

number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

#### List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 97

Air Traffic Control, Airports, Navigation (air).

Issued in Washington, DC on July 11, 1997.

**Thomas E. Stuckey,**

*Acting Director, Flight Standards Service.*

#### Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, part 97 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 97) is amended by establishing, amending, suspending, or revoking Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, effective at 0901 UTC on the dates specified, as follows:

#### PART 97—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES

1. The authority citation for part 97 is revised to read as follows:

**Authority:** 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120, 44701; and 14 CFR 11.49(b)(2).

2. Part 97 is amended to read as follows:

#### §§ 97.23, 97.25, 97.27, 97.29, 97.31, 97.33, 97.35 [Amended]

By amending: § 97.23 VOR, VOR/DME, VOR or TACAN, and VOR/DME or TACAN; § 97.25 LOC, LOC/DME, LDA, LDA/DME, SDF, SDF/DME; § 97.27 NDB, NDB/DME; § 97.29 ILS, ILS/DME, ISMLS, MLS, MSL/DME, MLS/RNAV; § 97.31 RADAR SIAPs; § 97.33 RNAV SIAPs; and § 97.35 COPTER SIAPs, identified as follows:

\* \* \* *Effective August 14, 1997*

Champaign-Urbana, IL, University of Illinois-Willard, VOR RWY 18, Orig  
Champaign-Urbana, IL, University of Illinois-Willard, GPS RWY 18, Orig  
Champaign-Urbana, IL, University of Illinois-Willard, GPS RWY 36, Orig  
Kendallville, IN, Kendallville Muni, VOR or GPS-A, Amdt 6, CANCELLED  
Kendallville, IN, Kendallville Muni, VOR/DME-A, Orig  
La Porte, IN, La Porte Muni, VOR or GPS-A, Amdt 6  
La Porte, IN, La Porte Muni, LOC RWY 2, Orig  
La Porte, IN, La Porte Muni, VOR/DME RNAV or GPS RWY 20, Amdt 5  
Fort Worth, TX, Fort Worth Alliance, ILS RWY 16L, Amdt 3  
Houston, TX, William P. Hobby, VOR/DME RWY 17, Amdt 1

\* \* \* *Effective September 11, 1997*

Burbank, CA, Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena, GPS-A, Orig  
Upland, CA, Cable, GPS RWY 6, Orig  
Victorville, CA, Southern California International, GPS RWY 17, Orig  
Montrose, CO, Montrose Regional, GPS RWY 13, Orig

