that included a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for chloroform, a disinfectant byproduct. The MCLG was challenged by the Chlorine Chemistry Council and Chemical Manufacturers Association, and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit found that EPA had not used the best available, peer-reviewed science to set the MCLG as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. In *Chlorine Chemistry Council and Chemical Manufacturers Association* v. *EPA,* (No. 98–1627) filed on March 31, 2000, the Court issued an order vacating the zero MCLG. Today EPA is removing the MCLG for chloroform from its NPDWRs to ensure that the regulations conform to the Court's order. No other provision of the D/DBP regulations is affected.

B. ''Good Cause'' Under the Administrative Procedure Act

Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B), provides that, when an agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest, the agency may issue a rule without providing notice and an opportunity for public comment. EPA has determined that there is good cause for making today's rule final without prior proposal and opportunity for comment because today's action is ministerial, to ensure the Code of Federal Regulations conforms to the Court's order. Thus, notice and public comment are unnecessary. EPA finds that this constitutes good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B). For this same reason, EPA has also determined that it has ''good cause'' under 5 U.S.C. 553(d) to make the rule effective upon publication.

C. Administrative Requirements

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), this action is not a ''significant regulatory action'' and is therefore not subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget. Because the agency has made a ''good cause'' finding that this action is not subject to notice-and-comment requirements under the Administrative Procedure Act or any other statute (see section B), it is not subject to the regulatory flexibility provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), or to sections 202 and 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Public Law 104–4). In addition, this action does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments or impose a significant intergovernmental mandate, as described in sections 203 and 204 of UMRA. This rule also does not significantly or uniquely affect the communities of tribal governments, as specified by Executive Order 13084 (63 FR 27655, May 10 1998). This rule will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government, as specified in Executive Order 13132 (64 FR 43255, August 10, 1999). This rule also is not subject to Executive Order 13045 (62 FR 19885, April 23, 1997), because it is not economically significant.

This rule does not impose technical standards; thus, the requirements of section 12(d) of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. 272 note) do not apply. The rule also does not involve special consideration of environmental justice related issues as required by Executive Order 12898 (59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994). This rule does not impose an information collection burden under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*). EPA's compliance with these statutes and Executive Orders for the underlying rule is discussed in 63 FR 69390 (Dec. 16, 1998).

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. Section 808 allows the issuing agency to make a rule effective sooner than otherwise provided by the CRA if the Agency makes a good cause finding that notice and public procedure is impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest. This determination must be supported by a brief statement. 5 U.S.C. 808(2).

As stated previously, EPA has made such a good cause finding, including the reasons therefor, and established an effective date of May 30, 2000. 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 action is not a ''major rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 141

Environmental protection, Drinking water, Public utilities.

Dated: May 18, 2000.

Carol M. Browner,

Administrator.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, Title 40, Chapter I of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 141—NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS

1. The authority citation for Part 141 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 300f, 300g–1, 300g–2, 300g–3, 300g–4, 300g–5,300g–6, 300j–4, 300j–9, 300j–11.

§ 141.53 [Amended]

2. Section 141.53 is amended by removing the entry for chloroform.

[FR Doc. 00–13202 Filed 5–26–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 1, 11, 73, and 74

[FCC 00–115]

Establishment of a Class A TV Service; Correction

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Federal Communications Commission published in the **Federal Register** of May 10, 2000, a document concerning establishment of a Class A television service. This document contains corrections to that rule. Inadvertently, the effective date of the rule and the amendatory instructions to § 73.2080 were incorrect, and a paragraph was incorrectly deleted from § 73.1690. In addition, there is a typographical error in § 11.11, a line missing in the table of contents to Subpart J of part 73, and text that was incorrectly codified in § 73.3580. This document corrects these errors.

DATES: Effective May 30, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kim Matthews, 202–418–2130.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The FCC published a document in the **Federal Register** of May 10, 2000 (65 FR 29985), establishing a Class A television service. In rule FR Doc. 00–11481, published on May 10, 2000, 65 FR 29985, correct the effective date, §§ 11.11, 73.1690, 73.2080, 73.3580, and the table of contents to subpart J of part 73.

In rule FR Doc. 00–11481, published May 10, 2000 (65 FR 29985), make the following corrections:

1. On page 29985, in the second column, the effective date is corrected to read as follows:

DATES: Effective on June 9, 2000.

2. On page 29999, in the first column, in paragraph 87, the first sentence is corrected to read as follows: The amendments set forth shall be effective June 9, 2000.

3. On page 30001, the table ''Timetable Broadcast Stations'' in § 11.11(a) is corrected by revising the second entry in the first column to read as follows:

§ 11.11 The Emergency Alert System (EAS).

