

August 17, 1992, Contact: Steve Faust (212) 264-8162.

EIS No. 920270, Final EIS, BIA, CA, AZ, NV, Fort Mojave Indian Reservation Planned Community Development, Mojave Valley Resort, Lease Approval and Site Selection, Section 404 Permit and Coast Guard Permit, San Bernardino Co., CA, Clark Co., NV and Mohave Co., AZ, Due: August 17, 1992, Contact: George R. Farris (202) 208-4791.

EIS No. 920271, Draft EIS, AFS, CO, Routt National Forest Oil and Gas Exploration and Development, Approval and Leasing, Routt, Moffat, Jackson, Grand, Garfield and Rio Blanco Counties, CO, Due: August 31, 1992, Contact: Richard Hall (303) 879-1722.

EIS No. 920272, Draft EIS, SCS, NV, Moapa Valley Unit, Irrigation Systems, Irrigation Water Management and Delivery System Improvements, Colorado River Salinity Control Program, Funding and Possible Section 404 Permit, Clark and Lincoln Counties, NV, Due: August 31, 1992, Contact: William D. Goddard (702) 784-5863.

EIS No. 920273, Final EIS, AFS, UT, East Fork Black Forks Multiple Use Management Project, Implementation, Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Evanston Ranger District, Summit County, UT, Due: August 17, 1992, Contact: Steve Ryberg (307) 789-3194.

EIS No. 920274, Final EIS, BLM, CO, NM, TransColorado Gas Pipeline Transmission Project, Construction, Operation and Maintenance, Section 404 and 10 Permits, Right-of-Way Grants and Special Use Permit, La Plata, Delta, Dolores, Garfield, Mesa, Montezuma, Montrose, Rio Blanco, San Miguel Counties and San Juan County, NM, Due: August 17, 1992, Contact: Chuck Finch (303) 249-7791.

EIS No. 920275, Draft EIS, AFS, CO, Martinez Creek Timber Sale, Timber Harvest and Road Construction, Implementation, San Juan National Pagosa Ranger District, Archuleta County, CO, Due: August 15, 1992, Contact: Sam Sanga (303) 259-3027.

EIS No. 920276, Final EIS, GSA, MD, Internal Revenue Service National Office Consolidation and Construction, Site Selection, First Capital Realty Site, Meridian Site, Riverside Site or Metroview Site, Prince George's, MD, Due: August 17, 1992, Contact: Sonia Rivera-Hersha (202) 708-5334.

Amended Notices

EIS No. 920213, Draft EIS, AFS, CO, Trout Mountain Analysis Area Timber Harvest, Road Construction and

Aspen Management Plan Projects, Implementation, Trout and Decker Creeks, Del Norte Ranger District, Rio Grande National Forest, Rio Grande National Forest, Rio Grande and Mineral Counties, CO, Due: July 27, 1992, Contact: James B. Webb (719) 852-5941.

Published FR-06-05-92—Review period extended.

Dated: July 14, 1992.

Richard E. Sanderson,

Director, Office of Federal Activities.

[FR Doc. 92-18917 Filed 7-16-92; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6590-60-M

[OPPTS-42052K; FRL-4078-9]

Opportunity to Initiate Negotiations for TSCA Section 4 Testing Consent Agreements

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice invites manufacturers of chemical substances who wish to participate in testing negotiations for various chemicals to develop and submit testing program proposals to EPA. Public meetings to initiate testing negotiations for selected chemicals will be announced in a separate notice.

DATES: Submit written request to be designated an interested participant along with your testing proposals on or before September 15, 1992.

ADDRESSES: Submit testing proposals to: Gary E. Timm, Chief, Chemical Testing Branch, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (TS-778), Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St. SW., Washington, DC 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Susan B. Hazen, Director, Environmental Assistance Division (TS-799), Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. E-543B, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 554-1404, TDD (202) 554-0551.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA's procedures for requiring the testing of chemical substances under section 4 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) include the adoption of enforceable consent agreements and the promulgation of test rules. EPA has on numerous occasions been approached by chemical companies interested in negotiating consent agreements for testing ITC chemicals or chemicals which are the subject of proposed test rules. By this notice, EPA is establishing an "open season" or period of time to

receive industry testing proposals for consent agreement consideration for all chemical substances for which the Agency has not yet issued final test rules. The procedures EPA will follow are outlined below.

1. Submission of testing proposals for consent agreement negotiations.

Following publication of this notice, manufacturers have 60 days to develop testing proposals for chemical substances they wish EPA to consider as candidates for consent agreement negotiations. The testing proposals should describe the testing to be performed in detail (test guideline or protocol, including route of administration, species, etc.) and explain in detail where there are deviations from tests proposed by EPA or recommended by the Interagency Testing Committee (ITC). The Agency suggests as a model, the testing proposal submitted on acrylic acid by the Basic Acrylic Monomer Manufacturers on April 5, 1991 [Docket number OPTS-42146A]. This document is available from the Environmental Assistance Division by calling 202-554-1404.

2. Agency selection of most likely candidates for the program. EPA will review the submissions and select the most promising submissions as candidates for negotiation. Submissions which fully address the EPA's or ITC's concerns will have a higher chance of success than those which do not fully address all data needs issues. In some cases, where pollution prevention or risk minimization is within the control of the manufacturer, this may be offered as a substitute for more in-depth testing.

3. Formal solicitation of "interested parties" in the Federal Register. If EPA selects a proposal as a candidate for negotiation, such negotiations will be conducted pursuant to the procedures described in 40 CFR 790.22. Accordingly, EPA will publish a notice in the Federal Register soliciting persons interested in participating in or monitoring negotiations for the development of a consent agreement, to notify the Agency in writing. Those individuals and groups who respond to EPA's notice by the deadline established in the notice will have the status of "interested parties" and will be afforded opportunities to participate in the negotiation process. These "interested parties" will not incur any obligations by being designated "interested parties." Submitters of testing proposals will be considered interested parties and need not respond to the solicitation notice.

