final rule on small entities. 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.

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 impose any new requirements, the Administrator certifies 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 CAA, preparation of a 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).

C. 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 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 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.

D. Submission to Congress and the General Accounting Office

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).

E. Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, petitions for judicial review of this action, pertaining to revisions to Maryland's definition of the term ''major stationary source of VOC,'' must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by July 13, 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).)

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Hydrocarbons, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone.

Dated: April 24, 1998.

Thomas Voltaggio,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region III.

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 V—Maryland

2. Section 52.1070 is amended by adding paragraphs (c)(128) to read as follows:

§ 52.1070 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(128) Revisions to the Maryland State Implementation Plan submitted on July 12, 1995 by the Maryland Department of the Environment:

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) Letter of July 12, 1995 from the Maryland Department of the Environment transmitting additions and deletions to Maryland's State Implementation Plan, pertaining to volatile organic compound regulations in Maryland's air quality regulations, Code of Maryland Administrative Regulations (COMAR) 26.11.

(B) Revisions to COMAR 26.11.19.01B(4), definition of the term ''Major stationary source of VOC,'' adopted by the Secretary of the Environment on April 13, 1995, and effective on May 8, 1995.

(ii) Additional material.

(A) Remainder of the July 12, 1995 Maryland State submittal pertaining to COMAR 26.11.19.01B(4), definition of the term ''Major stationary source of VOC.''

[FR Doc. 98–12719 Filed 5–12–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 63

[FRL–6001–3]

Approval of Section 112(l) Authority for Hazardous Air Pollutants; Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities; State of California; South Coast Air Quality Management District

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 112(l) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and through the California Air Resources Board, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) requested approval to implement and enforce its ''Rule 1421: Control of Perchloroethylene Emissions from Dry Cleaning Systems'' (Rule 1421) in place of the ''National Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities'' (dry cleaning NESHAP) for area sources under SCAQMD's jurisdiction. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed this request and has found that it satisfies all of the requirements necessary to qualify for approval. Thus, EPA is hereby granting SCAQMD the authority to implement and enforce Rule 1421 in place of the dry cleaning NESHAP for area sources under SCAQMD's jurisdiction.

DATES: This rule is effective on July 13, 1998 without further notice, unless EPA receives relevant adverse comments by June 12, 1998. If EPA receives such

comment, then it will publish a timely withdrawal in the **Federal Register** informing the public that this rule will not take effect.

The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the regulations is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of July 13, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Comments must be submitted to Andrew Steckel at the EPA Region IX office listed below. Copies of SCAQMD's request for approval are available for public inspection at the following locations:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, Rulemaking Office (AIR–4), Air Division, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California 94105–3901. Docket # A–96–25.

California Air Resources Board, Stationary Source Division, 2020 ''L'' Street, P.O. Box 2815, Sacramento, California 95812–2815.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mae Wang, Rulemaking Office (AIR–4), Air Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California 94105–3901, (415) 744–1200.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On September 22, 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities (*see* 58 FR 49354), which was codified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M, ''National Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities'' (dry cleaning NESHAP). On May 21, 1996, EPA approved the California Air Resources Board's (CARB) request to implement and enforce section 93109 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, ''Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Emissions of Perchloroethylene from Dry Cleaning Operations'' (dry cleaning ATCM), in place of the dry cleaning NESHAP for area sources (*see* 61 FR 25397). This approval became effective on June 20, 1996.

Thus, under Federal law, from September 22, 1993, to June 20, 1996, all dry cleaning facilities located within the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) that used perchloroethylene were subject to and required to comply with the dry cleaning NESHAP. Since June 20, 1996, all such dry cleaning facilities that also qualify as area sources are subject to the Federally-approved dry cleaning ATCM; major sources, as defined by the dry cleaning NESHAP, remain subject to the dry cleaning NESHAP and the Clean Air Act (CAA) Title V operating permit program.

