

2. A new section § 100.720 is added to read as follows:

§ 100.720 Annual Suncoast Offshore Grand Prix; Gulf of Mexico, Sarasota, FL.

(a) *Regulated area.* The regulated area is established by a line drawn from the start/finish position 27°19.15' N, 82°35.90' W, thence to position 27°18.91' N, 82°34.90' W, thence to position 27°18.81' N, 82°34.48' W, thence to position 27°16.43' N, 82°34.99' W, thence to position 27°15.70' N, 82°34.29' W, thence to position 27°15.86' N, 82°33.44' W, thence to position 27°14.73' N, 82°32.37' W, thence to position 27°14.62' N, 82°32.54' W, thence to position 27°14.93' N, 82°35.25' W, thence to position 27°20.03' N, 82°37.38' W, thence to position 27°20.32' N, 82°37.16' W, thence back to the start/finish position. All coordinates referenced use datum: NAD 1983.

(b) *Special local regulations.*

(1) No anchoring will be permitted seaward of the shoreside boundaries of the regulated area out to three nautical miles from shore, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. EDT.

(2) Anchoring for spectators will be permitted shoreward of the shoreside boundaries of the regulated area.

(3) All vessel traffic not involved with the Suncoast Offshore Grand Prix, exiting New Pass between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. EDT shall exit at New Pass Channel daybeacon #3 (27°26.46' N, 82°41.7' W, LLNR 18100) and #4 (27°26.4' N, 82°41.68' W, LLNR 18105), and shall proceed in a northerly direction shoreward of spectator craft taking action to avoid a close-quarters situation until finally past and clear of the racecourse. All coordinates referenced use datum: NAD 83.

(4) Big Sarasota Pass will be closed to all inbound and outbound vessel traffic, other than spectator craft, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. EDT.

(5) Entry into the regulated area shall be in accordance with this regulation. Spectator craft will stay clear of race area at all times.

(c) *Effective date.* This section is effective at 10 a.m. and terminates at 4 p.m. EDT, annually during the first Sunday of July.

Dated: June 11, 1996.

John W. Lockwood,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard Commander,
Seventh Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 96-15933 Filed 6-21-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-14-M

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

36 CFR Parts 1228 and 1232

RIN 3095-AA18

Audiovisual Records Management

AGENCY: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation revises and expands NARA regulations pertaining to audiovisual records management and the transfer of permanent audiovisual records to the National Archives from Federal agencies. The revisions are necessary in order to update standards, to provide coverage for new audiovisual media that are used in the creation of Federal records, and to reflect the transfer to the Department of Commerce's National Technical Information Services of the centralized audiovisual distribution services formerly performed by the National Audiovisual Center. This regulation affects Federal agencies.

DATES: This rule is effective July 24, 1996. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register effective July 24, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nancy Allard at 301-713-6730 or TDD 301-713-6760.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NARA published a notice of proposed rulemaking on September 28, 1995, (60 FR 50158) for a 60-day comment period. Four written comments were received. The proposed rule addressed matters regarding the transfer of permanent audiovisual records to the National Archives from Federal agencies, particularly with regard to videotape copies of motion picture film, record elements for compact discs and video discs, audio and video tape recordings, and related captions or finding aids in electronic form. The proposed rule also revised audiovisual definitions, updated various standards, and deleted the provision for temporary storage space in NARA's cold storage vaults and regulations governing centralized audiovisual services. Additional information will be provided in a forthcoming revision of NARA's instructional guide, "Managing Audiovisual Records."

Following is a discussion of the issues raised in the written comments.

One agency asked whether agencies would have to modify their approved records disposition schedules (SF 115), especially for older series of records, to conform to the new requirements or

could the agencies select a "start" date for implementation. These regulations are mandatory as of the effective date of this final rule. Agencies must follow the requirements specified in Part 1232 for all audiovisual records; however, agencies do not need to submit new SFs 115 merely to conform to the regulation and NARA will not apply the new transfer requirements in Part 1228 retrospectively to records that are in existence as of the effective date.

