

through Friday, in the International Business Unit, 10th Floor, 901 D Street SW, Washington DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Walter J. Grandjean, (202) 314-7256.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In cooperation with CPC, the Postal Service introduced Global Direct—Canada Admail. This international mail service is primarily intended for major printing firms, direct marketers, mail order companies, and other high-volume mailers seeking easier access to the Canadian domestic postal system. It is intended to provide mail delivery in an average of 5 to 10 business days in major urban areas throughout Canada. Ancillary services for local business reply and the return of undeliverable mail were also introduced for use with Global Direct—Canada Admail.

CPC has announced a rate change for Admail effective March 1, 1999. This makes it necessary for the Postal Service to adjust the rates it charges.

The Postal Service is also introducing discounts for Global Direct—Canada Admail based on the amount of postage spent by a mailer in the preceding postal fiscal year for IPA, ISAL, and Global Direct—Canada Admail. A mailer spending \$2 million or more for IPA, ISAL, and Global Direct—Canada Admail will receive a 5 percent discount. Mailers spending over \$5 million receive a 10 percent discount and a 15 percent discount for over \$10 million. The discount is calculated on the mailing statement.

Effective March 1, 1999, the following rates are adopted for Global Direct—Canada Admail:

	Standard	Large
Letter Carrier Presort (LCP)		
First 1.76 ounces (50 g):		
Letter Carrier Direct	\$0.241	\$0.294
Station	0.272	0.325
Direct Rural	0.272	0.325
City	0.294	0.347
Distribution Center Facility	0.294	0.347
Forward Consolidation Point	0.332	0.385
Residue	0.332	0.385
Over 1.76 ounces (0.1100 lbs.):		
Per additional pound	0.576	0.747
National Distribution Guide (NDG)		
First 1.76 ounces (50 g)	0.302	0.355
Over 1.76 ounces (0.1100 lbs.):		
Per additional pound	0.576	0.747

Although the Postal Service is exempted by 39 U.S.C. 410(a) from the advance notice requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act regarding proposed rulemaking (5 U.S.C. 553), the Postal Service invites public comment at the above address.

The Postal Service is amending Subchapter 612, Global Direct—Canada Admail, International Mail Manual, which is incorporated by reference in the Code of Federal Regulations. See 39 CFR 20.1.

The Postal Service adopts the following amendments to the International Mail Manual, which is incorporated by reference in the Code of Federal Regulations. See 39 CFR 20.1.

List of Subjects in 39 CFR Part 20

Foreign relations, International postal service.

PART 20—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for 39 CFR Part 20 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 552(a), 39 U.S.C. 401, 404, 407, 408.

2. Chapter 6 of the International Mail Manual is amended as follows:

CHAPTER 6—SPECIAL PROGRAMS

610 Global Direct Service

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612 Global Direct—Canada Admail

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612.3 Postage

[Revise 612.31 and Exhibit 612.3 as follows:]

612.31 Rate

The rate of postage is determined by the size, weight, and level of sortation of the items being mailed as specified in Exhibit 612.3:

Exhibit 612.3

CANADA ADMAIL RATES

	Standard	Large
Letter Carrier Presort (LCP)		
First 1.76 ounces (50 g):		
Letter Carrier Direct	\$0.241	\$0.294
Station	0.272	0.325
Direct Rural	0.272	0.325
City	0.294	0.347
Distribution Center Facility	0.294	0.347
Forward Consolidation Point	0.332	0.385
Residue	0.332	0.385
Over 1.76 ounces (0.1100 lbs.):		
Per additional pound	0.576	0.747
National Distribution Guide (NDG)		
First 1.76 ounces (50 g)	0.302	0.355

CANADA ADMAIL RATES—Continued

	Standard	Large
Over 1.76 ounces (0.1100 lbs.):		
Per additional pound	0.576	0.747

Note: A extra charge of 3.5 cents may be charged for the number of items not meeting address accuracy requirements.

Mailers spending \$2 million or more for IPA, ISAL, and Global Direct—Canada Admail will receive a 5 percent discount. Mailers spending over \$5 million receive a 10 percent discount and a 15 percent discount for over \$10 million. The discount is calculated on the mailing statement.

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A transmittal letter changing the relevant pages in the International Mail Manual will be published and automatically transmitted to all subscribers. Notice of issuance of the transmittal will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided by 39 CFR 20.3.

Stanley F. Mires,

Chief Counsel, Legislative.

[FR Doc. 99-4974 Filed 2-24-99; 3:29 pm]

BILLING CODE 7710-12-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[AL-049-1-9907a; FRL-6236-1]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans: Revisions to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) Administrative Code for the Air Pollution Control Program

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is approving revisions to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management's (ADEM) Administrative Code submitted on October 23, 1998, by the State of Alabama. These revisions were made to comply with the regulations set forth in the Clean Air Act (CAA). Included in this document are revisions to Chapter 335-3-1—General Provisions.

