

incorporated by reference are available for public inspection during regular business hours at the Environmental Protection Agency, Region I, Room 1903, JFK Federal Building, Boston, Massachusetts 02203; Public Information Reference Unit, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St., SW., Washington, D.C. 20460; Office of the Federal Register, 110 L Street, NW., Room 8401, Washington, D.C. and the Department of Environmental Quality Engineering, 1 Winter Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This temporary sulfur-in-fuel revision is being approved pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 310 CMR 7.19, "Interim Sulfur-in-Fuel Limitation for Fossil Fuel Utilization Facilities Pending Conversion to an Alternate Fuel or Implementation of Permanent Energy Conservation Measures". EPA approved the addition of this regulation to the Massachusetts SIP on March 19, 1981 (46 FR 82677). Regulation 7.19 specifies the requirements and conditions which sources must meet in order to qualify for temporary sulfur-in-fuel relaxations and the procedures which the Massachusetts Department must use in screening the sources to determine that their emissions will not violate air quality standards. Sources rated at less than 250 million Btu per hour heat input which are currently burning residual fuel oil and have made a commitment to either (a) convert to an alternate fuel or (b) implement conservation measures, are eligible for a temporary sulfur-in-fuel revision not to exceed 30 months under this regulation. Applications under Regulation 7.19 are reviewed by the Massachusetts Department for compliance with air quality standards. A state public comment period is held on each application.

Further details on the requirements of Regulation 7.19 and EPA's reasons for approving it were discussed in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPR) published on December 16, 1980 (45 FR 82675). In the NPR, EPA also proposed approval of all individual sources which are later determined to meet the eligibility requirements of this new regulation. EPA has determined that the Massachusetts Department has approved ATF Davidson's request to burn higher sulfur fuel oil in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 310 CMR 7.19, and agrees that no air quality standards will be violated by the temporary burning of 2.2% sulfur fuel oil at this facility.

EPA finds good cause for making this action effective immediately because the implementation plan is already in

effect under State law and imposes no additional regulatory burden.

As noted above, EPA published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking approving both Regulation 7.19 and all individual sources later determined to be eligible for a temporary sulfur-in-fuel relaxation pursuant to the new regulation on December 16, 1980. In addition, the Massachusetts Department published a notice and held a comment period to receive comments on its proposed approval of the temporary sulfur-in-fuel relaxation at the ATF Davidson Company. Since the public has had these other opportunities to comment and since the ATF Davidson Company is a small source (less than 250 million Btu per hour heat input), EPA is taking final action today to approve this SIP revision without first publishing a new proposed rulemaking. EPA believes that publishing a new NPR is unnecessary.

Pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. Section 605(b) the Administrator has certified that SIP approvals under Section 110 and 172 of the Clean Air Act will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. [46 FR 8709, January 27, 1981]. The attached rule constitutes a SIP revision approval under the January 27, certification. This action approves only state actions. It imposes no new requirements. In addition, this action only applies to one facility.

Under section 307 (b)(1) of the Clean Air Act judicial review of this action is available only by the filing of a petition for review in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit within 60 days of today. Under section 307(b)(2) of the Clean Air Act, the requirements which are the subject of today's notice may not be challenged later in civil or criminal proceedings brought to enforce these requirements.

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this rulemaking from the requirements of section 3 of Executive Order 12291. After evaluation of the state's submittal, the Administrator has determined that the Massachusetts revision meets the requirements of the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR Part 51. Accordingly this revision is approved as a revision to the Massachusetts State Implementation Plan.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Air pollution control, Ozone, Sulfur oxides, Nitrogen dioxide, Lead, Particulate matter, Carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbon.

(Section 110(a) and Section 301(a) of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7410(a) and 7601(a)))

Note.—Incorporation by reference of the State Implementation Plan for the state of Massachusetts was approved by the Director of the Federal Register on July 1, 1981.

Dated: April 6, 1982.

Anne M. Gorsuch,
Administrator.

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Part 52 Chapter I, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

Subpart W—Massachusetts

Section 52.1120, paragraph (c) is amended by adding subparagraph (46) as follows:

§ 52.1120 Identification of Plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(46) A revision submitted on December 29, 1981 by the Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering allowing the burning of higher sulfur content fuel oil at the ATF Davidson Company, Northbridge, until December 1, 1983.

