

Federal requirement	HSWA or FR reference	Promulgation	State authority
CHECKLIST 134 Correction of Beryllium Powder (PO15) Listing	59 FR 31551	June 20, 1994	N.C.G.S. 130A-294(c)(1) N.C.G.S. 130A-294(c)(7) N.C.G.S. 130A-294(c)(15) N.C.G.S. 150B-21.6 15A NCAC 13A.0006(d) 15A NCAC 13A.0006(e) 15A NCAC 13A.0012(c)

C. Decision

I conclude that North Carolina's application for these program revisions meets all of the statutory and regulatory requirements established by RCRA. Accordingly, North Carolina is granted final authorization to operate its hazardous waste program as revised.

North Carolina now has responsibility for permitting treatment, storage, and disposal facilities within its borders and carrying out other aspects of the RCRA program, subject to the limitations of its program revision application and previously approved authorities. North Carolina also has primary enforcement responsibilities, although EPA retains the right to conduct inspections under Section 3007 of RCRA and to take enforcement actions under sections 3008, 3013, and 7003 of RCRA.

Compliance With Executive Order 12866

The Office of Management and Budget has exempted this rule from the requirements of Section 6 of Executive Order 12866.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

Title II of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), Public Law 104-4, establishes requirements for Federal agencies to assess the effects of their regulatory actions on State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector. Under section 202 of the UMRA, EPA generally must prepare a written statement, including a cost-benefit analysis, for proposed and final rules with "Federal mandates" that may result in expenditures to State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or to the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any one year. When a written statement is needed for an EPA rule, section 205 of the UMRA generally requires EPA to identify and consider a reasonable number of regulatory alternatives and adopt the least costly, most cost-effective or least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule. The provisions of section 205 do not apply when they are inconsistent with applicable law.

Moreover, section 205 allows EPA to adopt an alternative other than the least costly, most cost-effective or least burdensome alternative if the Administrator publishes with the final rule an explanation why that alternative was not adopted. Before EPA establishes any regulatory requirements that may significantly or uniquely affect small governments, including tribal governments, it must have developed under section 203 of the UMRA a small government agency plan. The plan must provide for notifying potentially affected small governments, giving them meaningful and timely input in the development of EPA regulatory proposals with significant Federal intergovernmental mandates, and informing, educating, and advising them on compliance with the regulatory requirements.

EPA has determined that this rule does not contain a Federal mandate that may result in expenditures of \$100 million or more for State, local and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or the private sector in any one year. EPA does not anticipate that the approval of North Carolina's hazardous waste program referenced in today's notice will result in annual costs of \$100 million or more.

EPA's approval of state programs generally has a deregulatory effect on the private sector because once it is determined that a state hazardous waste program meets the requirements of RCRA section 3006(b) and the regulations promulgated thereunder at 40 CFR Part 271, owners and operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities (TSDFs) may take advantage of the flexibility that an approved state may exercise. Such flexibility will reduce, not increase compliance costs for the private sector. Thus, today's rule is not subject to the requirements of sections 202 and 205 of the UMRA.

EPA has determined that this rule contains no regulatory requirements that might significantly or uniquely affect small governments. The Agency recognizes that small governments may

own and/or operate TSDFs that will become subject to the requirements of an approved state hazardous waste program. However, such small governments which own and/or operate TSDFs are already subject to the requirements in 40 CFR Parts 264, 265, and 270. Once EPA authorizes a state to administer its own hazardous waste program and any revisions to that program, these same small governments will be able to own and operate their TSDFs with increased levels of flexibility provided under the approved state program.

Certification Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act

Pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 605(b), I hereby certify that this authorization will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This authorization effectively suspends the applicability of certain Federal regulations in favor of North Carolina's program, thereby eliminating duplicative requirements for handlers of hazardous waste in the State. It does not impose any new burdens on small entities. This rule, therefore, does not require a regulatory flexibility analysis.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 271

Environmental protection, Administrative practice and procedure, Confidential business information, Hazardous materials transportation, Hazardous waste, Indian lands, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Water pollution control, Water supply.

Authority: This notice is issued under the authority of Sections 2002(a), 3006 and 7004(b) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 6912(a), 6926, 6974(b)).

Dated: April 4, 1996.

Phyllis P. Harris,

Acting Regional Administrator.