DATES: This direct final rule is effective April 30, 1999 without further notice, unless EPA receives adverse comment by March 31, 1999. If adverse comment is received, EPA will publish a timely withdrawal of the direct final rule in the **Federal Register** and inform the public that the rule will not take effect.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to Kimberly Bingham at the EPA Region 4 address listed below. Copies of the material submitted by ADEM may be examined during normal business hours at the following locations:

Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center (Air Docket 6102), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460

Environmental Protection Agency, Atlanta Federal Center, Region 4 Air Planning Branch, Atlanta Federal Center, 61 Forsyth Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3104

Alabama Department of Environmental Management, 1751 Congressman W.L. Dickinson Drive, Montgomery, Alabama 36109

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Kimberly Bingham, Regulatory Planning Section, Air Planning Branch, Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division, Region 4, Environmental Protection Agency, Atlanta Federal Center, 61 Forsyth Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303. The telephone number is (404) 562-9038.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Analysis of State Submittal

Chapter 335-3-1—General Provisions
Rule 335-3-1-.02(gggg)

The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) submitted revisions to this rule to add methyl acetate to the list of chemicals excluded from the definition of VOC on the basis that it has negligible photochemical reactivity. Methyl acetate has the potential for use as a solvent in paints, inks, and adhesives.

Periodically, EPA updates the list of exempt chemicals after extensive research has been conducted on the specified chemicals. For a more detailed rationale on why this chemical was found to have negligible photochemical reactivity, see the document published in the **Federal Register** on April 9, 1998 (63 FR 17331).

Rule 335-3-1-.03(5)

This rule was revised to change the word "Section" to "Rule."

II. Final Action

EPA is approving the aforementioned changes to the state implementation plan (SIP). The EPA is publishing this rule without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial submittal and anticipates no adverse comments. However, in the proposed rules section of this **Federal Register** publication, EPA is publishing a

separate document that will serve as the proposal to approve the SIP revision should adverse comments be filed. This rule will be effective April 30, 1999 without further notice unless the Agency receives adverse comments by March 31, 1999.

If the EPA receives such comments, then EPA will publish a document withdrawing the final rule and informing the public that the rule will not take effect. All public comments received will then be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on the proposed rule. The EPA will not institute a second comment period. Parties interested in commenting should do so at this time. If no such comments are received, the public is advised that this rule will be effective on April 30, 1999 and no further action will be taken on the proposed rule.

III. Administrative Requirements

A. Executive Order 12866

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted this regulatory action from Executive Order (E.O.) 12866, entitled "Regulatory Planning and Review."

B. Executive Order 12875

Under Executive Order 12875, EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute and that creates a mandate upon a State, local or tribal government, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by those governments, or EPA consults with those governments. If EPA consults with those governments, Executive Order 12875 requires EPA to provide to the Office of Management and Budget a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected State, local and tribal governments, the nature of their concerns, copies of any written communications from the governments, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 12875 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of State, local and tribal governments "to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory proposals containing significant unfunded mandates."

Today's rule does not create a mandate on state, local or tribal governments. The rule does not impose any enforceable duties on these entities. Accordingly, the requirements of section 1(a) of E.O. 12875 do not apply to this rule.

C. Executive Order 13045

Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), applies to any rule that: (1) is determined to be "economically significant" as defined under E.O. 12866, and (2) concerns an environmental health or safety risk that EPA has reason to believe may have a disproportionate effect on children. If the regulatory action meets both criteria, the Agency must evaluate the environmental health or safety effects 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 rule is not subject to E.O. 13045 because it does not involve decisions intended to mitigate environmental health or safety risks.

D. Executive Order 13084

Under Executive Order 13084, EPA may not issue a regulation that is not required by statute, that significantly or uniquely affects the communities of Indian tribal governments, and that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on those communities, unless the Federal government provides the funds necessary to pay the direct compliance costs incurred by the tribal governments, or EPA consults with those governments. If EPA complies by consulting, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to provide to the Office of Management and Budget, in a separately identified section of the preamble to the rule, a description of the extent of EPA's prior consultation with representatives of affected tribal governments, a summary of the nature of their concerns, and a statement supporting the need to issue the regulation. In addition, Executive Order 13084 requires EPA to develop an effective process permitting elected officials and other representatives of Indian tribal governments "to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of regulatory policies on matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities."

Today's rule does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of Indian tribal governments. This action does not involve or impose any requirements that affect Indian Tribes. Accordingly, the requirements of section 3(b) of E.O. 13084 do not apply to this rule.

E. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) generally requires an agency to conduct

a regulatory flexibility analysis of any rule subject to notice and comment rulemaking requirements unless the agency certifies 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 governmental jurisdictions. This final rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities because 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 create any new requirements, I certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Moreover, due to the nature of the Federal-State relationship under the Clean Air Act, preparation of 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).

