

### B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 600 *et seq.*, EPA must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis assessing the impact of any proposed or final rule on small entities. See 5 U.S.C. 603 and 604. Alternatively, EPA may certify that the rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises, and government entities with jurisdiction over populations of less than 50,000.

The SIP approvals under section 110 and subchapter I, part D of the 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 impose any new requirements, I certify that it does not have a significant impact on any small entities affected. Moreover, due to the nature of the Federal-State relationship under the Act, preparation of a flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of State action. The Act forbids EPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds. See *Union Electric Co. v. U.S. EPA*, 427 U.S. 246, 25566 (1976); 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2).

### C. Unfunded Mandates

Under section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, 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 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.

The EPA has determined that the approval action promulgated does not include a Federal mandate that may result in estimated 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 preexisting requirements under State or local law, and imposes no new Federal requirements. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, result from this action.

### D. Submission to Congress and the General Accounting Office

Under 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A) as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, EPA submitted 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 General Accounting Office prior to publication of this rule in today's **Federal Register**. This rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

### E. Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by April 10, 1998. 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) of the Act.

### List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

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

Dated: January 9, 1998.

**Lynda F. Carroll,**

*Acting Regional Administrator, Region VI.*

40 CFR part 52 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 SS—Texas

2. Section 52.2270 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(108) to read as follows:

#### § 52.2270 Identification of Plan.

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) \* \* \*

(108) A revision to the Texas State Implementation Plan to adopt an alternate control strategy for the surface coating processes at Raytheon TI Systems, Inc., Lemmon Avenue Facility.

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) Commission Order Number 96–1180–SIP issued and effective December 4, 1996, for Texas Instruments, Inc.,

prior owner of the Lemmon Avenue facility, approving an Alternate Reasonably Available Control Technology (ARACT) demonstration for its Lemmon Avenue facility. Raytheon TI Systems assumed operating responsibility for this facility on July 3, 1997.

(B) A letter from the Governor of Texas dated January 9, 1997, submitting the TI ARACT to the Regional Administrator.

(ii) Additional material. The document prepared by the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission titled "A Site-Specific Revision to the SIP Concerning the Texas Instruments Lemmon Avenue Facility."

[FR Doc. 98–3180 Filed 2–6–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 49 CFR Parts 60 and 61

[FRL–5960–4]

### Technical Amendments to Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants Addition of Method 29 to Appendix A of Part 60 and Amendments to Method 101A of Appendix B of Part 61; Correction of Effective Date Under Congressional Review Act (CRA)

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Final rule; correction of effective date under CRA.

**SUMMARY:** On April 25, 1996 (61 FR 18260), the Environmental Protection Agency published in the **Federal Register** a final rule adding Method 29, "Determination of Metals Emissions from Stationary Sources," to appendix A of part 60, and making amendments to Method 101A of appendix B of part 61, which established an effective date of April 25, 1996. This document corrects the effective date of the rule to February 9, 1998 to be consistent with sections 801 and 808 of the Congressional Review Act (CRA), enacted as part of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 and 808.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** This rule is effective on February 9, 1998.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in this rule is approved by the Director of the Federal Register February 9, 1998.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Tom Eagles, OAR, at (202) 260-5585.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Background

Section 801 of the CRA precludes a rule from taking effect until the agency promulgating the rule submits a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of Congress and to the Comptroller General of the General Accounting Office (GAO). EPA recently discovered that it had inadvertently failed to submit the above rule as required; thus, although the rule was promulgated on April 25, 1996 (61 FR 18260) by operation of law, the rule did not take effect on April 15, 1996, as stated therein. Now that EPA has discovered its error, the rule is being submitted to both Houses of Congress and the GAO. This document amends the effective date of the rule consistent with the provisions of the CRA.

Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), provides that, when an agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest, an agency may issue a rule without providing notice and an opportunity for public comment. EPA has determined that there is good cause for making today's rule final without prior proposal and opportunity for comment because EPA merely is correcting the effective date of the promulgated rule to be consistent with the congressional review requirements of the Congressional Review Act as a matter of law and has no discretion in this matter. Thus, notice and public procedure are unnecessary. The Agency finds that this constitutes good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). Moreover, since today's action does not create any new regulatory requirements and affected parties have known of the underlying rule since April 25, 1996, EPA finds that good cause exists to provide for an immediate effective date pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) and 808(2). Because the delay in the effective date was caused by EPA's inadvertent failure to submit the rule under the CRA, EPA does not believe that affected entities that acted in good faith relying upon the effective date stated in the April 25, 1996, **Federal Register** should be penalized if they were complying with the rule as promulgated.

##### II. Administrative Requirements

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a "significant regulatory action" and is therefore not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget. In

addition, this action does not impose any enforceable duty or contain any unfunded mandate as described in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-4), or require prior consultation with State officials as specified by Executive Order 12875 (58 FR 58093, October 28, 1993), or involve special consideration of environmental justice related issues as required by Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994). Because this action is not subject to notice-and-comment requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act or any other statute, it is not subject to the regulatory flexibility provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). EPA's compliance with these statutes and Executive Orders for the underlying rule is discussed in the April 25, 1996, **Federal Register** document.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A), as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, 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 General Accounting Office; however, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 808(2), this rule is effective on February 9, 1998. This rule is not a "major rule" as defined in 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

This final rule only amends the effective date of the underlying rule; it does not amend any substantive requirements contained in the rule. Accordingly, to the extent it is available, judicial review is limited to the amended effective date.

Dated: January 30, 1998.

**Carol Browner,**

*Administrator.*

[FR Doc. 98-3016 Filed 2-6-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

##### 40 CFR Part 70

[FRL-5959-1]

#### Technical Amendments to Clean Air Act Final Interim Approval of Operating Permits Programs; Delegation of Section 112 Standards; State of Massachusetts; Correction; Correction of Effective Date Under Congressional Review Act (CRA)

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Final interim approval correction; correction of effective date under CRA.

**SUMMARY:** On May 15, 1996, EPA promulgated interim approval of the 40 CFR part 70 Operating Permits Program for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. That document correctly identified the effective date of the approval as May 15, 1996. The May 15, 1996, document also amended the text of 40 CFR part 70, Appendix A, to reflect the effective date of the interim approval; however, an incorrect date was added to Appendix A. On June 20, 1996 (61 FR 31442) EPA published a final rule amending 40 CFR part 70, Appendix A, to correct the effective date in Appendix A to May 15, 1996. This document corrects the effective date of the June 20, 1996, rule to February 9, 1998 to be consistent with sections 801 and 808 of the Congressional Review Act (CRA), enacted as part of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 and 808.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** This rule is effective on February 9, 1998.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Robyn McCarville, EPA Region I, at (617) 565-9128.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Background

Section 801 of the CRA precludes a rule from taking effect until the agency promulgating the rule submits a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of Congress and to the Comptroller General of the General Accounting Office (GAO). EPA recently discovered that it had inadvertently failed to submit the June 20, 1996, rule as required; thus, although the rule was promulgated on June 20, 1996 (61 FR 31442) by operation of law, the rule did not take effect. Now that EPA has discovered its error, the rule is being submitted to both Houses of Congress and the GAO. This document amends the effective date of the June 20, 1996, rule consistent with the provisions of the CRA. The effective date of the May 15, 1996, interim approval (61 FR 24460) is not changed.

Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), provides that, when an agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest, an agency may issue a rule without providing notice and an opportunity for public comment. EPA has determined that there is good cause for making today's rule final without prior proposal and opportunity for comment because EPA merely is correcting the effective date of the promulgated rule to be consistent with the congressional review requirements