[FR Doc. 82-10066 Filed 4-12-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

40 CFR Part 52

[A-9-FRL 2080-1]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Nonattainment Area Plans for the State of Nevada

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Final rulemaking.

SUMMARY: On April 14, 1981 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) took actions on the Mason Valley/Fernley Area, Lander County, Carson Desert, Winnemucca Segment, Truckee Meadows, and Las Vegas Valley Nonattainment Area Plans (NAPs) with regard to the requirements of Part D, "Plan Requirements for Nonattainment Areas," of the Clean Air Act. Among other actions, EPA approved with conditions portions of the NAPs for carbon monoxide (CO), ozone, and particulate matter (PM). The conditions for approval required that the State of Nevada submit specific material as State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions to correct deficiencies which were identified in the NAPs.

The purpose of this notice is to advise the public that these conditions have

been fulfilled by the State. EPA is therefore taking final action to approve the material, incorporate it into the SIP, and revoke the applicable conditions.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 14, 1982.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the State's submittal are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the EPA Region 9 Office and at the following locations:

The Office of the Federal Register, 1100 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20408

Public Information Reference Unit, Environmental Protection Agency, Library, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, 201 South Fall Street, Carson City, NV 89710

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David P. Howekamp, Acting Director, Air Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, CA 94105, Attn: Jerry Clifford, (415) 974-8232

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On April 14, 1981 (46 FR 5965), EPA conditionally approved the Mason Valley/Fernley Area, Lander County, Carson Desert, Winnemucca Segment, Truckee Meadows, and Las Vegas Valley NAPs for CO, ozone, and PM. The reader is referred to that Federal Register notice for a detailed discussion of EPA's findings. Today's notice discusses conditions of EPA's approval of the NAP which required the State to submit corrective material by August 12, 1981.

Description

On October 13, 1980; March 4, 1981; October 21, 1981; and November 17, 1981 the State submitted materials to satisfy the conditions of approval promulgated in the April 14, 1981 rulemaking. These portions respond directly to the conditions and, in so doing, update the NAPs. The State submittals are as follows:

October 13, 1980—Rule 25 of General Order No. 3, Nevada Public Services Commission, and Nevada Revised Statutes 704.820-704.900 (Utility Environmental Protection Act). These materials address the provisions of section 172(b)(1)(A), which requires a special preconstruction review program for major emitting facilities.

March 4, 1981—Las Vegas Valley Air Quality Implementation Plan, revised November 18, 1980. This update to the original NAP contains materials responsive to the conditions of approval.

These miscellaneous NAP changes include more current and accurate emission inventories, air quality data, modeling analyses, schedules, resource commitments, and strategy evaluations. The entire revision corrects explicit deficiencies in the SIP and, as described below, satisfies EPA's conditions.

October 21, 1981—Letter to Louise Giersch, Director, Air and Hazardous Materials Division, EPA Region 9, from Dick Serdoz, Nevada State Air Quality Officer. This letter substantiates committed resources for implementation of the particulate matter NAPS in Mason Valley/Fernley, Lander County, Carson Desert and Winnemucca. The record of commitment and project completion covers each strategy during the period 1980-1981.

November 17, 1981—Resolution of the Washoe Council of Governments, adopted August 28, 1981, and Endorsement of the State Environmental Commission (October 14, 1981). This material provides the comprehensive commitments to NAP implementation required for the Truckee Meadows nonattainment area, as specified below. The Washoe Council of Governments, representing the cities of Reno and Sparks and Washoe County, is the designated lead agency responsible for plan development and implementation in Truckee Meadows.

Discussion

EPA's conditions of approval, the State submitted materials, and EPA's actions are described below. A more detailed discussion of EPA's findings is included in the Technical Support Document available at the addresses indicated above.

1. Condition—The Mason Valley/Fernley Area, Lander County, Carson Desert, Winnemucca Segment, Truckee Meadows and Las Vegas Valley portions of the Nevada SIP are approved as satisfying Part D requirements for total suspended particulates provided the following conditions are met:

(a) The State must submit an identification and commitment of resources specifically identifying and budgeting all financial and manpower resources necessary for plan implementation for all the plans listed above.