Montrose, CO, Montrose Regional, GPS RWY 17, Orig  
Montrose, CO, Montrose Regional, GPS RWY 35, Orig  
Deland, FL, Deland Muni-Sidney H Taylor Field, VOR or GPS RWY 23, Amdt 2  
West Palm Beach, FL, Palm Beach Intl, LOC BC RWY 27R, Amdt 12A, CANCELLED  
Agana, Guam, Guam International, GPS RWY 6L, Orig  
Agana, Guam, Guam International, GPS RWY 24R, Orig  
Houlton, ME, Houlton Intl, VOR RWY 5, Amdt 10  
Des Moines, IA, Des Moines Intl, RADAR-1, Amdt 17, CANCELLED  
Majuro Atoll, Marshall Islands, Marshall Islands Intl, GPS RWY 7, Orig  
Majuro Atoll, Marshall Islands, Marshall Islands Intl, GPS RWY 25, Orig  
Sand Island, Midway Islands, Midway Atoll-Henderson Field, GPS RWY 6, Orig  
Sand Island, Midway Islands, Midway Atoll-Henderson Field, GPS RWY 24, Orig  
Minneapolis, MN, Minneapolis-St. Paul Intl/Wold-Chamberlain, NDB or GPS RWY 30L, Amdt 24  
Minneapolis, MN, Minneapolis-St. Paul Intl/Wold-Chamberlain, NDB or GPS RWY 30R, Amdt 12  
Minneapolis, MN, Minneapolis-St. Paul Intl/Wold-Chamberlain, ILS RWY 4, Amdt 26  
Minneapolis, MN, Minneapolis-St. Paul Intl/Wold-Chamberlain, ILS RWY 22, Amdt 5  
Minneapolis, MN, Minneapolis-St. Paul Intl/Wold-Chamberlain, ILS RWY 12L, Amdt 4  
Minneapolis, MN, Minneapolis-St. Paul Intl/Wold-Chamberlain, ILS RWY 30R, Amdt 8  
Minneapolis, MN, Minneapolis-St. Paul Intl/Wold-Chamberlain, ILS RWY 12R, Amdt 6  
Minneapolis, MN, Minneapolis-St. Paul Intl/Wold-Chamberlain, ILS RWY 30L, Amdt 42  
Rochester, NY, Greater Rochester Intl, RADAR 1, Amdt 14, CANCELLED  
Rota Island, North Mariana Islands, Rota Intl, GPS RWY 9, Orig  
Rota Island, North Mariana Islands, Rota Intl, GPS RWY 27, Orig  
Saipan Island, North Mariana Islands, Saipan Intl, GPS RWY 7, Orig  
Saipan Island, North Mariana Islands, Saipan Intl, GPS RWY 25, Orig  
Tinian Island, North Mariana Islands, West Tinian, GPS RWY 8, Orig  
Tinian Island, North Mariana Islands, West Tinian, GPS RWY 26, Orig  
John Day, OR, John Day State, GPS RWY 9, Orig  
Babelthup Island, Palau, Babelthup/Koror, GPS RWY 9, Orig  
Babelthup Island, Palau, Babelthup/Koror, GPS RWY 27, Orig  
Charleston, SC, Charleston AFB/Intl, VOR/DME or TACAN or GPS RWY 3, Amdt 13  
Charleston, SC, Charleston AFB/Intl, VOR/DME or TACAN or GPS RWY 21, Amdt 13  
Laurens, SC, Laurens County, GPS RWY 8, Orig  
Kosrae Island, States of Micronesia, Kosrae, GPS RWY 5, Orig  
Kosrae Island, States of Micronesia, Kosrae, GPS RWY 23, Orig  
Pohnpei Island, States of Micronesia, Pohnpei Intl, GPS RWY 9, Orig  
Pohnpei Island, States of Micronesia, Pohnpei Intl, GPS RWY 27, Orig

Weno Island, States of Micronesia, Chuuk International, GPS RWY 4, Orig  
Weno Island, States of Micronesia, Chuuk International, GPS RWY 22, Orig  
Yap Island, States of Micronesia, Yap International, GPS RWY 7, Orig  
Yap Island, States of Micronesia, Yap International, GPS RWY 25, Orig

[FR Doc. 97-27743 Filed 10-20-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

#### NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

#### 36 CFR Parts 1228 and 1234

RIN 3095-AA70

#### Transfer of Electronic Records to the National Archives

**AGENCY:** National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This rule revises NARA regulations relating to the transfer of permanent electronic records to the National Archives of the United States. The rule clarifies the timing of transfers and expands the forms of acceptable transfer media. The rule affects Federal agencies.

**DATES:** Effective November 20, 1997. The incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in the rule is approved by the Director of the Federal Register as of November 20, 1997.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Thomas E. Brown at 301-713-6630.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** NARA published a notice of proposed rulemaking on July 29, 1996 (61 FR 39373) for a 60-day comment period. Comments were received from four agencies.

