

*Inventory (TRI) Surface Water Releases and Transfers to POTWs*, March 13, 1995.

(5) Letter of February 2, 1995 to Carol M. Browner, Administrator U.S. EPA from Dr. Genevieve Matanoski, Chair, Executive Committee, Science Advisory Board.

## IX. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

### A. Executive Order 12866

Under Executive Order 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993), the Agency must determine whether the regulatory action is "significant" and therefore subject to review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the requirements of the Executive Order. Under section 3(f), the order defines a "significant regulatory action" as an action likely to lead to a rule (1) Having an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, or adversely and materially affecting a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities (also referred to as "economically significant"); (2) creating serious inconsistency or otherwise interfering with an action taken or planned by another agency; (3) materially altering the budgetary impacts of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs; or (4) raising novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President's priorities, or the principles set forth in this Executive Order. Pursuant to the terms of this Executive Order, it has been determined that this amended proposed rule is not "significant" and therefore not subject to OMB review.

### B. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980, the Agency must conduct a small business analysis to determine whether a substantial number of small entities would be significantly affected by a proposed rule. Because the amended proposed rule does not create any new requirements and consolidates other requirements, it would not significantly affect facilities, including small entities.

### C. Paperwork Reduction Act

This amended proposed rule does not result in any new information collection requirements subject to the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.

### List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 372

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Community right-to-know, Reporting

and recordkeeping requirements, and Toxic chemicals.

Dated: March 29, 1995.

**Susan H. Wayland,**

*Acting Assistant Administrator, Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances.*

Therefore it is proposed that, 40 CFR part 372 be amended as follows:

### PART 372—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 372 would continue to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 11023 and 11048.

#### § 372.65 [Amended]

2. Sections 372.65(a) and (b) are amended by removing the entire entry for ammonium sulfate (solution) and ammonium nitrate (solution) and by adding the following language to the ammonia listing "includes anhydrous ammonia and aqueous ammonia from water dissociable ammonium salts and other sources; 10 percent of total aqueous ammonia is reportable under this listing" under paragraph (a) and removing the entire CAS No. entry for 7783-20-2 and 6484-52-2 under paragraph (b).

[FR Doc. 95-8202 Filed 3-30-95; 1:29 pm]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

### 47 CFR Part 73

[MM Docket No. 94-67; RM-8481]

### Radio Broadcasting Services; Collegetown, MN

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule; dismissal.

**SUMMARY:** This document dismissed a petition for rule making filed by Saint John's University requesting the allotment of Channel 260A to Collegetown, Minnesota, and reservation of the channel for noncommercial educational use. See 59 FR 35292, July 11, 1994. In reviewing this proceeding, we discovered that we erroneously proposed reservation of the channel at Collegetown. The Notice should only have proposed allotment of a channel to Collegetown. Saint John's proposal does not meet the established guidelines to reserve a channel in the commercial band. Since no comments were received expressing an intention to use the channel as a commercial station, we have terminated the proceeding without making an allotment. With this action, this proceeding is terminated.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Kathleen Scheuerle, Mass Media Bureau, (202) 418-2180.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This is a summary of the Commission's *Report and Order*, MM Docket No. 94-67, adopted March 16, 1995, and released March 28, 1995. The full text of this Commission decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the Commission's Reference Center (Room 239), 1919 M Street, NW, Washington, D.C. The complete text of this decision may also be purchased from the Commission's copy contractors, International Transcription Services, Inc., 2100 M Street, NW, Suite 140, Washington, D.C. 20037, (202) 857-3800.

### List of Subjects in 47 CFR Part 73

Radio broadcasting.

**Authority:** Secs. 303, 48 Stat., as amended, 1082; 47 U.S.C. 154, as amended. Federal Communications Commission.

**John A. Karousos,**

*Chief, Allocations Branch, Policy and Rules Division, Mass Media Bureau.*

[FR Doc. 95-7947 Filed 3-31-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-F

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Fish and Wildlife Service

### 50 CFR Part 17

RIN 1018-AD11

### Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants: Proposal To Determine Endangered Status for Three Wetland Species Found in Southern Arizona and Northern Sonora

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rule and notice of petition findings.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) proposes endangered status pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended, for two plants, *Spiranthes delitescens* (Canelo Hills ladies'-tresses) and *Lilaeopsis schaffneriana* spp. *recurva* (Huachuca water umbel), and one amphibian, the Sonora tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum stebbinsi*). These species occur in a limited number of wetland habitats in southern Arizona and northern Sonora, Mexico. They are threatened by one or more of the following—collecting, disease, predation, competition with nonnative species, catastrophic floods, drought, and degradation and destruction of