(b) The State must submit the measures referenced in the June 22, 1979 letter from the Clark County Manager for the Las Vegas Valley plan only.

Response—On October 21, 1981 the State submitted evidence of commitments of resources for plan implementation in the following nonattainment areas: Mason Valley/Fernley, Lander County, Carson Desert,

and Winnemucca. Commitments for Truckee Meadows were provided by the State on November 17, 1981. An update to the Las Vegas Valley NAP, submitted on March 4, 1981, furnishes commitments of resources as specified in the condition.

EPA Action—This material corrects the deficiencies, and EPA approves the submittals for incorporation into the SIP and revokes the applicable conditions.

2. Condition—The Truckee Meadows portion of the Nevada SIP is approved as satisfying Part D requirements for carbon monoxide provided the following condition is met: the State must submit commitments for adopted measures and schedules for the analysis of the other measures listed in Section 108(f).

Response—On November 17, 1981 the above referenced commitments were submitted, with schedules for analysis of other measures.

EPA Action—This material corrects the deficiency, and EPA approves the submittal for incorporation into the SIP and revokes the applicable condition.

3. Condition—The Las Vegas Valley portion of the Nevada SIP is approved as satisfying Part D requirements for carbon monoxide and ozone provided the following conditions are met:

(a) The State must submit a demonstration showing attainment by December 31, 1982 of the 0.12 ppm (or the 0.08 ppm) standard for the ozone portion of the plan.

(b) The State must submit the adopted measures and schedules for the analysis of the other measures listed in Section 108(f) for the CO portion of the plan.

(c) The State must submit regulations for the review and permitting of fossil fuel-fired electric steam generators.

(d) The State must submit a commitment to establish, expand, or improve public transportation to meet basic transportation needs for the CO portion of the plan.

(e) The State must submit commitments and schedules to analyze further the Section 108(f) measures not yet included in the CO portion of the plan and a commitment to initiate implementation of those measures shown to be reasonably available.

Response—On March 4, 1981, the State submitted an update to the Las Vegas Valley NAP. This revised NAP responds to the elements of the conditions identified in a, b, d, and e.

On October 13, 1980, the State submitted the following materials in response to element c of the condition: (1) Rule 25 of General Order No. 3 of the Public Services Commission of the State of Nevada and (2) Nevada Revised

Statutes 704.820-704.900 concerning the Utility Environmental Protection Act.

EPA Action—This material corrects the deficiency, and EPA approves the submittals for incorporation into the SIP and revokes the applicable condition.

EPA has determined that good cause (see Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553(b)) exists to approve the above items without providing further notice and opportunity to comment since the revisions clearly satisfy the conditions of approval described above. EPA has already provided opportunity to comment on the need for and substance of the conditions in the proposed rulemaking.

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, EPA must assess the effect of the rulemaking action on "small entities." I hereby certify that the action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of "small entities."

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this rule from the requirements of section 3 of Executive Order 12291.

Under the Clean Air Act, any petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by June 14, 1982. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements.

Note.—Incorporation by reference of the State Implementation Plan for the State of Nevada was approved by the Director of the Federal Register on July 1, 1981.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Air pollution control, Ozone, Sulfur oxides, Nitrogen dioxide, Lead, Particulate matter, Carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons.

(Sections 110, 129, 171 to 178, and 301(a) of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7410, 7429, 7501 to 7508, and 7601(a)))

Dated: April 6, 1982.

Anne M. Gorsuch,
Administrator.

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Subpart DD—Nevada

Subpart DD of Part 52 of Chapter I, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows.

1. Section 52.1470 is amended by adding paragraphs (c)(21), (23), and (24)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 52.1470 Identification of plan.

(c) * * *

(21) The following amendments to the plan were submitted on October 13, 1980, by the Governor.

(i) Amendments to the Nevada Revised Statutes: 704.820 through 704.900 (Utility Environmental Protection Act).

(ii) Rule 25, of General Order No. 3, Nevada Public Service Commission.

(23) The following amendments to the plan were submitted on March 4, 1981, by the Governor:

(i) Las Vegas Valley Air Quality Implementation Plan (excluding Clark County Air Pollution Control Regulations).