One agency expressed concern that the regulation does not change the requirement that records be transferred in either ASCII (American National Standard Code for Information Interchange) or EBCDIC (Extended binary-coded decimal interchange code). While the regulation expands the media which NARA will accept, we are unwilling at this time to expand the coding formats for transfer beyond ASCII or EBCDIC. However NARA continues to explore additional formats which will meet our long-term preservation and access needs. To ensure the ability to access the records over time, the archival format is ASCII or EBCDIC. Conversion to these formats is easier while the records are in their creating systems rather than outside of the creating systems after transfer. Therefore, we have not modified the

requirement for data to be in ASCII or EBCDIC format when being transferred to NARA.

One comment stated that NARA should accept relational database files with embedded control characters associated with a particular database management system. Such a format would be proprietary and dependent on a particular software product. Following the transfer to NARA, it would be problematic as to whether the records would be accessible. Rather the new regulation calls for the export of tables from a relational data base as software independent files. The transfer format is, in fact, the logical format used in a relational database. Hence the regulation outlines the procedure through which NARA will accept records from relational databases but free of the proprietary control characters which would limit access.

One comment recommended that NARA should investigate adding to the list of acceptable media CD-ROMs that meet ISO standard 13346. As a result of this comment, NARA technical staff has begun investigating this standard to determine whether NARA can process records from a CD-ROM recorded in this format. If this investigation proves successful, NARA will further amend the CFR.

One agency stated that NARA must not permit public access to non-permanent software on a CD-ROM unless (1) NARA has appropriate permission to use and the public has permission to reproduce the software and (2) the software is necessary to access permanent records. We agree that the public should not be allowed to reproduce copyrighted software without permission. NARA will establish internal controls for managing the research complex to prevent unauthorized reproduction of CD-ROMs which contain copyrighted software. However, section 109 of the Copyright Act of 1976 outlined the "first sale doctrine." This provision allows NARA's researchers to use copyrighted software in the NARA research complex for access to records on a CD-ROM.

One comment stated that NARA should not provide access to temporary files. This comment led us to reconsider the proposed use of CD-ROMs in NARA's research complex, and we concluded that we will not provide access to temporary records. If an agency transfers both permanent and temporary records on a CD-ROM, NARA will copy only the permanent records and return the CD-ROM to the agency or destroy it. In this final rule, we have amended 36 CFR 1228.188(c)(2)(ii) to reflect this policy.

One comment objected that NARA permits but does not require agencies to submit textual documents including formatting codes, because such codes may carry essential structural information. NARA agrees with this comment. Section 1228.188(d)(2) of the regulation adds an option for transferring electronic documents that contain formatting codes. At this time, only SGML formats can be preserved permanently. NARA will explore other possibilities to preserve structure and format of electronic documents. We have not changed the regulation in response to this comment.

One comment stated that the regulations encourage the use of CD-ROMs for the storage of electronic records. It went on to conclude that the proposed regulation may cause technical personnel to argue that CD-ROM is an appropriate storage media. 36 CFR 1228.188 concerns the use of CD-ROMs for the transfer of records to the NARA. It does not address the use of any media for the storage of records. The selection of storage media for electronic records is addressed in 36 CFR 1234.30. An agency may store records on any media but must be able to migrate permanent records to media acceptable for transfer to the National Archives. To clarify the scope of the regulation, we have modified § 1228.188(c) to state: "This section covers the transfer of permanent records to the National Archives; it does not apply to the use and storage of records in agency custody. See 36 CFR 1234.30 for the requirements governing the selection of electronic records storage media." We are also clarifying 36 CFR 1234.30 to reinforce this distinction between storage and transfer media.

One comment noted that a distinction exists between storing records and disseminating information. Specifically, the comment stated that WORM (Write Once—Read Many Times) technology should be used to store records, and CD-ROM technology should be used to disseminate information. NARA agrees that there is a difference between the storage of records and the dissemination of records. Since dissemination of information can include the transfer of records to the National Archives, the comment endorses our proposed change in the regulations. This change in the regulation does not cover the storage of records. See 36 CFR 1234.28 for the requirements governing the selection of electronic records storage media. This latter regulation does not dictate storage media for the records while in agency use; the regulation makes clear that it is an agency option. NARA will, however,

continue to monitor the status of standardization of WORM technology.

