required to make advance arrangements for the use of any archival Federal records remaining in the Washington National Records Center. The last archival records to be transferred from Suitland will close for their move on August 30, 1996. Information on the availability of archival records or advance arrangements to use archival records which have not yet been closed for move preparation may be made by calling the Suitland Reference Branch at (301) 457–7190, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Normally one day notice will be required. When feasible same day arrangements may be made. Agencies or researchers needing access to agency records stored at the Washington National Records Center should continue to call (301) 457–7010 or (301) 457–7061 for appointments.

Shuttle service for researchers from the National Archives Building in Washington, DC to the Washington National Records Center will be discontinued after May 3, 1996.

NARA finds that it has good cause under the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) to issue this regulation as a final rule without prior notice and comment. It will not be cost-effective to operate the research room on its current schedule, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, for the expected use of the room. There will be little or no impact on the public because archival records will continue to be made available to researchers. In addition, NARA considers this rule to be akin to a procedural rule which is exempt from notice-and-comment under 5 U.S.C. 553b(3)(A).

This rule is not a significant rule for purposes of Executive Order 12866 and has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act, it is hereby certified that these regulatory amendments will not have a significant impact on small business entities.

List of Subjects in 36 CFR Part 1253

Archives and records.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, part 1253 of title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

PART 1253—LOCATION OF RECORDS AND HOURS OF USE

1. The authority citation for Part 1253 continues to read:

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 2104(a).

2. Section 1253.4 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1253.4 Washington National Records Center.

Washington National Records Center, 4205 Suitland Road, Suitland, MD. Mailing address: Washington National Records Center, 4205 Suitland Road, Washington, DC 20409–0002. Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday. From May 6, 1996, through August 30, 1996, appointments may be made to use archival records at the Center by calling the Suitland Reference Branch at (301) 457–7190.

Dated: March 27, 1996.

John W. Carlin,

Archivist of the United States.

[FR Doc. 96–8214 Filed 4–3–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7515–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[WI62–01–7145a; FRL–5422–7]

Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan; Wisconsin; Wood Furniture Coating SIP Revision

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approves a revision to the Wisconsin State Implementation Plan (SIP) for ozone that was submitted on May 12, 1995, and later supplemented on June 14, 1995. This revision requires the control of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from facilities that perform wood furniture coating operations. This submittal was made to satisfy the requirement of the 1990 Clean Air Act (CAA) that all major VOC sources in moderate, or worse, ozone nonattainment areas have Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) applied to them. This regulation will also be used to generate reductions in VOC emissions, which the State will use to fulfill the requirement of the amended Clean Air Act to reduce VOC emissions by at least 15 percent from the 1990 baseline emissions.

In the proposed rules section of this Federal Register, the EPA is proposing approval of, and soliciting comments on, this requested SIP revision. If adverse comments are received on this action, the EPA will withdraw this final rule and address the comments received in response to this action in a final rule on the related proposed rule, which is being published in the proposed rules section of this Federal Register. A second public comment period will not be held. Parties interested in commenting on this action should do so at this time. This approval makes federally enforceable the State's rule that has been incorporated by reference.

DATES: The ''direct final'' is effective on June 3, 1996, unless EPA receives adverse or critical comments by May 6, 1996. If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the Federal Register.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to: Carlton T. Nash, Chief, Regulation Development Section, Air Programs Branch (AR–18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Copies of the proposed SIP revision and EPA's analysis are available for inspection at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Air and Radiation Division, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604. (Please telephone Douglas Aburano at (312) 353–6960 before visiting the Region 5 Office.)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Douglas Aburano, Environmental Engineer, Regulation Development Section, Air Toxics and Radiation Branch (AT–18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 353–6960.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 182(b) of the Clean Air Act sets forth the requirements for ozone nonattainment areas which have been classified as moderate or above. Section 182(b)(1)(A) requires those States with ozone nonattainment areas classified as moderate or above to submit plans to reduce VOC emissions by at least 15 percent from the 1990 baseline emissions. The 1990 baseline, as described by EPA's emission inventory guidance, is the amount of anthropogenic VOC emissions emitted on a typical summer day.

Section 182(b)(2) of the CAA requires States to adopt RACT rules for all areas designated nonattainment for ozone and classified as moderate or above for both sources covered by Control Technology Guidance (CTG) documents issued by EPA and all major sources not covered by a CTG.

