

protests, or motions to intervene must be received on or before the specified comment date for the particular application.

C1. Filing and Service of Responsive Documents—Any filings must bear in all capital letters the title “COMMENTS”, “RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TERMS AND CONDITIONS”, “PROTEST”, OR “MOTION TO INTERVENE”, as applicable, and the Project Number of the particular application to which the filing refers. Any of the above-named documents must be filed by providing the original and the number of copies provided by the Commission’s regulations to: The Secretary, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20426. A copy of any motion to intervene must also be served upon each representative of the Applicant specified in the particular application.

D2. Agency Comments—Federal, state, and local agencies are invited to file comments on the described application. A copy of the application may be obtained by agencies directly from the Applicant. If an agency does not file comments within the time specified for filing comments, it will be presumed to have no comments. One copy of an agency’s comments must also be sent to the Applicant’s representatives.

Linwood A. Watson, Jr.,
Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–5054 Filed 3–1–99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Sunshine Act Meeting

FEDERAL REGISTER CITATION OF PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT: February 23, 1999, 64 FR 8810.

PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TIME AND DATE OF MEETING: February 24, 1999, 10:00 a.m.

CHANGE IN THE MEETING: The following Company has been added on the Agenda scheduled for the February 24, 1999 meeting.

Item No.: CAE–21

Docket No. and Company: EL99–977–000, United Illuminating Company and Wisvest-Connecticut, L.L.C.

David P. Boergers,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99–5192 Filed 2–26–99; 11:55 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–6305–6]

Environmental Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Activities

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) requests comments on its current efforts to protect public health and the environment through its national compliance and enforcement program and to solicit ideas on how it can further improve public health and the environment through new compliance and enforcement initiatives.

DATES: Written comments must be received by EPA on or before April 16, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be submitted in writing to the Enforcement and Compliance Docket and Information Center (2201A), Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington DC 20460 or via electronic mail to docket.oeca@epamail.epa.gov. Interested parties may obtain copies of “Protecting Your Health and the Environment Through Innovative Approaches to Compliance—Highlights from the Past 5 Years” as well as summaries of conference discussions (available in late March) through the OECA website at <http://www.epa.gov/oeca/polguid/oeca5sum.html> or by contacting the Enforcement and Compliance Docket and Information Center at 202–564–2614 or 202–564–2119.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peter Rosenberg (202–564–2611), Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Enforcement Capacity and Outreach Office (2201A), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In late 1994, EPA reorganized its enforcement and compliance operations to improve their effectiveness in ensuring compliance with national environmental laws. Along with recognition that maintaining a strong enforcement presence is an important means of deterring potential violators, the reorganization reflects a belief in the value of complementary approaches in achieving compliance with public health and environmental laws. Enforcement functions were

consolidated in a single office (OECA) to ensure an efficient and effective media-specific and multi-media enforcement program. Major new compliance assistance programs were put in place to foster compliance with public health and environmental assistance laws. OECA has invested a considerable amount of its time and resources in new programs and policies to achieve its vision of a strong, integrated enforcement and compliance assurance program. An array of new tools has been developed that are designed to promote compliance with the Nation’s environmental laws. Among these initiatives are EPA’s nine compliance assistance centers that provide industrial sector-based assistance to small businesses and others seeking to comply with the law, its Small Business Policy and a similar self-audit policy for all companies which provide incentives for discovery of violations and prompt disclosure and correction, and the National Performance Measures Strategy, a new approach toward measuring compliance and related environmental benefits. These efforts have benefitted tremendously from extensive involvement of Americans from all walks of life—State, Tribal and local governments, businesses, professional groups, academia and citizens.

OECA is interested in the views of its various stakeholders on the actions it has taken over the past five years to make its enforcement and compliance programs more effective and to solicit ideas on how it can further improve public health and the environment through compliance assurance efforts. On January 26, 1999 and on February 3, 1999, OECA hosted conferences entitled “Protecting Public Health and the Environment Through Innovative Approaches to Compliance” in Washington, D. C. and in San Francisco, CA., respectively. In addition to a plenary roundtable discussion on how well OECA’s innovative compliance and enforcement approaches have been working, participants representing the broad range of stakeholders gathered in small group discussions to address specific questions related to compliance assistance, information and accountability, compliance incentives, and innovative approaches to enforcement. In addition to the ideas offered during these conferences, OECA is interested in obtaining written comments from other stakeholders on the topics and key questions posed at the conferences. Upon receipt and consideration of the comments offered, OECA plans to issue a report,

summarizing the comments received and actions it intends to take in response.

Compliance Assistance

Small Business Compliance Challenges and Approaches to Promoting Compliance

- Is EPA developing the types of compliance assistance tools and compliance and enforcement policies that small businesses need?
- What additional activities should EPA undertake to promote compliance by small businesses?

Appropriate Roles of the States, Tribes, Localities and the Federal Government With Regard to Providing Compliance Assistance

- What should be the relative role of the Federal government, States, Tribes, localities and the private sector, with regard to providing compliance assistance? On what activities should their efforts be focused?
- What should be EPA's role with regard to providing compliance assistance? Where should Federal efforts be focused?

Integrated Compliance Assistance and Enforcement Approaches

- What types of compliance strategies are most effective for small businesses?

Information and Accountability

Making Valuable Enforcement and Compliance Information Publicly Available

- What enforcement and compliance assurance information is useful and valuable to the public? Who is in a position to provide the information? What is it about this information that makes it valuable?
- What are the most appropriate means for making valuable information publicly available?
- Given that much of EPA's information originates from external sources (e.g. states and regulated community), how can we best ensure the quality of the information?

Compliance Incentives

Compliance Incentives For Top Performers in the Field: What's the Right Mix of Elements of Incentives to Encourage Top Performers?

- Who is a top performer?
- Should rewards, recognition, or other special treatment be given to top performers?
- If so, what incentives should be conferred for what behaviors?

Encouraging Self-Evaluation and Correction

- How has EPA's principal compliance incentive, the Audit/Self-Policing Policy, worked over the three years it has been in place?
- How can it be improved?

Inspections and Enforcement as Compliance Motivators

- What influences or motivates companies to improve compliance and overall environmental performance? What specific actions or programs would you suggest be adopted by government to motivate companies to comply?

- How can EPA and the States use the full range of tools available, including inspections, enforcement, compliance assistance and compliance incentives, to maximize compliance with environmental requirements and foster improved environmental performance?

Innovative Approaches to Enforcement

- How effective are EPA enforcement policies in assuring a fair and reasonably consistent response to violations that are either self-disclosed, or discovered through traditional enforcement actions?
- How important is deterrence to compliance?
- What role should enforcement play in securing compliance with high-risk violations like wet weather discharges, and failure to permit and control air pollutants and RCRA wastes?
- Do EPA settlement policies obtain the maximum environmental benefit, consistent with fair treatment of defendants and maintaining deterrence?
- How can EPA better educate the regulated community as to how to avoid common types of violations?
- How should EPA best integrate compliance assistance, incentives, and enforcement actions into one coherent strategy? Are incentive and assistance programs more effective when combined with the perceived risk of enforcement actions?

Dated: February 19, 1999.

Sylvia Lowrance,

Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

[FR Doc. 99-4970 Filed 3-1-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6237-4]

Southeastern Wood Preserving Superfund Site; Notice of Proposed Settlement

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of proposed settlement.

SUMMARY: Under section 122(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposes to enter into a cost recovery settlement pursuant to section 122(h)(1) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9622(h)(1) with the Madison County Mississippi Economic Development Authority. This administrative settlement would resolve the settling party's liability for past response costs incurred by EPA at the Southeastern Wood Preserving Superfund Site. EPA will consider public comments on the proposed settlement for thirty (30) days. EPA may withdraw from or modify the proposed settlement should such comments disclose facts or considerations which indicate that the proposed settlement is inappropriate, improper, or inadequate. Copies of the proposed settlement are available from: Ms. Paula V. Bachelor, Waste Management Division, U.S. EPA Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street, Atlanta, GA 30303, (404) 562-8887.

Written comments may be submitted to Ms. Bachelor within 30 calendar days of the date of publication.

Dated: February 16, 1999.

Franklin E. Hill,

Chief, Program Services Branch, Waste Management Division.

[FR Doc. 99-5104 Filed 3-1-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-6237-3]

Sun Laboratories SuperFund Site/ Atlanta, Georgia; Notice of Proposed Settlement

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice of proposed settlement.

SUMMARY: Under Section 122(h)(1) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has proposed to settle claims for response costs at the