

EPA APPROVED NONREGULATORY PROVISIONS AND QUASI-REGULATORY MEASURES IN THE TEXAS SIP—Continued

Name of SIP provision	Applicable geographic or nonattainment area	State submittal/effective date	EPA approval date	Comments
TNRCC Order No. 93–20, 94–06, 94–26, 94–0676–SIP.	The four ozone nonattainment areas in TX.	11/10/93, 05/04/94, 07/13/94, 11/09/94.	05/22/97, 62 FR 27964	Ref 52.2299(c)(104).
15% ROP Plan	Beaumont/Port Arthur ozone nonattainment area.	08/09/96	02/10/98, 63 FR 6659	Ref 52.2299(c)(107).
15% ROP Plan	Dallas/Ft Worth, El Paso, and Houston/Galveston ozone nonattainment areas.	08/09/96	11/10/98, 63 FR 62943	Ref 52.2299(c)(113) See also 52.2309.

[FR Doc. 99–17032 Filed 7–6–99; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 62

[IL188–1a; FRL–6371–5]

Approval of Hospital/Medical/ Infectious Waste Incinerator State Plan for Designated Facilities and Pollutants: Illinois

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: We are approving Illinois' State Plan for Hospital/Medical/ Infectious Waste Incinerators (HMIWI), submitted on May 28, 1999. The State Plan adopts and implements our Emissions Guidelines (EG) applicable to existing HMIWIs. Our approval means that we find the State Plan meets Clean Air Act (Act) requirements. Once effective, our approval makes the State Plan federally enforceable.

DATES: This rule is effective on September 7, 1999, unless EPA receives adverse written comments by August 6, 1999. If adverse written comment is received, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal of the rule in the **Federal Register** and inform the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to: J. Elmer Bortzer, Chief, Regulation Development Section, Air Programs Branch (AR–18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. You can inspect copies of the State Plan submittal at the following address: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Air and Radiation Division, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. (We recommend you contact Mark J. Palermo, Environmental Protection Specialist at

(312) 886–6082 before visiting the Region 5 Office).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark J. Palermo, Environmental Protection Specialist, at (312) 886–6082.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The supplemental information is organized in the following order:

- I. What is EPA approving in this action?
- II. The HMIWI State Plan Requirement.
 - What is an HMIWI State Plan?
 - Why are we requiring Illinois to submit an HMIWI State Plan?
 - Why do we need to regulate HMIWI emissions?
 - What criteria must an HMIWI State Plan meet to be approved?
- III. The Illinois HMIWI State Plan.
 - Where are the Illinois HMIWI State Plan requirements codified?
 - Who is affected by the State Plan?
 - Who is exempt from the State Plan?
 - What does the State Plan require?
 - When must the State Plan requirements be met?
 - What must you do to obtain an extended compliance schedule?
 - What must you do if you intend to permanently shut down?
 - What are the permit application deadlines?
 - What else does the State Plan include?
 - What public review opportunities were provided?
- IV. Review and Approval of the Illinois HMIWI State Plan.
 - Why is the Illinois HMIWI State Plan approvable?
- V. EPA Rulemaking Action.
- VI. Administrative Requirements.
 - A. Executive Order 12866
 - B. Executive Order 12875
 - C. Executive Order 13045
 - D. Executive Order 13084
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 - G. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General
 - H. Paperwork Reduction Act
- I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act
- J. Petitions for Judicial Review

I. What Is EPA Approving in This Action?

We are approving the May 28, 1999, Illinois State Plan which implements

the requirements of sections 111(d) and 129 of the Act for existing HMIWIs. This approval, once effective, will make the Illinois HMIWI rules included in the plan federally enforceable.

II. The HMIWI State Plan Requirement.

What is an HMIWI State Plan?

An HMIWI State Plan is a plan to control air pollutant emissions from existing incinerators which burn hospital waste or medical/infectious waste. The plan also includes source and emission inventories of these incinerators in the State.

Why Are We Requiring Illinois To Submit an HMIWI State Plan?

States are required under sections 111(d) and 129 of the Act to submit State Plans to control emissions from existing HMIWIs in the State. The State Plan requirement was triggered when we published the Emissions Guidelines (EG) for HMIWIs on September 15, 1997 (see 62 FR 48348). The EG is codified under 40 CFR part 60, subpart Ce.

