

defined and regulated as a solid waste under RCRA.

#### 10. Corrective Action

Under current RCRA requirements, hazardous wastes from cleanup activities (e.g., corrective action and related activities) are subject to the same permitting, treatment, disposal and other requirements as newly generated and managed hazardous waste. However, many of the requirements for as-generated hazardous wastes are inappropriate for soil and groundwater contaminated with such wastes, and EPA may lack sufficient authority to modify these requirements. The application of full RCRA hazardous waste requirements to cleanup wastes may act as a disincentive for cleanup, eliminate practical and effective remedies from consideration, deter the use of innovative technologies, and result in excessively costly cleanups.

#### 11. Hazardous Waste Manifest

EPA may lack clear statutory authority to provide flexibility to the manifest system in order to provide significant reductions in paper work burdens.

Principles for Developing the Legislative Proposal:

In developing the package of targeted legislative reforms for RCRA, EPA will be following the principles for reinventing environmental protection outlined in the President's plan:

- Protecting public health and the environment is an important national goal, and individuals, businesses and government must take responsibility for the impact of their actions.
- Regulation must be designed to achieve environmental goals in a manner that minimizes costs to individuals, businesses, and other levels of government.
- Environmental regulations must be performance-based, providing maximum flexibility in the means of achieving our environmental goals, but requiring accountability for the results.
- Preventing pollution, not just controlling or cleaning it up, is preferred.
- Market incentives should be used to achieve environmental goals, whenever appropriate.
- Environmental regulation should be based on the best science and economics, subject to expert and public scrutiny, and grounded in values Americans share.
- Government regulations must be understandable to those who are affected by them.

• Decisionmaking should be collaborative, not adversarial, and decisionmakers must inform and involve those who must live with the decisions.

• Federal, state, tribal, and local governments must work as partners to achieve common environmental goals, with nonfederal partners taking the lead when appropriate.

• No citizen should be subjected to unjust or disproportionate environmental impacts.

Dated: April 24, 1995.

Elliott P. Laws,

*Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.*

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### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

#### Public Information Collection Requirement Submitted to Office of Management and Budget for Review

April 19, 1995.

The Federal Communications Commission has submitted the following information collection requirements to OMB for review and clearance under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3507).

Copies of these submissions may be purchased from the Commission's copy contractor, International Transcription Service, Inc., 2100 M Street, NW, Suite 140, Washington, DC 20037, (202) 857-3800. For further information on this submission contact Dorothy Conway, Federal Communications Commission, (202) 418-0217 or via internet at DConway@FCC.GOV. Persons wishing to comment on this information collection should contact Timothy Fain, Office of Management and Budget, Room 10214 NEOB, Washington, DC 20503, (202) 395-3561.

*OMB Number:* 3060-0010.

*Title:* Ownership Report.

*Form No.:* FCC 323.

*Action:* Extension of a currently approved collection.

*Respondents:* Businesses or other for-profit.

*Frequency of Response:* Annually.

*Estimated Annual Burden:* 10,574 annual responses; 7,166 hours burden per response; 75,773 hours total annual burden.

*Needs and Uses:* Licensees/permittees of commercial broadcast stations are required to file ownership reports (FCC 323). The data is used by FCC personnel to determine if the licensees/permittees are abiding by FCC's multiple

ownership rules and are compliance with the transfer of control provisions, the alien ownership restrictions and the CATV-TV cross-ownership prohibitions set forth in the Communications Act.

Federal Communications Commission.

William F. Caton,

*Acting Secretary.*

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### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

#### Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[Announcement 528]

#### National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; Cooperative Agreement Program for Prevention Center for Occupational Safety and Health in the Construction Industry

Introduction

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), announces the availability of fiscal year (FY) 1995 funds for a cooperative agreement to support a prevention center for occupational safety and health in the construction industry. The Public Health Service (PHS) is committed to achieving the health promotion and disease prevention objectives of Healthy People 2000, a PHS-led national activity to reduce morbidity and mortality and improve the quality of life. This announcement is related to the priority area of Occupational Safety and Health. (For ordering a copy of Healthy People 2000, see the Section Where to Obtain Additional Information.)

Authority

This program is authorized under Section 20 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 669). Applicable program regulations are found in 42 CFR Part 87—National Institute for Occupational Research and Demonstration Grants.

Smoke-Free Workplace

The PHS strongly encourages all grant recipients to provide a smoke-free workplace and promote the nonuse of all tobacco products, and Public Law 103-227, the Pro-Children Act of 1994, prohibits smoking in certain facilities that receive Federal funds in which education, library, day care, health care, and early childhood development services are provided to children.