On November 13, 1997, EPA received, through CARB, SCAQMD's request for approval to implement and enforce its June 13, 1997, revision of ''Rule 1421: Control of Perchloroethylene Emissions from Dry Cleaning Operations'' (Rule 1421), as the Federally-enforceable standard for area sources under SCAQMD's jurisdiction. SCAQMD's request, however, does not include the authority to determine equivalent emission control technology for dry cleaning facilities in place of 40 CFR 63.325. This **Federal Register** action for the SCAQMD excludes the Los Angeles County portion of the Southeast Desert Air Quality Management Area, otherwise known as the Antelope Valley Region in Los Angeles County, which is now under the jurisdiction of the Antelope Valley Air Pollution Control District as of July 1, 1997.[1]

II. EPA Action

A. SCAQMD's Dry Cleaning Rule

Under CAA section 112(l), EPA may approve state or local rules or programs to be implemented and enforced in place of certain otherwise applicable CAA section 112 Federal rules, emission standards, or requirements. The Federal regulations governing EPA's approval of state and local rules or programs under section 112(l) are located at 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart E (*see* 58 FR 62262, dated November 26, 1993). Under these regulations, a local air pollution control agency has the option to request EPA's approval to substitute a local rule for the applicable Federal rule. Upon approval, the local agency is given the authority to implement and enforce its rule in place of the otherwise applicable Federal rule. To receive EPA approval using this option, the requirements of 40 CFR 63.91 and 63.93 must be met.

After reviewing the request for approval of SCAQMD's Rule 1421, EPA has determined that this request meets all the requirements necessary to qualify for approval under CAA section 112(l) and 40 CFR 63.91 and 63.93. Accordingly, with the exception of the dry cleaning NESHAP provisions discussed in sections II.A.1 and II.A.2 below, as of the effective date of this action, SCAQMD's Rule 1421 is the Federally-enforceable standard for area sources under SCAQMD's jurisdiction. This rule will be enforceable by the EPA and citizens under the CAA. Although SCAQMD now has primary implementation and enforcement responsibility, EPA retains the right, pursuant to CAA section 112(l)(7), to enforce any applicable emission standard or requirement under CAA section 112.

1. Major Dry Cleaning Sources

Under the dry cleaning NESHAP, dry cleaning facilities are divided between major sources and area sources. SCAQMD's request for approval included only those provisions of the dry cleaning NESHAP that apply to area sources. Thus, dry cleaning facilities using perchloroethylene that qualify as major sources, as defined by the dry cleaning NESHAP, remain subject to the dry cleaning NESHAP and the CAA Title V operating permit program.

2. Authority to Determine Equivalent Emission Control Technology for Dry Cleaning Facilities

Under the dry cleaning NESHAP, any person may petition the EPA Administrator for a determination that the use of certain equipment or procedures is equivalent to the standards contained in the dry cleaning NESHAP (*see* 40 CFR 63.325). In its request, SCAQMD did not seek approval for the provisions in Rule 1421 that would allow for the use of alternative emission control technology without previous approval from EPA (i.e., Rule 1421(c)(17), (d)(3)(A)(v), (d)(4)(B)(ii)(III), and (j)). A source seeking permission to use an alternative means of emission limitation under CAA section 112(h)(3) must receive approval, after notice and opportunity for comment, from EPA before using such alternative means of emission limitation for the purpose of complying with CAA section 112.

B. California's Authorities to Implement and Enforce CAA Section 112 Standards

1. Penalty Authorities

As part of its request for approval of the dry cleaning ATCM, CARB submitted a finding by California's Attorney General stating that ''State law provides civil and criminal enforcement authority consistent with [40 CFR] 63.91(b)(1)(i), 63.91(b)(6)(i), and 70.11, including authority to recover penalties

[1] The State has recently changed the names and boundaries of the air basins located within the Southeast Desert Modified Air Quality Management Area. Pursuant to State regulation the Coachella-San Jacinto Planning Area is now part of the Salton Sea Air Basin (17 Cal. Code. Reg. § 60114); the Victor Valley/Barstow region in San Bernardino County and Antelope Valley Region in Los Angeles County is a part of the Mojave Desert Air Basin (17 Cal. Code. Reg. § 60109). In addition, in 1996 the California Legislature established a new local air agency, the Antelope Valley Air Pollution Control District, to have the responsibility for local air pollution planning and measures in the Antelope Valley Region (California Health & Safety Code § 40106).

and fines in a maximum amount of not less than $10,000 per day *per violation* * * *'' [emphasis added]. In accordance with this finding, EPA understands that the California Attorney General interprets section 39674 and the applicable sections of Division 26, Part 4, Chapter 4, Article 3 (''Penalties'') of the California Health and Safety Code as allowing the collection of penalties for multiple violations per day. In addition, EPA also understands that the California Attorney General interprets section 42400(c)(2) of the California Health and Safety Code as allowing for, among other things, criminal penalties for knowingly rendering inaccurate any monitoring *method* required by a toxic air contaminant rule, regulation, or permit.