Under section 129, we are required to promulgate EGs for several types of existing solid waste incinerators. These EGs establish the Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards that States must adopt to comply with the Act. The HMIWI EG also establishes requirements for monitoring, operator training, permits, and a waste management plan that must be included in State Plans.

The intent of the State Plan requirement is to reduce several types of air pollutants associated with waste incineration.

Why do we need to regulate HMIWI emissions?

The State Plan establishes control requirements which reduce the following emissions from HMIWIs: particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen chloride, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, lead, cadmium, mercury, dioxin, and dibenzofurans.

These pollutants can cause adverse effects to the public health and the environment. Dioxin, lead, and mercury bioaccumulate through the food web. Serious developmental and adult effects in humans, primarily damage to the nervous system, have been associated with exposures to mercury. Exposure to dioxin and furans can cause skin disorders, cancer, and reproductive effects such as endometriosis. Dioxin

and furans can also affect the immune system. Acid gases affect the respiratory tract, as well as contribute to the acid rain that damages lakes and harms forests and buildings. Exposure to particulate matter has been linked with adverse health effects, including aggravation of existing respiratory and cardiovascular disease and increased risk of premature death. Nitrogen oxide emissions contribute to the formation of

ground level ozone, which is associated with a number of adverse health and environmental effects.

What criteria must an HMIWI State Plan meet to be approved?

The criteria for approving an HMIWI State Plan is summarized in the following table:

Requirement	Elements
Sections 111(d) and 129: State Plan must be at least as protective as the EG ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Applicability —Emission Limits —Compliance Schedules —Performance Testing —Monitoring/Inspection —Operator Training/Certification —Waste Management Plan —Recordkeeping/Reporting
40 CFR part 60, subpart B: Criteria for an approvable section 111(d) plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Demonstration of Legal Authority —Enforceable Mechanism —Evidence of public hearing —Source and Emission Inventories —State Progress Report Commitment
Section 129(e): Title V permit requirement	State Plans must ensure that affected HMIWI facilities submit Title V permit applications to the State by September 15, 2000.

We issued a guidance document describing in more detail the requirements for an approvable HMIWI State Plan, entitled "Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerator Emission Guidelines: Summary of the Requirements for Section 111(d)/129 State Plans," published November 1997. Illinois used this document to develop its State Plan.

III. The Illinois HMIWI State Plan

Where are the Illinois HMIWI requirements codified?

Illinois' State Plan requirements for HMIWIs are codified at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 229. The rule was adopted on May 6, 1999, and became effective on May 15, 1999. The rule was published in the Illinois Register, volume 23, issue 22, p. 6477, on May 28, 1999.

Who is affected by the State Plan?

Consistent with the EG, Illinois' HMIWI rules cover existing HMIWIs, with the exception of certain exempt HMIWIs, which only need to meet certain recordkeeping and certification requirements. Also, hospitals which send HMIWI waste to an off-site HMIWI are covered by waste management plan requirements. The Illinois HMIWI applicability criteria and associated requirements are summarized in the table below.

Category	Requirements
HMIWI for which construction commenced on or before June 20, 1996.	Subject to control requirements specified in the EG.
Co-fired combustor	Not subject to control requirements specified in the EG but: Must have permit condition limiting operation to co-fired combustor status; and, Must keep records on weight of wastes or fuels burned on a calendar quarter basis.
HMIWIs which combust only these wastes: —pathological —low-level radioactive —chemotherapeutic	Not subject to control requirements specified in the EG but: Must keep records on a calendar quarter basis demonstrating that only exempt wastes are burned; and, Must provide State and EPA certification that the HMIWI burns only these wastes.
Hospitals that send waste to an off-site HMIWI	Not subject to control requirements specified in the EG but: Must meet certain waste management plan requirements.

For an HMIWI to be considered a "co-fired combustor," it must be subject to an enforceable permit condition limiting combustion of hospital or medical infectious waste to 10% or less of total waste burned, by weight, on a calendar quarter basis. For purposes of the co-fired combustor exemption, pathological

waste, chemotherapeutic waste, and low-level radioactive wastes are considered "other" wastes when calculating the percentage of hospital waste and medical/infectious waste combusted.

