

EIS No. 950162, FINAL EIS, FRC, CA, NV, OR, Tuscarora Natural Gas Pipeline Project, Construction and Operation, Right-of-Way Grant, Special-Use-Permit, NPDES Permit and COE Section 404 Permit, Lassen County, CA; Washoe and Storey Counties, NV and Klamath County, OR, Due: May 29, 1995, Contact: Alisa Lykens (202) 208-0766.

EIS No. 950163, FINAL EIS, DOE, NAT, Programmatic Spent Nuclear Fuel Management and Idaho National Engineering Laboratory Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Programs, Implementation, Due: May 29, 1995, Contact: Stan Lichtman (208) 586-4600.

Amended Notices

EIS No. 950075, DRAFT SUPPLEMENT, AFS, AK, Bohemia Mountain Timber Sale, Updated Information concerning Resolution of Three Appeal Issues Regarding Harvesting Timber, Tongass National Forest, Stikine Area, AK, Due: June 12, 1995, Contact: David E. Helmick (907) 772-3841. Published FR 03-17-95—Review period extended.

Dated: April 25, 1995.

William D. Dickerson,

Director, NEPA Compliance Division, Office of Federal Activities.

[FR Doc. 95-10533 Filed 4-27-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

[FRL-5199-6]

Notice of Meeting and Request for Comment on Targeted Legislative Changes to RCRA

AGENCY: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of meetings/request for comment.

SUMMARY: As called for in the President's plan for "Reinventing Environmental Regulation", EPA is seeking to identify a package of targeted legislative improvements to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The Agency will consider the views of all stakeholders and communicate the results, findings, and recommendations to Congress by July 15, 1995. EPA is providing an opportunity for interested individuals to present their ideas and suggestions for improving the solid and hazardous waste system under RCRA. This notice provides information on the initiative, solicits input from all interested individuals, and announces a series of roundtable meetings that will be open to

the public. A limited number of individuals will be invited to sit at the "roundtable" to participate in a public, facilitated dialogue on various issues. Space will be available for other members of the public to observe and comment on the dialogue as well.

DATES: EPA will accept public comments until June 15, 1995. Both written and electronic comments must be submitted on or before this date. Representatives from a cross-section of the regulated community, environmental groups, Environmental Justice groups, and states will be invited to participate in roundtable discussions. At each such meeting, there will be an opportunity for public comment. Roundtable Meetings (open to the public) will be held as follows:

May 10, 1995, 9 a.m. until 4 p.m., Lake Michigan Room, EPA Regional Office, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois

May 25, 1995, 9 a.m. until 4 p.m., Sheraton Crown Center Hotel, 15700 J.F.K. Boulevard, Houston, Texas

June 7, 1995, 9 a.m. until 4 p.m., Hyatt Regency Hotel, 2799 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202

ADDRESSES: Commentors must send an original and two copies of their comments referencing docket number F-95-LRRA-FFFFF to: RCRA Information Center (5305), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M. Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20460.

Comments also may be submitted electronically by sending electronic mail to RCRA-Docket@epamail.epa.gov. All electronic comments must be submitted as an ASCII file avoiding the use of special characters and any form of encryption. Comments will also be accepted on 3.5" disks in WordPerfect in 5.1 file format or ASCII file format. Electronic comments must also be identified by docket number F-95-LRRA-FFFFF. Confidential Business Information (CBI) should not be submitted through electronic mail.

Public comments and relevant documents are available for viewing in the RCRA Information Center (RIC) located in room M2616, at the EPA address listed above. The RIC is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding Federal holidays. To review docket materials, the public must make an appointment by calling (202) 260-9327. Materials may be copied for \$0.15 per page. Charges under \$25.00 are waived.

Roundtable meetings will be at the following locations. These meetings are open to the public. Call Denise Madigan of JAMS-ENDISPUTE at (202) 942-9180

if you wish to attend, as space may be limited.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For accessing information electronically, see **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** below.

For further information, contact one of the following individuals at EPA in the Office of Solid Waste, RCRA Legislative Reform Team: David Hockey at (202) 260-7596, Bob Hall at (202) 260-9355, or Judy Kertcher (202) 260-4522.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This Federal Register and other relevant materials (meeting summaries, public comments) will be available in electronic format on the Internet System through the EPA Public Access Server.

This notice is also available electronically through INDIANet, operated by Americans for Indian Opportunity. For information and assistance with using INDIANet, call 1-605-345-9642.

Paper copies are also available in the RCRA Docket at the address listed in the previous section.

This document and the background package for this initiative signed April 13, 1995 are also available on the EPA's Clean-up Information Bulletin Board (CLU-IN). To access CLU-IN with a modem of up to 28,800 baud, dial (301) 589-8366. First-time users will be asked to input some initial registration information. Next, select "D" (download) from the main menu. Input the file name "NOTICE.FR" to download this notice and "RCRA.REF" to download the initiative announcement and background package. Follow the on-line instructions to complete the download. More information about the download procedure is located in Bulletin 614; to read this bulletin type "B614" from the main menu. For additional help with these instructions, telephone the CLU-IN help line at (301)589-8368.

