If the EPA receives such comments, this action will be withdrawn before the effective date by publishing a subsequent document that will withdraw the final action. All public comments received will then be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on this action serving as a proposed rule. The EPA will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting on this action should do so at this time. If no such comments are received, the public is advised that this action will be effective on May 8, 1995.

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

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 May 8, 1995. This action may not be challenged later in proceedings to enforce its requirements. (See 307(b)(2).)

The OMB has exempted these actions from review under Executive Order 12866.

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 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, 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 Act, preparation of a regulatory flexibility analysis would constitute federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of state action.

The Act forbids EPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds. Union Electric Co. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency et al, 96 S.Ct. 2518 (1976); 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2) and 7410(k).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Air pollution control, Environmental protection, Carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, Incorporation by reference, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides.

Dated: February 6, 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 L—Georgia

2. Section 52.570 is amended by adding paragraph (c)(39) to read as follows:

§ 52.570 Identification of plan.

(c) * * *

Source Review.

(39) On December 15, 1986, and November 13, 1992, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, **Environmental Protection Division** submitted regulations for Part D New

(i) Incorporation by reference. Revisions to the following Rules of Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, effective November 22, 1992:

(A) 391-3-1-.01 introductory paragraph

(B) 391–3–1–.03(8)(c)

(ii) Other material. Letter dated February 28, 1989, from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, page 3 regarding change in operation of a source.

[FR Doc. 95-5441 Filed 3-7-95; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

40 CFR Part 52

[AR-3-1-5727a; FRL-5155-8]

Clean Air Act Approval and Promulgation of Title V, Section 507, **Small Business Stationary Source Technical and Environmental** Compliance Assistance Program for **Arkansas**

AGENCY: Environmental Protection

Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Direct final rule.

SUMMARY: The EPA is approving the State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of Arkansas for the purpose of establishing a Small Business Stationary Source Technical and Environmental Compliance Assistance Program. The SIP revision was submitted by the State to satisfy the Federal mandate, found in the Clean Air Act (CAA), to ensure that small businesses have access to the technical assistance and regulatory information necessary to comply with the CAA. The rationale for the approval is set forth in this document; additional information is available at the address indicated in the ADDRESSES section. DATES: This final rule will become effective on May 8, 1995, unless adverse or critical comments are received by April 7, 1995. If the effective date is

in the Federal Register. **ADDRESSES:** Written comments on this action should be addressed to Mr. Thomas Diggs, Chief (6T-AP), Planning Section, at the EPA Regional Office listed below. Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the following locations. The interested persons wanting to examine these documents should make an appointment with the appropriate office at least 24 hours before the visiting day.

delayed, timely notice will be published

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6, Air Programs Branch (6T-AP), 1445 Ross Avenue, suite 700, Dallas, Texas 75202-2733.

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

Arkansas Department of Pollution Control and Ecology, Division of Air Pollution Control, 8001 National Drive, Little Rock, Arkansas 72209.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. John Crocker, Planning Section (6T– AP), Air Programs Branch, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75202–2733, telephone (214) 665 - 7596.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Implementation of the provisions of the CAA, as amended in 1990, will require regulation of many small businesses so that areas may attain and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and reduce the emissions of air toxics. Small businesses frequently lack the technical expertise and financial resources