

Original amendment submission date	Date of final publication	Citation/description
July 23, 1997	March 16, 1998	Indiana plan §§ 884.13(c)(2) through (7), (d)(1) through (3), (f)(2), (3); emergency response reclamation program.

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 [FR Doc. 98-6687 Filed 3-13-98; 8:45 am]
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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 81

[FRL-5979-1]

Identification of Ozone Areas Attaining the 1-Hour Standard and to Which the 1-Hour Standard is No Longer Applicable

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Withdrawal of direct final rule.

SUMMARY: On January 16, 1998, the EPA published a proposed rule (63 FR 2804) and a direct final rule (63 FR 2726) announcing EPA's decision to identify areas, designated under the national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for ozone, where the 1-hour NAAQS is no longer applicable because there has been no current measured violation of the 1-hour standard in such areas. The EPA is withdrawing the final rule due to adverse comments and will summarize and address all relevant public comments received in a subsequent final rule (based upon the proposed rule cited above).

EFFECTIVE DATE: This withdrawal of the direct final rule will be effective March 16, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the following location: Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center (6101), Attention: Docket No. A-97-42, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW, Room M-1500, Washington, DC 20460, telephone (202) 260-7548, between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Annie Nikbakht (policy) or Barry Gilbert (air quality data), Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Air Quality Strategies and Standards Division, Ozone Policy and Strategies Group,

MD-15, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711, telephone (919) 541-5246/5238.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 81

Air pollution control, National parks, Wilderness areas.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q.

Dated: March 11, 1998.

Richard D. Wilson,

Acting Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation.

[FR Doc. 98-6776 Filed 3-13-98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families

45 CFR Part 1305

RIN 0970 AB53

Head Start Program

AGENCY: Administration on Children, Youth and Families (ACYF), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Administration on Children, Youth and Families is amending the requirements on eligibility, recruitment, selection, enrollment and attendance in Head Start in six areas affecting Head Start programs serving specific populations. These amendments address new language in the Head Start Act of 1994 and add a new definition for Indian Tribe; amend the definition of migrant family; add the requirement that migrant programs give priority to children from families that relocate most frequently; expand the definition of a service area for Head Start programs operated by Indian Tribes to include near-reservation designations; expand the family income criteria for Indian grantees meeting certain conditions; and amend the enrollment and reenrollment criteria for children in Head Start and for children enrolled in an Early Head Start program.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule is effective April 15, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Douglas Klafehn, Deputy Associate Commissioner, Head Start Bureau, (202) 205-8572.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Program Purpose

Head Start, as authorized under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9801 *et seq.*), is a national program providing comprehensive developmental services primarily to low-income preschool children, age three to the age of compulsory school attendance, and their families. In addition, section 645A of the Head Start Act provides authority for programs serving low-income pregnant women and families with infants and toddlers. Programs funded under this section are referred to as Early Head Start programs. To help enrolled children achieve their full potential, Head Start programs provide comprehensive health, nutritional, educational, social and other services. Additionally, Head Start programs are required to provide for the direct participation of the parents of enrolled children in the development, conduct and direction of local programs. Parents also receive training and education to foster their understanding of and involvement in the development of their children. In fiscal year 1997, Head Start served over 752,000 children through a network of 2,000 grantee and delegate agencies.

While Head Start is designed primarily to serve children whose families have incomes at or below the poverty line or who receive public assistance, the Head Start regulations permit up to ten percent of the children in local programs to be from families who do not meet these low-income criteria. Additionally, as provided in this rule, Indian Tribes meeting certain conditions may enroll additional over-income children above the ten percent limitation. The Act also requires that a minimum of ten percent of the enrollment opportunities in each program be made available to children with disabilities. These children are expected to participate in the full range of Head Start services and activities with their non-disabled peers and to receive needed special education and related services.