institution designated to receive ACH payments to confirm the accuracy of the account information furnished by an owner, or other person or entity entitled to make the designation, and to advise the financial institution that such account has been so designated. Prenotification messages may be sent at any time, but not less than 10 calendar days prior to the first ACH payment. A prenotification message may also be sent whenever there is a change in the payment instructions. The prenotification message shall contain the ABA routing/transit number of the financial institution to which payments with respect to a security are to be made, as well as a depositor name reference, deposit account number, and type or classification of account at the institution to which such payments are to be credited. Responses to a prenotification message will be received in accordance with the provisions in 31 CFR 370.5. Where the circumstances indicate that there is insufficient time to effect the change received in response to the prenotification message, payment will be made by check in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

* * * * *

PART 370—REGULATIONS GOVERNING PAYMENTS BY THE AUTOMATED CLEARING HOUSE METHOD ON ACCOUNT OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES

1. The authority citation for Part 370 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 31 U.S.C. Chapter 31.

2. Section 370.0 is revised to read as follows:

§ 370.0 Applicability.

The regulations in this part apply to the Automated Clearing House method of payment where employed by the Bureau of the Public Debt in connection with United States securities, except as otherwise provided.

[FR Doc. 96–3168 Filed 2–15–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–39–W

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[SC–28–1–7164a; FRL–5316–7]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; South Carolina: Approval of Revisions to the South Carolina State Implementation Plan

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is approving revisions to the South Carolina State Implementation Plan (SIP) submitted on March 3, 1995, by the State of South Carolina, through the South Carolina Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources. These revisions involve R.61–62.5 Standard Number 7. Prevention of Significant Deterioration. The intended effect of these revisions is to bring the South Carolina rules into compliance with the current EPA terminology.

DATES: This action is effective April 16, 1996 unless notice is received by March 18, 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: Written comments should be addressed to: Randy Terry, Regulatory Planning and Development Section, Air Programs Branch, Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division, Region 4 Environmental Protection Agency, 345 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30365.

Copies of the material submitted by the SCDEHNR may be examined during normal business hours at the following locations:

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

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4 Air Programs Branch, 345 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30365.

South Carolina Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources, 2600 Bull Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Randy Terry, Regulatory Planning and Development Section, Air Programs Branch, Air, Pesticides & Toxics Management Division, Region 4 Environmental Protection Agency, 345 Courtland Street, NE., Atlanta, Georgia 30365. The telephone number is 404/347–3555 ext. 4212.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 3, 1995, the State of South Carolina, through the South Carolina Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources, submitted revisions to the South Carolina State Implementation Plan (SIP). These revisions involve R.61–62.5 Standard Number 7. Prevention of Significant Deterioration.

EPA is approving the following and revisions of existing rules in the South Carolina SIP. These new rules and revisions are consistent with the requirements of the Clean Air Act and EPA guidance.

I.C(4)

This rule has been revised to add a reference to the definition of particulate matter (PM–10).

I.N(1)(c), I.O(2)(b), and I.O(3)

These rules have been revised to add references to the PM–10 increments in Parts N and O.

II.A

This section was revised to replace all references to total suspended particulate increments with references to PM–10 increments and to convert all limits to PM–10 standards.

II.D

This section which covered exclusions from increment consumption was removed and labeled ''reserved.''

III.D

This section was revised to replace ''allow able'' with ''allowable.''

III.H(1)

This rule was revised to delete a reference to total suspended particulate matter.

III.I(1) through III.I(2)(ii)

These rules were revised to ensure that Part I conforms to the federal rule governing the maximum allowable increase of PM–10. This was accomplished by requiring all owners or operators applying for a plant permit or modification of an existing permit after November 25, 1994, to meet the requirements of Federal PM–10 Regulations as in effect on the aforementioned date.

IV.D(1)&(2)

These rules were revised to ensure that Part D reflects the changes in requirements of Federal modeling due to the revision of the manual ''Guidelines to Air Quality Models.''

IV.H(4)

This rule was revised to correct the PM–10, 24-hour maximum standard from 10μg/m^3 to 30μg/m^3.

