40 CFR Part 721

[OPPTS–50575E; FRL–4919–7]

Substituted Ethylenediamine, Methyl Sulfate Quaternized; Revocation of Significant New Use Rule

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is revoking a significant new use rule (SNUR) promulgated under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for substituted ethylenediamine, methyl sulfate quaternized, based on receipt of new data. The data indicate that, for purposes of TSCA section 5, the substance will not present an unreasonable risk to the environment.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The effective date of this rule is June 29, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan B. Hazen, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (7408), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E–543A, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, Telephone: (202) 554–1404, TDD: (202) 554–0551.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the **Federal Register** of April 24, 1990 (55 FR 17376), EPA issued a SNUR establishing significant new uses for substituted ethylenediamine, methyl sulfate quaternized. Because of additional data EPA has received for this substance, EPA is revoking this SNUR.

I. Background

The Agency proposed the revocation of the SNUR for this substance in the **Federal Register** of June 6, 1994 (59 FR 29258). The background and reasons for the revocation of the SNUR are set forth in the preamble to the proposed revocation. The Agency received no public comments concerning the proposed revocation. As a result, EPA is revoking this SNUR.

II. Rationale for Revocation of the Rule

During review of the PMN submitted for the chemical substance that is the subject of this revocation, EPA concluded that regulation was warranted under section 5(e) of TSCA pending the development of information sufficient to make a reasoned evaluation of the environmental effects of the substance, and that the substance is expected to be produced in substantial quantities and there may be significant or substantial environmental exposure. EPA identified the tests necessary to make a reasoned evaluation of the risks posed by the substance to the environment. Based on these findings, a section 5(e) consent order was negotiated with the PMN submitter and a SNUR was promulgated.

EPA reviewed testing conducted by the PMN submitter pursuant to the consent order for the substance and determined that the information available was sufficient to make a reasoned evaluation of the environmental effects of the substance. EPA concluded that, for the purposes of TSCA section 5, the substance will not present an unreasonable risk and consequently revoked the section 5(e) consent order. The revocation of SNUR provisions for the substance designated herein is consistent with the revocation of the section 5(e) order.

In light of the above, EPA is revoking the SNUR provisions for this chemical substance. When this revocation becomes final, EPA will no longer require notice of any company's intent to manufacture, import, or process this substance. In addition, export notification under section 12(b) of TSCA will no longer be required.

III. Rulemaking Record

The record for the rule which EPA is revoking was established at OPPTS–50575 (P–89–650). This record includes information considered by the Agency in developing this rule and includes the test data that formed the basis for this revocation.

IV. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

EPA is revoking the requirements of this rule. Any costs or burdens associated with this rule will also be eliminated when the rule is revoked. Therefore, EPA finds that no costs or burdens must be assessed under Executive Order 12866, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), or the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 721

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Hazardous materials, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Significant new uses.

Dated: May 16, 1995.

Charles M. Auer,

Director, Chemical Control Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

Therefore, 40 CFR part 721 is amended as follows:

PART 721—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 721 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2604, 2607, and 2625(c).

§ 721.3580 [Removed]

2. By removing § 721.3580.

[FR Doc. 95–13143 Filed 5–26–95; 8:45 am]

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40 CFR Part 721

[OPPTS–50583J; FRL–4919–8]

Substituted Triazine Isocyanurate; Revocation of a Significant New Use Rule

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: EPA is revoking a significant new use rule (SNUR) promulgated under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for substituted triazine isocyanurate, based on receipt of new data. The data indicate that, for purposes of section 5 of TSCA, the substance will not present an unreasonable risk to the environment.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The effective date of this rule is June 29, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan B. Hazen, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (7408), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E–543A, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, Telephone: (202) 554–1404. TDD: (202) 554–0551.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the **Federal Register** of August 9, 1990 (55 FR 32406), EPA issued a SNUR establishing significant new uses for substituted triazine isocyanurate. Because of additional data EPA has received for this substance, EPA is revoking this SNUR.

I. Background

The Agency proposed the revocation of the SNUR for this substance in the **Federal Register** of August 2, 1994 (59 FR 39311). The background and reasons for the revocation of the SNUR are set forth in the preamble to the proposed revocation. The Agency received no public comments concerning the proposed revocation. As a result EPA is revoking this SNUR.

