

California Air Resources Board, Stationary Source Division, Rule Evaluation Section, 2020 ''L'' Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

South Coast Air Quality Management District, 21865 E. Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cynthia G. Allen, Rulemaking Office (AIR–4), Air Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105, Telephone: (415) 744–1189.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Applicability

The rule being approved into the California SIP is SCAQMD Rule 701, Air Pollution Emergency Contingency Actions. This rule was submitted by the California Air Resources Board to EPA on September 8, 1997.

Background

On March 3, 1978, EPA promulgated a list of ozone nonattainment areas under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, as amended in l977 (1977 Act or pre-amended Act), that included the South Coast Air Quality Management District. 43 FR 8964, 40 CFR 81.305. The requirements for the Prevention of Air Pollution Emergency Episodes for sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone and particulate matter are located in 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart H. These requirements include provisions for classification of regions for episodes plans, significant harm levels, contingency plans and re-evaluation of episode plans. SCAQMD

Rule 701 is now being revised to update the existing rule language and modify the boundary between two Source Receptor Areas. The revisions do not impose any additional requirements on affected sources and do not effect emissions.

This document addresses EPA's direct-final action for SCAQMD Rule 701, Air Pollution Emergency Contingency Actions. This rule was adopted by SCAQMD on June 13, 1997 and submitted by the California Air Resources Board on September 8, 1997. This rule was found to be complete on October 20, 1997, pursuant to EPA's completeness criteria that are set forth in 40 CFR part 51 Appendix V [1] and is being finalized for approval into the SIP.

The following is EPA's evaluation and final action for this rule.

EPA Evaluation and Action

In determining the approvability of an emergency episode rule, EPA must evaluate the rule for consistency with the requirements of the CAA and EPA regulations as found in section 110 and part D of the CAA and 40 CFR part 51 Subpart H. The EPA interpretation of these requirements, which forms the basis for today's action, appears in various EPA policy guidance documents.[2]

EPA has evaluated the submitted rule and has determined that it is consistent with the CAA, EPA regulations, and EPA policy. Rule 701, Air Pollution Emergency Contingency Action, is being revised by updating the existing rule language and by modifying the boundary between two Source Receptor Areas. These modifications are generally administrative in nature, and in no case does this action represent a relaxation of an EPA approved requirement. Therefore, SCAQMD's Rule 701, Air Pollution Emergency Contingency Actions, is being approved under section 110(k)(3) of the CAA as meeting the requirements of section 110(a) and part D.

EPA is publishing this rule without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial amendment and anticipates no adverse comments. However, in the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register** publication, EPA is publishing a separate document that will serve as the proposal to approve the SIP revision should adverse comments be filed. This rule will be effective May 24, 1999 without further notice unless the Agency receives adverse comments by April 26, 1999.

If the EPA receives such comments, then EPA will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that the rule will 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. Any 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 May 24, 1999 and no further action will be taken on the proposed rule.

IV. Administrative Requirements

A. Executive Order 12866

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted this regulatory action from Executive Order (E.O.) 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review.

B. Executive Order 12875

Under Executive Order 12875, Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership, 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 by 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.'' Today's rule does not create a mandate on State, local or tribal governments. The rule does not impose any enforceable duties on these entities. Accordingly, the requirements of section 1(a) of E.O. 12875 do not apply to this rule.

C. 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 E.O. 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 E.O. 13045 because it does not involve decisions intended to mitigate environmental health or safety risks.

D. Executive Order 13084

Under Executive Order 13084, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, 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 by 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.'' Today's rule does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Indian tribal governments. Accordingly, the requirements of section 3(b) of E.O. 13084 do not apply to this rule.

[1] EPA adopted the completeness criteria on February 16, 1990 (55 FR 5830) and, pursuant to section (110)(k)(1)(A) of the CAA, revised the criteria on August 26, 1991 (56 FR 42216).

[2] Among other things, the pre-amendment guidance consists of those portions of the proposed post-1987 ozone and carbon monoxide policy that concern RACT, 52 FR 45044 (November 24, 1987); ''Issues Relating to VOC Regulation Cutpoints, Deficiencies, and Deviations, Clarification to Appendix D of November 24, 1987 **Federal Register** Notice'' (Blue Book)(notice of availability was published in the **Federal Register** on May 25, 1988).

E. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) generally requires an agency to conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis of any rule subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements 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 not-for-profit enterprises, and small governmental jurisdictions. This final rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities because SIP approvals under section 110 and subchapter I, part D of the Clean Air Act do not create any new requirements but simply approve requirements that the State is already imposing. Therefore, because the Federal SIP approval does not create any new requirements, I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Moreover, due to the nature of the Federal-State relationship under the Clean Air Act, preparation of flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of state action. The Clean Air Act forbids EPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds. *Union Electric Co.*, v. *U.S. EPA*, 427 U.S. 246, 255–66 (1976); 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2).

F. Unfunded Mandates

Under Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (''Unfunded Mandates Act''), signed into law on March 22, 1995, EPA must prepare a budgetary impact statement to accompany any proposed or final rule that includes a Federal mandate that may result in estimated annual costs to State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate; or to private sector, of $100 million or more. Under Section 205, EPA must select the most cost-effective and least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule and is consistent with statutory requirements. Section 203 requires EPA to establish a plan for informing and advising any small governments that may be significantly or uniquely impacted by the rule.

EPA has determined that the approval action promulgated does not include a Federal mandate that may result in estimated annual costs of $100 million or more to either State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate, or to the private sector. This Federal action approves pre-existing requirements under State or local law, and imposes no new requirements. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, result from this action.

G. 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).

H. 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 May 24, 1999. 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 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Hydrocarbons, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compounds.

Note: Incorporation by reference of the State Implementation Plan for the State of California was approved by the Director of the Federal Register on July 1, 1982.

Dated: March 5, 1999.

Laura Yoshii,

Deputy Regional Administrator, Region IX.

Subpart F of part 52, chapter I, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401– *et seq.*

Subpart F—California

2. Section 52.220 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(249)(i)(A)(*2*) to read as follows:

§ 52.220 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(249) * * *

(i) * * *

(A) * * *

(*2*) Rule 701, amended on June 13, 1997.

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[FR Doc. 99–7176 Filed 3–24–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 60

[AL–AT–98–01; FRL–6315–4]

New Stationary Sources; Supplemental Delegation of Authority to the State of Alabama and the State of Georgia

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Delegation of authority.

SUMMARY: The States of Alabama and Georgia have requested that EPA delegate authority for implementation and enforcement of existing New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) which have been previously adopted by the State agencies, but have remained undelegated by EPA, and to approve the mechanism for delegation (adopt-by-reference) of future NSPS. The purpose of the States' request for approval of their delegation mechanism is to streamline the existing administrative procedures by eliminating unnecessary steps involved in taking delegation of federal NSPS regulations. With the new NSPS delegation mechanism in place, once a new or revised NSPS is promulgated by EPA, formal delegation of authority from EPA to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources will become effective on the date that the NSPS is adopted by the respective State agency without change. No further State requests for delegation will be necessary. Likewise, no further **Federal Register** notices will be published. If an NSPS regulation is adopted with changes, EPA reserves the right to review and comment on the adopted NSPS. The State will notify EPA, and in return, EPA will review any State revisions and reserve the option to implement the NSPS regulation directly,