(24) * * *

(ii) Resolution of the Washoe Council of Governments adopted August 28, 1981 and Endorsement of the State Environmental Commission dated October 15, 1981.

2. Section 52.1474 is amended by removing and reserving paragraphs (a)(1) to (a)(3) to read as follows:

§ 52.1474 Part D conditional approval.

(a) * * *

(1) to (3) [Reserved].

[FR Doc. 82-10083 Filed 4-12-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5560-50-M

40 CFR Part 52

[A-5-FRL 2067-6]

Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan: Michigan

AGENCY: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The State of Michigan submitted a State Implementation Plan (SIP) for lead, as required under section 110(a) of the Clean Air Act (Act) and the October 5, 1978, promulgation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for lead (43 FR 46246). The SIP provides for the implementation of measures for controlling lead emissions for the attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS for lead in Michigan by October 31, 1982 (or within three years from the date of the State's lead SIP submittal). The purpose of this notice is to announce receipt of the submittal, discuss EPA's review of and announce final rulemaking action on the SIP.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This action will be effective on June 14, 1982, unless notice is received within 30 days that someone

wishes to submit critical or adverse comments.

ADDRESSES: Copies of this SIP revision are available for review at the following addresses:

Air Programs Branch, Region V, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 230 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Air Quality Division, State Secondary Government Complex, General Office Building, 7150 Harris Drive, Lansing, Michigan 48917.

Written comments should be sent to Gary Gulezian, Chief, Regulatory Analysis Section, Air Programs Branch, Region V, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 230 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Toni Lesser, Regulatory Analysis Section, Air Programs Branch, Region V, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 230 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 886-6037.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 5, 1978, pursuant to the requirements of section 109 of the Act as amended, EPA promulgated an ambient air quality standard for lead (43 FR 46246). Both the primary and secondary standards were set at a level of 1.5 micrograms lead per cubic meter of air ($\mu\text{g lead}/\text{m}^3$) maximum arithmetic mean as averaged over a calendar quarter.

Section 172(a)(1) of the Act requires each State to revise its SIP for areas where violations of the standard have been measured to provide for attainment and maintenance of the primary and secondary NAAQS. In addition, the 40 CFR Part 51, § 51.7b (43 FR 46246) requires the states to establish and operate networks for monitoring ambient lead and to report the resulting data to EPA. On September 3, 1981, requirements for air quality monitoring, data reporting, and surveillance for lead were promulgated (46 FR 44159) and codified at 40 CFR Part 58, § 58.14.

On December 27, 1979 the State of Michigan submitted to EPA a revision to the SIP for lead. The plan developed by the State includes an analysis of point sources with annual lead emissions exceeding five tons and an analysis of air quality in the vicinity of ambient lead monitors which have recorded violations of the NAAQS since January 1974. The State's analysis concluded that existing lead and total suspended particulate (TSP) strategies are adequate to attain and maintain the lead NAAQS. Therefore, Michigan's lead SIP does not contain new or revised regulations. On February 9, 1981 the State of Michigan

submitted a letter to EPA, clarifying provisions of its lead SIP. This letter describes the manner in which the State will ensure the attainment and maintenance of the ambient lead standard.

The federal requirements for a lead SIP include submitting air quality data, emission inventory data and a control strategy that demonstrates attainment of the lead NAAQS (43 FR 46246). All lead SIPs must contain a calculation of the maximum lead air quality concentrations and their locations, using an atmospheric dispersion model, based on the emissions of a selected category of sources emitting equal to or greater than 5 tons of lead per year or any other source emitting equal to or greater than 25 tons of lead per year. Specific requirements for developing the lead SIP are discussed in 40 CFR Part 51, Subparts B and E.

These requirements also include:

- An accurate and comprehensive emissions inventory
- Legal authority to develop and enforce the rules
- A control strategy adequate to attain and maintain the NAAQS
- A new source review program

Michigan's lead plan contains an emission inventory which lists the sources in areas where high ambient concentrations of lead have been measured. This inventory includes point area, and line sources in the counties in which the lead NAAQS were exceeded.