Final Action

In this notice, EPA is approving the revisions to the South Carolina Environmental Management regulations listed above. This action is being taken without prior proposal because the changes are noncontroversial and EPA anticipates no significant comments on them. The public should be advised that this action will be effective on April 16,

1996. However, if notice is received by March 18, 1996 that someone wishes to submit adverse or critical comments, this action will be withdrawn and two subsequent documents will be published before the effective date. One notice will withdraw the final action and another will begin a new rulemaking by announcing a proposal of the action and establishing a comment period.

Under Section 307(b)(1) of the CAA, 42 U.S.C. 7607(b)(1), petitions for judicial review of this action must be filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the appropriate circuit by April 16, 1996. Filing a petition for reconsideration by the Administrator of this final rule does not affect the finality of this rule for 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) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. 7607(b)(2)).

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 2214–2225), as revised by a July 10, 1995 memorandum from Mary Nichols, Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted this regulatory action from E.O. 12866 review.

Nothing in this action shall be construed as permitting or allowing or establishing a precedent for any future request for a revision to any state implementation plan. Each request for revision to the state implementation plan shall be considered separately in light of specific technical, economic, and environmental factors and in relation to relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.

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.

SIP approvals under 110 and subchapter I, part D of the CAA do not create any new requirements, but simply approve requirements that the State is already imposing. Therefore, because the federal SIP-approval does not impose any new requirements, I certify that it does not have a significant impact on any small entities affected. Moreover, due to the nature of the federal-state relationship under the CAA, preparation of a regulatory flexibility analysis would constitute federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of state action. The CAA forbids EPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds. *Union Electric Co.* v. *U.S. E.P.A.*, 427 U.S. 246, 256–66 (S.Ct. 1976); 42 U.S.C. Section 7410(a)(2) and 7410(k)(3).

Unfunded Mandates

Under Sections 202, 203 and 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (''Unfunded Mandates Act''), signed into law on March 22, 1995, EPA must undertake various actions in association with proposed or final rules that include a Federal mandate that may result in estimated costs of $100 million or more to the private sector, or to State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate.

Through submission of this state implementation plan or plan revision, the State and any affected local or tribal governments have elected to adopt the program provided for under section 110 of the Clean Air Act. These rules may bind State, local and tribal governments to perform certain duties. To the extent that the rules being approved by this action will impose any mandate upon the State, local or tribal governments either as the owner or operator of a source or as a regulator, or would impose any mandate upon the private sector. EPA's action will impose no new requirements; such sources are already subject to these regulations under State law. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, result from this action. EPA has also determined that this final action does not include a mandate that may result in estimated costs of $100 million or more to State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate or to the private sector.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, Intergovernmental relations, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides.

Dated: September 19, 1995.

Patrick M. Tobin,

Acting Regional Administrator.

Part 52 of chapter I, title 40, *Code of Federal Regulations,* is amended as follows:

PART 52—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42.U.S.C. 7401–7671q.

Subpart PP—South Carolina

2. Section 52.2120, is amended by adding paragraph (c)(39) to read as follows:

§ 52.2120 Identification of plan.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(39) The PSD regulation revisions to the South Carolina State Implementation Plan which were submitted on March 3, 1995.

(i) Incorporation by reference.

(A) Regulations 61–62.5, Standard No. 7 Prevention of Significant Deterioration; I.C(4), I.N(1)(c), I.O(2)(b), I.O(3), II.A, II.D, III.D(10)(b), III.H(1), III.I(1) through III.I(2)ii, IV.D (1) & (2), and IV.H(4) effective on November 25, 1994.

(ii) Other material. none

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[FR Doc. 96–2583 Filed 2–15–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

40 CFR Part 300

[FRL–5420–9]

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan National Priorities List

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of Deletion of Flowood Site from the National Priorities List (NPL).

SUMMARY: EPA, Region 4, announces the deletion of the Flowood Site from the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is Appendix B of 40 CFR part 300 which is the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), which EPA promulgated pursuant to section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). EPA and the State of Mississippi (State) have determined that all appropriate CERCLA actions have been implemented and that no further cleanup by responsible parties is appropriate. Moreover, EPA