HMIWIs which combust pathological wastes, low-level radioactive waste, or

chemotherapeutic wastes part of the time can be exempt from control requirements during those periods if it notifies the IEPA pursuant to this operating scenario in its CAAPP application.

Who is exempt from the State Plan?

Incinerators that would otherwise meet the HMIWI definition are completely exempt from the rule if they meet any of the following criteria:

You are exempt if:

- You are a combustor required to have a permit under section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6925;
- You are a municipal waste combustor subject to 40 CFR part 60, subparts Cb, Ea or Eb;
- You are a pyrolysis unit (i.e., a unit that uses endothermic gasification to treat hospital waste or medical/infectious waste in order to render such waste harmless);
- You are a cement kiln firing hospital waste or medical/infectious waste; or, You are an HMIWI subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for HMIWIs, 40 CFR part 60, subpart Ec.

What does the State Plan require?

If you are an HMIWI subject to control requirements under the Illinois HMIWI rule, you must comply with the requirements summarized below:

SUMMARY OF THE ILLINOIS HMIWI CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

<p>Emission Limitations</p> <p>Separate limits are established for four categories of HMIWIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —small —medium —large —rural <p>Compliance provisions</p> <p>Operator provisions</p> <p>Permit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Dioxins/furans. —Hydrogen chloride —Sulfur dioxide. —Oxides of nitrogen. —Lead. —Cadmium. —Mercury. —Particulate matter. —Opacity. —Carbon monoxide. —Performance testing. —Operating parameter monitoring. —Operating parameter compliance. —Inspection requirements (rural HMIWIs). —Recordkeeping and reporting. —Training. —Certification. —On-site Operator Manual. —Must apply for a CAAPP permit.
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**Waste Management Plan Requirements
(Requirements vary depending upon the type of facility)**

<p>Hospitals Using On-Site Incinerators</p> <p>Hospitals Transporting Waste Off-Site to an HMIWI.</p> <p>HMIWIs Accepting Waste Generated Off-Site ...</p> <p>Other HMIWIs</p>	<p>Submit a plan that identifies ways to reduce the amount and toxicity of incinerated waste, and provides an implementation schedule where feasible.</p> <p>Submit the plan at the same time the initial performance test results are reported.</p> <p>Submit annual waste management progress reports.</p> <p>Update the plan every five years coinciding with issuance or renewal of a CAAPP permit.</p> <p>By September 15, 2000, conduct an assessment of current waste management program and identify ways to reduce volume and toxicity of incinerated waste.</p> <p>Submit annual waste management progress reports.</p> <p>Provide information to customers annually on available ways to reduce the amount and toxicity of incinerated waste.</p> <p>Submit a plan on how and what information will be distributed.</p> <p>Submit plan at the same time the initial performance test results are reported.</p> <p>Submit a plan that identifies ways to reduce the amount and toxicity of incinerated waste, and provides an implementation schedule where feasible.</p> <p>Submit the plan at the same time the initial performance test results are reported.</p> <p>Update the plan every 5 years to coincide with the issuance or renewal of a CAAPP permit.</p>
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The Illinois rule also prescribes various criteria and considerations in developing the plan, and specifies the components which the plan must include.

When must the State Plan requirements be met?

Under the Illinois HMIWI rule, a subject HMIWI must be in compliance with the rule requirements by September 15, 2000, and must conduct

an initial performance test by that date, unless the source requests an extended compliance schedule. Any HMIWI requesting an extended schedule must demonstrate compliance by September 15, 2002, or must cease operation of the

HMIWI until compliance with the rule is achieved.

Notwithstanding an extended schedule, however, the Illinois rule requires, consistent with the EG, compliance with the rule's operator training and certification provisions by September 15, 2000.

What must you do to obtain an extended compliance schedule?

HMIWIs seeking an extended compliance schedule must submit a CAAPP application, on or before November 15, 1999, which requests an extended compliance schedule. In

accordance with EG requirements, this compliance schedule must include documentation supporting the need for an extension, a final control plan for the HMIWI, and incremental steps to be taken toward compliance, which, at a minimum, include the increments of progress listed below.