As stated in section II.A above, EPA retains the right, pursuant to CAA section 112(l)(7), to enforce any applicable emission standard or requirement under CAA section 112, including the authority to seek civil and criminal penalties up to the maximum amounts specified in CAA section 113.

2. Variances

SCAQMD's Rule 504 and Division 26, Part 4, Chapter 4, Articles 2 and 2.5 of the California Health and Safety Code provide for the granting of variances under certain circumstances. EPA regards these provisions as wholly external to SCAQMD's request for approval to implement and enforce a CAA section 112 program or rule and, consequently, is proposing to take no action on these provisions of state or local law. EPA does not recognize the ability of a state or local agency who has received delegation of a CAA section 112 program or rule to grant relief from the duty to comply with such Federally-enforceable program or rule, except where such relief is granted in accordance with procedures allowed under CAA section 112. As stated above, EPA retains the right, pursuant to CAA section 112(l)(7), to enforce any applicable emission standard or requirement under CAA section 112.

Similarly, section 39666(f) of the California Health and Safety Code allows local agencies to approve alternative methods from those required in the ATCMs, but only as long as such approvals are consistent with the CAA. As mentioned in section II.A.2 above, a source seeking permission to use an alternative means of emission limitation under CAA section 112 must also receive approval, after notice and opportunity for comment, from EPA before using such alternative means of emission limitation for the purpose of complying with CAA section 112.

III. Administrative Requirements

A. 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. 5 U.S.C. 603 and 604. Alternatively, EPA may certify 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 government entities with jurisdiction over populations of less than 50,000.

Approvals under 40 CFR 63.93 do not create any new requirements, but simply approve requirements that the state or local agency is already imposing. Therefore, because this approval does not impose any new requirements, it does not have a significant impact on affected small entities.

B. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

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 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 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 Federal requirements. Accordingly, no additional costs to state, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, result from this action.

C. Submission to Congress and the General Accounting Office

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).

D. 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 July 13, 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)).

E. Executive Order 12866

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this regulatory action from review under Executive Order 12866.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 63

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Hazardous substances, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Authority: This action is issued under the authority of section 112 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. section 7412.

Dated: April 10, 1998.

Felicia Marcus,

Regional Administrator, Region IX.

Title 40, chapter I, part 63 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 63—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 63 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.

2. Section 63.14 is amended by revising paragraph (d)(1) to read as follows:

§ 63.14 Incorporation by reference.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(1) *California Regulatory Requirements Applicable to the Air*

Toxics Program, April 6, 1998, IBR approved for § 63.99(a)(5)(ii) of subpart E of this part.

Subpart E—Approval of State Programs and Delegation of Federal Authorities

3. Section 63.99 is amended by revising paragraph (a)(5)(ii) introductory text and adding paragraph (a)(5)(ii)(C), to read as follows:

§ 63.99 Delegated Federal authorities.

(a) * * *

(5) * * *

(ii) Affected sources must comply with the *California Regulatory Requirements Applicable to the Air Toxics Program*, April 6, 1998 (incorporated by reference as specified in § 63.14) as described below.

* * * * *

(C) The material incorporated in Chapter 3 of the *California Regulatory Requirements Applicable to the Air Toxics Program* (South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1421) pertains to the perchloroethylene dry cleaning source category in the South Coast Air Quality Management District, and has been approved under the procedures in § 63.93 to be implemented and enforced in place of Subpart M—National Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities, as it applies to area sources only, as defined in § 63.320(h).

(*1*) Authorities not delegated.

