extension 34 (Voice); (202) 272–5449 (TTY). This document is available in alternate formats (cassette tape, braille, large print, or computer disc) upon request. This document is also available on the Board's web site (http://www.access-board.gov/rules/outdoor.htm).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In June 1997, the Access Board established a regulatory negotiation committee to develop a proposed rule on accessibility guidelines for newly constructed and altered outdoor developed areas, including trails, camping and picnic areas, and beaches, covered by the Americans With Disabilities Act and the Architectural Barriers Act. (62 FR 30546, June 4, 1997). The committee will hold its next meeting on the dates and at the location announced above. The meeting is open to the public. The meeting site is accessible to individuals with disabilities. Individuals with hearing impairments who require sign language interpreters should contact Peggy Greenwell by August 3, 1998, by calling (202) 272–5434 extension 34 (voice) or (202) 272–5449 (TTY).

Lawrence W. Roffee,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 98–19642 Filed 7–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8150–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 63

[AD–FRL–6112–6]

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial Process Cooling Towers

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This action proposes to correct and clarify regulatory text of the ''National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial Process Cooling Towers,'' which was issued as a final rule on September 8, 1994. This action proposes to allow sources the alternative of demonstrating compliance with the standard through recordkeeping in lieu of a water sample analysis. The standard itself would not be changed. Because the proposed amendments to the rule are minor, the Agency does not anticipate receiving adverse comments. Consequently the revisions are also being issued as a direct final rule in the final rules section of this **Federal Register**. If no adverse comments are timely received, 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.

DATES: *Comments.* Comments must be received on or before September 21, 1998, unless a hearing is requested by August 3, 1998. If a hearing is held, written comments must be received by October 6, 1998.

Public Hearing. Anyone requesting a public hearing must contact the EPA no later than August 3 , 1998. If a hearing is held, it will take place on August 7, 1998, beginning at 10:00 a.m.

ADDRESSES: *Comments.* Comments should be submitted (in duplicate, if possible) to: Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center (6102), Attention Docket Number A–91–65 (see docket section below), Room M–1500, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460. EPA also requests that a separate copy also be sent to the contact person listed below.

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. Phil Mulrine, Metals Group, Emission Standards Division (MD–13), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27711, telephone (919) 541–5289.

Docket. Docket No. A–91–65, containing the supporting information for the original standard and this action, is available for public inspection and copying between 8:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, at EPA's Air Docket Section, Waterside Mall, room 1500, 1st Floor, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Phil Mulrine, Metals Group, Emission Standards Division (MD–13), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711; telephone (919) 541–5289.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Unless a hearing is requested (in which case, the comment period is 75 days from date of publication), if no significant adverse comments are received by September 21, 1998 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 October 21, 1998. 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. If no timely adverse comments are received the direct final rule will become final October 21, 1998 and no further action is contemplated on the parallel proposal published today.

On September 8, 1994 (59 FR 46339), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated in the **Federal Register** national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for industrial process cooling towers. These standards were promulgated as subpart Q in 40 CFR part 63. This document contains amendments to clarify the applicability of the final standard.

I. Regulated Entities

Entities potentially regulated by this action include:

Category	Examples of regulated entities
Industry	Industrial Process Cooling Towers.

This table is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be interested in the revisions to the regulation contained in this action. This table lists the types of entities that EPA is now aware could potentially be regulated by this action. To determine whether your facility is affected by these revisions, you should carefully examine the language of section 63.404 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations. If you have questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed in the preceding **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

II. Description of the Changes

Section 63.404 is being revised to clarify that compliance with the standard can be demonstrated either by cooling water sampling analysis or by recordkeeping which shows that the owner or operator has switched to a non-chromium water treatment method.

In addition § 63.404(b) is revised to clarify that a cooling water sample showing residual hexavalent chromium of 0.5 parts per million by weight or less shall be considered compliance with the standard.

For the detailed rationale for these proposed changes, see the information provided in the direct final rule in the final rules section of this **Federal Register**.

III. Administrative

A. Paperwork Reduction Act

The information collection requirements in this rule will be submitted for approval to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* An Information Collection Request (ICR) document has been prepared by EPA (ICR No. 1876.01) and a copy may be obtained from Sandy Farmer by mail at OPPE Regulatory Information Division; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2137); 401 M St., SW; Washington, DC 20460, by e-mail at farmer.sandy@epamail.epa.gov, or by calling (202) 260–2740. A copy may also be downloaded off the internet at http://www.epa.gov/icr. The information requirements are not effective until OMB approves them.

The information collected will be used as an alternative means of compliance under § 63.404. Owners of IPCT's are required to maintain a cooling water concentration of residual hexavalent chromium equal to or less than 0.5 parts per million. The owner of IPCT's can choose to demonstrate compliance by maintaining records of chemical treatment purchases instead of measuring the cooling water hexavalent chromium concentration.

The recordkeeping burden is estimated to be 6 hours annually. The rule has no reporting requirements so there is no burden associated with reporting. Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information.

An Agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA's regulations are listed in 40 CFR part 9 and 48 CFR Chapter 15.

Send comments on the Agency's need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including through the use of automated collection techniques to the Director, OPPE Regulatory Information Division; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2137); 401 M St., SW; Washington, DC 20460; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th St., NW, Washington, DC 20503, marked ''Attention: Desk Officer for EPA.'' Comments are requested within August 24, 1998. Include the ICR number in any correspondence.

