

G. Information About Transportation and Reverse Logistics

In previous meetings with the retail sector, participants asked if EPA could harmonize EPA's hazardous waste regulations with DOT's hazardous material regulations. To evaluate if there maybe viable options for harmonization, we would like to obtain additional information about retail shipping practices (in particular reverse logistics) and how the point of generation of hazardous waste (i.e., when and where the hazardous waste is first generated) affects shipping. Therefore, EPA seeks answers to the following suggested questions.

Suggested Questions to Consider for Comment Submission:

- (1) What safeguards do you use to ship retail items through reverse logistics to ensure minimal damage?
- (2) Are the shipping and packaging procedures you use for sending retail items through reverse logistics the same as the packaging and shipping procedures for products coming into the retail store? If not, how do they differ?
- (3) Of the items sent through reverse logistics, how many are sent in DOT Classes 1–8, and approximately how many or what percentage are in each Class?
- (4) What methods do you use to track the shipments and what information about the shipments is tracked (e.g., amount of shampoo, brand of shampoo, sku-numbers, etc.)?
- (5) Does your state have specific tracking and reporting regulations for reverse logistics?

H. Information About Reverse Logistic Centers

Industry representatives have told us that reverse logistic centers (RLCs) are critical in maintaining an efficient reverse logistics system for the retail industry. RLCs can consolidate large quantities of goods from all the stores in a region, which then allows companies to resell, recycle, donate or dispose of these items more efficiently due to economies of scale. Industry representatives have suggested that sending all of their non-damaged/non-leaking products to an RLC could increase recycling, donation and reselling due to larger quantities at one location. To learn more, EPA seeks answers to the following suggested questions.

Suggested Questions to Consider for Comment Submission:

- (1) How many reverse logistic centers do your company own and operate? If you do not own your own RLC, do you use a third party RLC and how do they

operate these centers? Does that third party RLC manage multiple companies' retail products at the same RLC? Specific issues on which EPA is soliciting comment are: Point of generation, tracking multiple companies waste at one center, and waste management.

(2) How many retail stores are serviced by the RLC and what is the average distance from a retail store to the RLC?

(3) What is the regulatory status of the RLC? How many are CESQGs vs. SQGs vs. LQGs?

(4) Do you receive credit for your returned retail products? Who gives you the credit and what is the process for receiving credit (e.g., receive credit as a manufacturer discount when purchasing the product)? What is the annual value of credit that you receive?

(5) What process and procedures does the RLC use to determine if material will be sold, donated, recycled, or disposed? On average what types of products and volumes are recycled, disposed, and donated annually?

(6) To whom do you donate? Are there certain procedures you take before donating? Are there certain products you will not donate? Do the existing RCRA hazardous waste rules present barriers to donating products? If so, what are they? Has your state adopted policies or regulations to make it easier for your retail facility to donate products?

(7) Do your supplier contracts specify that items not sellable in the store must be disposed? If so, is it all contracts or can you estimate, what percentage contain this stipulation?

I. Information About Sustainability Efforts Undertaken by Retail Facilities

EPA's programs intend to promote and facilitate sustainability through sustainable materials management initiatives that seek to minimize impacts across the entire material lifecycle, from raw material extraction to waste management strategies, such as recycling and reuse, as well as through labeling green products and promoting green chemistry and engineering practices. (<http://www.epa.gov/sustainability/>) Retail industry representatives have suggested some concerns about re-using materials containing hazardous wastes and that the hazardous waste regulations may impede certain sustainability efforts. To better understand these issues, EPA seeks answers to the following suggested questions.

Suggested Questions to Consider for Comment Submission:

(1) What material reuse issues have you encountered?

(2) What changes to the hazardous waste generator policies, guidances or regulations might allow you to increase your company's sustainability efforts?

(3) Do your retail stores collect batteries or mercury lamps for recycling? Do your retail stores collect any other hazardous wastes from customers?

(4) Do your retail stores operate collection or buyback programs for electronics? If so, what mechanism is used for the collection or buyback program? Are there regulatory barriers to your retail facility collecting or participating in electronic take-back programs?

(5) To what extent do you work with your suppliers to identify products that are classified as hazardous waste upon discard? Please provide examples.

(6) To what extent do you work with your suppliers to identify products that are classified as hazardous waste or initiate changes to feedstocks or manufacturing processes resulting in products that are not a hazardous waste upon discard or are reduced in volume or toxicity? Please provide examples.

Dated: February 4, 2014.

Mathy Stanislaus,

Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 64

[WC Docket No 13-39; Report No. 2997]

Petitions for Reconsideration of Action in Rulemaking Proceeding

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Petition for reconsideration.

SUMMARY: In this document, Petitions for Reconsideration (Petitions) have been filed in the Commission's Rulemaking proceeding by W. Scott McCollugh, on behalf of Transcom Enhanced Services, Inc.; Mary C. Albert on behalf of Comptel; David L. Nace, on behalf of Carolina West Wireless, Inc.; Charles W. McKee, on behalf of Sprint Corporation; David Cohen, on behalf of United States Telecom Association; and Genevieve Morelli, on behalf of the Independent Telephone & Telecommunications Alliance.

DATES: Oppositions to the Petitions must be filed on or before March 3,

2014. Replies to an opposition must be filed on or before March 11, 2014.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street SW., Washington, DC 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information on this proceeding, please contact Gregory Kwan, Wireline Competition Bureau, Competition Division, at (202) 418-1191 or by email at Gregory.Kwan@fcc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of Commission's document, Report No. 2997, released February 4,

2014. The full text of this document is available for viewing and copying in Room CY-B402, 445 12th Street SW., Washington, DC or may be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, Best Copy and Printing, Inc. (BCPI) (1-800-378-3160). The Commission will not send a copy of this *Notice* pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A), because this *Notice* does not have an impact on any rules of particular applicability.

Subject: Rural Call Completion, FCC 13-135, published at 78 FR 76218,

December 17, 2012 and at 78 FR 76257, December 17, 2013, in WC Docket No. 13-39, and published pursuant to 47 CFR 1.429(e). *See* § 1.4(b)(1) of the Commission's rules.

Number Of Petitions Filed: 5

Federal Communications Commission.

Gloria J. Miles,

Federal Register Liaison, Office of the Secretary, Office of Managing Director.

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