The Michigan Air Quality Division screens all construction permit applications for new and modified sources of lead emissions. Since all sources with few exceptions, regardless of size, must receive a permit to install and operate equipment, the State can readily identify all sources of lead emissions of 5 ton per year. Each 5-ton-per-year source receives a technical review which includes an analysis of its impact on the lead air quality standards. In addition, the State requires that all new lead sources install adequate control equipment to satisfy new source performance standards where applicable. It is, therefore, concluded that the State has adequate practices and procedures to protect attainment of the lead air quality standards from violations caused by new emissions of lead.

EPA believes that the Michigan lead SIP meets all the criteria for lead SIP approval, with the exception of the ambient lead monitoring plan. On September 3, 1981, EPA published its final rules pertaining to ambient air quality monitoring, data reporting and surveillance provisions for lead (46 FR

44159). The rules require development of a State monitoring plan for lead for inclusion into the surveillance and ambient monitoring program. The plan should reflect the scheduling and establishment of a monitoring system which leads to a lead monitoring network for determining the impact of point sources on ambient lead levels. EPA approves the Michigan lead SIP, with the understanding that a description of the network will be submitted and lead to the eventual operation of lead monitoring sites.

This action is being taken without proposal because the changes are noncontroversial, of limited impact, and no comments are anticipated. The public is advised that this action will be effective June 14, 1982, unless someone submits adverse or critical comments on or before May 13, 1982. In that event, a subsequent notice will withdraw the final action and issue a new rulemaking by announcing a proposal of the action and establishing a comment period.

Pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 605(b), the Administrator on January 27, 1981 (46 FR 8709) certified that approvals of SIPs under section 110 or 172 of the Clean Air Act would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. Because this final action approves a State pursuant to sections 110 and 172 of the Clean Air Act, it falls within this certification. Further, it imposes no new requirements beyond those which the State has already improved.

This regulation was exempted from review by the Office of Management and Budget under section 3 of the Executive Order 12291.

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Act, judicial review of this final action is available only by the filing of a petition for review in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit within 60 days of today. Under section 307(b)(2) of the Act the requirements which are subject to today's notice may not be challenged later in civil or criminal proceedings brought by EPA to enforce these requirements.

Note.—Incorporation by reference of the State Implementation Plan for the State of Michigan was approved by the Director of the Federal Register on July 1, 1981.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Air pollution control, Ozone, Sulfur oxides, Nitrogen dioxide, Lead, Particulate matter, Carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons.

(Secs. 110 and 172 of the Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7410 and 7502))

Dated: April 5, 1982.

Anne M. Gorsuch,
Administrator.

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Subpart X—Michigan

Part 52 of Chapter I, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

1. Section 52.1170 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(51) as follows:

§ 52.1170 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

* * * * *

(51) On December 27, 1979, the State of Michigan, Department of Natural Resources (MDNR), submitted to EPA a revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for Lead. On February 9, 1981, the State of Michigan submitted a letter clarifying provisions of its Lead SIP. The SIP provides for the implementation of measures for controlling lead emissions for the attainment and maintenance of the national ambient air quality standards for lead in Michigan by October 31, 1982.

[FR Doc. 82-10082 Filed 4-12-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

40 CFR Part 52

[A-4-FRL 2072-2]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Florida: Repeal of Complex Source Rules

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Florida has revised its air pollution control rules by revoking the provisions for the preconstruction review of complex sources—highways, airports, parking facilities. These are known as "indirect" sources since they may indirectly increase emissions by causing increased motor vehicle traffic where they are built. EPA hereby approves this revision. EPA proposed this action on December 17, 1981 (46 FR 61490), and received no comments.

DATE: This action is effective May 30, 1982.

ADDRESSES: The material submitted by the State of Florida may be examined during normal business hours at the following locations:

Public Information Reference Unit,
Environmental Protection Agency, 401
M Street, SW., Washington, D.C.
20460.

Library, Office of the Federal Register,
1100 L Street, NW., Room 8401,
Washington, D.C. 20460

Air Programs Branch, EPA, Region IV,
345 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta,
Georgia 30365.

