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## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

### Copyright Office

#### 37 CFR Part 201

#### Copyright Rules and Regulations

**AGENCY:** Copyright Office, Library of Congress.  
**ACTION:** Correction; technical amendments.

**SUMMARY:** The Copyright Office is making one correction to the non-substantive housekeeping amendments to its regulations published in the **Federal Register** July 1, 1997. The correction amends the address for the Licensing Division of the Copyright Office.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** July 29, 1997.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Marilyn J. Kretsinger, Assistant General Counsel, or Patricia L. Sinn, Senior Attorney, Copyright GC/I&R, P.O. Box 70400, Southwest Station, Washington, DC 20024. Telephone: (202) 707-8380. Fax: (202) 707-8366.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Copyright Office is correcting the address it published for the Office's Licensing Division in the July 1, 1997, edition of the **Federal Register**. The corrected address is effective immediately, and will appear in the Code of Federal Regulations at 37 CFR 201.1(b) as soon as possible.

#### List of Subjects in 37 CFR Part 201

Copyright, General Provisions.

#### Final Rule

Accordingly, 37 CFR Chapter II is corrected by making the following correction and amendment.

#### PART 201—GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The authority citation for Part 201 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 17 U.S.C. 702, 17 U.S.C. 1003.

##### § 201.1 [Amended]

2. Section 201.1(b) is amended by removing "Licensing Division, LM-454, Library of Congress, Copyright Office, 101 Independence Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20559-6000." and adding in its place "Library of Congress, Copyright Office, Licensing Division, 101 Independence Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20557-6400."

Dated: July 23, 1997.

**Marilyn J. Kretsinger,**

*Assistant General Counsel.*

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## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 52

[MD 038-3016; FRL-5864-9]

#### Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; 15% Rate of Progress Plan and Contingency Measures for the Cecil County Nonattainment Area

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** EPA is granting full approval of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of Maryland, for Cecil County, part of the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton severe ozone nonattainment area, to meet the 15 percent reasonable further progress (RFP, or 15% plan) requirements of the Clean Air Act (the Act). EPA is granting approval of the 15% plan and contingency measures, submitted by the State of Maryland, because the plan achieves the required 15% emission reduction. This action is being taken under section 110 of the Clean Air Act.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** This final rule is effective on August 28, 1997.

**ADDRESSES:** Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Air, Radiation, and Toxics Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107; and the Maryland Department of the Environment, 2500 Broening Highway, Baltimore, Maryland 21224.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Carolyn M. Donahue, (215) 566-2095, at the EPA Region III address above. Information may also be requested via e-mail at the following address: donahue.carolyn@epamail.epa.gov.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Background

Section 182(b)(1) of the Act requires ozone nonattainment areas classified as moderate or above to develop plans to reduce volatile organic compounds (VOC) emissions by fifteen percent from 1990 baseline levels. Cecil County, as part of the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton nonattainment area, is classified as severe and is subject to the 15% plan requirement.

The State of Maryland submitted the 15% plan SIP revision for Cecil County on July 12, 1995. On June 5, 1997, EPA

published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPR) in the **Federal Register** proposing approval of the 15% plan [62 FR 30818]. EPA's rationale for granting approval to the Maryland 15% plan for the Cecil County nonattainment area, and the details of the July 12, 1995 submittal are contained in the June 5, 1997 NPR and the accompanying technical support document and will not be restated here. No public comments were received on the NPR.

##### II. Final Action

EPA is today granting approval of the 15% plan and contingency measures for the Cecil County severe ozone nonattainment area as a revision to the Maryland SIP.

Nothing in this action should be construed as permitting or allowing or establishing a precedent for any future request for 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.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has exempted this regulatory action from E.O. 12866 review.

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 section 110 and subchapter I, part D of the Clean Air Act 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, the EPA certifies 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 Act, preparation of a flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of state action. The Clean Air Act forbids EPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds. *Union Electric Co. v. U.S.*