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. 7410(a)(2).

Conditional approvals of SIP submittals under section 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.

If the conditional approval is converted to a disapproval under section 110(k), based on the State's failure to meet the commitment, it will not affect any existing state requirements applicable to small entities. Federal disapproval of the state submittal does not affect its stateenforceability. Moreover, EPA's disapproval of the submittal does not impose a new Federal requirement. Therefore, EPA certifies that this disapproval action does not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities because it does not remove existing state requirements nor does it substitute a new Federal requirement.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Air pollution control, Hydrocarbons, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Dated: January 9, 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 RR—Tennessee

2. Section 52.2219 is revised to read as follows:

#### §52.2219 Identification of planconditional approval.

- (a) EPA is conditionally approving the following revisions to the Tennessee SIP contingent on the State of Tennessee meeting the schedule to correct deficiencies associated with the following rules which was committed to in letters dated October 7, 1994, and December 16, 1994, from the State of Tennessee to EPA Region IV.
- (1) Rule 1200-3-18-.01 Definitions: Subparagraph (1), the definition of "volatile organic compound," effective April 22, 1993.

- (2) Rule 1200-3-18-.02 General Provisions and Applicability: Paragraph (8) effective April 22, 1993.
- (3) Rule 1200–3–18–.06 Handling, Storage and Disposal of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's): Paragraph (1) effective April 22, 1993.
- (4) Rule 1200-3-18-.39 Manufacture of High-Density Polyethylene, Polypropylene, and Polystyrene Resins: Subparagraph (5)(a)(2) effective April 22, 1993.
- (5) Rule 1200-3-18-.86 Performance Specifications for Continuous Emission Monitoring of Total Hydrocarbons: Subparagraph (11)(c) effective April 22, 1993.
  - (b) [Reserved]
  - (c) [Reserved]
- 3. Section 52.2220 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(123) to read as follows:

#### §52,2220 Identification of plan.

(c) \* \* \*

- (123) A revised chapter 1200-3-18 "Volatile Organic Compounds" was submitted by the Tennessee Department of Air Pollution Control (TDAPC) to EPA on May 18, 1993, to replace the current chapter 1200-3-18 in the Tennessee SIP. This chapter had been revised to meet the requirements of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments commonly referred to as the "VOC RACT Catch-Up'' requirements. Rule 1200–3–18–.28 "Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaners" which was federally approved in 59 FR 18310 on April 18, 1994, will remain effective.
- (i) Incorporation by reference. (A) Revisions to the State of Tennessee regulations which were effective on April 22, 1993.
- (1) Chapter 1200–3–18 "Volatile Organic Compounds," except for subchapter 1200-3-18-.24, subparagraph 1200-3-18-.03 (2)(b), subparagraph 1200-3-18-.20 (1)(b)(2)(vii), and subparagraphs 1200– 3-18-.79 (1)(a)(3), (1)(c), and (1)(d).
  - (ii) Other material. None.

4. Section 52.2225 is amended by revising paragraph (b) to read as follows:

# § 52.2225 VOC rule deficiency correction.

- (b) Revisions to chapter 1200-3-18 "Volatile Organic Compounds" were submitted by Tennessee on May 18, 1993, to meet the requirements added by the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (ČAAA) commonly referred to as the "VOC RACT Catch-up" requirements. The following deficiencies remain in Tennessee chapter 1200-3-18 and must be corrected.
- (1) Rule 1200-3-18-.01 (1): The definition of "volatile organic compound" must be revised to delete perchloroethylene from the

list of compounds that have negligible photochemical reactivity.

(2) Rule 1200-3-18-.02 (8): Tennessee must revise this paragraph to provide that an official of the company certify the reports instead of the owner or operator. This paragraph must also be amended to require NO<sub>X</sub> emissions to be reported.

(3) Rule 1200–3–18–.06 (1): The term "minimum reasonably attainable" must be

explained or defined.

- (4) Rule 1200–3–18–.33: This rule for the manufacture of synthesized pharmaceutical products has been amended by the State since the official submittal. The State of Tennessee has committed to submit the revised rule to EPA by January 1, 1996.
- (5) Rule 1200-3-18-.38: This rule for leaks from synthetic organic chemical, polymer, and resin manufacturing equipment sets the level of concentration of pure component at 20%. This level must be changed to 10%.
- (6) Rules 1200-3-18-.39 (5)(a)(2) and 1200-3-18-.86 (11)(c): The conversion factors must be corrected.

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#### **GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

41 CFR Part 201-39

[FIRMR Amendment 4]

RIN 3090-AF17

## Amendment of FIRMR To Remove **Provisions for Using GSA Nonmandatory Schedule Contracts for FIP Resources**

**AGENCY:** Information Technology

Service, GSA. **ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This rule revises Federal Information Resources Management Regulation (FIRMR) provisions regarding Federal Information Processing (FIP) multiple award schedule (MAS) contract orders. Specifically, the rule removes the requirement to synopsize orders in excess of \$50,000 placed against MAS contracts and incorporates the new guiding principles for FIP MAS orders, including a \$2,500 "micro-purchase" threshold. The micro-purchase procedures will speed up the acquisition process for low dollar, low risk FIP acquisitions. These changes are examples of GSA's ongoing efforts to improve the MAS program and streamline the procurement process. GSA strongly encourages agencies to use the schedules program as a proven method to purchase commercial goods in a manner that is both time and cost effective.