The Federal Register notice, minutes of the public meetings, and copies of all comments submitted also will be kept in paper form. Accordingly, EPA will transfer all comments received electronically into printed paper form as they are received, and will place the paper copies in the public record which will also include all comments submitted directly in writing. The official public record is the paper record maintained at the address in **ADDRESSES** at the beginning of this notice.

Follow these instructions to access information electronically:

1. *Through Gopher:* Go to: gopher.epa.gov. From the main menu, choose "EPA Offices and Regions". Next, choose "Office of Solid Waste and

Emergency Response (OSWER)". Next, choose "Office of Solid Waste". Then choose "RCRA General/Notice of Meetings".

2. *Through FTP*: Go to: ftp.epa.gov Login: Anonymous Password: Your Internet Address. Files are located in directories/pub/gopher/OSWRCRA.

3. *MOSAIC*: Go to: http://www.epa.gov Choose the EPA Public Access Gopher. From the main (Gopher) menu, choose "EPA Offices and Regions". Next, choose "Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER)". Next, choose "Office of Solid Waste". Then, choose "RCRA General/Notice of Meetings".

4. *Through dial-up access*: Dial (919)558-0335. Choose EPA Public Access Gopher. From the main (Gopher) menu, choose "EPA Offices and Regions". Next, choose "Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER)". Next, choose "Office of Solid Waste". Then choose "RCRA General/Notice of Meetings".

Background

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act has been an enormously effective tool in achieving a dramatic transformation in the way that we manage hazardous waste. RCRA has allowed the Agency to develop a cradle-to-grave system to ensure the protection of human health and the environment when generating, transporting, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste. The Agency believes that a successful legislative process to make targeted changes to RCRA, could make the statute an even more effective tool in safely managing our solid and hazardous waste.

Eleven issue descriptions have been developed by EPA to serve as a starting point for discussions to prepare a package of targeted reforms to RCRA. Each of these issues, regarding certain statutory requirements for managing solid and hazardous waste, has been previously identified by one or more stakeholders as an area of concern in which reforms would be helpful.

EPA will consider all comments received in developing the legislative proposal. However, due to the expedited timeframe, EPA will not prepare formal responses to all comments and suggestions placed in the docket.

We caution the reader not to infer any new EPA policy statements from this list of issues. These papers are staff drafts attempting to summarize stakeholder concerns. The eleven issues proposed for discussion are:

1. RCRA Permits

For low-risk hazardous waste management facilities (e.g., storage-only facilities), the requirement to obtain an RCRA permit (and to meet associated management requirements) can in some cases lead to high administrative costs while resulting in little or no increased environmental benefit. Cumbersome permit requirements can also delay the transition from less stringent interim status standards to other, more appropriate, management standards.

2. Management Requirements

Once a waste is identified as hazardous, through a listing or by exhibiting a characteristic, all of the applicable requirements for the generator, transporter, and facility treating, storing, or disposing of the waste apply. Thus, the regulatory implications of a decision about whether a waste is hazardous are "all or nothing"; there is currently no middle ground. However, it may be possible that for certain wastes and scenarios the full hazardous waste management requirements are not needed; the application and enforcement of specific, tailored good management practices could negate the risk posed for that waste, and thus the need for a hazardous waste designation.

3. Listing Determinations

When determining whether to list a waste as hazardous, the Agency considers plausible mismanagement scenarios (e.g., management in an unlined surface impoundment) in order to be protective. However, if the waste in question is currently or can be managed under enforceable, good management practices that protect human health and the environment, then mismanagement may no longer be plausible, and full RCRA hazardous waste requirements may not be necessary.

4. Prescriptive Requirements

The RCRA requirements governing certain hazardous wastes can be prescriptive and may be impractical to implement in certain situations (e.g., radioactive waste mixed with hazardous waste). In addition, certain RCRA requirements may be economically unreasonable to implement, where they have a major impact on the regulated entity without a corresponding environmental benefit (e.g., small businesses that do not meet the technical requirements for the small quantity generator exemption from most RCRA requirements).

5. Untreated Waste Disposal

The RCRA requirements preventing the disposal of untreated waste on the land unless it can be proven that the waste will not migrate from the unit as long as the waste remains hazardous (potentially thousands of years), may prevent the safe disposal of low-risk untreated or partially treated waste in certain land based units (i.e., deep well injection).

6. Indian Tribal Program Approval

EPA has explicit statutory authority to authorize states to implement hazardous and solid waste management programs. RCRA does not explicitly mention Indian Tribes in its discussion of authorization authorities; this omission has led some to challenge EPA's authority to approve qualified Tribal programs.

7. Land Disposal Restrictions

The land disposal restrictions prevent the disposal of hazardous waste on the land until levels of treatment are met which ensure that short-term and long-term threats to human health and the environment are minimized. For some wastes, this provision could be interpreted to require the treatment of the waste's hazardous constituents to levels below those which the Agency would consider necessary to protect human health and the environment.

