55. Supplemental Ozone Transport Rulemaking Regulatory Analysis, April 1998. These zipped WordPerfect files provide the complete regulatory analysis that EPA prepared for the SNPR.

56. Segments of five IPM runs used to prepared the electric power industry emissions reduction and cost analysis in Supplemental Ozone Transport Rulemaking Regulatory Analysis.

57. Estimates of annual incremental costs of combustion controls on coal-fired units that are part of EPA's estimates of compliance costs for the SNPR.

58. Analyzing Electric Power Generation under the CAAA, March 1998.

59. Supplemental Ozone Transport Rulemaking Regulatory Analysis, April 7, 1998.

60. Initial Base Case—Winter 1998 Electricity Demand Forecast, SIPJ

61. 0.15 Trading—Winter 1998 Electricity Demand Forecast, SIP2

62. Final Base Case—Winter 1998 Electricity Demand Forecast, SIP5__2

63. Initial Base Case—Summer 1996 Electricity Demand Forecast, SIP3

64. 0.15 Trading—Summer 1996 Electricity Demand Forecast, SIP14.

65. Incremental cost analyses. This zipped filed contains:

a. Title IV Controls-AllStates.xls (part of Initial Base Case cost analysis, in Excel97)

b. AddedTitleIVControlsOutside OTR.xls (part of Final Base cost analysis, in Excel97)

c. ExplnCtmbCtrl.doc (tex. explanation of how analysis was done, in Word97)

[FR Doc. 98–22528 Filed 8–21–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 63

[AD–FRL–6145–7]

RIN 2060–AE04

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Secondary Lead Smelting

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule; amendments to rule.

SUMMARY: This action amends the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for new and existing secondary lead smelters. Changes to the NESHAP are being made to address comments received following promulgation of the final rule. Four changes are being made to the final rule. Two are minor typographical corrections, while two are technical corrections. In the Final Rules section of this **Federal Register,** the EPA is also making these amendments as a direct final rule without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial amendment and anticipates no significant adverse comments. A detailed rationale for the action is set forth in the direct final rule. If no significant adverse comments are received by the due date (see **DATES** section below), no further action will be taken with respect to this proposal, and the direct final rule will become final on the date provided in that action. If the EPA receives significant adverse comments, the direct final rule will be withdrawn and all public comments received will be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on this proposed rule. The EPA will not institute a second comment period on this notice. Any parties interested in commenting on this notice should do so at this time.

DATES: *Comments.* Comments must be received on or before September 23, 1998, unless a hearing is requested by September 5, 1998. If a hearing is requested, written comments must be received by October 8, 1998.

Public Hearing. Anyone requesting a public hearing must contact the EPA no later than September 5, 1998. If a hearing is held, it will take place on September 8, 1998, beginning at 10:00 a.m.

ADDRESSES: *Docket.* Docket No. A–92–43, containing information considered by the EPA in development of the promulgated standards, is available for public inspection and copying between 8:00 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday except for Federal holidays, at the following address: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center (MC–6102), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460; telephone (202) 260–7548. The docket is located at the above address in Room M–1500, Waterside Mall (ground floor). A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

Comments. Written comments should be submitted to: Docket A–92–43, U.S. EPA, Air & Radiation Docket & Information Center, 401 M. Street, SW, Room 1500, Washington, DC 20460.

Public Hearing. If a public hearing is held, it will be held at the EPA's Office of Administration Auditorium, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. Persons interested in attending the hearing or wishing to present oral testimony should notify Mr. Kevin Cavender, Metals Group, Emission Standards Division (MD–13), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711; telephone (919) 541–2364.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Kevin Cavender, Metals Group, Emission Standards Division (MD–13), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711; telephone (919) 541–2364.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: If no significant, adverse comments are timely received, no further activity is contemplated in relation to this proposed rule and the direct final rule in the final rules section of this **Federal Register** will automatically go into effect on the date specified in that rule. If significant adverse comments are timely received, the direct final rule will be withdrawn and all public comment received will be addressed in a subsequent final rule. Because the EPA will not institute a second comment period on this proposed rule, any parties interested in commenting should do so during this comment period.

For further supplemental information, the detailed rationale, and the rule provisions, see the information provided in the direct final rule in the final rules section of this **Federal Register**.

ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Docket The docket is an organized and complete file of all the information considered by the EPA in the development of this rulemaking.