One comment objected that export of tables from a relational database to flat files is expensive because it requires application programming. Most records schedules for permanent databases require periodic transfers, but special programming would only have to be done once, if at all. Special programming is not necessary in many cases because the files could be exported using any of a variety of off-the-shelf tools for data extraction. Export costs can also be minimized by including migration in the design of those databases that contain permanent records.

One comment thought that NARA should accept imaged documents on WORM media. This raises two issues: (1) acceptance of image formats, and (2) acceptance of WORM media. Currently, with the exception of the CCITT format for digital facsimile (FAX) transmissions, ANSI and ISO standards do not exist for any image format or for any WORM disk. Consequently the acceptance of image documents on WORM media would result in the archival records being stored in a proprietary format dependant on a proprietary retrieval system. The result would be either the loss of information as a result of technological obsolescence or extremely expensive preservation costs to migrate the images and storage media to new technologies.

In § 1228.188(c)(2)(i), we have provided more complete identification of the cited industry standard for CD-ROMs that is incorporated by reference. In § 1228.188(d)(3), we have provided more complete identification of the cited standard for digital spatial data files and its ordering source.

We recognize the concerns that this regulation is narrow in scope and does not fully address the needs of Federal agencies for NARA guidance in an increasingly electronic environment. Impressive developments in technology for creating records have not been matched by technological developments for managing them. Because of these constraints, NARA has taken a conservative approach in this regulation to ensure that the electronic records we accession today are usable 25 and 50 years from now when current software, hardware, and media are no longer available. NARA is working to expand our capabilities to handle electronic formats and media that Federal agencies are using today. We are developing a successor to NARA's Archival Preservation System (APS) for electronic records, and in FY 1999, we will increase APS processing capacity to

50,000 files per year. NARA plans to develop the capability for preserving document image files in FY 2000, textual electronic records by FY 2001, and raster and vector files by FY 2002. We will seek the involvement and assistance of agencies in this effort.

This rule is a significant regulatory action for the purposes of Executive Order 12866, and has been reviewed by OMB. 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 as defined in 5 U.S.C. Chapter 8, Congressional Review of Agency Rulemaking.

#### List of Subjects in 36 CFR Parts 1228 and 1234

Archives and records, Computer technology, Incorporation by reference.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, Chapter XII of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, is amended as follows:

#### PART 1228—DISPOSITION OF FEDERAL RECORDS

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

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

2. Section 1228.188 is revised to read as follows:

##### § 1228.188 Electronic records.

(a) *Timing of transfers.* Each agency is responsible for the integrity of the records it transfers to the National Archives. To ensure that permanently valuable electronic records are preserved, each Federal agency shall transfer electronic records to NARA promptly in accordance with the agency's records disposition schedule. Furthermore, if the agency cannot provide proper care and handling of the media (see part 1234 of this chapter), or if the media are becoming obsolete and the agency cannot migrate the records to newer media, the agency shall contact NARA to arrange for timely transfer of permanently valuable electronic records, even when sooner than provided in the records schedule.

(b) *Temporary retention of copy.* Each agency shall retain a second copy of any permanently valuable electronic records that it transfers to the National Archives until it receives official notification from NARA that the transfer was successful and that NARA has assumed responsibility for continuing preservation of the records.

(c) *Transfer media.* This paragraph covers the transfer of permanent records to the National Archives; it does not apply to the use or storage of records in

agency custody. See 36 CFR 1234.30 for the requirements governing the selection of electronic records storage media. The agency shall use only media that is sound and free from defects for such transfers; the agency shall choose reasonable steps to meet this requirement. The media forms that are approved for transfer are open reel magnetic tape, magnetic tape cartridge, and Compact-Disk, Read Only Memory (CD-ROM), as described in paragraphs (c) (1) and (2) of this section.