Increments of progress	Due date
Finalize all contracts for the purchase of either pollution control equipment, process modification or control system	February 29, 2000
Begin process modifications or construction/installation of air pollution control devices for the HMIWI	November 30, 2000
Complete either the process modifications or the installation/construction of the new air pollution control equipment	August 31, 2001
Initial start-up of the retrofitted HMIWI	January 15, 2002
Complete the initial performance test in accordance with rule requirements	Within 180 days of initial start-up

What must you do if you intend to permanently shut down?

For all HMIWIs that intend to permanently shut down, the source must notify IEPA of that intent by November 15, 1999, and take certain affirmative steps, described in the rule, to demonstrate that the HMIWI has been rendered permanently inoperable by September 15, 2000.

What are the permit application deadlines?

The Illinois HMIWI rule requires all HMIWIs subject to the rule's emission limits to operate pursuant to CAAPP permit by September 15, 2000. All HMIWIs which are currently not required to obtain CAAPP permits must apply for an CAAPP permit by September 15, 2000, unless the source is seeking an extended compliance schedule. To avail themselves of the extended compliance schedule described above, sources must submit their CAAPP application requesting the extension by November 15, 1999.

HMIWIs that currently have CAAPP permits have special deadlines to make revisions incorporating the HMIWI rule requirements, depending upon how much time is remaining in the CAAPP permit term.

What else does the State Plan include?

The State Plan includes a demonstration of legal authority to implement the EG, documentation of public hearing, comment, and response, a source and emissions inventory, and provision for State progress reports to EPA. These materials were submitted to satisfy the section 111(d) requirements under 40 CFR part 60, subpart B.

What public review opportunities were provided?

The Illinois Pollution Control Board held public hearings on the HMIWI State Plan on January 21, 1999, in Chicago, Illinois, and February 3, 1999, in Springfield, Illinois. Illinois also accepted and formally responded to written public comments on its rule.

IV. Review and Approval of the Illinois HMIWI State Plan.

Why is the Illinois HMIWI State Plan approvable?

We compared the Illinois HMIWI rule 35 Ill. Adm. Code 229 against our HMIWI EG. We find the Illinois rule to be at least as protective as the EG. Also, the Illinois State Plan satisfies the requirements for an approvable section 111(d) plan under subparts B and Ce of 40 CFR part 60. For these reasons, we are approving the Illinois HMIWI State Plan.

V. EPA Rulemaking Action.

We are approving, through direct final rulemaking action, Illinois' section 111(d)/129 State Plan for HMIWIs. The EPA is publishing this action without prior proposal because EPA views this as a noncontroversial revision and anticipates no adverse comments. However, in a separate document in this **Federal Register** publication, the EPA is proposing to approve the SIP revision should adverse written comments be filed. This action will be effective September 7, 1999 without further notice unless EPA receives relevant adverse written comment by August 6, 1999. Should the Agency receive such comments, it will publish a timely withdrawal informing the public that this action will not take effect. Any parties interested in commenting on this action should do so at this time. If no such comments are received, the public

is advised that this action will be effective on September 7, 1999.

VI. Administrative Requirements.

A. Executive Order 12866

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

B. Executive Order 12875

Under E.O. 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. If the mandate is unfunded, EPA must 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 written communications from the governments, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, E.O. 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 E.O. 13084, EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute, that significantly affects 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. If the mandate is unfunded, EPA must 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, E.O. 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." 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.

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., versus 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**. A major rule cannot take effect until 60 days after it is published in the **Federal Register**. This rule is not a "major" rule as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

H. Paperwork Reduction Act

This action does not contain any information collection requirements which require OMB approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

I. National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act

Section 12 of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) of 1995 requires Federal agencies to evaluate existing technical standards when developing a new regulation. To comply with NTTAA, EPA must consider and use "voluntary consensus standards" (VCS) if available and applicable when developing programs and policies unless doing so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical.

The EPA believes that VCS are inapplicable to this action. Today's action does not require the public to perform activities conducive to the use of VCS.

J. 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 September 7, 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 62

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Intergovernmental relations, Hospital/medical/infectious

waste incinerators, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: June 23, 1999.

Jerri-Anne Garl,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 5.

40 CFR part 62 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for part 62 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401-7642.

Subpart O—Illinois

2. A new center heading and sections 62.3340, 62.3341, and 62.3342 are added to read as follows:

* * * * *

Metals, Acid Gases, Organic Compounds and Nitrogen Oxide Emissions From Existing Hospital / Medical Infectious Waste Incinerators

§ 62.3340 Identification of plan.