F. 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 annual 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 annual 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.

G. Submission to Congress and the Comptroller General

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).

H. 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 April 30, 1999. 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, Intergovernmental relation, Nitrogen dioxide, and Ozone.

Dated: January 28, 1999.

A. Stanley Meiburg,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region 4.

Chapter I, title 40, *Code of Federal Regulations*, 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 B—Alabama

2. Section 52.50 is amended by revising the heading of the table in paragraph (c) and revising the entries for "335-3-1-.02" and "335-3-1-.03" to read as follows:

§ 52.50 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) EPA approved regulations.

EPA APPROVED ALABAMA REGULATIONS

Chapter No. 335-3-1			General provisions			
State citation	Title subject	Adoption date	EPA approval date	Federal Register notice		
*	*	*	*	*	*	*
335-3-1-.02	Definitions	10/13/98	March 1, 1999	[Insert citation of publication.]		
335-3-1-.03	Ambient Air Quality Standards	10/13/98	March 1, 1999	[Insert citation of publication.]		
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[FR Doc. 99-4688 Filed 2-26-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

44 CFR Part 64

[Docket No. FEMA-7708]

List of Communities Eligible for the Sale of Flood Insurance

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule identifies communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). These communities have applied to the program and have agreed to enact certain floodplain management measures. The communities' participation in the program authorizes the sale of flood insurance to owners of property located in the communities listed.

EFFECTIVE DATES: The dates listed in the third column of the table.

ADDRESSES: Flood insurance policies for property located in the communities listed can be obtained from any licensed property insurance agent or broker serving the eligible community, or from the NFIP at: Post Office Box 6464, Rockville, MD 20849, (800) 638-6620.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert F. Shea, Jr., Division Director, Program Support Division, Mitigation Directorate, 500 C Street SW., room 417, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3619.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NFIP enables property owners to purchase flood insurance which is generally not otherwise available. In return,

communities agree to adopt and administer local floodplain management measures aimed at protecting lives and new construction from future flooding. Since the communities on the attached list have recently entered the NFIP, subsidized flood insurance is now available for property in the community.

In addition, the Associate Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency has identified the special flood hazard areas in some of these communities by publishing a Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The date of the flood map, if one has been published, is indicated in the fourth column of the table. In the communities listed where a flood map has been published, section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4012(a), requires the purchase of flood insurance as a condition of Federal or federally related financial assistance for acquisition or construction of buildings in the special flood hazard areas shown on the map.

The Associate Director finds that the delayed effective dates would be contrary to the public interest. The Associate Director also finds that notice and public procedure under 5 U.S.C. 553(b) are impracticable and unnecessary.

National Environmental Policy Act

This rule is categorically excluded from the requirements of 44 CFR part 10, Environmental Considerations. No environmental impact assessment has been prepared.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Associate Director certifies that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities in accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U. S. C. 601 *et seq.*, because the rule creates

no additional burden, but lists those communities eligible for the sale of flood insurance.

Regulatory Classification

This final rule is not a significant regulatory action under the criteria of section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993, Regulatory Planning and Review, 58 FR 51735.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule does not involve any collection of information for purposes of the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*

Executive Order 12612, Federalism

This rule involves no policies that have federalism implications under Executive Order 12612, Federalism, October 26, 1987, 3 CFR, 1987 Comp., p. 252.

Executive Order 12778, Civil Justice Reform

This rule meets the applicable standards of section 2(b)(2) of Executive Order 12778, October 25, 1991, 56 FR 55195, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p. 309.

List of Subjects in 44 CFR Part 64

Flood insurance, Floodplains. Accordingly, 44 CFR part 64 is amended as follows:

PART 64—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for Part 64 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 4001 *et seq.*, Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1978, 3 CFR, 1978 Comp., p. 329; E.O. 12127, 44 FR 19367, 3 CFR, 1979 Comp., p. 376.

§ 64.6 [Amended]

2. The tables published under the authority of § 64.6 are amended as follows:

State/location	Community number	Effective date of eligibility	Current effective map date
New Eligibles—Emergency Program			
Iowa: Mitchell County, unincorporated areas	190892	January 8, 1999	June 11, 1977.
Georgia:			
Johnson County, unincorporated areas	130567	January 11, 1999	
Truetlen County, unincorporated areas	130175	January 22, 1999	
Kentucky: Menifee County, unincorporated areas	210344	January 25, 1999	
New Eligibles—Regular Program			
Florida: Hampton, city of, Bradford County	120627	January 15, 1999	November 15, 1989.
North Carolina:			
Red Oak, town of Nash County ¹	370516	January 22, 1999	January 20, 1982.
Carolina Shores, town of, Brunswick County ² ..	370517	January 26, 1999	August 18, 1992 & February 4, 1988.