(1) *Magnetic tape.* Agencies may transfer electronic records to the National Archives on magnetic tape using either open-reel magnetic tape or tape cartridges. Open-reel magnetic tape shall be on 1/2 inch 9-track tape reels recorded at 1600 or 6250 bpi that meet ANSI X3.39-1986, American National Standard: Recorded Magnetic Tape for Information Interchange (1600 CPI, PE) or ANSI X3.54-1986, American National Standard: Recorded Magnetic Tape for Information Interchange (6250 CPI, Group Coded Recording), respectively. Tape cartridges shall be 18-track 3480-class cartridges recorded at 37,871 bpi that meet ANSI X3.180-1990, American National Standard: Magnetic Tape and Cartridge for Information Interchange—18-Track, Parallel, 1/2 inch (12.65 mm), 37871 cpi (1491 cpmm), Group-Coded—Requirements for Recording. The data shall be blocked at no more than 32,760 bytes per block. The standards cited in this paragraph are available from the American National Standards Institute, (ANSI), Inc., 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036. They 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**.

(2) *Compact-Disk, Read Only Memory (CD-ROM).* Agencies may use CD-ROMs to transfer electronic records scheduled to be preserved in the National Archives. The files on such a CD-ROM must comply with the format and documentation requirements specified in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section.

(i) CD-ROMs used for this purpose must conform to ANSI/NISO/ISO 9660-1990, American National Standard for Volume and File Structure of CD-ROM for Information Exchange. The standard is available from the National

Information Standards Organization (NISO), P.O. Box 1056, Bethesda, MD or the American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, 13th floor, New York NY 10036. It 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**.

(ii) Permanently valuable electronic records must be stored in discrete files. The CD-ROMs transferred may contain other files, such as software or temporary records, but all permanently valuable records must be in files that contain only permanent records. Agencies should indicate at the time of transfer if a CD-ROM contains temporary records and, if so, where those records are located on the CD-ROM. The agency must also specify whether NARA should return the CD-ROM to the agency or dispose of it after copying the permanent records to an archival medium.

(iii) In some cases, permanently valuable electronic records that an agency disseminates on CD-ROM exist on other media, such as magnetic tape. In such cases, the agency and NARA will mutually agree on the most appropriate medium for transfer of the records to the National Archives.

(d) *Formats.* The agency may not transfer to the National Archives electronic records that are in a format dependent on specific hardware and/or software. The records shall be written in ASCII or EBCDIC with all control characters and other non-data characters removed (except as specified in paragraphs (d) (1), (2), and (3) of this section). The records must not be compressed unless NARA has approved the transfer in the compressed form in advance. In such cases, NARA may require the agency to provide the software to decompress the records.

(1) *Data files and databases.* Data files and databases shall be transferred to the National Archives as flat files or as rectangular tables; i.e., as two-dimensional arrays, lists, or tables. All "records" (within the context of the computer program, as opposed to a Federal record) or "tuples," i.e., ordered collections of data items, within a file or table should have the same logical format. Each data element within a record should contain only one data value. A record should not contain

nested repeating groups of data items. The file should not contain extraneous control characters, except record length indicators for variable length records, or marks delimiting a data element, field, record, or file. If records or data elements in different files need to be linked or combined, then each record must contain one or more data elements that constitute primary and/or foreign keys enabling valid linkages between the related records in separate files.

(2) *Textual documents.* Electronic textual documents shall be transferred as plain ASCII files; however, such files may contain Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) tags.

(3) *Digital spatial data files.* Digital spatial data files shall be transferred to NARA in accordance with the Spatial Data Transfer Standard (SDTS) as defined in the Federal Information Processing Standard 173-1 (June 10, 1994) which is incorporated by reference. Digital geospatial data files created on systems procured prior to February 1994 which do not have a SDTS capability are exempt from this requirement. Agencies should consult with NARA for guidance on transferring noncompliant digital geospatial data files created between February 1, 1994 and the effective date of this paragraph. The standard cited in this paragraph is available from the National Technical Information Service, Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22161. When ordering, cite FIPSPUB173-1, Spatial Data Transfer Standard (SDTS). 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**.