Section 11.11(a) is amended by revising the second entry in the first column of the table ''Timetable Broadcast Stations'' to read as follows:

''Two-tone decoder [4, 5]''

4. On page 30005, in the third column, § 73.1690 is corrected by adding paragraph (c)(3) immediately preceding paragraph (c)(4) to read as follows:

§ 73.1690 Modification of transmission systems.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(3) A directional TV on Channels 2 through 13 or 22 through 68 or a directional Class A TV on Channels 2 through 13 or 22 through 51, or a directional TV or Class A TV station on Channels 15 through 21 which is in excess of 341 km (212 miles) from a cochannel land mobile operation or in excess of 225 km (140 miles) from a first-adjacent channel land mobile operation (*see* part 74, § 74.709(a) and (b) for tables of urban areas and reference coordinates of potentially affected land mobile operations), may replace a directional TV or Class A TV antenna by a license modification application, if the proposed horizontal theoretical directional antenna pattern does not exceed the licensed horizontal directional antenna pattern at any azimuth and where no change in effective radiated power will result. The modification of license application on Form 302–TV or Form 302–CA must contain all of the data set forth in § 73.685(f) or § 73.6025(a), as applicable.

* * * * *

5. On page 30006, in the first column, § 73.2080 is corrected by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 73.2080 Equal employment opportunities.

(a) *General EEO Policy.* Equal opportunity in employment shall be afforded by all licensees or permittees of commercially or noncommercially operated AM, FM, TV, Class A TV, or international broadcast stations (as defined in this part) to all qualified persons, and no person shall be discriminated against in employment by such stations because of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex. Religious radio broadcasters may establish religious belief or affiliation as a job qualification for all station employees. However, they cannot discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin or gender from among those who share their religious affiliation or belief. For purposes of this rule, a religious broadcaster is a licensee which is, or is closely affiliated with, a church, synagogue, or other religious entity, including a subsidiary of such an entity.

* * * * *

6. On page 30008, in the third column, § 73.3580(d)(5) was incorrect. Section 73.3580(d)(5) is corrected to read as follows:

§ 73.3580 Local public notice of filing of broadcast applications.

* * * * *

(d) * * *

(5) An applicant who files for a Class A television license must give notice of this filing by broadcasting announcements on applicant's station. (Sample and schedule of announcements are below.) Newspaper publication is not required.

(i) The broadcast notice requirement for those filing for Class A television license applications and amendment thereto is as follows:

(A) *Pre-filing announcements.* Two weeks prior to the filing of the license application, the following announcement shall be broadcast on the 5th and 10th days of the two week period. The required announcements shall be made between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m. (5 p.m. and 10 p.m. Central and Mountain Time) Stations broadcasting primarily in a foreign language should broadcast the announcements in that language.

On (date), the Federal Communications Commission granted (Station's call letters) a certification of eligibility to apply for Class A television status. To become eligible for a Class A certificate of eligibility, a low power television licensee was required to certify that during the 90-day period ending November 28, 1999, the station: (1) Broadcast a minimum of 18 hours per day; (2) broadcast an average of at least three hours per week of programming produced within the market area served by the station or by a group of commonly-owned low power television stations; and (3) had been in compliance with the Commission's regulations applicable to the low power television service. The Commission may also issue a certificate of eligibility to a licensee unable to satisfy the foregoing criteria, if it determines that the public interest, convenience and necessity would be served thereby.

(Station's call letters) intends to file an application (FCC Form 302–CA) for a Class A television license in the near future. When filed, a copy of this application will be available at (address of location of the station's public inspection file) for public inspection during our regular business hours. Individuals who wish to advise the FCC of facts relating to the station's eligibility for Class A status should file comments and petitions with the FCC prior to Commission action on this application.

(B) *Post-filing announcements.* The following announcement shall be broadcast on the 1st and 10th days following the filing of an application for a Class A television license. The required announcements shall be made between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m. (5 p.m. and 10 p.m. Central and Mountain Time). Stations broadcasting primarily in a foreign language should broadcast the announcements in that language.

On (date of filing license application) (Station's call letters) filed an application, FCC Form 302–CA, for a Class A television license. Such stations are required to broadcast a minimum of 18 hours per day, and to average at least 3 hours of locally produced programming each week, and to comply with certain full-service television station operating requirements.

A copy of this application is available for public inspection during our regular business hours at (address of location of the station's public inspection file). Individuals who wish to advise the FCC of facts relating to the station's eligibility for Class A status should file comments and petitions with the FCC prior to Commission action on this application.

(ii) [Reserved]

* * * * *

7. On page 30009, in the first and second columns, the table of contents to subpart J of part 73 is corrected to read as follows:

Subpart J—Class A Television Broadcast Stations

73.6016 Digital Class A TV station protection of TV broadcast stations.
73.6017 Digital Class A TV station protection of Class A TV, low power TV, and TV translator stations.
73.6018 Digital Class A TV station protection of DTV stations.
73.6019 Digital Class A TV station protection of digital Class A TV stations.
73.6020 Protection of stations in the land mobile radio service.
73.6022 Negotiated interference and relocation agreements.
73.6024 Transmission standards and system requirements.
73.6025 Antenna system and station location.
73.6026 Broadcast regulations applicable to Class A television stations.