(*i*) South Coast Air Quality Management District is not delegated the Administrator's authority to implement and enforce Rule 1421 in lieu of those provisions of Subpart M which apply to major sources, as defined in § 63.320(g).

Dry cleaning facilities which are major sources remain subject to Subpart M.

(*ii*) South Coast Air Quality Management District is not delegated the Administrator's authority of § 63.325 to determine equivalency of emissions control technologies. Any source seeking permission to use an alternative means of emission limitation, under sections (c)(17), (d)(3)(A)(v), (d)(4)(B)(ii)(III), and (j) of Rule 1421, must also receive approval from the Administrator before using such alternative means of emission limitation for the purpose of complying with section 112.

[FR Doc. 98–12430 Filed 5–12–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 180

[OPP–300651; FRL–5788–2]

RIN 2070–AB78

Pyriproxyfen; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation establishes time-limited tolerances for residues of pyriproxyfen in or on citrus fruit, juice, dried pulp, and oil; pears; and tomatoes. This action is in response to EPA's granting of emergency exemptions under section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) authorizing use of the pesticide on citrus, pears, and tomatoes. This regulation establishes maximum permissible levels for residues of pyriproxyfen in these food and feed commodities pursuant to section 408(l)(6) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA). The tolerances will expire and are revoked on July 31, 1999.

DATES: This regulation is effective May 13, 1998. Objections and requests for hearings must be received by EPA on or before July 13, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Written objections and hearing requests, identified by the docket control number, [OPP–300651], must be submitted to: Hearing Clerk (1900), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. M3708, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Fees accompanying objections and hearing requests shall be labeled ''Tolerance Petition Fees'' and forwarded to: EPA Headquarters Accounting Operations Branch, OPP (Tolerance Fees), P.O. Box 360277M, Pittsburgh, PA 15251. A copy of any objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk identified by the docket control number, [OPP–300651], must also be submitted to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. In person, bring a copy of objections and hearing requests to Rm. 119, CM #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA.

A copy of objections and hearing requests filed with the Hearing Clerk may also be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail (e-mail) to: opp-docket@epamail.epa.gov. Copies of objections and hearing requests must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Copies of objections and hearing requests will also be accepted on disks in WordPerfect 5.1/6.1 file format or ASCII file format. All copies of objections and hearing requests in electronic form must be identified by the docket control number [OPP–300651]. No Confidential Business Information (CBI) should be submitted through e-mail. Electronic copies of objections and hearing requests on this rule may be filed online at many Federal Depository Libraries.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Telephone numbers and e-mail addresses: *For pyriproxyfen on citrus*: Andrea Beard (703) 308-9356, e-mail: beard.andrea@epamail.epa.gov; *For pyriproxyfen on pears or tomatoes*: Virginia Dietrich (703) 308-9359, e-mail: dietrich.virginia@epamail.epa.gov. Office location (both): Crystal Mall #2, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA. By mail (both): Registration Division 7505C, Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA, on its own initiative, pursuant to section 408(e) and (l)(6) of the FFDCA, 21 U.S.C. 346a(e) and (l)(6), is establishing tolerances for residues of the pesticide pyriproxyfen, in or on citrus fruit at 0.3 parts per million (ppm), citrus juice and dried citrus pulp at 1.0 ppm, and citrus oil at 300 ppm; pears at 0.2 ppm; and tomatoes at 0.1 ppm. These tolerances will expire and are revoked on July 31, 1999. EPA will publish a document in the **Federal Register** to remove the revoked tolerances from the Code of Federal Regulations.

I. Background and Statutory Authority

The FQPA (Pub. L. 104–170) was signed into law August 3, 1996. FQPA amends both the FFDCA, 21 U.S.C. 301 *et seq.*, and the FIFRA, 7 U.S.C. 136 *et seq* . The FQPA amendments went into effect immediately. Among other things, FQPA amends FFDCA to bring all EPA pesticide tolerance-setting activities under a new section 408 with a new safety standard and new procedures. These activities are described below and discussed in greater detail in the final rule establishing the time-limited tolerance associated with the emergency exemption for use of propiconazole on sorghum (61 FR 58135, November 13, 1996) (FRL–5572–9).

New section 408(b)(2)(A)(i) of the FFDCA allows EPA to establish a