To fulfill the RACT requirement, and as a part of its 15 percent plan, the State of Wisconsin has developed and adopted a rule to reduce the VOC emissions from the wood furniture coating operations in those areas of the State that are classified as moderate or higher. Wood furniture coating

operations are covered by an EPA draft CTG document.

II. Evaluation of State Submittal

On November 15, 1993, the State of Wisconsin submitted its proposed 15 percent plan. The 15 percent plan submittal was followed by several submittals that contain regulations that will achieve the reductions required by the 15 percent plan. On May 12, 1995, Wisconsin submitted its wood furniture rule, which was later supplemented on June 14, 1995, as part of its 15 percent plan. The wood furniture coating portion of the 15 percent plan was found complete in a letter to Don Theiler, Director of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' (WDNR) Bureau of Air Management, dated August 5, 1995. The WDNR followed the required legal procedures for adopting this rule which are the prerequisites for EPA to consider in approving this rule as part of Wisconsin's federally enforceable SIP. The WDNR held a public hearing for this rule on September 13, 1994 and submitted it to the EPA as a SIP revision under signature of the Governor's designee.

In developing the control requirements for this source category, WDNR consulted the EPA's draft CTG document. The WDNR adopted the same coating limits for VOC content found in the draft CTG. Wisconsin's rule, NR 422.125, provides for alternate compliance methods to meet these coating limits including emissions averaging and add-on control devices. In addition to coating limits, the State rule requires specific application technologies to be used to reduce the emission of VOCs. NR 422.125 (5) and (6) require initial certification of compliance from the affected facilities and continued recordkeeping. All of the requirements found in the State's rule are found to be consistent with EPA's draft CTG.

A more detailed analysis of the State's submittal is contained in a technical support document, which is available at the Regional Office listed above. In determining the approvability of this VOC rule, EPA evaluated the rule for consistency with Federal requirements, including section 110 and part D of the Clean Air Act.

III. Final Rulemaking Action

The EPA approves Wisconsin's wood furniture coating rule as being RACT for this source category, at this time, thereby making this rule federally enforceable.

Because EPA considers this action noncontroversial and routine, we are approving it without prior proposal. This action will become effective on June 3, 1996. However, if we receive adverse comments by May 6, 1996, EPA will publish a document that withdraws this action.

IV. Miscellaneous

A. Applicability to Future SIP Decisions

Nothing in this action should be construed as permitting, allowing or establishing a precedent for any future request for revision to any SIP. The EPA shall consider each request for revision to the SIP in light of specific technical, economic, and environmental factors and in relation to relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.

B. Executive Order 12866

This action has been classified as a Table 3 action for signature by the Regional Administrator under the procedures published in the Federal Register on January 19, 1989 (54 FR 2214), as revised by a July 10, 1995 memorandum from Mary Nichols, Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation. The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this regulatory action from E.O. 12866 review.

C. Regulatory Flexibility

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 600 *et seq.*, EPA must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis assessing the impact of any proposed or final rule on small entities (5 U.S.C. 603 and 604). Alternatively, EPA may certify that the rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises, and government entities with jurisdiction over populations of less than 50,000.

This approval does not create any new requirements. Therefore, I certify that this action does not have a significant impact on any small entities affected. Moreover, due to the nature of the Federal-State relationship under the Act, preparation of the regulatory flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of the State action. The Act forbids EPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds. *Union Electric Co.* v. *U.S. EPA*, 427 U.S. 246, 256–66 (1976).

D. Unfunded Mandates

Under section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (''Unfunded Mandates Act''), signed into law on March 22, 1995, the 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, the 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 the 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 approval action promulgated today does not include a Federal mandate that may result in estimated 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 Federal requirements. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or the private sector, result from this action.

E. Petitions for Judicial Review

Under section 307(b)(1) of the Act, petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by June 3, 1996. 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, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: February 2, 1996.

Michelle D. Jordan,

Acting Regional Administrator.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, part 52, chapter I, title 40 of the 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. 7401–7671q.