Federal Communications Commission.

Magalie Roman Salas,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00–13402 Filed 5–26–00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 54

[CC Docket Nos. 96–45 and 97–21; FCC 00–180]

Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service and Changes to the Board of Directors of the National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc.

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document concerning the Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service and Changes to the Board of Directors of the National Exchange Carriers Association, Inc. amends a procedural rule which sets out the time period by which the Common Carrier Bureau or the Commission must take action on a request for review of a decision issued by the Schools and Libraries Division of the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC or Administrator). This document makes clear that a decision of the Administrator will not be deemed approved upon the running of the 90-day deadline for taking action on requests for review that are pending before the Bureau.

DATES: Effective May 30, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Linda Chang, Attorney, Common Carrier Bureau, Accounting Policy Division, (202) 418–7400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of a Commission's Order in CC Docket Nos. 96–45 and 97–21 released on May 22, 2000. The full text of this document is available for public inspection during regular business hours in the FCC Reference Center, Room CY–A257, 445 Twelfth Street, SW., Washington, DC, 20554.

1. On March 1, 2000, the Commission released the *Bureau Extension Order,* 65 FR 12135 (March 8, 2000), that amended a rule to make clear that the Common Carrier Bureau (Bureau) may extend, for up to ninety days, the time period for taking action on a request for review of the Schools and Libraries Division of the Universal Service Administrative Company's (USAC or Administrator) decision that is pending before the Bureau or the Commission pursuant to § 54.724 of the Commission's rules. The *Bureau Extension Order* clarified that the Commission may extend the time period for taking action on a pending request for review of an Administrator's decision that is before either the Bureau or the Commission, but the Commission is not limited to a maximum 90-day extension period. In this Order, we amend a procedural rule which sets out the time period by which the Bureau or the Commission must take action on a request for review of a decision issued by the Administrator). We amend § 54.724 of the Commission's rules to make clear that a decision of the Administrator will not be deemed approved upon the running of the 90-day deadline for taking action on requests for review that are pending before the Bureau.

2. Section 54.724(a) of the Commission's rules establishes procedures for a request for review of an Administrator decision that is properly before the Bureau. Matters that are properly before the Bureau are appeals of Administrator decisions that do not involve novel issues of fact, law or policy. If the Bureau does not take action within 90 days regarding a request for review not involving novel issues, the decision issued by the Administrator is deemed approved. The rule also specifies that either the Commission or the Bureau may extend the time period for taking action on a matter before the Bureau.

3. In contrast, § 54.724(b) of the Commission's rules directs the Commission to issue, within 90 days, a written decision resolving a request for review of an Administrator decision that involves novel questions of fact, law or policy. The rules provide that the Commission or Bureau may extend the time period for taking action. Unlike appeals pending before the Bureau, if the Commission does not issue a decision within 90 days or does not extend the time period for taking action on the request for review, the Commission's rules do not provide that the Administrator's decision will be automatically approved.

4. The procedural distinction between matters pending before the Commission and those pending before the Bureau may pose problems for schools and libraries that request reviews of Administrator decisions. The appellants will not be certain whether or not their requests for review raise novel questions of fact, law or policy. As a consequence, appellants are not in a position to determine whether their appeals are pending before the Bureau or the Commission. Without knowledge of whether an appeal is being considered by the Bureau or Commission, a school or library cannot determine whether its appeal remains pending before the Commission or was subject to automatic denial where the 90-day time period for taking action ran without a decision or extension of time having been issued by the Bureau. Because of this lack of certainty, appellants cannot know when a denial is final and when the time period for pursuing further review has begun.

5. We believe that this uncertainty puts appellants in an untenable position. A party adversely affected by a Bureau decision has the right to seek reconsideration or Commission review of the decision. In order to exercise their right to seek review of an adverse decision, however, appellants must file either a petition for reconsideration or an application for review within thirty days from the date of public notice of the final action or release of the decision. The rules fail, however, to set forth a mechanism for public notice of Administrator decisions that are deemed approved upon the passage of 90 days in the absence of action by the Bureau.

6. The requirement in § 54.724(a) that Administrator decisions will be deemed approved in the absence of Bureau action on matters not involving new or novel issues was adopted to promote the prompt and efficient resolution of pending requests for review. We did not anticipate, however, that this means of streamlining our review process would add uncertainty to the appeals process or interfere with the ability of appellants to seek further review. Because we conclude that the different procedural processes found in §§ 54.724(a) and (b) generate uncertainty as to the status of certain requests for review, we find that it is in the public interest to eliminate the provision in § 54.724(a) specifying that a decision by the Administrator will be deemed approved where the Bureau has not acted within the 90-day review period. Accordingly, we find