Illinois submitted, on May 28, 1999, a State Plan for implementing the Emission Guidelines affecting Hospital/Medical Infectious Waste Incinerators (HMIWI). The enforceable mechanism for this plan is 35 Ill. Adm. Code 229. The rule was adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board on May 6, 1999. The rule became effective on May 15, 1999, and was published in the Illinois Register on May 28, 1999 at 23 Ill. Reg. 6477

§ 62.3341 Identification of sources.

The Illinois State Plan for existing Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators (HMIWI) applies to all HMIWIs for which construction commenced either on or before June 20, 1996.

§ 62.3342 Effective Date.

The effective date of the Illinois State Plan for existing Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators is September 7, 1999.

[FR Doc. 99-17028 Filed 7-6-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 76

[CS Docket No. 98-54; FCC 98-348]

1998 Biennial Review—Part 76 Cable Television Service Pleading and Complaint Rules

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; announcement of effective date.

SUMMARY: This rule announces the effective date of the rules published on February 10, 1999. Those rules amended the Commission's rules regarding procedures for filing petitions and complaints pursuant to part 76.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Sections 76.6, 76.7, 76.8, 76.9, 76.10, 76.61, 76.914, 76.1003, 76.1302, and 76.1513 published at 64 FR 6565 (February 10, 1999) are effective on July 15, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Horan, Cable Services Bureau, (202) 418-7200.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On June 18, 1999, the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") approved the amendments to the procedural rules in 47 CFR part 76 pursuant to OMB Control No. 3060-0888. Accordingly, the rules in Sections 76.6, 76.7, 76.8, 76.9, 76.10, 76.61, 76.914, 76.1003, 76.1302, and 76.1513 will be effective on July 15, 1999.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 76

Cable television.

Federal Communications Commission.

Magalie Roman Salas,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-17233 Filed 7-6-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-P

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

48 CFR Parts 1801, 1804, 1809, 1815, 1827, 1832, 1845, 1852, 1871, and 1872

Miscellaneous Administrative Revisions

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule makes the following administrative changes to the NASA FAR Supplement (NFS): conform the current coverage on regulatory maintenance to reflect that the NFS is available from NASA only in electronic format; correct referenced addresses and document titles; correct section numbering; clarify that FAR 52.227-11, Alternate IV, is not used in NASA contracts; and correct an editorial error in a recent final rule.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 7, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tom O'Toole, NASA Headquarters, Code HK, Washington, DC 20546, telephone: (202) 358-0478; email: thomas.otoole@hq.nasa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

NASA has made the NFS available to the public on a subscription basis through the Government Printing Office. However, NASA has determined that it is more efficient and economical to provide the NFS only through electronic means. This approach ensures greater accuracy, wider dissemination, and immediate implementation of changes. The official NASA-maintained version of the NFS is available at <http://www.hq.nasa.gov/office/procurement/regs/nfstoc.htm>. In addition, the instructions in a recent final rule (64 FR 19925) revising NASA's MidRange procurement procedures directed revision of the second sentence of section 1871.602. The third, rather than the second, sentence should have been revised.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

This final rule does not constitute a significant revision within the meaning of FAR 1.501 and Pub. L. 98-577, and publication for comments is not required. However, comments from small business entities concerning the affected NFS coverage will be considered in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 610. Such comments may be submitted separately and should cite 5 U.S.C. 601, *et seq.*

C. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because the changes to the NFS do not impose any recordkeeping or information collection requirements, or collections of information from offerors, contractors, or members of the public that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*

List of Subjects in CFR Parts 1801, 1804, 1809, 1815, 1827, 1832, 1845, 1852, 1871, and 1872

Government procurement.

Tom Luedtke,

Associate Administrator for Procurement.

Accordingly, 48 CFR Parts 1801, 1804, 1809, 1815, 1827, 1832, 1845, 1852, 1871, and 1872 are amended as follows:

1. The authority citation for 48 CFR Parts 1801, 1804, 1809, 1815, 1827, 1832, 1845, 1852, 1871, and 1872 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 2473(c)(1)

PART 1801—FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATIONS SYSTEM

2. In section 1801.105-1, paragraph (a) is revised to read as follows: