(2) Within 1,000 flight cycles after the last inspection done in accordance with paragraph (l) of this AD or 500 flight cycles after the effective date of this AD, whichever occurs later.

**Post-Repair Inspection for External Doubler Repair**

(o) For all airplanes: Do an internal surface HFEC inspection for cracking of the skin at any external doubler repairs greater than 40 inches in length (in the horizontal direction) within 1,000 flight cycles after the effective date of this AD, in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Service Bulletin 747–53–2307, Revision 3, dated April 16, 2009. Thereafter, perform that inspection at intervals not to exceed 3,000 flight cycles.

(p) If any cracking is found during any inspection required by paragraph (o) of this AD, repair in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Service Bulletin 747–53–2307, Revision 3, dated April 16, 2009.

**Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)**

(q)(1) The Manager, Seattle Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. Send information to ATTN: Ivan Li, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe Branch, ANM–120S, FAA, Seattle Aircraft Certification Office, 1601 Lind Avenue SW., Renton, Washington 98057–3356; telephone (425) 917–6437; fax (425) 917–6590. Or, e-mail information to *9-ANM-Seattle-ACO-AMOC-Requests@faa.gov.*

(2) To request a different method of compliance or a different compliance time for this AD, follow the procedures in 14 CFR 39.19. Before using any approved AMOC on any airplane to which the AMOC applies, notify your principal maintenance inspector (PMI) or principal avionics inspector (PAI), as appropriate, or lacking a principal inspector, your local Flight Standards District Office. The AMOC approval letter must specifically reference this AD.

(3) An AMOC that provides an acceptable level of safety may be used for any repair required by this AD, if it is approved by an Authorized Representative for the Boeing Commercial Airplanes Organization Designation Authorization who has been authorized by the Manager, Seattle ACO, to make those findings. For a repair method to be approved, the repair must meet the certification basis of the airplane, and the approval must specifically refer to this AD.

(4) AMOCs approved previously in accordance with AD 90–15–06, Amendment 39–6653; and AD 94–12–09, Amendment 39–8937; are approved as AMOCs for the corresponding provisions of this AD.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on June 16, 2010.

**Robert D. Breneman,**

*Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.*

[FR Doc. 2010–15054 Filed 6–21–10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4910–13–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## Occupational Safety and Health Administration

## 29 CFR Part 1910

## Injury and Illness Prevention Program

**AGENCY:** Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

**ACTION:** Notice of additional stakeholder meetings.

**SUMMARY:** OSHA invites interested parties to participate in two stakeholder meetings on Injury and Illness Prevention Programs, in addition to those meetings announced on May 4, 2010. OSHA recently conducted two stakeholder meetings in East Brunswick, NJ, on June 3, 2010, and in Dallas, TX, on June 10, 2010. OSHA has closed registration on a third meeting in Washington, DC, to be held on June 29, 2010. More stakeholders expressed interest in participating in the Washington, DC meeting than could be accommodated. Therefore, OSHA is issuing this notice to announce an additional meeting in Washington, DC, as well as a meeting in Sacramento, CA. OSHA plans to use the information gathered at these meetings in developing an Injury and Illness Prevention Program proposed rule. The discussions will be informal and will provide the Agency with the necessary information to develop a rule that will help employers reduce workplace injuries and illnesses through a systematic process that proactively addresses workplace safety and health hazards.

**DATES:** Dates and locations for the stakeholder meetings are:

- July 20, 2010, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., in Washington, DC.
- August 3, 2010, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., in Sacramento, CA.

The deadlines for confirmed registration at each meeting are July 6, 2010 and July 20, 2010 respectively.

**ADDRESSES:**

### I. Registration

*Submit your notice of intent to participate in one of the scheduled meetings by one of the following methods:*

- *Electronic.* Register at *https://www2.ergweb.com/projects/conferences/osha/register-osha-I2P2.htm* (follow the instructions online).
- *Facsimile.* Fax your request to: (781) 674–2906, and label it "Attention: OSHA Injury and Illness Prevention Program Stakeholder Meeting Registration."
- *Regular mail, express delivery, hand (courier) delivery, and messenger service.*

Send your request to: Eastern Research Group, Inc., 110 Hartwell Avenue, Lexington, MA 02421; Attention: OSHA Injury and Illness Prevention Program Stakeholder Meeting Registration.

### II. Meetings

Specific information on the location of each meeting can be found on the Injury and Illness Prevention Program Web site at *https://www2.ergweb.com/projects/conferences/osha/register-osha-I2P2.htm*

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Information regarding this notice is available from the following sources:

- *Press inquiries.* Contact Jennifer Ashley, Director, OSHA Office of Communications, Room N–3647, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20210; telephone: (202) 693–1999.
- *General and technical information.* Contact Michael Seymour, OSHA Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Room N–3718, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20210, telephone: (202) 693–1950.
- *Copies of this* **Federal Register** *notice.* Electronic copies are available at *http://www.regulations.gov.* This **Federal Register** notice, as well as news releases and other relevant information, also are available on the OSHA Web page at *http://www.osha.gov.*

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

### I. Background

Over the past 30 years, the occupational safety and health community has used various names to describe systematic approaches to reducing injuries and illnesses in the workplace. OSHA has voluntary Safety and Health Management Program guidelines, consensus and international standards use the term "Safety and Health Management Systems," and OSHA's State plan States use terms such as "Injury and Illness Prevention Programs" and "Accident Prevention Programs." In this notice, OSHA uses the term "Injury and Illness Prevention Programs." Regardless of the title, the common goal of these approaches is to help employers reduce workplace injuries and illnesses through a systematic process that proactively addresses workplace safety and health hazards.

*OSHA's History With Safety and Health Programs*

The Occupational Safety and Health Act (29 U.S.C. 651 *et seq.*) (the Act) in Section 17, paragraph (j), provides the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission (OSHRC) the authority to assess civil penalties giving due consideration to the good faith of the employer. Based on this paragraph of the Act, OSHA developed a policy of reducing penalties for employers who have violated OSHA standards but who have demonstrated a good faith effort to provide a safe and healthy workplace to their employees. The Agency has long recognized the implementation of a safety and health program as a way of demonstrating good faith. Similarly, in its first decision, the OSHRC held that good faith compliance efforts are gauged primarily by the presence of effective safety and health programs (*Nacirema Operating Co.,* 1 O.S.H. Cas. (BNA) 1001 (Rev. Comm'n 1972)).

Over the years, OSHA established a number of initiatives to encourage employers to develop and implement employee safety and health programs. OSHA's Small Business Consultation Program, which offers small businesses with exemplary safety and health programs an opportunity for recognition under their Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP) and the Agency's Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP) are two examples of such initiatives. The Agency established the VPP to recognize companies in the private sector with outstanding records in the area of employee safety and health. It became apparent that many of these worksites, which had higher levels of compliance, fewer serious hazards, and injury and illness rates markedly below industry averages, were relying on safety and health programs to produce these results.

Based on the growing support for safety and health programs, OSHA issued the Safety and Health Program Management Guidelines in 1989 (54 FR 3908). These guidelines reflect the best management practices of successful companies and encourage employers to institute and maintain a program which provides systematic policies, procedures, and practices that are adequate to recognize and protect their employees from occupational safety and health hazards. The guidelines identify four major elements of an effective program: management commitment and employee involvement; worksite analysis; hazard prevention and controls; and safety and health training.

*OSHA's Previous Rulemaking Effort*

In October of 1995, OSHA held the first series of stakeholder meetings to discuss preliminary ideas for a Safety and Health Program rule and the significant issues raised by such a rule. Many small businesses and organizations representing small businesses attended the stakeholder meetings. Staff members from the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (SBA) were also present at the stakeholder meetings. In all, OSHA interacted with hundreds of stakeholders, including employers, employees, employee representatives, trade associations, State and local government personnel, safety and health professionals, Advisory Committees, and other interested parties.