(4) *Other categories of electronic records.* Agencies should identify any foreseeable problems in the possible transfer of potentially permanent electronic records in accordance with paragraphs (d) (1), (2), and (3) of this section at the time the records are scheduled. Special transfer requirements agreed upon by NARA and the agency shall be included in the disposition instructions.

(5) *NARA consultation.* The agency shall consult with NARA for guidance on the transfer of types of electronic records other than those prescribed in paragraphs (d) (1), (2), and (3) of this section.

(e) *Documentation.* Documentation adequate to identify, service and interpret electronic records that have been designated for preservation by NARA shall be transferred with the records. This documentation shall include completed NARA Form 14097, Technical Description for Transfer of Electronic Records, and a completed NARA Form 14028, Information System Description Form, or their equivalents. Where possible, agencies should submit required documentation in an electronic form that conforms to the provisions of this section.

(1) *Data files.* Documentation for data files and data bases must include record layouts, data element definitions, and code translation tables (codebooks) for coded data. Data element definitions, codes used to represent data values and interpretations of these codes must match the actual format and codes as transferred.

(2) *Digital spatial data files.* Digital spatial data files shall include the documentation specified in paragraph (e)(1) of this section. In addition, documentation for digital spatial data files may include metadata that conforms to the Federal Geographic Data Committee's Content Standards for Digital Geospatial Metadata, as specified in Executive Order 12906 of April 11, 1994 (3 CFR, 1995 Comp., p. 882).

(3) *Documents containing SGML tags.* Documentation for electronic files containing textual documents with SGML tags shall include a table for interpreting the SGML tags, when appropriate.

## PART 1234—ELECTRONIC RECORDS MANAGEMENT

3. The authority citation for part 1234 continues to read:

**Authority:** 44 U.S.C. 2904, 3101, and 3105

4. In § 1234.30, paragraph (a)(4) is revised to read:

### § 1234.30 Selection and maintenance of electronic records storage media.

(a) \* \* \*

(4) If the media contains permanent records and does not meet the requirements for transferring permanent records to NARA as outlined in § 1228.188 of this chapter, permit the migration of the permanent records at the time of transfer to a medium which does meet the requirements.

\* \* \* \* \*  
Dated: October 15, 1997.

**John W. Carlin,**

*Archivist of the United States.*

[FR Doc. 97-27822 Filed 10-20-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7515-01-P

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### 40 CFR Part 52

[VA079-5020a; FRL-5909-9]

### Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Virginia—General Conformity Rule

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

**ACTION:** Direct final rule.

**SUMMARY:** EPA is approving a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the Commonwealth of Virginia. This revision consists of Virginia's regulation for General Conformity which sets forth policy, criteria, and procedures for demonstrating and assuring conformity of non-transportation related federal projects to all applicable implementation plans. The intended effect of this action is to approve Virginia's General Conformity Rule as a SIP revision.

**DATES:** This action is effective December 22, 1997 unless notice is received on or before November 20, 1997 that adverse or critical comments will be submitted. If the effective date is delayed, timely notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

**ADDRESSES:** Comments may be mailed to David L. Arnold, Chief, Ozone/CO & Mobile Sources Section, Mailcode 3AT21, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107. 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; the Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center, Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M. Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460; and the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, 629 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Rose Quinto, (215) 566-2182, at the EPA Region III office or via e-mail at quinto.rose@epamail.epa.gov. While information may be requested via e-mail, comments must be submitted in writing to the above Region III address.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On January 27, 1997, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) submitted a formal revision to its State Implementation Plan (SIP) to EPA for the purpose of meeting the