* * * * *

3. Section ____.24(a)(1) is proposed to be amended in the table under ''Area,'' ''Species,'' and ''Determination'' by removing the seven entries for ''GMU 15'' for ''Brown Bear,'' ''Sheep,'' ''Moose,'' and ''Goat'' and adding the following new entries in their place to read as follows:

* * * * *

(a) * * *

(1) * * *

Area	Species	Determination
*	*	*
GMU 15 (A) and (B).	Black Bear	Residents of Hope, Cooper Landing, and Ninilchik.
15(C)	Black Bear	Residents of Ninilchik, Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Seldovia.
15 (A) and (B).	Brown Bear	No subsistence.
15(C)	Brown Bear	Residents of Ninilchik, Nanwalek, and Port Graham.
15(A)	Caribou	Residents of Hope, Cooper Landing, and Ninilchik.
15(B)	Caribou	Residents of Ninilchik.
15(C)	Caribou	Residents of Ninilchik, Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Seldovia.
15(A)	Goat	No subsistence.
15(B)	Goat	Residents of Cooper Landing and Ninilchik.
15(C)	Goat	Residents of Ninilchik, Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Seldovia.
*	*	*
15(A)	Sheep	Residents of Cooper Landing.
15(B)	Sheep	Residents of Cooper Landing and Ninilchik.
15(C)	Sheep	Residents of Ninilchik, Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Seldovia.
15(A)	Moose	Residents of Hope, Cooper Landing, Ninilchik, and Seldovia.
15(B)	Moose	Residents of Hope, Cooper Landing, Ninilchik, Seldovia, Nanwalek, and Port Graham.
15(C)	Moose	Residents of Ninilchik, Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Seldovia.
*	*	*

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4. Section ____.25(k)(15)(iii)(D) is proposed to be amended in the table under ''Hunting'' by adding an entry for ''Moose'' in alphabetical order to read as follows:

§ ____.25 Subsistence taking of wildlife.

* * * * *

(k) * * *

(15) * * *

(iii) * * *

(D) * * *

	Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting:		
*	*	*
Moose:		
Unit 15—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only.		Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
*	*	*

* * * * *

Dated: April 27, 1995.

Mitch Demientieff,

Chair, Federal Subsistence Board.

Dated: April 26, 1995.

Fred Norbury,

Acting Regional Forester, USDA—Forest Service.

[FR Doc. 95–11319 Filed 5–8–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–11–M; 4310–55–M

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

43 CFR Part 11

RIN 1090–AA51

Natural Resource Damage Assessments—Additional Type A Procedures

AGENCY: Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Interior is holding a public meeting to discuss development of additional ''type A'' procedures for assessing natural resource damages under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and the Clean Water Act. The Department is responsible for issuing regulations that Federal, State, and Indian tribe natural resource trustees may use to obtain compensation from parties responsible for natural resource injuries. Type A procedures are standard procedures for simplified assessments requiring minimal field observation.

DATES: June 1, 1995, from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: U.S. Department of the Interior, South Building, Auditorium, 1951 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mary Morton, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance, Department of the Interior, MS 2340, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240, (202), tel: 208–3301 or MMORTON@IOS.DOI.GOV on Internet.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) makes certain potentially responsible parties (PRPs) liable for monetary damages resulting from injury to, destruction of, or loss of natural resources caused by a release of a hazardous substance. 42 U.S.C. 9607(a)(4)(C). Only designated Federal, State, and Indian tribe natural resource trustees may recover natural resource damages. Damages may be recovered for those natural resource injuries that are not fully remedied by response actions as well as public economic values lost from the date of the release until the resources have fully recovered. All sums recovered in compensation for natural resource injuries must be used to restore, rehabilitate, replace, or acquire the equivalent of the injured natural resources. 42 U.S.C. 9607(f)(1). Trustee officials may also recover the reasonable costs of assessing natural resource damages.

CERCLA requires the promulgation of regulations for the assessment of natural resource damages resulting from a release of a hazardous substance. 42 U.S.C. 9651(c). The regulations are to identify:

> The best available procedures to determine such damages, including both direct and indirect injury, destruction, or loss and shall take into consideration factors including, but not limited to, replacement value, use value, and ability of the ecosystem or resource to recover. 42 U.S.C. 9651(c).

Those Federal and State trustee officials who follow the regulations and then file a lawsuit or pursue available administrative remedies to recover natural resource damages receive a rebuttable presumption that their assessment and determination of damages is correct. 42 U.S.C. 9607(f)(2)(C). The Department of the Interior (the Department) has the delegated authority to promulgate the natural resource damage assessment regulations under CERCLA. E.O. 12316, as amended by E.O. 12580.