Subpart YY—Wisconsin

2. Section 52.2570 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(90) to read as follows:

§ 52.2570 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(90) A revision to the ozone State Implementation Plan (SIP) was submitted by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on May 12, 1995 and later supplemented on June 14, 1995. This revision consists of volatile organic compound regulations which establish reasonably available control technology for facilities that perform wood furniture coating operations.

(i) Incorporation by reference. The following sections of the Wisconsin Administrative Code are incorporated by reference.

(A) NR 422.02(3e),(7m), (16g), (16i), (16k), (41w), (42o), (42u), (50e), (50m) and (52) as created and published in the (Wisconsin) Register, August, 1995, No. 476, effective September 1, 1995.

(B) NR 422.02(47) as amended and published in the (Wisconsin) Register, August, 1995, No. 476, effective September 1, 1995.

(C) NR 422.125 as created and published in the (Wisconsin) Register, August, 1995, No. 476, effective September 1, 1995.

(D) NR 422.15(1)(intro.) as amended and published in the (Wisconsin) Register, August, 1995, No. 476, effective September 1, 1995.

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[FR Doc. 96–7915 Filed 4–3–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

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40 CFR Part 52

[AD–FRL–5446–7]

Arizona Visibility Federal Implementation Plan Corrective Revision

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

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The EPA hereby promulgates revisions to the visibility Federal implementation plan (FIP) for the State of Arizona to correct errors in internal cross-references within the existing regulations addressing control requirements at the Navajo Generating Station, adopted to protect visibility at the Grand Canyon National Park. The rules being corrected were published in the Federal Register on October 3, 1991. The internal cross-reference errors occur in the compliance determination procedures at 40 CFR 52.145(d)(3).

DATES: This action will be effective on June 3, 1996 unless adverse or critical comments are received by May 6, 1996.

If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the Federal Register.

ADDRESSES: Written comments must be submitted, in duplicate, to: Docket No. A–96–12, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, Room M–1500 (6102), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460. The public comments should address only the accuracy of EPA's corrections to the cross-referencing errors described below. The EPA is not requesting public comment on the underlying merits or substance of the final rules which are unaffected by the technical corrections announced today.

The public docket for the rules issued on October 3, 1991 is A–89–02A and the public docket for this corrective revision to the October 3, 1991 rules is A–96–12. The dockets are available for public inspection and copying between 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center listed above. A reasonable fee may be charged for copies.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Richard Damberg, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (MD–15), Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, (919) 541–5592.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The EPA previously issued rules establishing control requirements for the Navajo Generating Station to protect visibility in the Grand Canyon National Park (*see* 56 FR 50172–50187, October 3, 1991). The rules were codified at 40 CFR 52.145(d).

The Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District, the owner-operator of the Navajo Generating Station, subsequently discovered errors in internal cross-references in the regulations and notified EPA. The EPA reviewed the regulations and determined that the rules codified at 40 CFR 52.145(d)(3), which address compliance determination procedures, misidentify internal cross-references in five locations. Specifically, the references in 52.145(d)(3)(v)–(vii) to the outputs of 52.145(d)(3)(ii)–(v) should instead reference the outputs of 52.145(d)(3)(iii)–(vi), respectively. Accordingly, in this action, EPA is correcting the five cross-references in 52.145(d)(3)(v)–(vii).

II. Administrative Requirements

A. Executive Order (E.O.) 12866

Section 3(f) of E.O. 12866 defines ''significant regulatory action'' to mean any regulatory action that is likely to result in 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 or 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 E.O.

These corrective regulatory revisions are not a ''significant regulatory action'' under the terms of E.O. 12866, and this regulatory action was not reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act

These corrective regulatory revisions do not contain any information collection requirements subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*

C. Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)

Under the RFA, 5 U.S.C. sections 601–612, EPA must prepare, for rules subject to notice-and-comment rulemaking, initial and final regulatory flexibility analyses describing the impact on small entities. Small entities include small businesses, organizations, and governmental jurisdictions. However, the requirement of preparing such analyses is inapplicable if EPA certifies that the rule will not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities (*see* 5 U.S.C. 605(b)). These corrective regulatory revisions do not establish any new or additional regulatory requirements and will not impact small entities. Therefore, EPA certifies that these revisions do not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities, and the requirement to perform regulatory flexibility analyses is inapplicable.

D. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), Pub. L. No.