In 1998, OSHA developed a draft proposed rule that required employers in general industry and maritime workplaces to establish safety and health programs. The program in the draft proposed rule had five core elements, including: Management leadership and employee participation; hazard identification and assessment; hazard prevention and control; information and training; and evaluation of the program's effectiveness. In developing the draft proposed rule, OSHA worked extensively with stakeholders from labor, industry, safety and health organizations, State governments, trade associations, insurance companies, and small businesses.

On October 20, 1998, OSHA convened a Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA) Panel for the draft Safety and Health Program proposed rule. The Panel provided small entity representatives (SERs) with initial drafts of the rule, a summary of the rule, the Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, a summary of the benefits and costs of the rule as it affected firms in the small entity representative's industry, OSHA's draft enforcement policy for the rule, and a list of issues of interest to panel members.

The SBREFA Panel held teleconferences and received written comments from the SERs. The comments, and the Panel's responses to them, formed the principal basis for the Panel's report. The Panel's report provided background information on the draft proposed rule and the types of small entities that would be subject to the proposed rule, described the Panel's efforts to obtain the advice and recommendations of representatives of those small entities, summarized the comments received from those representatives, and presented the findings and recommendations of the Panel.

A proposed Safety and Health Program rule was never published, and the rulemaking effort was removed from the Regulatory Agenda on August 15, 2002. However, the effort in the 1990s showed the interest of OSHA, the States, employers, employees, OSHA's advisory committees, and others in a systematic process that proactively addresses workplace safety and health hazards. It demonstrated that OSHA was not alone in believing that these processes work to save lives and to prevent injuries and illnesses in the workplace.

*Safety and Health Management System Consensus Standards*

Recently, consensus standards have been developed that address safety and health management systems. The American Industrial Hygiene Association published a voluntary consensus standard, *ANSI/AIHA Z10—2005 Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems,* based on the "Plan-Do-Check-Act" cycle. The Z10 standard places an emphasis on continual improvement and systematically eliminating the underlying root cause of hazards. In addition, the Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series (OHSAS) Project Group, which is an international association of government agencies, private industries, and consulting organizations, developed *OHSAS 18001—2007 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems* in response to customer demand for a recognized occupational health and safety management system standard against which their management systems could be assessed and certified. The OHSAS 18001 is published by the British Standards Institute.

**II. Stakeholder Meetings**

OSHA conducted stakeholder meetings in East Brunswick, NJ, on June 3, 2010, and in Dallas, TX, on June 10, 2010, announced in the **Federal Register** on May 4, 2010, at 75 FR 23637) . A third meeting will be held in Washington, DC, on June 29, 2010. Due to high demand for participation in the first three meetings, and to provide an opportunity for those unable to attend one of the prior meetings, OSHA has decided to conduct additional stakeholder meetings in Washington, DC, and Sacramento, CA.

The stakeholder meetings will provide OSHA with current information and views from a wide range of interests. The meetings will be conducted as a group discussion. To

facilitate as much group interaction as possible, formal presentations will not be permitted. OSHA believes the stakeholder meeting discussion should center on major issues such as:

- Possible regulatory approaches
- Scope and application of a rule
  - —Covered industries
  - —Covered employers (size, high/low injury rates)
  - —Covered hazards
  - —Relationship to existing OSHA requirements
- Organization of a rule
  - —Regulatory text
  - —Mandatory or voluntary appendices
  - —Other standards incorporated by reference
- The role of consensus standards
- Economic impacts
- Any additional topics as time permits

*In addition, OSHA is interested in receiving feedback on the following specific questions:*

- In light of the ANSI Z10 standard, the OHSAS 18001 standard, and OSHA's 1989 guidelines, what are the advantages and disadvantages of addressing through rulemaking a systematic process that proactively addresses workplace safety and health hazards?
- Based on OSHA's experience, the Agency believes that an Injury and Illness Prevention Program rule would include the following elements:

1. Management duties (including items such as establishing a policy, setting goals, planning and allocating resources, and assigning and communicating roles and responsibilities);
2. Employee participation (including items such as involving employees in establishing, maintaining and evaluating the program, employee access to safety and health information, and employee role in incident investigations);
3. Hazard identification and assessment (including items such as what hazards must be identified, information gathering, workplace inspections, incident investigations, hazards associated with changes in the workplace, emergency hazards, hazard assessment and prioritization, and hazard identification tools);
4. Hazard prevention and control (including items such as what hazards must be controlled, hazard control priorities, and the effectiveness of the controls);
5. Education and training (including items such as content of training, relationship to other OSHA training requirements, and periodic training); and
6. Program evaluation and improvement (including items such as monitoring performance, correcting program deficiencies, and improving program performance).

Are these the appropriate elements? Which elements are essential for an effective approach? Should additional elements be included?

- How can OSHA ensure that small business employers are able to implement and maintain an effective Injury and Illness Prevention Program?
- Should an OSHA Injury and Illness Prevention Program rule apply to every business or should it be limited in some way based on an employer's size, industry, incident rates, and/or hazard indices?
- To what extent should OSHA rely on existing consensus standards in developing a rule?
- How can OSHA use State experience with injury and illness prevention in developing a rule?
- What mechanisms have been found to be effective for enabling employees to participate in safety and health in the workplace?
- Given the variety of names used to describe processes to reduce injuries and illnesses in the workplace, what is the most appropriate name for OSHA to describe this topic?

## III. Public Participation

Approximately 50 participants will be accommodated in each meeting, and eight hours will be allotted for each meeting. Members of the general public may observe, but not participate in, the meetings on a first-come, first-served basis as space permits. OSHA staff will be present to take part in the discussions. Logistics for the meetings are being managed by Eastern Research Group (ERG), which will provide a facilitator and compile notes summarizing the discussion; these notes will not identify individual speakers. ERG also will make an audio recording of each session to ensure that the summary notes are accurate; these recordings will not be transcribed. The summary notes will be available on OSHA's Web page at *http://www.osha.gov.*

Specific information on the location of each meeting can be found on the Injury and Illness Prevention Program Web site at *https://www2.ergweb.com/projects/conferences/osha/register-osha-I2P2.htm.*

To participate in one of the stakeholder meetings, or be a nonparticipating observer, you may submit a notice of intent electronically, by facsimile, or by hard copy. To encourage as wide a range of viewpoints as possible, OSHA will confirm participants as necessary to ensure a fair representation of interests and to facilitate gathering diverse viewpoints. To receive a confirmation of your participation 1 week before the meeting, register by the date listed in the **DATES** section of this notice. However, registration will remain open until the meetings are full. Additional nonparticipating observers that do not register for the meeting will be accommodated as space permits. *See* the **ADDRESSES** section of this notice for the registration Web site, facsimile number, and address. To register electronically, follow the instructions provided on the Web site. To register by mail or facsimile, please indicate the following:

- Name, address, phone, fax, and e-mail
- Meeting location you would like to attend
- Organization for which you work
- Organization you represent (if different)
- Stakeholder category: government, industry, standards-developing organization, research or testing agency, union, trade association, insurance, consultant, or other (if other, please specify)
- Industry sector (if applicable)

Electronic copies of this **Federal Register** notice, as well as news releases and other relevant documents, are available on the OSHA Web page at: *http://www.osha.gov.*

## IV. Authority and Signature

This document was prepared under the direction of David Michaels, PhD, MPH, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, pursuant to sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657), 29 CFR part 1911, and Secretary's Order 5–2007 (72 FR 31160).

Signed at Washington, DC, on June 17, 2010.

**David Michaels,**

*Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.*

[FR Doc. 2010–15041 Filed 6–21–10; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4510–26–P**

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

## 40 CFR Part 81

**[Docket EPA–R10–OAR–2010–0294; FRL–9165–3]**

## Determination of Attainment for $PM_{10}$ for the Sandpoint $PM_{10}$ Nonattainment Area, Idaho

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).