Bureau of Air Quality Management,
Twin Towers Office Building, 2600
Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida
32301.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Mr. Archie Lee, EPA, Region IV Air
Programs Branch at 404/881-3286 (FTS
257-3286).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In 1973, EPA promulgated regulations in 40 CFR 51.18 requiring the states to revise their State Implementation Plans (SIPs) to include indirect source regulations. The 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments severely limited EPA's authority to require states to review indirect sources. Section 110(a)(5)(iii) provides that a state may revise its SIP to suspend or revoke any existing indirect source review program, provided that the SIP "meets the requirements of this section." The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit interpreted Section 110(a)(5)(A)(iii) as prohibiting EPA from approving a SIP revision which revokes a state adopted indirect source regulation unless the SIP is fully adequate to assure attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) without indirect source regulation. *Manchester Environmental Coalition v. EPA*, 612 F. 2d 45 (2d Cir. 1979).

EPA today approves Florida's repeal of its complex source rule, an action which the state submitted as an implementation plan revision on August 11, 1981. EPA issued final approval of the Florida ozone Part D SIP on May 14, 1981 (46 FR 26640). The complex source rule is not included in the Florida SIP as a control strategy necessary to demonstrate attainment and maintenance of the ozone NAAQS.

In addition to ozone, complex sources are a source of carbon monoxide (CO). Through use of the Federal Motor Vehicle Control Program, the existing Florida CO SIP demonstrates maintenance of the CO standard without relying on the complex source regulation. There are no carbon monoxide nonattainment areas in Florida.

Moreover, the state has informed EPA that other Florida State agencies have

adopted similar rules, which require that air quality analyses be conducted in consultation with the Department of Environmental Regulation to assure compliance with the Florida SIP.

EPA proposed this rulemaking on December 17, 1981, and received no comments.

Accordingly, EPA approves the revocation of Florida's complex source rules. This action is effective on May 13, 1982.

Pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. Section 605(b), I hereby certify that this rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This action imposes no regulatory requirements but merely ratifies state actions.

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this regulation from the requirements of Section 3 of Executive Order 12291.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Air pollution control, Ozone, Sulfur oxides, Nitrogen dioxide, Lead, Particulate matter, Carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons.

Incorporation by reference of the State Implementation Plan for the State of Florida was approved by the Director of the Federal Register on July 1, 1981.

(Section 110 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7410))

Dated: April 5, 1982.

Anne M. Gorsuch,
Administrator.

PART 52—APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

Part 52 of Chapter I, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, in amended as follows:

Subpart K—Florida

Section 52.520 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(38) as follows:

§ 52.520 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) The plan revisions listed below were submitted on the dates specified.

* * * * *

(38) Revocation of complex source rules, submitted on August 11, 1981, by the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation.

[FR Doc. 82-10127 Filed 4-12-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6550-50-M

40 CFR Part 52

[A-4-FRL 2079-6]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Georgia: Revised Permit for Union Camp Corp's. Power Boilers 11 and 12 in Savannah

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA today approves a State implementation plan (SIP) revision submitted by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GEPD) pursuant to section 110 of the Clean Air Act. The revision consists of a modified permit which imposes special reporting and relaxed opacity limitations on Union Camp Corporation's Power Boilers 11 and 12 in Savannah, Georgia. EPA proposed to approve the revision in the Federal Register of July 6, 1981 (46 FR 34818), and no comments were received from the public. A slightly revised permit was submitted to EPA on December 22, 1981, by GEPD. Since there were only minor changes to the original permit and there were no comments on the July 6, 1981, proposal, EPA is not repropounding but is taking final approval action on the revised permit.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This action will be effective on June 14, 1982, unless notice is received on or before May 13, 1982, that someone wishes to submit adverse or critical comments.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the materials submitted by the State may be examined during normal business hours at the following locations:

Public Information Reference Unit,
Library Systems Branch,
Environmental Protection Agency, 401
M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C.
20460

Library, EPA, Region IV, 345 Courtland
Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30365

Library, Office of the Federal Register,
1100 L Street N.W., Room 8401,
Washington, D.C. 20005

Georgia Department of Natural
Resources, Environmental Protection
Division, 270 Washington Street, S.W.,
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Mr. Barry Gilbert, Air Programs Branch,
EPA Region IV at the above address and
telephone number 404/881-3286 or FTS
257-3286.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Following notice and public hearing in
conformity with 40 CFR 51.4, the
Georgia Environmental Protection