Section 1228.184 Audiovisual Records

Two agencies reported that the transfer provision relating to copies of audiovisual records, particularly color photographs, outlined in § 1228.184(b)(2) would be too expensive for agencies to implement. One of the agencies also objected to the requirements for the transfer of agency-acquired motion picture films outlined in § 1228.184(a)(2), indicating that if these were not created or purchased at the time of acquisition, "this would impose an additional burden on the agency." The changes proposed in these paragraphs were intended to provide greater flexibility for agencies to meet long-standing requirements. Production of requisite copies is necessary to properly preserve and make available permanent agency audiovisual records. NARA is, therefore, retaining the minimum requirements that were included in the proposed rule, but has expanded the options provided for color photographs in § 1228.184(b)(2). NARA has also modified the wording in § 1228.184(c)(2) regarding analog audio recordings in response to one agency's observation that the broadcasting industry is moving toward other methods of both audio and video recording. This section now provides for a "subsequent generation copy for reference." This language is consistent to the wording applying to video recordings in § 1228.184(d)(1).

Two agencies commented that the requirement pertaining to electronic versions of finding aids and production documentation mentioned in § 1228.184(e)(1) would present an undue burden on agencies when many agency electronic finding aids are created on personal computers. NARA agrees and has revised this section to indicate that when this is the case, NARA will accept two versions of electronic finding aids: one in the native format and the other in a format that is migratable to software NARA can support at the time of transfer. Both versions must be part of the transfer.

Section 1232.26 Storage Conditions

One agency recommended replacing the reference NFPA 232-1991, Standard for the Protection of Records issued by the National Fire Protection Association with ANSI/NFPA 232A-1995, Fire Protection for Archives and Records Centers. NARA agrees that the suggested standard is more appropriate and made the change. To provide better guidance concerning what constitutes "cold" and "cooler" temperatures in § 1232.26(b), NARA has added a reference to the appropriate ANSI/NAPM standard.

Section 1232.30 Choosing Formats

One agency thought that the requirements at § 1232.30(a) regarding residual sodium thiosulfate (hypo) would require rewashing processed film, which could damage attached caption information. No change was made because it is stated that this procedure is for newly processed black-and-white photographic film, not rewashing film already processed. NARA also clarified the wording regarding the maximum level of residual sodium thiosulfate on newly processed film.

One agency asked NARA to define what constitutes "industrial or professional recording equipment and videotape" in § 1232.30(b)(c). The general wording was used to avoid imposing on agencies a specific and current professional technology that would quickly become obsolete. In addition, NARA emphasized in the proposed rule that consumer formats of audio and video recordings were not acceptable for creating permanent records.

Other

NARA has also corrected an inadvertent error in the proposed rule concerning the applicability of the regulation to all Federal agencies. The final rule applies to all Federal agencies, as defined at 36 CFR 1220.14. This is consistent with current practice. Section 1232.1 emphasized the applicability of Part 1232 to Executive agencies, but did not include wholly owned government corporations which are defined in 36 CFR 1220.14 as Executive agencies. The definition of "agency" in the proposed § 1232.10 also was inconsistent with the definition of that term in § 1220.14. The proposed § 1232.20 correctly stated that the audiovisual records management program responsibilities applied to all Federal agencies.

In this final rule, NARA has deleted the erroneous last sentence in § 1232.1 and the definition of "agency" in § 1232.10. We have retained the

reference to the general definitions at § 1220.14 in an introductory sentence to that section.

NARA also has updated the editions of some of the standards incorporated by reference to reflect more current standards relating to audiovisual materials.

This rule is not a significant regulatory action for purposes of Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993. As such, it has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act, it is hereby certified that this rule will not have a significant impact on small entities. This rule is not a major rule for purposes of Congressional review of regulations under 5 U.S.C. Chapter 8.

List of Subjects**36 CFR Part 1228**

Archives and records.

36 CFR Part 1232

Archives and records, Incorporation by reference.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 36 CFR chapter XII is amended as follows:

PART 1228—DISPOSITION OF FEDERAL RECORDS

1. The authority citation for part 1228 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 44 U.S.C. chs. 21, 29, and 33.

2. Section 1228.184 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1228.184 Audiovisual records.

The following types of audiovisual records appraised as permanent shall be transferred to the National Archives as soon as they become inactive or whenever the agency cannot provide proper care and handling of the records, including adequate storage conditions, to facilitate their preservation by the National Archives (see part 1232 of this chapter). In general the physical types described below constitute the minimum record elements for archival purposes that are required to provide for future preservation, duplication, and reference needs.