[FR Doc. 96-10101 Filed 4-24-96; 8:45 am]

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40 CFR Part 300**[FRL-5458-9]****National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan National Priorities List****AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**ACTION:** Notice of deletion of Lee's Lane Superfund Site, Louisville, Kentucky from the National Priorities List.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announces the deletion of the Lees Lane Superfund Site in Louisville, Kentucky, from the National Priorities List (NPL), which is Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 300 of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP). EPA and the Commonwealth of Kentucky have determined that all appropriate Fund-financed responses under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended, have been implemented and that no further cleanup is appropriate. Moreover, EPA and the Commonwealth of Kentucky determined that response actions conducted at the site to date have been protective of public health, welfare, and the environment.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 1, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Liza Montalvo, Remedial Project Manager, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4, North Superfund Remedial Branch, 345 Courtland Street NE., Atlanta, GA 30365, (404) 347-7791, extension 2030.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The site to be deleted from the NPL is: Lees Lane Landfill Superfund Site, Louisville, Kentucky.

A Notice of Intent to Delete for this site was published on May 16, 1988 (SW-FRL-3380-7). A Revised Notice of Intent to Delete was published on February 14, 1992 (FRL-4102-6). The closing date for comments on the Revised Notice of Intent to Delete was March 16, 1992. EPA received two comment letters, one from the Kentucky Resources Council (KRC) and the other from the Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet (KNREPC). The KRC expressed its opposition to the Site's deletion stating that the remedy was not fully protective of the environment. EPA responded that the selected remedy protected human health and the environment by mitigating human exposures to contaminated Site media, and reducing continued uncontrolled releases to the environment. The KNREPC stated in its

letter that the drums of hazardous waste which were discovered and removed from the Site in March 1992 by KNREPC were apparently left from the original disposal activities but had not been addressed by EPA's response action. EPA replied that such drums were likely placed there in the months preceding their discovery, and were not left on the Site at the close of EPA's response actions, or during the conduct of O&M activities. The KRC and the KNREPC expressed in their respective letters that the scope of waste disposal activities were never fully characterized at the Site. EPA responded that the estimated volume of waste buried at the Site was 2,400,000 yd³. EPA also explained the basis for this estimate, and how the Site was characterized. These comments and EPA's responses are documented in more detail in the Responsiveness Summary which is available through the EPA Region 4 public docket located at EPA's Region 4 Office, 345 Courtland, St. N.E., Atlanta, Ga., 30365.

EPA identifies sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health, welfare, or the environment and it maintains the NPL as the list of those sites. Any site deleted from the NPL remains eligible for Fund-financed remedial actions in the unlikely event that conditions at the site warrant such action in the future. Section 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP states that Fund-financed actions may be taken at sites deleted from the NPL. Deletion of a site from the NPL does not affect responsible party liability or impede agency efforts to recover costs associated with response efforts.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 300

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Chemicals, Hazardous waste, Hazardous substances, Intergovernmental relations, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Superfund, Water pollution control, Water supply.

Dated: March 25, 1996.

Phyllis P. Harris,

Acting Regional Administrator, USEPA Region 4.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, 40 CFR part 300 is amended as follows:

PART 300—[AMENDED]

The authority citation for part 300 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 1321(c)(2); 42 U.S.C. 9601-9657; E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757; 3 CFR 1991 Comp., p. 351; E.O. 12580, 52 FR 2923; 3 CFR, 1987 Comp., p. 193.

Appendix B [Amended]

2. Table 1 of appendix B to part 300 is amended by removing the site Lees Lane Landfill, Louisville, Kentucky.

[FR Doc. 96-10100 Filed 4-24-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**44 CFR Part 64****[Docket No. FEMA-7639]****List of Communities Eligible for the Sale of Flood Insurance****AGENCY:** Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule identifies communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). These communities have applied to the program and have agreed to enact certain floodplain management measures. The communities' participation in the program authorizes the sale of flood insurance to owners of property located in the communities listed.

EFFECTIVE DATES: The dates listed in the third column of the table.

ADDRESSES: Flood insurance policies for property located in the communities listed can be obtained from any licensed property insurance agent or broker serving the eligible community, or from the NFIP at: Post Office Box 6464, Rockville, MD 20849, (800) 638-6620.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert F. Shea, Jr., Division Director, Program Implementation Division, Mitigation Directorate, 500 C Street SW., room 417, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646-3619.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The NFIP enables property owners to purchase flood insurance which is generally not otherwise available. In return, communities agree to adopt and administer local floodplain management measures aimed at protecting lives and new construction from future flooding. Since the communities on the attached list have recently entered the NFIP, subsidized flood insurance is now available for property in the community.

In addition, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency has identified the special flood hazard areas in some of these communities by publishing a Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The date of the flood map, if one has been published, is indicated