

Because this rule relieves a restriction on the regulated industry, EPA is publishing this amendment as a final rule effective immediately, pursuant to the exemptions in 5 USC 553(d). Since this rule results in a relaxation of an existing regulatory control, EPA has determined that this document does not contain a major action requiring an Economic Impact Analysis under Executive Orders 11821, 11949, 12044, and section 317 of the Clean Air Act, as amended.

#### Summary of Comments Received

The following is a summary of public comments on each of the proposed alternatives:

##### 1. Keep present requirements in place.

Most commenters stated that the requirements are unnecessary and that market demand will adequately determine the percent of unleaded gasoline that needs to be produced. They further stated that continuing the requirements will result in marketplace dislocations similar to those that occurred during the January-March 1980 quarter. EPA notes that the factors which are believed to have caused a reduction in the growth rate of unleaded gasoline have not changed significantly since the revocation of the January to March quarter requirements. Sales of new cars, which require unleaded gasoline and generally replace leaded vehicles, are down 15.4% for domestic manufacturers and 8.6% overall for the January-March 1980 quarter compared to the January-March 1979 quarter. Import sales in the same period have increased 17.5%. The product mix of cars that are being sold has shifted towards smaller, more fuel efficient vehicles which replace older, leaded vehicles but use fewer gallons of fuel. Therefore, EPA believes that the continuation of the 6%/45% requirements would be inappropriate in light of these changes and the dislocations produced in the market during the January through March 1980 quarter.

##### 2. Adjust the requirements to an intermediate figure.

Most commenters stated that if some requirement for unleaded gasoline production is imposed, then a reduction in the magnitude of the requirement should be made. They argue, however, that revising the estimate of the unleaded gasoline growth rate would be difficult because of continuing changes in driving habits caused by escalating gasoline prices. Some gasoline producers reported the projected growth in unleaded gasoline demand for their markets. The estimates for the current quarter ranged from a low of 4 percentage points for one refiner to a

high of 5.8 percentage points for another. As a result, lowering the requirements to 5 or 5.5 percentage points could still cause market disruption but, perhaps, of a smaller magnitude.

EPA understands the difficulty in precisely revising the estimate of unleaded market share growth and has determined that adjusting the unleaded production requirements to some intermediate value is not practicable this time. However, we will continue to study this problem in anticipation of actions to be taken for the July-September 1980 quarter.

##### 3. Revoke the unleaded requirements.

Twenty-five of twenty-eight commenters identified this option as their preferred approach. Some commenters noted that the refining industry has more than sufficient capacity to produce unleaded gasoline and that the existing two cent per gallon cost pass-through rule provided by the Department of Energy provides a sufficient incentive to use that capacity. A couple of commenters stated that sufficient volumes of unleaded gasoline would be available as long as crude supplies are not significantly interrupted.

An analysis of such factors as worldwide crude production levels, domestic crude oil and motor gasoline stocks, and product prices indicates that domestic supplies of gasoline should be adequate for the remainder of this quarter. Since the unleaded production requirements are unnecessary when adequate supplies of unleaded gasoline are available and since refiners have the capability of and incentive to produce the market split of unleaded gasoline if adequate crude supplies are available, EPA will revoke the unleaded requirements for the April-June 1980 quarter. The requirements applicable to the quarter beginning July 1, 1980, will remain in effect unless altered as discussed in a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking published elsewhere in this issue of the Federal Register.

4. Link a modification of the requirements to an indicator, such as retail price differential or the ratio of unleaded sales to unleaded refinery output.

Virtually all commenters who addressed this option stated that any such modifications would be very complicated and would be subject to the large lag time needed for data collection. They state that a number of refiners would be deterred from participating in the program. Therefore, EPA has rejected this option.

Dated: May 22, 1980.

Douglas M. Costlo,  
Administrator.

Accordingly, notice is hereby given that 40 CFR Part 80 is amended as follows:

1. In section 80.20, by amending paragraph (a)(7) to read as follows:

**§ 80.20 Controls applicable to gasoline refiners.**

(a) \* \* \*

(7) In the manufacture of gasoline, no gasoline refiner who has submitted a valid registration form for refineries in accordance with paragraph (a)(6) of this section, shall, in aggregate, at those registered refineries, produce unleaded gasoline as a percentage of total gasoline for the quarters beginning October 1, 1979 and July 1, 1980, or for either of these quarters for which a valid registration form has been submitted, that is less than that percentage in the comparable quarters beginning October 1, 1978 and July 1, 1979, plus six (6) percentage points unless the production of unleaded gasoline as a percentage of total gasoline produced by the refiner in aggregate at registered refineries is greater than 45%.

Authority: Sections 211, 301, Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 USC 7545, 7601.

[FR Doc. 80-16584 Filed 5-30-80; 8:45 am]

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#### 40 CFR Parts 418, 426 and 432

[FRL 1504-4]

#### Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology and Reasonableness of Existing Effluent Limitation Guidelines

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of Corrections.