(a) *Motion pictures.* (1) Agency-sponsored or produced motion picture films (e.g., public information films) whether for public or internal use:

(i) Original negative or color original plus separate optical sound track;

(ii) Intermediate master positive or duplicate negative plus optical track sound track; and,

(iii) Sound projection print and video recording, if both exist.

(2) Agency-acquired motion picture films: Two projection prints in good condition or one projection print and one videotape.

(3) Unedited footage, outtakes and trims (the discards of film productions) that are properly arranged, labeled, and described and show unstaged, unrehearsed events of historical interest or historically significant phenomena:

(i) Original negative or color original; and

(ii) Matching print or videotape.

(b) *Still pictures.* (1) For black-and-white photographs, an original negative and a captioned print although the captioning information can be maintained in another file such as a data base if the file number correlation is clear. If the original negative is nitrate, unstable acetate, or glass based, a duplicate negative on a polyester base is also needed.

(2) For color photographs, the original color negative, color transparency, or color slide; a captioned print of the original color negative; and/or captioning information as described above if for an original color transparency or original color slide; and a duplicate negative, or slide, or transparency, if they exist.

(3) For slide sets, the original and a reference set, and the related audio recording and script.

(4) For other pictorial records such as posters, original art work, and filmstrips, the original and a reference copy.

(c) *Sound recordings.* (1) Disc recordings:

(i) For conventional disc recordings, the master tape and two disc pressings of each recording, typically a vinyl copy for playback at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ revolutions per minute (rpm).

(ii) For compact discs, the origination recording regardless of form and two compact discs.

(2) For analog audio recordings on magnetic tape (open reel, cassette, or cartridge), the original tape, or the earliest available generation of the recording, and a subsequent generation copy for reference. Section 1232.30(d) of this subchapter requires the use of open-reel analog magnetic tape for original audio recordings.

(d) *Video recordings.* (1) For videotape, the original or earliest generation videotape and a copy for reference. Section 1232.30(c) of this subchapter requires the use of industrial-quality or professional videotapes for use as originals, although VHS copies can be transferred as reference copies.

(2) For video discs, the premaster videotape used to manufacture the

video disc and two copies of the disc. Video discs that depend on interactive software and nonstandard equipment may not be acceptable for transfer.

(e) *Finding aids and production documentation.* The following records shall be transferred to the National Archives with the audiovisual records to which they pertain.

(1) Existing finding aids such as data sheets, shot lists, continuities, review sheets, catalogs, indexes, list of captions, and other documentation that are helpful or necessary for the proper identification, or retrieval of audiovisual records. Agencies should contact the Nontextual Archives Division, or its appropriate audiovisual branch, to determine the type of hardware and software that is currently acceptable for transfer to the National Archives as an agency electronic finding aid that will accompany its audiovisual records. In general, however, agencies must transfer two copies of the electronic finding aid, one in its native format with its field structure documented, and a second copy in a contemporary format available at the time of transfer that NARA will be able to support and import to its database.

(2) Production case files or similar files that include copies of production contracts, scripts, transcripts, and appropriate documentation bearing on the origin, acquisition, release, and ownership of the production.

3. Part 1232 is revised to read as follows:

PART 1232—AUDIOVISUAL RECORDS MANAGEMENT

Subpart A—General

Sec.

1232.1 Applicability and scope.

1232.2 Objectives.

1232.10 Definitions.

Subpart B—Audiovisual Records Management

1232.20 Agency program responsibilities.

1232.22 Nitrocellulose film.

1232.24 Unstable cellulose-acetate film.

1232.26 Storage conditions.

1232.28 Maintenance and operations.

1232.30 Choosing formats.

1232.32 Disposition.

Authority: 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 3101; and OMB Circular A-130.

Subpart A—General

§ 1232.1 Applicability and scope.

This part prescribes policies and procedures for managing audiovisual records to ensure adequate and proper documentation and authorized, timely, and appropriate disposition.

§ 1232.2 Objectives.

The objectives of audiovisual records management are to achieve the effective creation, maintenance, use, and disposition of audiovisual and related records by establishing standards for maintenance and disposition, physical security, and preservation and by reviewing recordkeeping practices on a continuing basis to improve procedures.

§ 1232.10 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part, the following definitions shall apply (see also § 1220.14 of this chapter for other definitions).

Audiovisual. Any pictorial or aural means of communicating information.

Audiovisual equipment. Equipment used for recording, producing, duplicating, processing, broadcasting, distributing, storing or exhibiting audiovisual materials or for providing any audiovisual services.

Audiovisual production. An organized and unified presentation, developed according to a plan or script, containing visual imagery, sound, or both, and used to convey information. An audiovisual production generally is a self-contained presentation. Audiovisual productions may include motion media with synchronous sound such as motion picture film, videotape or other video formats, audio recordings, and other media such as synchronized audio and visual presentations such as multimedia productions.

Audiovisual records. Records in pictorial or aural form that include still and motion media, sound recordings, graphic works, mixed media, and related finding aids and production files.

Subpart B—Audiovisual Records Management

§ 1232.20 Agency program responsibilities.

Each Federal agency, in providing for effective controls over the creation of records, shall establish an appropriate program for the management of audiovisual records. This program shall be governed by the following requirements:

(a) Prescribe the types of records to be created and maintained so that audiovisual activities and their products are properly documented. (Regulations on the appropriate types of permanent audiovisual records are located in § 1228.184 of this chapter.)

(b) Ensure that adequate training is provided to:

(1) Agency personnel responsible for the disposition of audiovisual records;

(2) Contractor personnel who have temporary custody of audiovisual records; and,

(3) All users who create, handle, or maintain audiovisual records or operate equipment for their use.

(c) Ensure that contract provisions protect the Government's legal title and control over audiovisual records and related documentation produced or maintained by contract. Ensure that contract provisions identify as deliverables any working papers/files that are needed for adequate and proper documentation. Include a provision that permits the Government to inspect contractor facilities used for the storage and handling of permanent or unscheduled audiovisual records. Agencies shall inspect such facilities at least once each year.

(d) Keep inventories indicating the location of all generations of audiovisual records, whether in agency storage or in another facility such as a laboratory or library distribution center.

(e) Schedule disposition of all audiovisual records as soon as practicable after creation. General Records Schedule 21 provides mandatory disposal authorization for temporary audiovisual records common to most Federal offices. Agencies must submit an SF 115, Request for Records Disposition Authority, to NARA to obtain authorization for the disposition of all other audiovisual records. The schedules covering permanent records must specify the different record elements identified in § 1228.184, and must always include related finding aids.

(f) Periodically review agency audiovisual recordkeeping practices for conformance with requirements and take necessary corrective action.

§ 1232.22 Nitrocellulose film.

Nitrocellulose-base film once used in the manufacture of sheet film and motion pictures may be occasionally found in records storage areas. The nitrocellulose base, a substance akin to gun cotton, is chemically unstable and highly inflammable.

(a) Agencies must remove nitrocellulose film materials from records storage areas.

(b) Agencies must immediately notify NARA about the existence of nitrocellulose film materials because of their age and instability. NARA will determine if they may be destroyed or destroyed after a copy is made for transfer, as appropriate.

(c) If NARA appraises nitrate film materials as disposable, but the agency wishes to retain them, agencies must follow the guidance in NFPA 40-1994,

Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Motion Picture Film, which is incorporated by reference. NFPA 40-1994 is available from the National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269. This standard is also available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, D.C. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. These materials are incorporated by reference as they exist on the date of approval and a notice of any change in these materials will be published in the Federal Register.

(d) The packing and shipping of nitrate film are governed by the following Department of Transportation regulations: 49 CFR 172.101, Hazardous materials table; 172.504, Transportation; 173.24, Standard requirements for all packages; and 173.177, Motion picture film and X-ray film—nitrocellulose base.

§ 1232.24 Unstable cellulose-acetate film.

Cellulose-acetate film, also known as safety film, is nonflammable and does not represent the same degree of hazard as nitrate film materials. Nonetheless, cellulose-acetate film also deteriorates over time. Temperature, humidity, harmful storage enclosures, and gaseous products influence the rate of deterioration. Agencies shall inspect cellulose-acetate film periodically for an acetic odor, wrinkling, or the presence of crystalline deposits on the edge or surface of the film that indicate deterioration. Agencies shall notify NARA within 30 days after inspection about deteriorating permanent or unscheduled audiovisual records composed of cellulose acetate so that they can be copied.

§ 1232.26 Storage conditions.

Agencies must:

(a) Provide audiovisual records storage facilities that are secure from unauthorized access and make them safe from fire, water, flood, chemical or gas damage and from other harmful conditions. See NFPA 232A-1995, Guide for Fire Protection for Archives and Records Centers issued by the National Fire Protection Association, which is incorporated by reference. The standard is available from the National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269. This standard is also available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, D.C. This

incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. These materials are incorporated by reference as they exist on the date of approval and a notice of any change in these materials will be published in the Federal Register.

(b) Maintain good ambient storage conditions for permanent or unscheduled audiovisual records. Generally, the temperature should not exceed 70 degrees Fahrenheit and relative humidity should be maintained between 30-40% and not exceed 50%. Avoid fluctuating temperatures and humidity. Cooler temperatures and lower relative humidity are recommended for the storage of all film, to prolong the useful life of the film base and image. Cold temperatures combined with 30-35% relative humidity are especially recommended to retard the fading of color film. Optimal environmental conditions are stated in ANSI/NAPM IT9.11-1993, Imaging Media—Processed Safety Photographic Films—Storage. If possible store all permanently scheduled records in these conditions, and schedule them to be transferred to the National Archives as soon as possible.

(c) For the storage of permanent or unscheduled records, use audiovisual storage containers or enclosures made of noncorroding metal, inert plastics, paper products and other safe materials recommended and specified in ANSI standards: ANSI/NAPM IT9.11-1993, Imaging Media—Processed Safety Photographic Films—Storage; and ANSI IT9.2-1991, Imaging Media—Photographic Processed Films, Plates, and Papers—Filing Enclosures and Storage Containers. These standards, which are incorporated by reference, are available from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Inc., 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036. These standards are also available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, D.C. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. These materials are incorporated by reference as they exist on the date of approval and a notice of any change in these materials will be published in the Federal Register.

(d) Store originals and use copies (e.g., negatives and prints) separately, whenever practicable.

(e) Store series of permanent and unscheduled x-ray films in accordance with this section, and store series of

temporary x-ray films under conditions that will ensure their preservation for their full retention period, in accordance with ANSI/NAPM IT9.11-1993, Imaging Media—Processed Safety Photographic Films—Storage. This requirement does not apply to x-rays that are interspersed among paper records, as in case files.

§ 1232.28 Maintenance and operations.

Agencies must:

(a) Handle audiovisual records in accordance with commonly accepted industry practices because of their extreme vulnerability to damage. For further information, consult the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Inc., 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036; and the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers, 595 West Hartsdale Avenue, White Plains, NY 10607.

(b) Use only personnel trained to perform their audiovisual duties and responsibilities and ensure that equipment intended for projection or playback is in good working order.

(c) Loan permanent or unscheduled audiovisual records to non-Federal recipients only in conformance with the provisions of part 1228 subpart E of this chapter. Such records may be loaned to other Federal agencies only if a record copy is maintained in the agency's custody.

(d) Take all steps necessary to prevent accidental or deliberate alteration or erasure of audiovisual records.

(e) Ensure that no information recorded on permanent or unscheduled magnetic sound or video media is erased.

(f) If different versions of audiovisual productions (e.g., short and long versions or foreign-language versions) are prepared, keep an unaltered copy of each version for record purposes.

(g) Maintain the association between audiovisual records and the finding aids for them, such as captions and published and unpublished catalogs, and production files and similar documentation created in the course of audiovisual production.

(h) Maintain disposable audiovisual records separate from permanent ones in accordance with General Records Schedule 21 and a records schedule approved by NARA for the agency's other audiovisual records.

§ 1232.30 Choosing formats.

Agencies must:

(a) When ordering photographic materials for permanent or unscheduled records, ensure that still picture negatives and motion picture preprints (negatives, masters, etc.) are composed

of polyester bases and are processed in accordance with industry standards as specified in ANSI/ISO 543-1990 (ANSI IT9.6-1991) Photography—Photographic Films—Specifications for Safety Film; and, ANSI/NAPM IT9.1-1992 Imaging Media (Film)—Silver-Gelatin Type—Specifications for Stability, which are incorporated by reference. (Currently, not all motion picture stocks are available on a polyester base.) It is particularly important to ensure that residual sodium thiosulfate (hypo) on newly processed black-and-white photographic film does not exceed .014 grams per square meter. Require laboratories to process film in accordance with this standard. Excessive hypo will shorten the longevity of film and accelerate color fading. Process color film in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. If using reversal type processing, request full photographic reversal; i.e., develop, bleach, expose, develop, fix, and wash. The standards cited in this paragraph are available from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Inc., 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036. These standards are also available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, D.C. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. These materials are incorporated by reference as they exist on the date of approval and a notice of any change in these materials be published in the Federal Register.

(b) Refrain from using motion pictures in a final "A & B" format (two precisely matched reels designed to be printed together) for the reproduction of excerpts or stock footage.

(c) Use only industrial or professional recording equipment and videotape, previously unrecorded, for original copies of permanent or unscheduled recordings. Limit the use of consumer formats to distribution or reference copies or to subjects scheduled for disposal. Video cassettes in the VHS format are unsuitable for use as originals of permanent or unscheduled records due to their inability to be copied without significant loss in image quality.

(d) Record permanent or unscheduled audio recordings on 1/4-inch open-reel tapes at 3 3/4 or 7 1/2 inches per second, full track, using professional unrecorded polyester splice-free tape stock. Audio cassettes, including mini-cassettes, are not sufficiently durable for use as originals in permanent records or

unscheduled records although they may be used as reference copies.

§ 1232.32 Disposition.

The disposition of audiovisual records shall be carried out in the same manner as that prescribed for other types of records in part 1228 of this chapter. For further instructions on the transfer of permanent audiovisual records to the National Archives see § 1228.184 of this chapter, Audiovisual Records.

Dated: June 14, 1996.

John W. Carlin,

Archivist of the United States.

[FR Doc. 96-15797 Filed 6-21-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7515-01-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 51 and 52

[FRL-5526-2]

Control of Air Pollution; Removal and Modification of Obsolete, Superfluous or Burdensome Rules

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Correction to final regulations.

SUMMARY: This document contains corrections to Clean Air Act final regulations, which were published April 11, 1996 (61 FR 16050). The regulations related to the removal and modification of obsolete, superfluous or burdensome Clean Air Act rules.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This action will be effective June 24, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Maureen Delaney, Office of Air and Radiation, Office of Policy Analysis and Review, (202) 260-7431.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
Background

On April 11, 1996, EPA published a final rule under the Clean Air Act deleting superfluous, obsolete or burdensome regulations from the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

Need for Correction

As published, the final regulations contain errors which may prove to be misleading and are in need of clarification.

Correction of Publication

Accordingly, the publication on April 11, 1996 of the final regulations (61 FR 16050), which were the subject of FR Doc. 96-8744, is corrected as follows:

On page 16061, in the third column, the heading for amendment number 38 is corrected to read "[§ 52.1227—[removed and reserved]]."

On page 16062, in the third column, amendment number 67 is corrected to read "67. Section 52.2296 through 52.2298 are removed and reserved."

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 51

Environmental Protection, Air pollution control

Dated: June 17, 1996.

Richard D. Wilson,

Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Air and Radiation.

[FR Doc. 96-16021 Filed 6-21-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

40 CFR Part 52

[NM-23-1-7101a; FRL-5500-7]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; New Mexico; Supplement to the New Mexico State Implementation Plan (SIP) to Control Air Pollution in Areas of Bernalillo County Designated Nonattainment

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: This action approves a revision to the SIP consisting of the "October 12, 1994, Supplement to the New Mexico State Implementation Plan to Control Air Pollution in Area(s) of Bernalillo County Designated Nonattainment". This revision updates the narrative portion of the previously approved April 14, 1993, Supplement to the New Mexico SIP to Control Air Pollution in Areas of Bernalillo County Designated Nonattainment (see the December 21, 1993 Federal Register to reflect EPA's approval for lifting the construction ban in Bernalillo County. The construction ban was put in place by the Governor of New Mexico on May 20, 1980. The ban was repealed by EPA approval effective May 16, 1994, and appearing in the March 16, 1994 Federal Register.

DATES: This action is effective on August 23, 1996, unless notice is postmarked by July 24, 1996 that someone wishes to submit adverse or critical comments. If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the Federal Register.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be mailed to Jole C. Luehrs, Chief, Air Permits Section (6PD-R), U.S. EPA Region 6, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202-2733. Copies of the State's