II. Rationale for Revocation of the Rule

During review of the PMN submitted for the chemical substance that is the subject of this revocation, EPA concluded that regulation was warranted under section 5(e) of TSCA pending the development of information

sufficient to make a reasoned evaluation of the health effects of the substance, and that the substance may present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health. EPA identified the tests considered necessary to make a reasoned evaluation of the risks posed by the substance to human health. Based on these findings, a section 5(e) consent order was negotiated with the PMN submitter and a SNUR was promulgated.

EPA reviewed the testing which was conducted by the PMN submitter to address the potential neurotoxicity of the substance and determined that the information available was sufficient to make a reasoned evaluation of the health effects of the substance. EPA concluded that, for the purposes of TSCA section 5, the substance will not present an unreasonable risk and consequently revoked the section 5(e) consent order. The revocation of SNUR provisions for the substance designated herein is consistent with the revocation of the section 5(e) order.

In light of the above, EPA is revoking the SNUR provisions for this chemical substance. EPA will no longer require notice of any company's intent to manufacture, import, or process this substance. In addition, export notification under section 12(b) of TSCA will no longer be required.

III. Rulemaking Record

The record for the rule which EPA is revoking was established at OPPTS–50583 (P–86–66). This record includes information considered by the Agency in developing this rule and includes the test data that formed the basis for this revocation.

IV. Regulatory Assessment Requirements

EPA is revoking the requirements of the rule. Any costs or burdens associated with the rule will also be eliminated when the rule is revoked. Therefore, EPA finds that no costs or burdens must be assessed under Executive Order 12866, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), or the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 721

Environmental protection, Chemicals, Hazardous materials, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Significant new uses.

Dated: May 16, 1995.

Charles M. Auer,

Director, Chemical Control Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

Therefore, 40 CFR part 721 is amended as follows:

PART 721—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 721 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2604, 2607, and 2625(c).

§ 721.9760 [Removed]

2. By removing § 721.9760.

[FR Doc. 95–13141 Filed 5–26–95; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

42 CFR Part 57

RIN 0905–AE17

Grants for the Establishment of Departments of Family Medicine

AGENCY: Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final regulation amends the existing regulations governing the program for Grants for the Establishment of Departments of Family Medicine authorized by section 747(b) of the Public Health Service Act (the Act), to bring the regulations into conformity with technical amendments made by the Health Professions Extension Amendments of 1992 and to include other changes for consistency with current grant program policies.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This regulation is effective May 30, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marc L. Rivo, M.D., Director, Division of Medicine, Bureau of Health Professions, HRSA, Room 9A–27, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857; telephone (301) 443–6190.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This final rule amends the existing regulations for Grants for the Establishment of Departments of Family Medicine, authorized under section 747(b) of the Public Health Service Act (the Act) (42 U.S.C. 293k). The Health Professions Education Extension Amendments of 1992 (Pub. L. 102–408) amended and renumbered former section 780 of the Act (42 U.S.C. 295g) to section 747.

Section 747(b) of the Act, as amended, authorizes the Secretary to make grants to and enter into contracts with accredited schools of medicine or osteopathic medicine to meet the costs of projects to establish, maintain, or improve academic administrative units (which may be departments, divisions, or other units) to provide clinical instruction in family medicine. The primary purpose of the program is to assist family medicine academic administrative units to achieve comparability in status, faculty, and curriculum with those of other clinical units at the applying schools.

The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM), published on July 19, 1994 in the **Federal Register** (59 FR 36733), proposed amendments to implement several statutory provisions made by Pub. L. 102–408 to section 747(b) by: (1) Revising the definitions of ''academic administrative unit'' and ''other major clinical units'', and add the term ''clinical campus''; (2) revising and clarifying some program requirements—to permit a program applicant to use a program director from the clinical campus rather than the parent medical school, to extend a requirement to control a residency program to the clinical campus program, and to clarify that training to all medical students can be met by the combined effort of the parent family medicine administrative unit and the clinical campus administrative unit.

The public comment period on the proposed regulations closed August 18, 1994. The Department received 4 public comments. The comments received on the proposed rule to section 747 and the Department's responses to the comments are discussed below according to the section numbers and the headings of the regulations affected.

Section 57.1702 ''Definitions''

The Department proposed to revise the following terms in this section:

Academic administrative unit or *unit* means a department, division, or other formal academic unit of a school of medicine or osteopathic medicine or clinical campuses of such schools that provides clinical instruction in family medicine.

The Department received positive response to this definition.

Clinical campus means a geographically separate educational entity of an accredited medical school that has been given the responsibility to coordinate or provide all clinical training for at least 10 percent of the school's third-year students.

The Department received 2 comments on this definition. One respondent favorably indicated that this definition ''would give small programs the