4. Negotiation of testing program and development of a testing consent agreement. Negotiations will be

conducted in meetings open to the public. EPA will conduct separate negotiations on each individual chemical substance or related group of chemical substances (e.g. chemical category). Notification of meetings will be given only to persons identified as interested parties. The first negotiation meeting will establish the period for negotiation. If agreement is not reached within this prescribed time limit and EPA chooses not to extend the negotiation period, negotiations will be terminated and testing will be required under a rule.

5. *Approval of the testing consent agreement by interested parties and EPA and publication of a notice in the Federal Register* announcing approval of the consent agreement. After EPA and interested parties have agreed in principle on the terms of the consent agreement, the consent agreement text will be sent for approval to interested parties who are actual participants in the negotiation. Subsequent to approval of the agreement, EPA will publish a notice in the Federal Register summarizing the testing program and announcing that the Agency has accepted the consent agreement in lieu of a test rule.

Specific information about the testing protocols, and the negotiations may be obtained by contacting Gary E. Timm, Chief, Chemical Testing Branch, at (202) 260-8130.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2603.

Dated: July 7, 1992.

Joseph A. Carra,
Acting Director, Office of Pollution
Prevention and Toxics.

[FR Doc. 92-16896 Filed 7-16-92; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560-50-F

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[DA 92-792]

Commission Establishes Random Selection Procedures for Lotteries Where Mass Filings Must Be Rank Ordered for Processing

June 18, 1992.

Congress has authorized the use of lotteries to randomly select successful applicants for certain classes of applications filed with the Federal Communications Commission. Communications Amendments Act of 1982, Public Law No. 97-259, 47 U.S.C. 309(i). Generally, one of two basic tools, dependent upon the circumstances, are employed when random selection procedures are used: Either (1) a

plexiglas raffle drum, complete with capsules, or (2) a forced air ping-pong ball blower. See FCCINST 1159.1B.

The random selection tools can be employed and licenses granted expeditiously when the number of licenses to be granted in a given geographic area is limited. When, however, as in the case of the over 58,000 applications received for non-nationwide licenses in the 220 MHz land mobile radio service and the over 39,000 applications received for licenses in the 900 MHz multiple address service (MAS), large numbers of applications are filed for an unspecified number of licenses over a wide area, it is necessary to rank order all of the applications received during the relevant filing window to begin processing. Under these circumstances, the most efficient method for rank ordering applications is through the use of computer assisted random selection techniques. To select successful applicants from among a large number of applications using a plexiglas raffle drum or forced air ping-pong balls could take many months, if not years, to complete. This abnormal length of time, coupled with the numerous security problems presented to the agency to protect the integrity of the procedure, precludes using or traditional tools for selecting among competing applications. Therefore, instead of using a plexiglas raffle drum or forced air ping-pong balls, a random number generator that employs the Data Encryption Standard of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) will be used in Commission lotteries involving the non-nationwide 220 MHz land mobile and the 900 MHz MAS applications, as well as similar situations that may arise.

The NIST Data Encryption Standard (DES) (See Federal Information Processing Standards, Publication 46-1), which is normally used to encrypt data, also functions as an excellent random number generator. It uses a 55 bit binary key to determine a randomized mapping of a 64 bit input to a 64 bit output. The algorithm has excellent statistical properties of randomness. By drawing 40 balls numbered 0 through 7, a 120 binary key will be selected. The first 56 bits of this key will serve as the key or "seed number" for the Data Encryption Standard. The other 64 bits will seed a 64-bit feedback shift register for input to the DES. The feedback shift register assures that the period before repetition in the generated random numbers has maximal length. The generated random numbers will be used to permute the list of applicants into a random sequence that is solely determined by the sequence of 40 balls drawn. This

permuted sequence will determine applicant ranking in the lottery. The cryptologic complexity of DES assures that sequencing of applicants will be completely unbiased. The fact that the algorithm is publicly documented will allow results based on the random 40 balls to be independently confirmed by any interested parties. A copy of the computer program that will select the random numbers and associate them with applications is available for public inspection in room 424, 1919 M St. NW., Washington DC 20554.

The NIST data Encryption Standard computer program will be used, when appropriate, to rank order large numbers of applications filed in response to Commission announcements for new services, including the 220 MHz land mobile radio service and the 900 MHz multiple address service. As noted above, the random number program to be employed requires the input of a "seed number" to initiate the generation of numbers. This number will be selected through the use of forced air ping-pong balls at the beginning of the random selection process. The computer will then generate a series of random numbers that will be associated with the file number of each application. During the rank ordering session, the computer will print out the results of the rank ordering exercise, which will be made available for public inspection. The entire random selection process will be held in the Commission Meeting Room and be open for public viewing.

The Commission will issue further Public Notices announcing the time and date of the random selection process for these lotteries.

For information, contact Michael Gilbride of the Office of Managing Director, 202-632-7132, or Edward R. Jacobs, Private Radio Bureau, 202-632-7597.

Federal Communications Commission.
William F. Caton,
Acting Secretary.
[FR Doc. 92-16879 Filed 7-16-92; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6712-01-M

Hearing Designation for Richard A. Burton, Harbor City, CA

[PR Docket 92-144; DA 92-876]

AGENCY: Federal Communications
Commission.

ACTION: Notice of designation.

SUMMARY: This action designates for hearing the application for Amateur Radio Service station and operator licenses for Mr. Richard A. Burton. It is