**SUMMARY:** EPA corrects several typographical and editorial errors which affect the clarity of the final regulations relating to "best conventional pollutant control technology." These regulations were published in the Federal Register on August 29, 1979 at 44 FR 50732.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Emily Hartnell, Office of Analysis and Evaluation (WH-586), EPA, 401 M Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460, (202) 755-2484.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** FR Doc. 79-26619, published August 29, 1979, contained several typographical errors which do not affect the determinations of reasonableness but do affect the clarity of the final rules. Those errors are corrected as follows:

§ 418.13(c) [Corrected]

1. Page 50742, column number 1, § 418.13(c) describing the Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) limitations for the Phosphate Subcategory of the Fertilizer Manufacturing Point Source Category is corrected to remove the waiver of the TSS limitation for calcium sulfate storage pile runoff facilities since the TSS limit no longer exists for BAT. Therefore, the wording following the table which starts "The total suspended . . ." and end with ". . . set forth in this paragraph." is deleted.

§ 418.17 [Corrected]

2. Page 50742, column number 2, § 418.17(c) describing the Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) limitations for the Phosphate Subcategory of the Fertilizer Manufacturing Point Source Category is corrected to replace the words ". . . this paragraph" at the end of this section with ". . . 418.13(c)".

Part 426 [Corrected]

3. Page 50746, column number 3, amendment number 4 describing the BCT limitations for Part 426, Glass Manufacturing Point Source Category, is corrected to replace the lines in the "Section Designation" table starting with "Television picture tube" with the following:

Subcategory	Section Designation (40 CFR)
Television picture tube envelope manufacturing	426.117
Incandescent lamp envelope manufacturing	426.127
Hand pressed and blown glass manufacturing	426.137

Part 432 [Corrected]

4. Page 50748, column number 1, amendment number 2 describing the BCT limitations for part 432, Meat Products Point Source Category is corrected to replace the table describing the effluent limitations with the following:

Effluent Characteristic	Effluent Limitations
Fecal coliform	Maximum at any time 400 mpn/100 ml
pH	Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0

Eckardt C. Beck,  
Assistant Administrator for Water and Waste Management.

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Transportation and Public Utilities Service

41 CFR Ch. 101

[FPMR Temp. Reg. A-11, Supp. 9]

Changes to Federal Travel Regulations

Correction

In FR Doc. 80-12512, appearing at page 27436 in the issue of Wednesday, April 23, 1980, the following changes should be made:

1. In column two on page 27439, the next to last line should have read, "a taxicab under 1-2.3c, payment on a".
2. In the first column of the table on page 27440, the first complete word in the third line of the entry "for District of Columbia" should have read "of".
3. In the third column of the table on page 27440, the second line under the entry "Pennsylvania" should have read, "Harrisburg"

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Public Buildings Service

41 CFR Parts 101-17, 101-18, 101-19

[FPMR Amendment D-76]

Federal Space Management

AGENCY: General Services Administration, Public Buildings Service.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This regulation incorporates appropriate procedures for the planning, acquisition, utilization, and management of Federal space facilities. These revisions are necessary to implement Executive Order 12072, dated August 16, 1978, and the joint memorandum of the Executive Office of the President and the Office of Management and Budget dated March 9, 1979.

EFFECTIVE DATE: June 2, 1980.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James G. Whitlock, Assistant Commissioner for Space Management, Public Buildings Service (202-566-1025).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The General Services Administration has determined that this regulation will not impose unnecessary burdens on the economy or on individuals and, therefore, is not significant for the purposes of Executive Order 12044. However, its provisions represent a strengthening of emphasis in GSA's facility siting policies. Specifically, the regulation:

1. Restates and reaffirms GSA's commitment to giving primary consideration to locating Federal activities in central business areas;
2. Establishes a limited number of specific circumstances that justify noncentral business area locations;
3. Establishes a procedure for conducting cost/benefit analyses on proposed relocations of Federal activities into central business areas;
4. Recognizes that in urban areas with more than one city, Federal activities should be located in the most distressed central city;
5. Establishes the framework for close coordination with local elected officials to ensure that Federal activities are housed in a manner consistent with local development objectives;
6. Recognizes the application of the Rural Development Act of 1972 to the facility program; provides for central business area locations to encourage development, redevelopment, and growth of rural areas; and codifies an agreement between GSA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture;
7. Formalizes procedures for GSA review of space actions of other Federal agencies that are not in compliance with EO 12072 and the revised Federal Property Management Regulations; and
8. Defines the terms "urban areas," "central business areas," "rural areas," and "central cities."

In developing the proposed rules, GSA obtained the advice and guidance of the Interagency Coordinating Council, created by Executive Order 12075, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Executive Office of the President, the National League of Cities, and the Center for National Policy Review.

These regulations were published in the Federal Register as proposed rules on March 29, 1979 (44 FR 18705), for a 60-day public commenting period. At the request of various Members of Congress and other interested individuals, the commenting period was extended to July 13, 1979. Approximately 200 written comments were received from Members of Congress; Federal, State, and local agencies; local governments; public interest groups; trade associations; and private citizens. During and subsequent to the commenting period, GSA officials testified on the proposed regulations at two congressional hearings on the implementation of the urban policy. In addition, GSA officials participated in numerous meetings with individual Members of Congress and public interest groups.

This regulation is made after consideration of all comments received. Simultaneously with the publication of