The docket is a dynamic file, since material is added throughout the rulemaking development. The docket system is intended to allow members of the public and affected industries to readily identify and locate documents so that they can effectively participate in the rulemaking process. Along with the background information documents (BIDs) and preambles to the proposed and promulgated standards, the contents of the docket will serve as the official record in case of judicial review (section 307(d)(7)(A) of the Act).

Executive Order 12866

The Agency must determine whether a regulatory action is ''significant'' and therefore subject to OMB review and the requirements of the E.O. 12866, (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). The Executive Order defines ''significant regulatory action'' as one that is likely to result in a rule that may:

(1) Have an annual effect on the economy of § 100 million or more or

adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities;

(2) create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;

(3) materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs, or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or

(4) raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in the Executive Order.

It has been determined that this amendment to the final rule is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under the terms of the Executive Order and is therefore not subject to OMB review.

Unfunded Mandates Act

Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (''Unfunded Mandates Act'') requires that the Agency prepare a budgetary impact statement before promulgating a rule that includes a Federal mandate that may result in expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, in aggregate, or by the private sector, of $100 million or more in any 1 year. Section 203 requires the Agency to establish a plan for obtaining input from and informing, educating, and advising any small governments that may be significantly or uniquely affected by the rule.

Under section 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Act, the Agency must identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives before promulgating a rule for which a budgetary impact statement must be prepared. The Agency must select from those alternatives the least costly, most cost-effective, or least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule, unless the Agency explains why this alternative is not selected or the selection of this alternative is inconsistent with law.

Because this proposed rule is estimated to result in the expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments or the private sector of significantly less than $100 million in any 1 year, the Agency has not prepared a budgetary impact statement or specifically addressed the selection of the least costly, most cost-effective, or least burdensome alternative. Because small governments will not be significantly or uniquely affected by this rule, the Agency is not required to develop a plan with regard to small governments.

Paperwork Reduction Act

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq., the EPA must consider the paperwork burden imposed by any information collection request in a proposed or final rule. This amendment to the rule will not impose any new information collection requirements.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (or RFA, Pub. L. 96–354, September 19, 1980) requires Federal agencies to give special consideration to the impact of regulation on small businesses. The RFA specifies that a regulatory flexibility analysis must be prepared if a screening analysis indicates a regulation will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Therefore, I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act

Section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (NTTAA) directs all federal agencies to use voluntary consensus standards instead of government-unique standards in their regulatory activities unless to do so would be inconsistent with applicable law or otherwise impractical. Voluntary consensus standards are technical standards (e.g., material specifications, test methods, sampling and analytical procedures, business practices, etc.) that are developed or adopted by one or more voluntary consensus standards bodies. Examples of organizations generally regarded as voluntary consensus standards bodies include the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), and the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE). The NTTAA requires federal agencies like EPA to provide Congress, through OMB, with explanations when an agency decides not to use available and applicable voluntary consensus standards. This action does not involve the proposal of any new technical standards, or incorporate by reference existing technical standards.

Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risk Under Executive Order 13045

The Executive Order 13045 applies to any rule that (1) OMB determine is ''economically significant'' as defined under Executive Order 12866, and (2) EPA determine the environmental health or safety risk addressed by the rule has a disproportionate effect on children. If the regulatory action meets both criteria, the Agency must evaluate the environmental health or safety aspects 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 action is not subject to Executive Order 13045, entitled Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it does not involve decisions on environmental health risks or safety risks that may disproportionately affect children.

Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership Under Executive Order 12875

Under the executive order EPA must consult with representatives of affected State, local, and Tribal governments. The EPA consulted with State and local governments at the time of promulgation of subpart X (60 FR 32587), and no tribal governments are believed to be affected by this action. Today's changes are minor and will not impose costs on governments entities or the private sector. Consequently, the EPA has not consulted with State, local, or Tribal governments on this amendment.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 63

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Hazardous substances, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Secondary lead smelters.

Dated: August 11, 1998.

Carol M. Browner,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 98–22649 Filed 8–21–98; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 72 and 73

[FRL–6150–2]

RIN 2060–AH60

Revisions to the Permits and Sulfur Dioxide Allowance System Regulations Under Title IV of the Clean Air Act

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: Title IV of the Clean Air Act (the Act), as amended by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, authorizes