The Clean Water Act (CWA) created liability for natural resource damages resulting from discharges of oil or hazardous substances into navigable waters. 33 U.S.C. 1321(f). The Department's natural resource damage assessment regulations were developed for use in assessing damages either from a hazardous substance release under CERCLA or an oil or hazardous substance discharge under CWA. The natural resource damage provisions of CWA were amended by the Oil Pollution Act (OPA). 33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.* OPA authorized the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to develop new natural resource damage assessment regulations for discharges of oil into navigable waters. On January 7, 1994, NOAA published a proposed rule for assessing natural resource damages under OPA. 59 FR 1062. The Department is coordinating its rulemakings with NOAA to ensure, to the extent appropriate, that consistent processes are established for assessing natural resource damages under CERCLA and OPA.

The Department's natural resource damage assessment regulations are codified in the Code of Federal Regulations at 43 CFR part 11 (1994). The regulations provide an administrative process for conducting assessments as well as technical procedures for the actual determination of injuries and damages. The administrative process consists of four phases: The Preassessment Phase, the Assessment Plan Phase, the Assessment Phase, and the Post-Assessment Phase.

The Preassessment Phase consists of the activities that precede the actual assessment, including guidance for deciding whether to proceed with an assessment. The Assessment Plan Phase includes the preparation of a written Assessment Plan, which is made available for public review and comment. During the Assessment Phase, trustee officials conduct the work described in the Assessment Plan. The work involves determining whether any natural resources have been injured; quantifying the natural resource injuries; and computing monetary damages for the quantified injuries. During the Post-Assessment Phase, trustee officials prepare a Report of Assessment detailing the results of the Assessment Phase and present PRPs with a demand for monetary damages and assessment costs. CERCLA requires that all sums recovered in compensation for natural resource injuries be used to restore, rehabilitate, replace, or acquire the equivalent of the injured natural resources. 42 U.S.C. 9607(f)(1). Therefore, once damages have been awarded or settlement has been reached, trustee officials establish an account for the recovered damages and prepare a Restoration Plan for use of the recovered damages.

As required by CERCLA, the regulations provide two types of technical procedures for use during the Assessment Phase. See 42 U.S.C. 9651(c)(2). ''Type B'' procedures are ''alternative protocols for conducting assessments in individual cases.'' 42 U.S.C. 9651(c)(2)(B). The regulations provide a range of alternative type B scientific and economic methodologies that trustee officials may apply on a site-specific basis to determine and quantify injury and compute damages. ''Type A'' procedures, on the other hand, are ''standard procedures for simplified assessments requiring minimal field observation, including measures of damages based on units of discharge or release or units of affected area.'' 42 U.S.C. 9651(c)(2)(A).

The Department is developing type A procedures in stages. In 1987, the Department issued a type A procedure for minor discharges and releases in coastal and marine environments that incorporated a computer model, called the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Model for Coastal and Marine Environments (NRDAM/CME). 52 FR 9042. The Department has issued a proposed rule to revise the type A procedure for coastal and marine environments. See 59 FR 63300 (Dec. 8, 1994). The Department also recently published a proposed rule that would establish an additional type A procedure for minor discharges and releases in the Great Lakes. 59 FR 40319 (Aug. 8, 1994). The proposed type A procedure for Great Lakes incorporates a computer model called the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Model for Great Lakes Environments (NRDAM/GLE). The comment periods on these two proposed type A procedures close on July 6, 1995. 60 FR 7154 (Feb. 6, 1995).

The Department is now preparing to develop, where feasible and appropriate, additional type A procedures and has scheduled a public meeting to discuss the possible scope and form of those procedures as well as alternative processes for developing the procedures. All interested parties are encouraged to attend. The Department intends the meeting as an open discussion at which attendees will be given the opportunity both to present their own thoughts as well as ask questions of and respond to other attendees.

Attendees are invited to raise any issue related to additional type A procedures. As a starting point, attendees should consider the questions listed below.

With regard to the scope of additional type A procedures:

Should the procedures cover a specific geographic area?

Should the procedures cover selected types of habitat?

Should the procedures cover selected types of resources?

Should the procedures cover selected types of releases (e.g., spills versus leachate from sites)?

Should the procedures cover selected hazardous substances?

Should the procedures cover all steps of the Assessment Phase or simply certain parts (e.g., injury determination or damage determination but not both)?

For which geographic regions, habitats, resources, types of releases, hazardous substances, or steps of the Assessment Phase are there adequate data with which to develop a type A procedure?