B. Executive Order 12866

Under Executive Order 12866, the EPA must determine whether the proposed regulatory action is ''significant'' and, therefore, subject to OMB review and the requirements of the Executive Order. The Order defines ''significant'' regulatory action as one that is likely to lead to 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 in 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.

The Industrial Process Cooling Towers rule promulgated on September 8, 1994 was considered ''significant'' under Executive Order 12866 and a regulatory impact analysis was prepared. The amendments proposed today do not add any additional control requirements to the rule, but rather would clarify the rule and add an alternative means of compliance. It has been determined that these amendments are not a ''significant regulatory action'' under terms of Executive Order 12866 and, therefore, are not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget.

C. Regulatory Flexibility

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) generally requires an agency to conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis of any rule subject to notice and comment requirements unless the agency certified 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 government jurisdictions. This proposed rule would not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. The proposed changes to the rule merely clarify existing requirements, and increase flexibility by allowing an alternative means of compliance, and therefore do not create any additional burden for any of the regulated entities. Therefore, I certify that this proposed action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

D. Unfunded Mandates Act

Under section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (''Unfunded Mandates Act''), 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 the private sector, of $100 million or more. Under section 205, EPA must select the least costly, most cost-effective, or 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 action proposed today does not include a Federal mandate that will result in estimated costs of $100 million or more to either State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate, or to the private sector. Therefore, the requirements of the Unfunded Mandates Act do not apply to this action.

E. 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 determines is ''economically significant'' as defined under Executive Order 12866, and (2) EPA determines 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.

The proposed rule 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.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 63

Environmental Protection, Air pollution control, Hazardous substances, Industrial process cooling towers, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: June 12, 1998.

Carol M. Browner,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 98–19406 Filed 7–22–98; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 300

[FRL–6128–3]

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; National Priorities List

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of intent to delete the McColl site from the National Priorities List.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 9 announces the intent to delete the McColl Site (''the site'') from the National Priorities List (NPL) and requests public comment on this proposed action. The NPL constitutes Appendix B of 40 CFR part 300 which is the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), which EPA promulgated pursuant to section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended. EPA and the State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) have determined that the remedial action for the site has been successfully executed.

DATES: Comments on this site may be submitted to EPA on or before August 24, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to: Keith Takata, Director, Superfund Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, 75 Hawthorne Street, Mailstop SFD, San Francisco, CA 94105.

Comprehensive information on this site is available through the Region 9 public docket, which is available for viewing by appointment only. Appointments for copies of the background information from the Regional public docket should be directed to the EPA Regional 9 docket office at the following address: SUPERFUND Records Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, 95 Hawthorne Street, Suite 403S, San Francisco, CA 94105–3901 (415) 536–2000.

The deletion docket is also available for viewing at the following location: Fullerton Public Library, Local History Room, 353 W. Commonwealth Avenue, Fullerton, CA 92633, (714) 738–6333.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patti Collins, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, 75 Hawthorne Street, Mailstop SFD–7–3, San Francisco, CA 94105, (415) 744–2229.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Introduction
II. NPL Deletion Criteria
III. Deletion Procedures
IV. Basis of Intended Site Deletion

I. Introduction

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 9 announces its intent to delete the McColl site in Orange County, California, from the National Priorities List (NPL) and requests public comment on this proposed action. The NPL constitutes Appendix B of 40 CFR part 300 which is the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), which EPA promulgated pursuant to section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended. EPA identifies sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health, welfare, or the environment and maintains the NPL as the list of these sites. EPA and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) have determined that the remedial action for the site has been successfully executed.

EPA will accept comments on the proposal to delete this site for thirty (30) days after publication of this document in the **Federal Register**.

Section II of this document explains the criteria for deleting sites from the NPL. Section III discusses the procedures EPA is using for this action. Section IV discusses the McColl site and explains how the site meets the deletion criteria.

II. NPL Deletion Criteria

Section 300.425(e)(1) of the NCP provides that releases may be deleted from, or recategorized on the NPL where no further response is appropriate. In making a determination to delete a release from the NPL, EPA shall consider, in consultation with the state, whether any of the following criteria have been met:

Responsible parties or other parties have implemented all appropriate actions required; All appropriate responses under CERCLA have been implemented, and no further action by responsible parties is appropriate; or

The remedial investigation has shown that the release poses no significant threat to public health or the environment and, therefore, taking remedial measures is not appropriate.

Even if a site is deleted from the NPL, where hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and restricted exposure, EPA's policy is that a subsequent review of the site will be conducted at least every five years after the initiation of the remedial action at the site to ensure that the site remains protective of public health and the environment. If at any time, new information becomes available which indicates a need for further action, EPA may initiate additional remedial actions. Whenever there is a significant release from a deleted site form the NPL, the site may be restored to the NPL without application of the Hazardous Ranking System.

In the case of this site, the selected remedy is protective of human health and the environment. The responsible parties are currently and will continue to perform operation and maintenance of the site, with the oversight of EPA. EPA will conduct the first five-year review of the final remedy in 2001, and will also perform future five-year reviews.

III. Deletion Procedures

The following procedures were used for the intended deletion of this site: (1) all appropriate response under CERCLA has been implemented and no further action by EPA is appropriate; (2) DTSC has concurred with the proposed deletion decision; (3) a document has been published in the local newspaper and has been distributed to appropriate federal, state, and local officials and other interested parties announcing the commencement of a 30-day public comment period on EPA's Notice of Intent to Delete; and (4) all relevant documents have been made available in the local site information repository.

Deletion of the site from the NPL does not itself create, alter, or revoke any individual's rights or obligations. The NPL is designed primarily for informational purposes and to assist Agency management. As mentioned in