8. Treatment Requirements

The land disposal restrictions require the treatment of waste to specified levels or with a specified technology before the waste can be disposed on the land. However, under some circumstances, the process of treating certain wastes to meet LDR requirements may itself pose a greater risk to human health and the environment than land disposal or other alternative management practices.

9. Recycling of Hazardous Waste

Facilities treating or storing a hazardous waste need to obtain a permit and comply with all applicable management standards (e.g., land disposal restrictions, facility-wide corrective action, financial assurance). However, some facilities that recycle hazardous waste may not pose significant risks to human health and the environment or may need less than full RCRA hazardous waste regulation to ensure safe handling of waste. The need to comply with the full panoply of hazardous waste requirements may discourage the potential safe recycling of hazardous wastes. To better encourage appropriate recycling, certain of these wastes may not need to be

defined and regulated as a solid waste under RCRA.

10. Corrective Action

Under current RCRA requirements, hazardous wastes from cleanup activities (e.g., corrective action and related activities) are subject to the same permitting, treatment, disposal and other requirements as newly generated and managed hazardous waste. However, many of the requirements for as-generated hazardous wastes are inappropriate for soil and groundwater contaminated with such wastes, and EPA may lack sufficient authority to modify these requirements. The application of full RCRA hazardous waste requirements to cleanup wastes may act as a disincentive for cleanup, eliminate practical and effective remedies from consideration, deter the use of innovative technologies, and result in excessively costly cleanups.

11. Hazardous Waste Manifest

EPA may lack clear statutory authority to provide flexibility to the manifest system in order to provide significant reductions in paper work burdens.

Principles for Developing the Legislative Proposal:

In developing the package of targeted legislative reforms for RCRA, EPA will be following the principles for reinventing environmental protection outlined in the President's plan:

- Protecting public health and the environment is an important national goal, and individuals, businesses and government must take responsibility for the impact of their actions.
- Regulation must be designed to achieve environmental goals in a manner that minimizes costs to individuals, businesses, and other levels of government.
- Environmental regulations must be performance-based, providing maximum flexibility in the means of achieving our environmental goals, but requiring accountability for the results.
- Preventing pollution, not just controlling or cleaning it up, is preferred.
- Market incentives should be used to achieve environmental goals, whenever appropriate.
- Environmental regulation should be based on the best science and economics, subject to expert and public scrutiny, and grounded in values Americans share.
- Government regulations must be understandable to those who are affected by them.

- Decisionmaking should be collaborative, not adversarial, and decisionmakers must inform and involve those who must live with the decisions.

- Federal, state, tribal, and local governments must work as partners to achieve common environmental goals, with nonfederal partners taking the lead when appropriate.

- No citizen should be subjected to unjust or disproportionate environmental impacts.

Dated: April 24, 1995.

Elliott P. Laws,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

[FR Doc. 95-10510 Filed 4-27-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Public Information Collection Requirement Submitted to Office of Management and Budget for Review

April 19, 1995.

The Federal Communications Commission has submitted the following information collection requirements to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3507).

Copies of these submissions may be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Service, Inc., 2100 M Street, NW, Suite 140, Washington, DC 20037, (202) 857-3800. For further information on this submission contact Dorothy Conway, Federal Communications Commission, (202) 418-0217 or via internet at DConway@FCC.GOV. Persons wishing to comment on this information collection should contact Timothy Fain, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10214 NEOB, Washington, DC 20503, (202) 395-3561.

OMB Number: 3060-0010.

Title: Ownership Report.

Form No.: FCC 323.

Action: Extension of a currently approved collection.

Respondents: Businesses or other for-profit.

Frequency of Response: Annually.

Estimated Annual Burden: 10,574 annual responses; 7,166 hours burden per response; 75,773 hours total annual burden.

Needs and Uses: Licensees/permittees of commercial broadcast stations are required to file ownership reports (FCC 323). The data is used by FCC personnel to determine if the licensees/permittees are abiding by FCC's multiple

ownership rules and are compliance with the transfer of control provisions, the alien ownership restrictions and the CATV-TV cross-ownership prohibitions set fourth in the Communications Act.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95-10417 Filed 4-27-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712-01-F

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[Announcement 528]

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; Cooperative Agreement Program for Prevention Center for Occupational Safety and Health in the Construction Industry

Introduction

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), announces the availability of fiscal year (FY) 1995 funds for a cooperative agreement to support a prevention center for occupational safety and health in the construction industry. The Public Health Service (PHS) is committed to achieving the health promotion and disease prevention objectives of Healthy People 2000, a PHS-led national activity to reduce morbidity and mortality and improve the quality of life. This announcement is related to the priority area of Occupational Safety and Health. (For ordering a copy of Healthy People 2000, see the Section Where to Obtain Additional Information.)

Authority

This program is authorized under Section 20 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 669). Applicable program regulations are found in 42 CFR Part 87—National Institute for Occupational Research and Demonstration Grants.

Smoke-Free Workplace

The PHS strongly encourages all grant recipients to provide a smoke-free workplace and promote the nonuse of all tobacco products, and Public Law 103-227, the Pro-Children Act of 1994, prohibits smoking in certain facilities that receive Federal funds in which education, library, day care, health care, and early childhood development services are provided to children.