With regard to the form of additional type A procedures:

Should the Department develop additional computer models or should any additional type A procedures take a different form, such as a look-up table, a formula, or a model assessment or restoration plan?

Which form would be easiest to use?

Which form would be most useful in settlement negotiations?

Which form would be most useful in litigation?

With regard to the process for developing additional type A procedures:

Should the Department hold additional public meetings?

Should the Department hold meetings with specific interested parties?

Should the Department conduct a negotiated rulemaking?

Should the Department issue advance notices of proposed rulemaking soliciting comment on particular aspects of the procedures prior to issuing a proposed rule?

Dated: May 4, 1995.

Willie R. Taylor,

Director, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance.

[FR Doc. 95–11378 Filed 5–8–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–RG–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR PART 73

[MM Docket No. 95–42, FCC 95–155]

TV Broadcast Service, Ancillary Communications Services

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: In this proceeding, comment is sought on what procedural and substantive rules, if any, should be established regarding the transmission of ancillary digital data within the active video portion of broadcast television NTSC signals. This action is needed to determine how best to permit certain digital technologies to be integrated with the current television broadcast service (NTSC).

DATES: Comments must be submitted by June 23, 1995. Reply comments must be submitted July 10, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, Washington, DC 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Gordon at (202) 776–1653 or James E. McNally, Jr. at (202) 418–2190.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a synopsis of the Commission's *Notice of Proposed Rule Making* in MM Docket No. 95–42, adopted April 10, 1995, and released May 2, 1995. The complete text of this *Notice of Proposed Rule Making* (''*NPRM*'') is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Reference Center (Room 239), 1919 M St., NW., Washington, DC and also may be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Service, at (202) 857–3800, 2100 M Street NW., Suite 140, Washington, DC 20037.

Synopsis of Notice of Proposed Rule Making

1. The Commission initiates this proceeding to determine how best to permit certain digital technologies to be integrated with the current television broadcast service (NTSC). Specifically, it seeks comment on what procedural and substantive rules, if any, should be established regarding the transmission of ancillary digital data within the active video portion of broadcast television NTSC signals.

2. Section 73.646 of the Commission's Rules allows the transmission, with prior Commission consent, of ancillary telecommunications services within the Vertical Blanking Interval (VBI) of television broadcast signals. No picture information is transmitted during the VBI. In order to ensure the public's ability to receive over-the-air video broadcast transmissions of the highest quality made possible by the current television standard, the Commission has generally not allowed the transmission of ancillary telecommunications services within the active video portion of broadcast television signals without specific approval.

3. Recently, two general approaches have been proposed to the Commission for the transmission of digital data. The first replaces the transmitted video signal with digitally encoded information in a part of the picture not normally seen by viewers because all TV sets to some extent ''overscan'' the picture to ensure that the portion of the picture tube that is visible is completely filled with the picture. To date, the Commission has authorized only the top line of the video picture (line 22) for such activity, although in theory, digital signals also could be concealed in the left or right edges of the picture, or at the bottom. The second method of concealing digital signals distributes them throughout the visible picture The amplitudes of such signals are kept sufficiently low (or they are confined to such a limited part of the normally emitted video spectrum bandwidth) that they are invisible to the viewer. Tests of such systems indicate that, with a proper selection of system parameters, no degradation to picture brightness, contrast, color or focus is perceptible to the viewer.

4. On December 9, 1993, WavePhore, Inc. (WavePhore) requested a declaratory ruling that television broadcast licensees may, without prior Commission authorization, use WavePhore's ''TVT1'' system to transmit digital data signals. This system transmits digital data on a subcarrier within the standard 6.0 MHz NTSC television signal, between 3.9 HNz and 4.2 MHz above the visual carrier frequency, at an amplitude close to the video noise floor.

5. On November 22, 1989, the staff granted A. C. Nielsen Company (''Nielsen'') temporary, conditional authority to use line 22 of the active portion of the television video signal to transmit the Nielsen Automated Measurement of Lineup (''AMOL'') system signal identification codes. By a subsequent letter dated May 1, 1990, the temporary authority as extended until the Commission acts on the request for permanent authority, or until the temporary authority is expressly withdrawn.

6. As a result of the difficulties encountered in obtaining assurance that its system for identifying commercials would not be overwritten (and thus be rendered useless) by Nielsen's AMOL system, Airtrax filed a petition for rule making (RM–7567), which requested the Commission to set standard for ''special signal'' use of line 22. As justification for the rule making, Airtrax noted what even with the limited number of special signals currently authorized, disputes had arisen as to how to ensure